

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS



1960

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Foreword

Progress in international co-operation for world peace and the well-being of nations and peoples depends to a considerable degree upon informed understanding of the many problems involved.

Like its predecessors, this fourteenth edition of the Yearbook of the United Nations is intended to help provide such understanding.

It gives, within a single volume, a compact, authoritative account of the vast variety of activities, proceedings and decisions of the various United Nations organs; it also reviews the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies. It covers not only the calendar year 1960 but also the developments at the second part of the General Assembly's fifteenth session in March and April 1961.

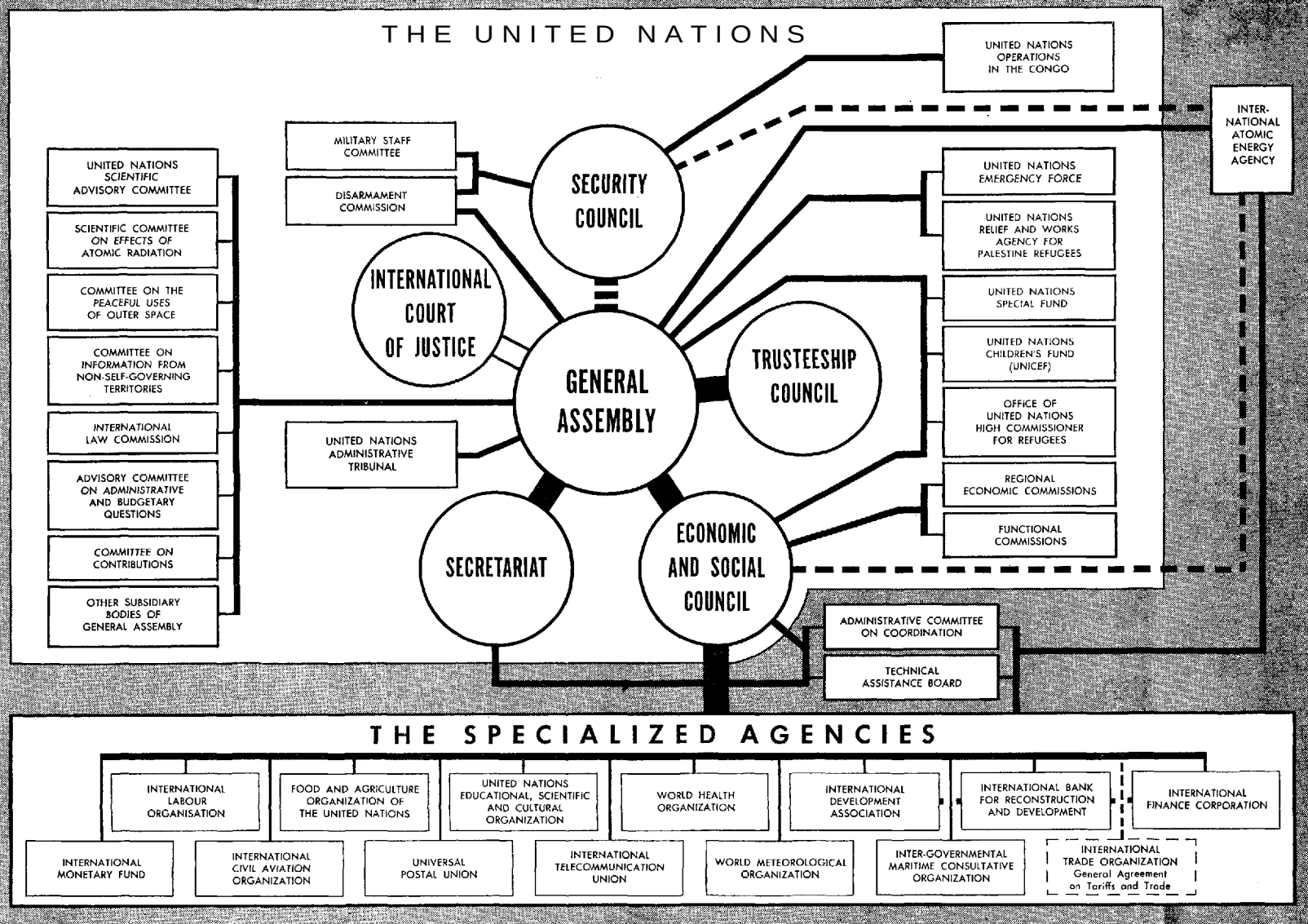
It will, it is hoped, also serve to further knowledge and understanding of the role which the United Nations and its related agencies have played, and can play, in contemporary international affairs.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'U Thant', with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

U THANT

Acting Secretary-General

THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES



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STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FIFTEENTH SESSION

MAIN COMMITTEES

FIRST COMMITTEE:
POLITICAL AND SECURITY
(Including the regulation
of armaments)

**SPECIAL
POLITICAL COMMITTEE**

SECOND COMMITTEE:
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

THIRD COMMITTEE:
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN
AND CULTURAL

FOURTH COMMITTEE:
TRUSTEESHIP
(Including Non-Self-
Governing Territories)

FIFTH COMMITTEE:
ADMINISTRATIVE &
BUDGETARY

SIXTH COMMITTEE:
LEGAL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

**GENERAL
COMMITTEE**

**CREDENTIALS
COMMITTEE**

STANDING COMMITTEES

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATIVE
AND BUDGETARY
QUESTIONS**

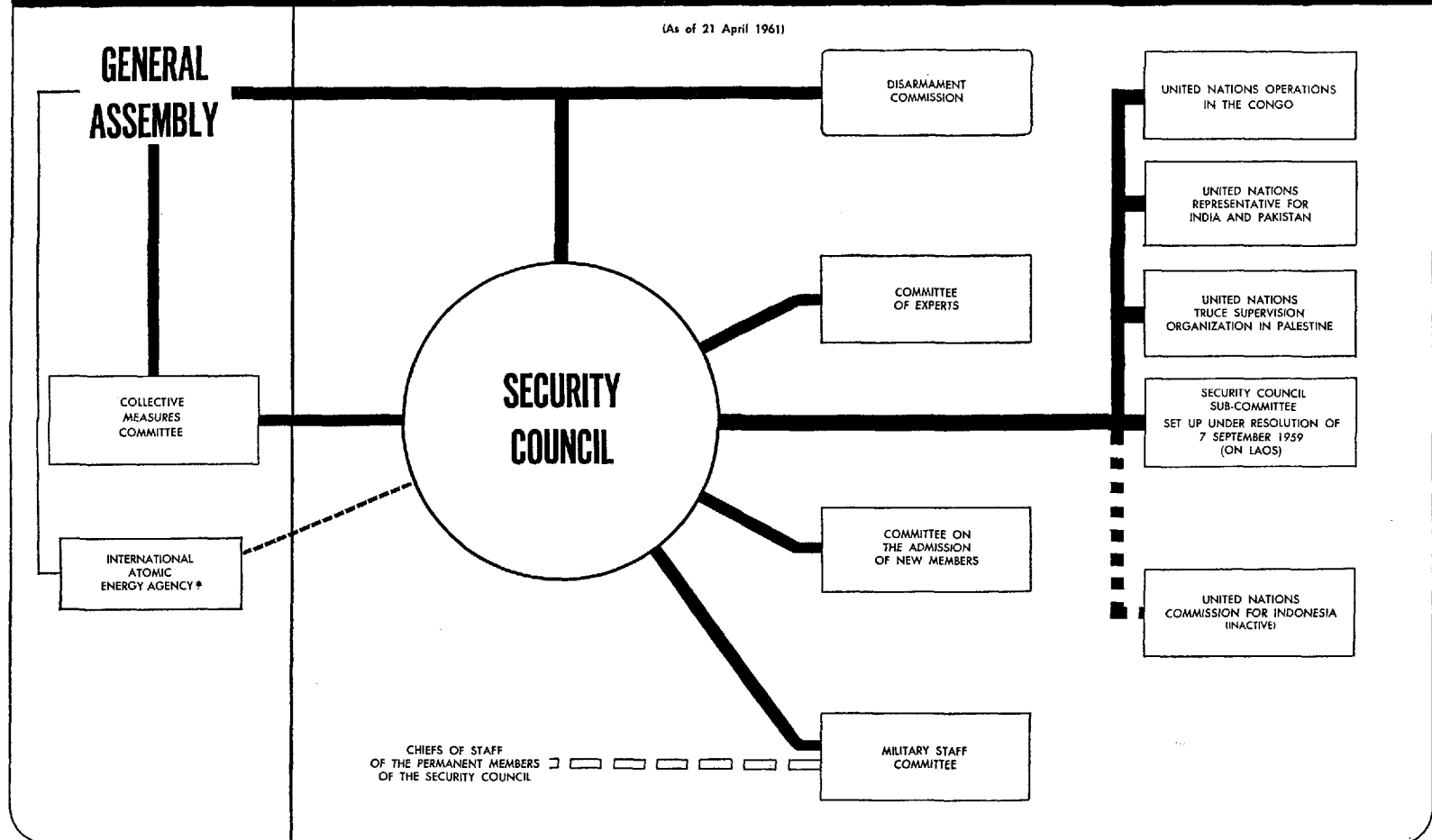
**COMMITTEE ON
CONTRIBUTIONS**

Other Existing Bodies Set Up by General Assembly

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Disarmament Commission
Commission of Conciliation for the Congo
Commission of Investigation [into Circumstances of the Deaths
of Patrice Lumumba, Maurice Mpoko and Joseph Okito]
Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
in the Near East (UNRWA)
Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of
Atomic Radiation
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
United Nations Representative on Hungary
Peace Observation Commission
Collective Measures Committee
United Nations Commission for the Unification and
Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Special Fund
Committee on Establishment of United Nations Capital
Development Fund
Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War
United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner
[for Supervision of Plebiscites in Cameroons
under United Kingdom administration]
United Nations Commissioner [for Supervision of Plebiscite
in Western Samoa]
United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi
Special Commission for Ruanda-Urundi
Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire
[relating to Trust Territories]
Committee on South West Africa
Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
Committee for United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea
Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
United Nations Staff Pension Committee
Investments Committee
Board of Auditors
Panel of External Auditors
Consultative Panel on United Nations Information Policies
and Programmes
Committee of Experts on the Review of the Activities and
Organization of the Secretariat
Working Group to Examine Administrative and Budgetary
Procedures of United Nations
United Nations Administrative Tribunal
Committee on Applications for Review of
Administrative Tribunal Judgements
International Law Commission
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose
of Reviewing the Charter
Committee on Government Replies on the Question of
Defining Aggression
United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over
Natural Resources

STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(As of 21 April 1961)



* The International Atomic Energy Agency, an autonomous inter-governmental body under the aegis of the United Nations, reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly, and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and to the Economic and Social Council.

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

To assist readers who wish to make a more detailed study of subjects discussed in Part One, documentary references are provided at the end of each section. These references include the symbols and titles of documents of the principal organs and bodies of the United Nations, records of voting and texts of adopted resolutions. Also listed are the numbers of the meetings of the various organs at which the subject dealt with was discussed. These meeting numbers indicate the relevant discussion records.

For those unfamiliar with United Nations documentation, the following information may serve as a guide to the principal document symbols:

A/ refers to documents of the General Assembly, A/G. documents are those of six of its Main Committees, e.g., A/C.1/777 is a document of the First Committee, A/C.2/189 of the Second Committee. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/. A/AC. documents are those of ad hoc bodies of the Assembly, e.g., A/AC.73/L.8 is a document of the Committee on South West Africa, the "L" denoting limited circulation.

DC/ refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

S/ refers to documents of the Security Council.

E/ refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council. E/TAC/ indicates documents of the Council's Technical Assistance Committee. E/AC. and E/C. documents are those of the other Committees of the Council, e.g., E/AC.6/L.136 is a document of the Economic Committee, and E/C.2/L.20 a document of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. E/CN. documents are those of the Commissions of the Council, each of which also has its own number.

T/ refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council. T/COM. refers to communications, T/OBS., to observations of the Administering Authorities on petitions and communications, and T/PET., to petitions.

U.N.P. designates United Nations publications.

Full citations are given for documents of the International Court of Justice.

Y.U.N. stands for Yearbook of the United Nations.

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Amount (in thousands of U. S. dollars)

Part One

THE UNITED NATIONS

Political and Security Questions

CHAPTER I

DISARMAMENT AND RELATED QUESTIONS

Disarmament and related questions continued to receive considerable attention by the United Nations during 1960, particularly at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, which was continued in 1961. The main developments during this period are briefly outlined in these introductory paragraphs, further details being given in the articles following this introduction.

One matter which was raised early in 1960—in March—was a proposal for a special General Assembly session on French nuclear tests in the Sahara. The proposed session, however, was not held. (For details, see below, p. 4.)

Two major conferences on disarmament and related questions took place during 1960 at the European Headquarters of the United Nations at Geneva.

At one of these, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States continued their negotiations in the Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests which opened on 31 October 1958. (For details, see p.4 below.)

The other was the Conference of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, which took place during the earlier half of 1960 with the participation of Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For details, see below, p. 7.)

Following the interruption of the work of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, the Disarmament Commission was convened on 16 August 1960 and adopted a resolution on 18 August 1960 on the continuation of negotiations. (For details, see below, p. 14.)

At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, which was attended by many Heads of

Government and Chiefs of State, the following were among the items discussed: (1) disarmament and the situation with regard to the fulfilment of the General Assembly's resolution (1378(XIV)) of 20 November 1959¹ on the question of general and complete disarmament; (2) the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests; (3) the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons; and (4) the report of the Disarmament Commission.

On 20 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted resolutions on the second and third of these items. (For details, see below, pp. 24 and 25.)

The remaining items, and a number of draft resolutions relating to them, were discussed by the Assembly's First (Political and Security) Committee at the first part of the Assembly's fifteenth session (20 September 1960-20 December 1960). No decisions, however, on the draft resolutions concerned were reached. Discussion on them was deferred to the second part of the session which was due to resume on 7 March 1961. At the resumed session, on 30 March, the representatives of the USSR and the United States made statements about an understanding reached between their Governments for further exchanges of views later in 1961 on disarmament questions and for the resumption of negotiations in an appropriate body. Noting these statements, the Assembly decided, on 21 April 1961, to discuss the disarmament problem and all related pending proposals at its sixteenth session, due to open in September 1961. (For further details, see below, pp. 18 and 27.)

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 12-13.

PROPOSAL FOR SPECIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ON FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS IN THE SAHARA

On 14 March 1960, after France had tested its first nuclear device in the Sahara, 22 United Nations Members requested that a special session of the Assembly be summoned to consider the question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara. The Members making the request were: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

On 15 March 1960, the Secretary-General communicated the request to all Member states and asked whether they concurred in the summoning of the session. On 15 April, he reported

the results of the inquiries as follows: in addition to the 22 Members making the request, there were 14 Members—Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Romania, Thailand, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia—which concurred in the request; seven Members—Austria, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Peru and Sweden—did not concur in the request; three Members—Bolivia, Cambodia and Laos—abstained.

As the number of Members in favour of holding a special session totalled 36, which was less than the majority of 42 required under the General Assembly's rules of procedure, the proposed session could not be called.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/4369. Request for summoning of special session of General Assembly to consider question of French nuclear tests in Sahara. Note by Secretary-General.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON DISCONTINUANCE OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS

Negotiations at the Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests (which began on 31 October 1958) continued in 1960. In conformity with a decision taken by the three negotiating parties—the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States—various documents of the Conference were made available at United Nations Headquarters and also at Geneva to delegations to the United Nations and "other interested persons," but were not circulated as United Nations documents.

Statements reporting on the progress of the negotiations were made by the representatives of the three parties during discussions on disarmament matters at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, in its First (Political and Security) Committee.

In the course of a statement to the First Committee on 29 November 1960, the United States representative, hoping that the negotiations might still be successfully concluded in the near future, said that the failure to reach final agreement was due to a basic difference in approach between the Western powers and

the USSR. The Western powers sought an international control system which would be so organized, staffed and equipped as to ensure the effective verification of compliance with treaty provisions. The USSR, on the other hand, while accepting in principle the need for effective international control, sought to subordinate the measures for implementing this principle to certain politically motivated limitations.

The United States representative indicated that there were three main important areas of disagreement.

The first concerned the need for improving the system for detecting and identifying underground nuclear explosions. The USSR had agreed only in principle to a research programme for improving such a system. In practice, it had tried to impose stringent conditions of its own, to the following effect: none of the research would be conducted on Soviet territory; no Soviet nuclear devices would be used; Soviet scientists would be given complete blueprints of any United States or United Kingdom nuclear devices to be used in the research pro-

gramme; Soviet scientists would participate fully in setting up the necessary instrumentation and in analysing the resulting data.

The second important unresolved issue cited by the United States representative was that of on-site inspection. The United States, he said, agreed with the conclusion of the Conference of Experts held in 1958 to study the possibilities of detecting violations of a possible agreement on the suspension of nuclear tests. The experts had concluded that the inspection of a reasonable percentage of such disturbances would be sufficient to deter potential violators of the agreement. The United States felt that an annual quota of 20 inspections in the territory of the USSR and a comparable number in the territories of the United States and the United Kingdom would be adequate. Such a quota could be reviewed periodically in the light of the actual operation of the control system, or a self-adjusting formula could be established under which the number of inspections would be raised or lowered in accordance with the number of disturbances recorded.

According to the United States representative, the USSR, insisting that inspection was a political rather than a technical question, had, however, proposed that only three on-site inspections should be conducted annually in the territory of each of the three negotiating powers. On that basis, in an average year, far less than one per cent of the suspicious disturbances recorded would be inspected, said the United States representative. Moreover, the USSR was now taking the position that for technical reasons on-site inspection could not begin until four years after the signature of a test-ban treaty.

The third important unresolved issue to which the United States representative referred concerned the structure and staff of the international control organization. Unlike the United States and the United Kingdom, the USSR was unwilling, he said, to entrust the operation of the control system to an international force of technical experts selected and headed by a neutral administrator acceptable to the three original signatories.

The USSR, moreover, wished to see only one uncommitted country represented on the seven-man control commission to supervise the

entire control organization, and it proposed that responsible positions at the control organization's headquarters should be divided between nationals of the USSR, on the one hand, and those of the United States and the United Kingdom, on the other.

The two Western powers, in contrast, believed that the uncommitted states should have greater representation on the control commission and that their nationals should participate in all sections of the control organization.

The USSR's proposals, however, still required, according to the United States representative, that the chief of every control post and inspection team should be a citizen of the country affected and that two-thirds of the inspection staff in most countries should be citizens of the country concerned or its allies.

Replying to the United States spokesman, the USSR representative said that, despite the recommendations of the Geneva Conference of Experts of 1958 (which had included USSR, United States and United Kingdom experts, among others) the United States had insisted on the need for a research programme, on the basis that it was impossible at present to control certain types of underground nuclear explosions. Although the USSR, having accepted the experts' recommendations, considered such research quite unnecessary, it had agreed to the United States' demands in order to overcome a deadlock. In doing so, it had made only one condition; namely, that while the research programme was being carried out, all the parties to the treaty should voluntarily refrain from conducting even such tests as were not prohibited under the treaty. Despite that concession, agreement on the research programme had still not been achieved. The reason was that the United States was reluctant to place the research explosions, which it proposed to carry out as part of the programme, under international control.

The United States, added the USSR representative, refused to accept the specific proposals submitted by the USSR for the control of nuclear research explosions on the grounds that it could not place the facilities to be used for research explosions under international control because United States laws forbade publication of information about its nuclear facilities.

Difficulties had also arisen in discussions of a moratorium on small underground tests. The USSR had proposed a moratorium of four to five years or, at least, one coinciding with the duration of the research programme. The United States had eventually proposed that the moratorium should last for 27 months. This, in the view of the USSR representative, might prove inadequate, since the research programme might not have been completed in 27 months' time.

Commenting on the question of on-site inspection, he said that, while the USSR had proposed that there should be up to three inspections a year on USSR, United States and United Kingdom territory, the Western powers had demanded the right to conduct no less than 20 inspections a year in the USSR and other countries, alleging that this quota was based on scientific considerations. There could, however, be no possible scientific criteria for determining the number of annual inspections. Actually, there was no need whatsoever for a large number of inspections, said the USSR representative. The mere possibility of the unhindered verification of suspicious phenomena would have an inhibiting effect on any state seeking to violate the agreement on the cessation of tests. The state concerned would not know in advance which incidents would be inspected, for each side would be entitled to select, from the total number of such incidents, those which it wished to investigate.

As to the staffing of control posts, the USSR representative said that the United States statement was quite incorrect in suggesting that the USSR had demanded that two-thirds of the staff of such posts on its own or allied territory should be made up of its own nationals or nationals of allied countries. The USSR had agreed to the Western proposals that in control posts situated in the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom, one-third of the staff should be nationals of the country in which the post was situated; that another third should consist of nationals of the other side; and that the remaining third should consist of nationals of the other states which were party to the treaty on the cessation of tests. The deadlock had arisen because of the Western objection to the USSR proposal that the latter third should be recruited in equal numbers from among

nationals of states allied with the United States, nationals of neutral countries and nationals of states allied with the USSR.

The United States position on the subject of the composition of the control commission was equally inconsistent, in the opinion of the USSR representative. The United States claimed three seats on the commission for representatives of the Western powers, conceding two seats to the neutral states and only two to the socialist countries. The United States representative, he said, had alleged that the USSR was unwilling to have two neutral representatives on the commission, that it would only allow them one, with the rest of the seats to be divided equally between East and West. It was perfectly true that the USSR believed that there should be three representatives of the East and three of the West, but it would certainly not raise any objections to the representation of neutral countries.

The United Kingdom representative considered that the conference had achieved a great deal for the following reasons:

First, it had reached agreement on the scope and nature of its tasks, which were: (1) to draft a treaty prohibiting all nuclear weapon tests at present susceptible of effective control, and to establish a detection and identification system to enforce this prohibition; (2) to arrange a voluntary moratorium on those underground tests which were not at present susceptible of effective control; and (3) to prepare a co-ordinated programme of research designed to improve existing methods of detecting and identifying small underground explosions, in the hope that the scope of the treaty could be progressively extended.

Second, the conference had made important progress towards accomplishing these three objectives. In the opinion of the United Kingdom representative, the reason why the conference had gone on so long was because it was dealing with a complex of overlapping political and technical problems on which the two sides often had very different ideas.

Although a great deal remained to be accomplished at Geneva, the United Kingdom representative added, none of the remaining problems was essentially more difficult to solve than those on which agreement had already been reached. There were, however, a number of

major unsolved problems, the solution of which required, above all, changes in the USSR's position. These included problems relating to the staffing of control posts, the annual number of inspections for the investigation of unidentified seismic events, the composition of inspection teams, and the initiation of a co-ordinated re-

search programme on the detection and identification of small underground explosions.

(For details about other points made at the General Assembly's fifteenth session about the suspension of nuclear weapon tests, see below, p. 25.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
First Committee, meetings 1119, 1120

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 29.)

GENEVA CONFERENCE OF THE TEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

The Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament, set up in 1959 by a joint decision of the Governments of France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States,² met for the first time on 15 March 1960, at Geneva. It consisted of representatives of Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. Meeting at the European Office of the United Nations, the Committee, which was not a United Nations organ, used the conference facilities of the United Nations. It met in private, but subsequently the texts of some of the proposals in the Committee were made publicly available in United Nations documents.

The Western powers presented three sets of proposals—one on 16 March 1960, one on 28 April 1960 and one, by the United States, on 27 June 1960. Two sets of proposals were presented by the other participants—one, on 8 April 1960, by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR, and one, on 2 June 1960, by the USSR.

On 29 April 1960 the Conference adjourned, to resume its work on 7 June, after the scheduled four-power summit meeting involving France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

On 27 June, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR withdrew from the Conference.

The texts of two sets of proposals presented to the Ten-Nation Committee—the USSR proposals of 2 June and the United States proposal of 27 June—were circulated as United Nations documents. They are summarized below.

USSR PROPOSALS
OF 2 JUNE 1960

When the Conference reconvened on 7 June, the USSR submitted a set of proposals to the Committee on the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament." This had previously been circulated—on 2 June—as a United Nations document.

In presenting its new proposals, the USSR said that, in the circumstances which had arisen, radical measures to eliminate the threat of an atomic and rocket war were needed more than ever. In preparing the new proposals, the USSR Government had taken into account the results of the work of the first stage of negotiations in the Ten-Nation Committee and also the proposals and views expressed by other Members of the Committee, especially those of France on delivery systems.

The treaty proposed by the USSR would include basic provisions for the following purposes: (1) the disbanding of all armed forces of states and the prohibition of their re-establishment in any form whatsoever; (2) the prohibition and destruction of all stockpiles and the cessation of the manufacture of all kinds of armaments, including atomic, hydrogen, chemical, biological and other types of mass destruction weapons; (3) the destruction of all means of delivering mass destruction weapons to their targets; (4) the liquidation of all kinds of military bases and the withdrawal and disbanding of all foreign troops stationed in the territory of any state; (5) the abolition of any kind of

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 5-6.

military conscription for citizens; (6) the termination of universal military training and the closure of all military education institutions; (7) the abolition of war ministries, of general staffs and their local agencies, and of all other military and paramilitary establishments and organizations; (8) the discontinuance of the appropriation of funds for military purposes, whether from state budgets or from public organizations or private individuals.

When general and complete disarmament had been achieved, states would, by the treaty proposed by the USSR, have at their disposal only strictly limited contingents of police (militia), the size of which would be agreed upon for each country and which would be equipped with light firearms, for maintaining internal order and ensuring the personal security of citizens.

General and complete disarmament would be carried out by all states over one and the same strictly defined period of time to be agreed upon, the process of disarmament being carried out gradually, in three consecutive stages, bearing in mind that at no stage must any state gain military advantages over other states as a result of the course of disarmament. A conference, with all countries participating, would be convened to consider the question of the adherence of other states to the agreement on general and complete disarmament. All disarmament measures, from beginning to end, would be carried out under strict and effective international control. A control organization would be set up within the United Nations framework the moment the treaty came into force.

The new USSR proposals of 2 June provided for a three-stage programme of general and complete disarmament, as follows:

FIRST STAGE

The first stage would include measures carried out in the following way:

1. All means of delivering nuclear weapons would be eliminated from the armed forces of states; they would be destroyed and their manufacture would be discontinued.

2. All troops would be withdrawn from foreign territories to within their own national frontiers. Foreign military bases and depots of all kinds, both those released after the withdrawal of troops and those kept in reserve, would be eliminated.

3. From the very beginning of the first stage and until the final destruction of all means of delivering nuclear weapons, there would be a prohibition on: placing any special devices into orbit or stationing them in outer space; warships leaving their territorial waters; and flights, beyond the limits of their national territory, by military aircraft capable of carrying mass destruction weapons.

4. The launching of rockets would be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and in accordance with predetermined and mutually agreed criteria, and would be accompanied by agreed measures of verification, including inspection at the rocket launching sites.

5. States having nuclear weapons at their disposal would undertake neither to transfer such weapons nor to transmit information necessary for their manufacture to states which did not possess them. At the same time, states not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake to refrain from manufacturing them.

6. States would reduce their military expenditures correspondingly.

Control measures would be carried out during the first stage to provide for on-site international control over the destruction of rocket weapons, military aircraft, surface warships, submarines and other means which could be used as vehicles for atomic and hydrogen weapons. International inspection teams would be dispatched to inspect military bases and troops stationed on foreign territories, in order to supervise the elimination of such bases and the withdrawal of military personnel and troops within their own national territories; control would also be established at airfields and ports, to ensure that they were not used for military purposes. At the same time, rocket launching sites, with the exception of those maintained for peaceful purposes, would be destroyed under the supervision of the international control organization.

The control organization would have the right to inspect, without hindrance, all enterprises, plants, factories and shipyards, previously engaged wholly or in part in the production of rockets, aircraft, surface warships, submarines and any other means of delivering nuclear weapons, in order to prevent the organization of clandestine production of armaments which could be used as vehicles for atomic and hydrogen weapons. By agreement, permanent control

teams could be established at some plants and installations. International inspection teams dispatched by the control organization would have the right to carry out a thorough examination of rocket devices to be launched for peaceful purposes, and to be present at their launching.

In the first stage, joint studies would be undertaken of the measures to be implemented in the second stage relating to the discontinuance of the manufacture of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and to the destruction of stockpiles of such weapons.

The first stage was to be completed within approximately one to one and a half years. The international control organization would review the results of implementing the first-stage measures with a view to reporting on them to the states parties to the treaty, as well as to the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

SECOND STAGE

The following measures would be taken under the second stage of the USSR plan of 2 June:

1. There would be a complete prohibition of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, with the cessation of manufacture and the destruction of all stockpiles of such weapons.

2. The armed forces of all states would be reduced to fixed levels, those of the United States and the USSR being reduced to a maximum level of 1.7 million men. Conventional weapons and munitions thus released would be destroyed, and military equipment either destroyed or used for peaceful purposes. Military expenditures of states would be reduced correspondingly.

3. Representatives of the control organization would conduct the on-site inspection of the destruction of all existing stockpiles of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. The control organization would have the right to inspect all enterprises which extracted raw materials for atomic production or which produced or used fissionable materials or atomic energy. By agreement, permanent control teams might be established at some plants and installations. There would be on-site international control over the disbanding of troops and the destruction of armaments.

4. Joint studies would be undertaken of the

following measures to be implemented in the third stage: (a) measures to ensure observance of the treaty on general and complete disarmament after the implementation of all the measures provided for by that treaty; (b) measures to maintain peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter under conditions of general and complete disarmament.

5. As in the case of the transition from the first to the second stage, the international control organization would review the results of implementing the second-stage measures with a view to reporting them to the states parties to the treaty, as well as to the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

THIRD STAGE

In the third stage the following measures would be carried out:

1. The abolition of the armed forces of all states would be completed. States would have at their disposal only strictly limited contingents of police (militia), the size of which would be agreed upon for each country, and which would be equipped with light firearms, for maintaining internal order and ensuring the personal security of citizens.

2. All remaining types of conventional armaments and ammunition, whether held by the armed forces or in depots, would be destroyed, and military equipment would either be destroyed or be put to peaceful use.

3. Military production at all factories would be terminated, including the manufacture of conventional armaments, with the exception of strictly limited production of light firearms intended for the use of the contingent of police (militia) retained by states after the end of the programme of general and complete disarmament.

4. War ministries, general staffs and all military and paramilitary establishments and organizations would be abolished. All military courses for reservists would be terminated. In accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, states would enact legislation prohibiting the military training of young persons and abolishing military service in all its forms.

5. The appropriation of funds for military purposes in any form, whether from state bodies, from private individuals or from public organizations, would be discontinued. The funds re-

leased as a result of the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be used to reduce or to do away entirely with taxes on the public, to subsidize the national economy and to furnish economic and technical assistance to the under-developed countries.

6. The international control organization would send inspectors to verify, on the spot, the abolition of war ministries, general staffs and all military and paramilitary establishments and organizations, and the termination of military training and all other forms of military activity. Control would be established over the discontinuance of the appropriation of funds for military purposes. The control organization might, where necessary, institute a system of aerial inspection and aerial photography over the territory of states.

7. After the programme of general and complete disarmament had been carried out, the control organization would be kept in being to maintain constant supervision over the implementation by states of the obligations they have assumed. A Control Council would have the right to send mobile inspection teams to any point or to any establishment in the territory of states.

8. Other measures designed to ensure compliance with the treaty on complete disarmament would come into force.

9. Measures for preserving peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter would be put into effect. States would undertake, where necessary, to place at the disposal of the Security Council units from contingents of police (militia) remaining at their disposal.

As the implementation of the disarmament programme and the reduction of military expenditure of states proceeded, part of the funds thus released would be used to give economic assistance to under-developed countries.

Discussion on the USSR proposals of 2 June and the other documents before the Conference continued until 27 June. On that date, the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR withdrew from the Conference.

COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT THE BREAKING-OFF OF THE CONFERENCE

On the same day, 27 June 1960, Nikita S.

Khrushchev, as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, addressed messages to the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the President of France, the Prime Minister of Canada and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) of Italy, explaining the reasons which had prompted the USSR and the other Eastern European powers to withdraw from the Conference.

In these messages, Mr. Khrushchev said, among other things, that "the Soviet Government, having considered the situation in the Ten-Nation Committee, came to the conclusion that the Western powers, to judge from the position taken by their representatives at Geneva, do not wish to conduct serious negotiations on disarmament." The Ten-Nation Committee's work, he said, had "come to a dead end" as a result of the position taken by the Western powers, and had "degenerated into a fruitless exchange of idle words."

Among the other points made in Mr. Khrushchev's messages were the following: The Western powers had refused to examine any specific disarmament proposals. What they had put forward in the Ten-Nation Committee was not a plan for disarmament but a plan for control without disarmament, i.e., for "legalized military espionage." They desired to reduce the whole matter to the establishment of control over inter-continental ballistic rockets and artificial earth satellites, in an attempt to secure unilateral military advantages for the NATO powers to the prejudice of the Soviet Union's security. The Western powers were using the Ten-Nation Committee as a screen to conceal their unwillingness to disarm. They desired neither the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs nor the liquidation of armed forces.

The USSR Government therefore found it necessary to suspend its participation in the Committee's fruitless discussions with a view to submitting the disarmament question for consideration by the United Nations General Assembly, together with the situation with regard to the Assembly's resolution of 20 November 1959 on general and complete disarmament.

The question of the Ten-Nation Committee's composition also arose in this connexion, Mr. Khrushchev added. The Soviet Government, he further said, was firmly convinced that a prac-

tical solution could and should be found for the question of disarmament, on which depended the issue of peace or war. "No contrived obstacle and no procrastination in this great cause can be tolerated," he stated.

On 27 June, the USSR Government also addressed a note to the Governments of all countries in which it explained its efforts for disarmament and why it had decided not to continue to participate in the talks of the Ten-Nation Committee, the work of which had been "doomed to complete futility" by the position of the Western powers. In addition, the note raised the question as to whether it would not be desirable to draw other states, in addition to those already on the Ten-Nation Committee, into the negotiations on the disarmament problem.

The Governments of the five Western powers, in reply to the messages, expressed their surprise and regret at the breaking-off of the negotiations without any prior consultation.

In response to Mr. Khrushchev's message of 27 June, the Government of the United States also pointed out that when the USSR delegation had tabled its disarmament proposals on 7 June, the United States Government had undertaken to give them the most thoughtful and serious consideration, but "in view of the complex character of arms limitation and the long history of disarmament negotiations, it was obvious that the process of negotiating agreements would of necessity be long and arduous, and would require serious effort, great patience and abundant forbearance." Therefore, "the Soviet allegation that the disarmament negotiations were proving fruitless and had reached a state of deadlock, only three weeks after the revised Soviet proposals had been tabled, [could] not but give rise to question as to the Soviet Government's true motivation" in breaking off negotiations in the Ten-Nation Committee. Furthermore, the head of the United States Disarmament Delegation had informed his USSR counterpart, prior to the meeting at Geneva on 27 June, that new proposals were being worked out for early submission. These proposals "were designed to take into account all views advanced during the course of the discussions and would have provided an adequate basis for substantive negotiations."

Subsequently, on 22 July, the United States

Government, in requesting a meeting of the Disarmament Commission (see below, p. 14), transmitted to the Chairman of the Commission, for circulation to its members, "a copy of the new disarmament proposal which the United States introduced in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference on the very day the Soviet Union walked out of the meeting." (This proposal is described below.)

On 11 August, the Governments of Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitted a report to the Disarmament Commission to inform the Commission's members of the events connected with the disruption of the work of the Conference of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament. They also made available to the Commission's members a record of the statements made by the representatives of the five Western powers to the Ten-Nation Committee on 27 and 28 June after the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR had withdrawn from the Conference.

UNITED STATES PROPOSAL OF 27 JUNE 1960

The United States proposal of 27 June 1960 was tabled after the representatives of the above-mentioned states had withdrawn. It was a proposal for a "Programme for General and Complete Disarmament under Effective International Control." It consisted of: an introduction enunciating the requirements for general and complete disarmament under effective international control in a secure, free and peaceful world; a set of controlling principles, embodying basic conditions for general and complete disarmament under effective international control; a definition of the task of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and a three-stage plan for general and complete disarmament.

The controlling principles set out in the United States proposal provided, among other things, that disarmament under effective international control be carried out in such a manner that at no time would any state, whether or not a party to a treaty, obtain military advantage over other states as a result of the progress of disarmament. Further, measures for each of the three stages of general and complete disarmament would be carried out under supervision of an International Disarmament Control

Organization, within the United Nations framework. The transition from one stage to the next would be initiated when the United Nations Security Council had agreed that all measures in the preceding stage had been fully implemented and effective verification was continuing, and that any additional verification arrangements and procedures required for measures in the next stage had been established and were ready to operate effectively.

The task of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament, by the United States proposal, would, among other things, be to negotiate and agree upon a treaty for general and complete disarmament under effective international control, to be acceded to in the first instance by the states represented on the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, embodying the first stage of the programme.

After reaching agreement on a treaty on the first stage of the programme, the Ten-Nation Committee would prepare, for submission to a world disarmament conference, an agreed draft treaty on the second and third stages of the programme (as set forth below), in accordance with the controlling principles.

The Ten-Nation Committee would thereupon arrange for a world-wide conference of all states, to be held at the earliest possible time, for the following purposes: (a) accession by states which had not already done so to the treaty covering the first stage; (b) accession by all states to the treaty covering the second and third stages.

FIRST STAGE

The first stage of the plan proposed by the United States involved provisions to the following effect:

1. An International Disarmament Control Organization would be established within the United Nations framework, and expanded as required by the progressive implementation of general and complete disarmament.

2. Placing vehicles carrying mass destruction weapons into orbit, or stationing them in outer space, would be prohibited.

3. To give greater protection against surprise attack: (a) prior notification would be given to the International Disarmament Control Organization of all proposed launchings of space vehicles and missiles and their planned tracks;

- (b) a zone of aerial and ground inspection would be established in agreed areas including the United States and the USSR; (c) observers would be exchanged on a reciprocal basis at agreed military bases, domestic and foreign.

4. Declaration of and institution of on-site inspection at mutually agreed operational air bases, missile launching pads, submarine and naval bases would be made in order to establish a basis for controls over nuclear delivery systems in subsequent stages.

5. Initial force-level ceilings should be established as follows: 2.5 million for the United States and the USSR, and agreed appropriate force levels for certain other states. After the accession to the treaty of other militarily significant states and after these initial force-levels had been verified, force-levels of 2.1 million would be established for the United States and the USSR, and agreed appropriate force levels would be established for other militarily significant states.

6. Agreed types and quantities of armaments in agreed relation to the established force levels would be placed in storage by participating states within their own territories, under supervision by the International Disarmament Control Organization, pending their final destruction or conversion to peaceful uses.

7. The production of fissionable materials for use in weapons would be stopped upon installation and effective operation of the control system found necessary to verify this step by prior technical study, and agreed quantities of fissionable materials from past production would be transferred to non-weapon uses, including stockpiling for peaceful purposes, conditioned upon satisfactory progress in the field of conventional disarmament.

8. The various states would submit data to the International Disarmament Control Organization on: the operation of their financial systems as it affected military expenditures, the amount of their military expenditures, and the percentage of their gross national product earmarked for military expenditures.

SECOND STAGE

The second stage called for measures to the following effect:

1. Force-levels would be further reduced to 1.7 million men for the United States and the

USSR, and to agreed appropriate levels for other states.

2. Quantities of all kinds of armaments of each state, including nuclear, chemical, biological and other mass destruction weapons in existence and all means for their delivery would be reduced to agreed levels; the resulting excesses would be destroyed or converted to peaceful uses. This measure would also apply to agreed categories of missiles, aircraft, surface ships, submarines and artillery designed to deliver nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

3. Expenditures for military purposes would be reduced in amounts bearing a relation to the agreed reductions in armed forces and armaments.

4. An international peace force, within the United Nations, would be progressively established and maintained with agreed personnel strength and armaments sufficient to preserve world peace when general and complete disarmament was achieved.

THIRD STAGE

The third stage of the plan proposed by the United States would consist of measures to the following effect:

1. Forces and military establishments of all states would be finally reduced to those levels required for maintaining internal order and ensuring the personal security of citizens and for providing agreed contingents of forces to the international peace force.

2. The international peace force and remaining agreed contingents of national armed forces would be armed only with agreed types and quantities of armaments. All other remaining armaments, including weapons of mass destruction and vehicles for their delivery and conven-

tional armaments would be destroyed or converted to peaceful uses.

3. Expenditures for military purposes by all states would be further reduced in amounts bearing a relation to the agreed reduction in armed forces and armaments.

4. There would be no manufacture of any armaments except for agreed types and quantities for use by the international peace force and agreed remaining national contingents.

Following completion of this stage, the programme for general and complete disarmament would continue to be adhered to and verified.

In a note to the United States Government dated 25 July, the USSR Government described this United States proposal for a "Programme for General and Complete Disarmament under Effective International Control" as merely a variant of the Western plan presented to the Ten-Nation Committee on 16 March.

The United States plan of 27 June, it said, concentrated, from the very first stage, on instituting broad measures of control without disarmament and on concluding an agreement only on the first stage. It proposed no reduction of armed forces during the first stage but sought to place all the armed forces and armaments of the USSR and other states under foreign control. It was thus a screen for espionage activities. As to the second and third stages, the USSR note said, the United States plan was so drafted that the point of their practicable application was never reached at all. The proposals of the United States did not therefore pursue the goal of real disarmament. The USSR considered that the aims of disarmament would be furthered by discussion of the related problems at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

USSR PROPOSAL OF 2 JUNE 1960

A/4374/Rev.1. Letter of 2 June 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR transmitting text of proposals by Soviet Government concerning basic clauses of a treaty on general and complete disarmament.

(See also pp. 15 and 30.)

COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT THE BREAKING-OFF OF THE CONFERENCE

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, page 15, under
LETTERS TO SECRETARY-GENERAL ON PROCEEDINGS OF

TEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT, and page 30, under ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS CONCERNING CONFERENCE OF TEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT.)

UNITED STATES PROPOSAL OF 27 JUNE 1960

DC/154. Letter of 22 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of United States, with annex containing proposal for "Programme for General and Complete Disarmament under Effective International Control."

DC/161. Letter of 1 August 1960 from Deputy Permanent Representative of USSR, containing, inter alia, text of note of 25 July 1960 from USSR

Government to United States Government.

(See also pp. 15 and 27.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

On 22 July 1960, the United States asked that the Disarmament Commission be convened early in August and stated that the Commission should consider promptly, as a matter of vital concern to all United Nations Members, the situation arising from the breaking-off of the negotiations in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (see page 7, above).

On 9 August, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the opinion of the great majority of Commission members, he considered it advisable that the Commission be convened on 16 August. It was so convened.

In the Commission, the United States representative, after reviewing the disarmament proposals submitted by his Government on 27 June 1960 to the Ten-Nation Committee, requested that negotiations in that Committee be resumed at once.

The United States presented two proposals.

By the first proposal, the United States would carry out a cut-off of production of fissionable material for weapon purposes on a reciprocal basis with the USSR and would, under international supervision, transfer agreed quantities of such material from existing weapon stocks for peaceful uses. Initially, the United States was ready, on a reciprocal basis, to set aside 30,000 kilogrammes of weapon-grade U-235. If the United States and the USSR were each to transfer such an amount for peaceful purposes, nuclear stocks would be sizeably reduced, the United States representative pointed out.

If the USSR were not prepared to join in such a plan, the United States, by its second proposal, would be ready, under international inspection, to close down its major plants producing enriched uranium and plutonium, one by one, provided the USSR closed down equivalent facilities.

The USSR representative, reviewing the work of the Ten-Nation Committee, particularly the USSR's proposals of 2 June 1960, said that, under existing conditions, the Disarmament Commission could do no better than to reaffirm the concept of general and complete disarmament

which had been approved at the General Assembly's fourteenth session (in 1959) and to recognize the importance of an all-round examination of the problem at the Assembly's fifteenth session, with the participation of Heads of State or Heads of Government.

The United States proposals for the cessation of production of fissionable material for military purposes did not, in the opinion of the USSR representative, represent a new substantial step forward in the field of disarmament. Without a prohibition of nuclear weapons it was not practical to cease the production of fissionable materials for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, because a great stockpile of such weapons already existed which was more than adequate for the destruction of entire countries. The United States proposals would, therefore, in no way eliminate the threat of unleashing a nuclear war.

Ecuador, Iceland, Indonesia and Yugoslavia, among others, thought that the composition of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament should be enlarged to include members from various geographical regions. Some members also indicated that they wanted the Committee to be brought into closer relationship with the United Nations.

Canada suggested that the Committee have a neutral chairman in order to "regularize the order of business."

There was also a general feeling in the Commission that a great deal of work still remained to be done in exploring and attempting to reconcile the different positions contained in the USSR's proposals in the Ten-Nation Committee of 2 June and the United States proposals of 27 June 1960. Most members participating in the Disarmament Commission's debate reaffirmed their support of general and complete disarmament.

On 17 August, Ecuador, India, Mexico, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution in the Commission, subsequently revised by the sponsors to take into account proposals by Canada to amend the original text.

The revised text was unanimously adopted by the Commission on 18 August 1960.

By this resolution, the Commission, among other things, noted with regret that the resumption of disarmament negotiations had not yielded the expected positive results. Reaffirming the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the disarmament field, and taking into account the General Assembly's unanimous resolution (1378(XIV)) of 20 November 1959 on general and complete disarmament, the Commission recommended that the Assembly give earnest consideration at its fifteenth (1960) session to the disarmament ques-

tion. The Commission considered it necessary and recommended that continued efforts be made, in view of the urgency of the problem, for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiation to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The resolution also recommended to the Assembly that the Commission (which, by an Assembly resolution of 4 November 1958, was set up to consist, for 1959 and on an ad hoc basis, of all United Nations Members) be continued in being and convened whenever necessary.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION, meetings 66-70.

LETTERS TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON PROCEEDINGS OF

TEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

DC/149, DC/150, DC/151, DC/152, DC/153. Letters of 8, 11 and 19 July 1960 to Secretary-General from, respectively, Representatives of United States, United Kingdom, Canada, France and Italy giving texts of replies (dated, respectively, 2 July, 29 June, 30 June, 30 June and 15 July) concerning messages of 27 June 1960 from Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR (see DC/155) addressed to President of United States, Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Prime Minister of Canada, President of France, and Chairman of Council of Ministers [Prime Minister] of Italy.

DC/155. Letter of 15 July 1960 to Secretary-General from Representative of USSR, containing texts of messages from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR, to President of United States, Prime Minister of United Kingdom, President of France, Prime Minister of Canada and Prime Minister of Italy, and text of note of 27 June 1960 from Soviet Government to Governments of all countries.

DC/161, DC/161/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. Letters of 1 and 8 August 1960 to Secretary-General from Representative of USSR, containing: (a) texts of messages of 23 July 1960 from Chairman Khrushchev replying to letters of Prime Minister of United Kingdom, President of France, Prime Minister of Canada and President of United States (see DC/150, 151, 152), and text of note of 25 July 1960 from Soviet Government replying to United States Government's note of 2 July (DC/149); and (b) text of note of 2 August 1960 from Soviet Government to Italian Government.

DC/179. Letter of 11 August 1960 to Secretary-General from Representatives of Canada, France, Italy, United Kingdom and United States, transmitting texts of statements made on 27 and 28

June 1960 by representatives of their Governments in Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament. (See also DC/154 and DC/178 listed below.)

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING PROPOSAL

TO CONVENE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

DC/154. Letter of 22 July 1960 from Representative of United States to Chairman of Disarmament Commission, requesting meeting of Disarmament Commission, with annex containing text of United States proposal of 27 June 1960 to Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference on "Programme for General and Complete Disarmament under Effective International Control."

DC/157. Letter of 29 July 1960 from Chairman of Disarmament Commission to members of Commission.

DC/156, DC/158, DC/159, DC/160, DC/162, DC/163, DC/164 and Rev.1, DC/165, DC/166, DC/167, DC/168, DC/169, DC/170, DC/171, DC/172, DC/173, DC/174, DC/175. Letters to Chairman of Disarmament Commission, concerning proposal for meeting of Commission, from Representatives of Canada, USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, United Kingdom, Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Poland, Italy, Canada, Australia, United States, Romania, Norway, Greece, and Albania, respectively.

DC/176. Letter of 9 August 1960 from Chairman of Disarmament Commission to Secretary-General.

DC/177. Letter of 13 August 1960 from First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR to Chairman of Disarmament Commission, with annex giving text of Chairman Khrushchev's replies to questions of 9 August 1960 by editors of Pravda on disarmament problem.

DC/178. Letter of 11 August 1960 to Chairman of Disarmament Commission from Representatives of Canada, France, Italy, United Kingdom and United States, transmitting text of report to Disarmament Commission (concerning Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament).

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING PROPOSALS
MADE IN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

and Rev.1. Ecuador, India, Mexico, Sweden, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

DC/181. Canada: amendments to six-power draft resolution, DC/180.

DC/182/Corr.1. Resolution, as submitted by six powers, DC/180/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Disarmament Commission on 18 August 1960, meeting 70.

"The Disarmament Commission,

"Recalling its resolution of 10 September 1959, welcoming the resumption of disarmament negotiations and expressing the hope that such negotiations would provide a useful basis for the consideration of disarmament in the United Nations,

"Noting with regret that these negotiations have not yielded the expected positive results,

"Reaffirming the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

"Taking into account resolution 1378(XIV), adopt-

ed unanimously by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959,

"Recommends to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly to give earnest consideration to the question of disarmament;

"Considers it necessary and recommends that in view of the urgency of the problem continued efforts 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;

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Disarmament Commission as set up in General Assembly resolution 1252 (XIII) should continue in being and be convened whenever deemed necessary."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/4473, A/4463. Letter of 26 August 1960 from Chairman of Disarmament Commission to Secretary-General transmitting text of resolution adopted by Disarmament Commission (DC/182/Corr.1), and relevant documents (DC/149-DC/181) and records of the Commission (DC/PV.66-70).

CONSIDERATION OF DISARMAMENT QUESTIONS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Discussion of disarmament and related questions at the General Assembly's fifteenth session may be divided into three main phases.

First, statements on these matters were made in the course of the addresses given during the General Debate which took place in 1960 in the opening period of the session.

The second phase consisted of proceedings which took place mainly in the Assembly's First Committee in the first part of the session (20 September—20 December 1960). A number of draft resolutions and amendments to them were presented. Resolutions were adopted only on preventing the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons and on the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. Decisions and further debate on the other proposals were deferred to the second part of the Assembly's session (7 March-21 April 1961).

Proceedings during the latter period constituted the third phase of the Assembly's consideration of disarmament and related questions.

THE GENERAL DEBATE

A number of specific suggestions and proposals on disarmament were made variously by some of the Heads of State and Heads of Governments who participated in the General Debate which marked the opening phases of the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960.

President Eisenhower, of the United States, stated that, since reaching agreement on all measures constituting general and complete disarmament was an immense task, one should not wait for agreement on the whole programme before moves towards disarmament were begun. He reaffirmed the United States offer of 16 August 1960 reciprocally to end the production of weapons-grade fissionable materials and to transfer agreed amounts to peaceful uses. (See above, p. 14.) He also suggested that the chances of war by miscalculation might be reduced during international crises by the intervention, when requested, of an appropriate United Nations surveillance body. The details of the United States suggestions would be left to experts who could be convened immediately. The United States was prepared to submit to inspection provided it was effective and truly reciprocal.

With respect to outer space, President Eisenhower proposed agreements whereby (1) celestial bodies would not be subject to claims of sovereignty; (2) nations would not engage in warlike activities on these bodies; (3) subject to verification, no nation would put mass destruction weapons into orbit, or station them in outer space; and (4) all launchings of space craft would be verified in advance by the United Nations.

President Tito, of Yugoslavia, supporting general and complete disarmament, suggested that disarmament might begin with such measures as: a treaty on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests; the reduction of military expenditures; the transfer of fissionable materials to peaceful uses; and disengagement in Central Europe. He also thought that a new negotiating committee should be constituted on a broader basis than the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

President Nkrumah, of Ghana, proposed that all nuclear powers should agree to keep nuclear weapons out of Africa, and should be prevented from having any military bases there. He also proposed United Nations studies to show how resources released by disarmament might be used.

Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, criticized the Western proposals on general disarmament on the ground that they would lead to control over armaments rather than their elimination. Since such measures would amount to espionage and would encourage aggression, the Soviet Union would never accede to that approach. Contending that a radical solution was necessary to eliminate weapons, destroy stockpiles or prohibit their use, Chairman Khrushchev submitted on 23 September a "Declaration of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Disarmament," in which it was stated that only general and complete disarmament as distinct from partial measures could eliminate the danger of war. On the same day, he also submitted a document entitled "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament." This was a revision of the USSR proposal of 2 June 1960 presented at the Conference of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (see p. 7). Taking into account the wishes of the Western powers, the new USSR programme provided from the outset, for, *inter alia*, the reduction of the strength of armed forces and conventional armaments, he explained.

Both sides, he noted, recognized the need to follow up agreements on disarmament with the creation of international armed forces to be used by the United Nations as decided by the Security Council. To ensure the impartial use of that force, United Nations machinery should be adapted in anticipation of the implementation

of disarmament decisions. In particular, he said, the executive body of the United Nations should not consist of one person—the Secretary General—but of three persons representative, respectively, of the following groups: the Western powers, the socialist states and the neutralist states.

Chairman Khrushchev also submitted a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would decide to discuss at plenary meetings of the Assembly the question of disarmament and the situation with respect to the fulfilment of the Assembly's resolution (1378(XIV)) of 20 November 1959 on the question of general and complete disarmament.³ If agreement was not reached at the fifteenth session, he suggested, a special Assembly session should be convened in March 1961 to discuss only "general and complete disarmament."

(On 11 October 1960, the General Assembly rejected this proposal by a roll-call vote of 54 to 13, with 31 abstentions. The Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 62 to 12, with 24 abstentions, to allocate the item to its First Committee to consider, and also the following three items: (1) the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests; (2) the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons; and (3) the report of the Disarmament Commission. This decision was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's General Committee. The First Committee subsequently decided, on 18 October 1960, to consider these four questions together.)

On 26 September 1960, the USSR submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would decide to broaden the membership of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament to include also India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Ghana and Mexico. (This proposal, too, was subsequently referred to the First Committee.)

President Novotny of Czechoslovakia endorsed a proposal of the German Democratic Republic (circulated as a United Nations document on 23 September) for the general and complete disarmament of both German states and the signature of a peace treaty with Germany making a free demilitarized West Berlin. Prime Minister Diefenbaker, of Canada, suggested the appointment of a neutral Chairman for the Ten-Nation

³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 12-13.

Disarmament Committee, and offered to open any part of Canada's Arctic territory to inspection in exchange for a comparable concession from the USSR.

Prime Minister Castro of Cuba suggested that disarmament might be started by keeping certain regions free from the danger of nuclear war, using the agreement on Antarctica as a model. Gheorghe Gheorgiu-Dej, Member of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, proposed that the Balkan region be turned into a zone free of atomic weapons, rocket launching pads and foreign military bases.

President Nasser, of the United Arab Republic, and President Sukarno, of Indonesia, suggested a bigger role for non-aligned countries within the United Nations framework. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Member of the Council of State of Poland, suggested a universal plebiscite in which people would answer basic questions on military and disarmament matters; recalled the two-stage Rapacki plan; and made new proposals subsequently submitted as draft resolutions in the Assembly's First Committee.

Prince Sihanouk, of Cambodia, suggested that Cambodia and Laos be made a zone of strict neutralization to be guaranteed by interested powers. Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, of the United Kingdom, stressed the usefulness of technical talks, which was the subject of a draft resolution subsequently submitted by the United Kingdom in the Assembly's First Committee.

Prime Minister Nehru, of India, proposed that disarmament negotiations should be continuous and that, although it might not be possible to reach full disarmament in one step, every step should be conditioned to that end. Moreover, he said, the questions of disarmament and controls should be tackled simultaneously.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS BEFORE ASSEMBLY'S FIRST COMMITTEE, 18 OCTOBER-20 DECEMBER 1960

Proposals considered in the General Assembly's First Committee at the first part of the Assembly's fifteenth session are, for convenience, dealt with below under the four following categories: (1) principles and directives for general and complete disarmament; (2) more specific aspects of disarmament; (3) prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons;

and (4) suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTIVES FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

There was general agreement in the Assembly's First Committee that the main task was to facilitate the resumption of disarmament negotiations. The Western powers indicated their willingness to resume the talks in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament on the basis of the situation existing at the end of June 1960. The USSR and Eastern European states contended that a resumption of negotiations was desirable only if there were a precise directive from the Assembly to draft a treaty or programme for general and complete disarmament on the basis of basic principles to be set forth in a resolution.

Three draft resolutions on the subject of general and complete disarmament, summaries of which follow, focussed attention on the framework for future negotiations.

One was submitted by the USSR on 13 October 1960. By this, the General Assembly would recommend that a treaty for general and complete disarmament should be concluded as quickly as possible on the basis of the following principles: (1) general and complete disarmament would include the disbanding of all armed forces, the destruction of all armaments, the cessation of war production, the liquidation of all foreign bases in the territory of other states, the prohibition of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and rocket weapons, the cessation of the manufacture of such weapons, the destruction of stockpiles of such weapons and of all means of delivering them, the abolition of agencies and institutions intended for the organization of military affairs in states, the prohibition of military training and the discontinuance of the expenditure of funds for military purposes; (2) general and complete disarmament would be carried out in an agreed sequence, by stages and within a specified period; (3) the disarmament measures relating to nuclear weapons and conventional armaments would be so balanced that no one state or group of states could obtain a military advantage and that security was ensured for all in equal measure; (4) the measures

provided for in the programme of general and complete disarmament would be carried out from beginning to end under international control, the scope of which would correspond to the scope and nature of the disarmament measures implemented at each stage. To carry out control over, and inspection of, disarmament, an international control organization should be established under the United Nations with all states participating; and (5) under conditions of general and complete disarmament, the necessary measures would be adopted, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, for maintaining international peace and security, including an undertaking by states to make available to the Security Council, where necessary, units from the contingents of police (militia) retained by states for maintaining internal order and ensuring the personal security of citizens.

By this USSR proposal, the General Assembly would also recognize that it was necessary to change the structure of the United Nations Secretariat and of the Security Council so that all three groups of states—the socialist countries, the countries members of Western power blocs, and the neutralist countries—might be represented in those organs on a basis of equality. In addition, the Assembly would transmit to the Disarmament Committee for examination the USSR proposal on "Basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament" and other proposals on this question with a view to the drafting of a treaty on general and complete disarmament, including a system of international control and inspection which would ensure strict compliance with the treaty.

The second draft resolution was submitted on 14 October 1960 by the representative of the United States, the United Kingdom and Italy, who agreed that the adoption of guiding principles might be helpful.

By their text, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its hope that measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control would be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time; (2) conclude that the final goal of a programme of general and complete disarmament under effective international control must be to achieve the following:

(a) reduction of all national armed forces and armaments to levels required for internal security and for the provision of agreed contingents to an international peace force within the United Nations; (b) elimination of delivery systems of all weapons of mass destruction; (c) elimination of all weapons of mass destruction—nuclear, chemical and bacteriological; (d) the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only; (e) the establishment of effective means for verification of the observance of disarmament obligations and for the maintenance of peace; and (f) the achievement of a secure, free and open world, in which all peoples were protected from the dangers of surprise attack or the outbreak of war by miscalculation.

The General Assembly would further recommend that the following principles should guide disarmament negotiations: (a) disarmament should be carried out progressively with measures to be completed as rapidly as possible within specified periods of time; (b) transition from one stage to the next would be initiated when the measures in the preceding stage had been satisfactorily implemented, provided that effective verification was continuing and that any additional verification arrangements required for measures in the next stage had been agreed on and were ready to operate effectively; (c) nuclear and conventional measures of disarmament must be so balanced that no country or group of countries would obtain at any stage a significant military advantage, and that equal security for all would be maintained and thus international confidence progressively increased; (d) compliance with all disarmament obligations must be effectively verified throughout by an international disarmament organization within the United Nations framework to ensure that compliance with these obligations was verified from their entry into force, such verification to include the capability to ascertain not only that reductions of armed forces and armaments in agreed amounts took place, but also that retained armed forces and armaments did not exceed agreed levels at any stage; (e) provisions in respect of international control and verification would form an integral part of any agreement on disarmament; (f) general and complete disarmament must start with those measures which were capable of early implementation under effective international control and were compatible with the principle of balance.

The General Assembly would also urge that negotiations be resumed as soon as possible on the basis of this resolution.

The third draft resolution on the question of general and complete disarmament was submitted on 15 November 1960. Presented by India, after consultations with both sides, it was sponsored by Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

By this 12-power text, the General Assembly would:

(1) declare that the following directives should form the basis for an agreement on general and complete disarmament:

(a) general and complete disarmament should result in a world in which the method of war for the solution of international problems and the continued existence of all the instruments and machinery of war should "stand eliminated"; (b) no phase or step adopted should enable any state or group of states to acquire military superiority over another; (c) for each phase and step, there would be established by agreement effective machinery of inspection and control for its operation and maintenance; (d) general and complete disarmament should consist of: (f) the elimination of armed forces and armaments and of armament production; (i i) the total prohibition of the manufacture, maintenance and use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and of bacteriological and chemical weapons of war; (iii) the elimination of all existing establishments and training institutions for military purposes; (iv) the elimination of all equipment and facilities for the delivery, the placement and the operation of all mass destruction weapons within national territories and of all foreign military bases and launching sites of all categories; (v) the maintenance by each Member state of necessary security units and training establishments, arms and their production as were agreed to be necessary exclusively for the purposes of internal security and of placing at the disposal of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the United Nations Charter; (vi) the United Nations should undergo such agreed changes for the implementation of this resolution and for the maintenance of peace in a disarmed world which would exclude the possibility of the international police force being used for any purpose inconsistent with the Charter including such use in the interests of one state or group of states against another state or group of states; (vii) the exclusive use of outer space and all developmental efforts in regard to it for peaceful purposes; (e) a treaty on general and complete disarmament embodying the terms and provisions as set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) above would include the time-limits and schedules for the implementation of each successive step and phase of general and complete disarmament; the completion of each stage would be followed by the implementation of the next stage;

(2) urge that negotiations should be resumed for the purpose of the earliest conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and taking into account the provisions of this resolution;

(3) consider that, without prejudice either to the previous paragraph (2) or to the direc-

tives on general and complete disarmament, as set forth in this 12-power text, the possibility of putting into effect either agreed or unilateral measures which would create more favourable conditions for general and complete disarmament and would help the fulfilment of these directives was not precluded;

(4) urge that, pending the establishment of agreed machinery for their prevention, all countries would refrain from all forms of surprise attacks and preparations for the same;

(5) remind all countries of the resolution (1495(XV)) adopted by the Assembly on 17 October 1960 on co-operation among United Nations Member states (see p. 39) and ask them to refrain from actions likely to aggravate international tensions; and

(6) appeal to all countries to give their full co-operation for the fulfilment of the purposes of this resolution.

During the First Committee's debate, the United States urged, in connexion with the purpose of future negotiations, that the task of the negotiating body should be to agree on first stage measures which, being verifiable and primarily of interest to the USSR and the United States, could be implemented immediately. Simultaneously, technical studies would be carried out on measures for subsequent stages which, having a world-wide effect, would be submitted to a world disarmament conference. The USSR contended that the exclusive task of the negotiating body should be to negotiate a treaty or programme for complete disarmament containing all measures from start to finish, including time-limits for each stage of disarmament.

Rejecting the United States approach because it failed to provide for an integral programme of disarmament, the USSR held that even before a treaty on complete disarmament had been drafted, certain measures (e.g., the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons and the creation of "atom-free" zones) could be carried out on the basis of Assembly resolutions. The purpose would be to create a favourable atmosphere for negotiations on complete disarmament.

In submitting the 12-power draft resolution (described above), India observed that the directives for an agreement on general and complete disarmament did not preclude putting agreed or unilateral measures into effect, such

as balanced reductions and the creation of "atom-free" zones. India stressed, however, that partial measures should not hinder the attainment of the directives.

The USSR supported the 12-power text because it met the minimum requirements for directives in respect of the elaboration of a draft treaty on general and complete disarmament. The United States, while having little or no objection to the general guide lines set out in this proposal, found the text unacceptable in that it would restrict the negotiating body to working on a single treaty at the expense of measures which might be negotiated and carried out immediately.

The following Members were among those which explicitly favoured giving the negotiating body the task of working on a single treaty for general and complete disarmament: Albania, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sudan and the United Arab Republic. Mexico also gave explicit support to the single treaty approach but insisted that the transition from one stage of disarmament to the next should not be automatic, and that the details of controls be included in the treaty. Venezuela took a similar position. Others—including Ceylon, Guinea, India, Iraq and Libya—stressed the importance of achieving complete disarmament as distinct from partial measures.

Members which explicitly supported the step-by-step approach included Australia, Canada, China, Guatemala, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey and the Union of South Africa. Indonesia's view was that if early stages of disarmament involved bold measures then it was necessary to have the whole disarmament programme agreed upon in its entirety before the implementation of the first stage, and to have all stages carried out on schedule. But if the first stage was only a stand-still period, then that stage could proceed prior to agreement on the second and third stages. Indonesia—and also Pakistan—suggested that parallel negotiations might cover both approaches.

Also discussed was the question of the principles on which an agreement or agreements should be based. The USSR spoke of principles exclusively in terms of a treaty for general and complete disarmament. The United States and the United Kingdom viewed them as being ap-

plicable to any disarmament plan. There was a consensus that, as disarmament proceeded in several stages, the conventional and nuclear disarmament measures should be so balanced as not to give any state or group of states a military advantage. Mexico noted that this was the basic problem since its implementation affected the priority of measures. Norway believed that the principle of balance was the key to progress and was dependent upon agreement on control over remaining armed forces.

With respect to stages and time-limits, Poland maintained that the principle of the Western powers that disarmament should be carried out progressively, with measures to be completed as rapidly as possible within specified periods of time, meant that there would be no treaty and time-limit for the whole disarmament programme. The United Kingdom observed that the Western powers' principles included the criteria for transition from one stage to the next, whereas the USSR's principles did not. The USSR stated that the transition should take place only after an international control body and the Security Council ascertained that all states had fulfilled their obligations for the respective stages of disarmament. Mexico considered this important because it would mean that there would not be automatic transition from one stage to the next.

As to inspection and controls, the Western powers insisted on verification of remaining armed forces and armaments at each stage of the programme. New Zealand, Ghana, Denmark and Pakistan also stressed the importance of this type of inspection. The USSR claimed that the Western powers wanted only control over armaments, especially in the first stage of disarmament and drew attention to Chairman Khrushchev's offer to accept whatever controls the United States would suggest if the latter would accept the USSR proposals for complete disarmament and the destruction of weapons. Experience at the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests, the United States replied, indicated that it was not true that the USSR would accept any kind of controls if its disarmament plan was accepted.

Indonesia suggested that the Western powers should test Mr. Khrushchev's offer on control with a specific proposal for controls over complete disarmament. India supported the prin-

ciple of a veto-free control administration under the Security Council, with the Council's veto powers intact. Japan suggested greater acceptance of inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency of nuclear production. Ghana, Yugoslavia and Peru considered that inspectors from smaller countries might contribute to confidence in an inspection system.

Australia, India and the United States maintained that certain measures involving control without the actual reduction or elimination of armaments could reduce tension. The United States criticized the USSR's control provisions because they provided only for inspection of plants "previously engaged" in arms production and launching sites listed by the host country. The United Kingdom noted that the USSR's principles, unlike those of the Western powers, failed to state that provisions for international control should form an integral part of any agreement on disarmament, and that there had to be agreement on the details of controls before measures of disarmament were undertaken.

On 14 October 1960, the United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would recommend that technical experts, scientific, military and administrative, be appointed with the minimum of delay with instructions to submit a progress report to the Disarmament Commission within six months on the systems of inspection and control—their capabilities and limitations—which would be effective and fair to all concerned in relation to the following measures of disarmament: (a) cessation of the production of fissile material for use in weapons and the transfer of existing material to peaceful purposes; (b) prevention of the clandestine storage of nuclear weapons and of fissile material intended for use in weapons; (c) measures to reduce the dangers of surprise attack and war by miscalculation; (d) reduction of armed forces and armaments to agreed levels; (e) progressive reduction and elimination of mass destruction weapons and means of delivering them; (f) prevention of the manufacture of chemical and biological weapons; and (g) measures leading to the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only. The General Assembly would, by the United Kingdom proposal, also recommend that the experts should confine their examination to the scienti-

fic, technical and administrative aspects of control.

References were also made in the discussion to the USSR proposal for changes in the structure of the United Nations Secretariat and the Security Council. Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the Union of South Africa were against the proposal. Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Indonesia, Poland and Romania supported it. The United States described the USSR proposal as an obstacle to disarmament negotiations. The United Kingdom maintained that the question of modifying and extending United Nations authority would require profound study and detailed negotiations in conjunction with such matters as a code of international law and a system of justice.

Canada stressed the importance of a continuing role of the small and middle powers in facilitating negotiations, whether or not there was agreement on directives. Together with Norway and Sweden, it tabled a draft resolution on 10 November 1960 whereby the Assembly would recommend that the Disarmament Commission should immediately establish an ad hoc committee consisting of a limited number of states not possessing nuclear weapons to examine and report to the Commission by 1 April 1961 on ways and means of resuming negotiations, after consulting as appropriate, with the four Governments which had set up the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament. Iceland submitted amendments to this text whereby the Commission would elect a Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur who, together with the Commission's Chairman, would examine ways and means of assisting the resumption of negotiations in the Ten-Nation Committee.

The USSR maintained that the Canadian draft resolution was unnecessary since the adoption of the 12-power draft (see p. 20) would create conditions for agreement on the negotiating body, and that without agreement on substance all procedural solutions, including those involving the Disarmament Commission, would not have its co-operation. In the event of a failure to take action on substance, the USSR contended, the only way out would be to call a special session in March or April 1961 with

the participation of the Heads of Government to consider disarmament.

On 8 December 1960, Canada submitted a revised text which was sponsored also by Argentina, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federation of Malaya, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay.

By this 19-power text, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; (2) express the hope that in view of the urgency and overriding importance of disarmament, every effort would be made to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control by the earliest possible continuation of negotiations among the powers principally concerned, consideration being given in this regard to the appointment of an impartial presiding officer; (3) transmit to the Disarmament Commission for its consideration all the documents and records of discussions at the Assembly's fifteenth session relating to disarmament; (4) request the Disarmament Commission to examine and make recommendations upon: (a) ways and means of facilitating the early resumption of negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control; and (b) the essential principles which should guide these negotiations; (5) further request the Disarmament Commission to meet more frequently to consider: (a) specific suggestions with regard to disarmament made by Member states; (b) other matters referred to it from time to time, including reports from negotiating powers; and (c) giving guidance to the negotiating powers; (6) recommend that, for the above purposes, the Disarmament Commission give consideration to the appointment of ad hoc sub-committees as appropriate, which would be selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and other relevant criteria, and which could call on the assistance of experts if necessary; (7) request the Disarmament Commission to submit, not later than 1 June 1961, a progress report to the General Assembly and the Security Council on activities undertaken pursuant to this resolution.

In the course of the deliberations many countries, including Mexico, the USSR, the United Kingdom and India, expressed the view

that the First Committee should adopt a resolution on, or affecting the principles and directives for, future disarmament negotiations only if it was acceptable to the major powers.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING

SPECIFIC DISARMAMENT MEASURES

Another group of resolutions dealing with specific aspects of disarmament were submitted by some of the small and medium powers.

On 23 October 1960, Poland submitted a draft resolution on the "establishment of conditions conducive to reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament." By this, the General Assembly would: (1) call for successful conclusion of the negotiations on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, and for reaching a relevant agreement not later than 1 April 1961; failing this, the problem should be immediately submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at a session specially convened for this purpose; (2) request the powers possessing nuclear weapons to refrain from conducting nuclear tests until an agreement on the cessation of such tests was reached; (3) call upon all states manufacturing and possessing nuclear weapons not to participate in any form in the preparation for the production of such weapons by other states and not to make them accessible or deliver them to other states; (4) call upon all states not possessing nuclear weapons to refrain from accepting them from other states, and not to initiate their manufacture or prepare for it, be it in their own territory or in the territory of other states; (5) call upon all states to refrain from setting up military bases in the territories of foreign states and from introducing into them and establishing there installations for missile and nuclear weapons; (6) call upon all states on whose territory there were no foreign military bases and on whose territory there were no foreign installations for missile and nuclear weapons, not to permit their introduction or establishment; (7) call upon all states which did not possess their own missile and nuclear installations, to refrain from their establishment, and upon states which had only commenced construction of such installations, not to proceed with it.

On 1 November 1960, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia

submitted a draft resolution, later co-sponsored also by Libya, Guinea and Ceylon. By this draft resolution, which the sponsors did not consider to be tied necessarily to the several disarmament questions as such, the General Assembly would declare: (a) that the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons was contrary to the aims of the United Nations and, as such, a direct violation of the United Nations Charter; (b) that the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would exceed even the scope of war and cause indiscriminate suffering and destruction to mankind and its civilization and, as such, was contrary to the rules of international law and to the laws of humanity; (c) that the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons was a war directed not against an enemy or enemies alone but also against mankind in general, since the peoples of the world not involved in such a war would be subjected to all the evils generated from the use of such weapons; and (d) that any state using nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons was to be considered as violating the United Nations Charter, acting contrary to the laws of humanity and committing a crime against mankind and its civilization. By this text, the Assembly would also ask the Secretary-General to consult United Nations Member Governments to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war purposes and to report on the results of such consultation to the Assembly's sixteenth session (in 1961).

On 21 November 1960, Poland submitted a draft resolution on the "universal dissemination of information on the consequences of a nuclear war." By this text, the General Assembly would establish a committee of governmental representatives, supported by experts, to prepare a report on the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, in particular with regard to human life and health and to the material and cultural heritage of mankind. The committee was to report not later than 1 June 1961. Governments of all United Nations Member states would be requested to publish the report in their languages and widely distribute and disseminate it by all possible means. The report of the committee would also be inscribed on the agenda of the Assembly's sixteenth session.

On 1 December 1960, Ethiopia, Ghana,

Guinea, Mali and Morocco submitted a draft resolution which, as revised on 5 December and co-sponsored also by Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Sudan, would have the General Assembly (1) request all states: (a) to refrain from carrying out or continuing to carry out nuclear or ballistic weapons tests in Africa; (b) to eliminate, and refrain from establishing, bases and launching sites in Africa intended for use in testing, storing or transporting such weapons; and (2) invite all states to regard and respect the African continent as a nuclear-free zone.

On 19 December 1960, acting on a procedural Canadian proposal as amended by India, the First Committee decided not to vote on the above-mentioned draft resolutions before it at the first part of the session, but to vote only on the draft resolutions described below, which dealt with the prevention of the dissemination of nuclear weapons and with the suspension of nuclear weapon tests.

PREVENTION OF THE WIDER DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

On 31 October 1960, Ireland submitted a draft resolution on preventing the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons, which was subsequently revised and co-sponsored also by Ghana, Japan, Mexico and Morocco. By the revised text, the General Assembly would: (1) call upon all Governments to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons; (2) call upon powers producing such weapons, as a temporary and voluntary measure pending the negotiation of such a permanent agreement, to refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them, and from transmitting to it the information necessary for their manufacture; and (3) call upon powers not possessing such weapons, on a similar temporary and voluntary basis, to refrain from manufacturing these weapons and from otherwise attempting to acquire them.

Ireland's representative observed that the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons had greatly increased since 1958 when it first raised the question. The present draft resolution, he said, went further than previous ones in one important respect; it called upon the nuclear states, pending the negotiation and signing of

permanent agreements, to declare at once, as a temporary measure, their intention not to give nuclear weapons or the information for their manufacture to non-nuclear states. It also called upon the non-nuclear states, as a temporary measure, immediately to declare their intention not to make or acquire nuclear weapons. If they could not prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, they would face an ever-growing danger of their use. A number of powers were already under pressure from their military staffs to begin production of nuclear weapons. In the absence of a general agreement between the non-nuclear powers not to produce or acquire nuclear weapons, it was a practical certainty that one or the other of them, finding itself in a particularly dangerous position, would sooner or later be driven to make those weapons. Ireland hoped that an agreement would be made by non-nuclear states whereby they would accept United Nations inspection to insure that none of them was proceeding to make the bomb.

Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and the USSR, while preferring the provisions regarding the dissemination of nuclear weapons set out in the Polish draft resolution of 23 October (see above, p. 23) declared their support of the draft resolution introduced by Ireland. Bulgaria and Poland stressed particularly the dangers that would ensue from giving nuclear weapons to West Germany. Indonesia also supported the draft resolution presented by Ireland and suggested the establishment of a committee of non-nuclear powers to consider the problem and to draft an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, for the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. This, said the Indonesian spokesman, was a problem for which the responsibility of the non-nuclear powers was equal to that of the nuclear powers; it was within their means to refuse to participate in the nuclear arms race. Saudi Arabia considered the draft resolution especially relevant in view of developments in the atomic field in Israel. Israel declared that its scientific work in the field of atomic research was directed exclusively to peaceful uses.

The United States explained that it could not support the draft resolution but would abstain out of consideration for the motivation behind it. It objected to the failure of the draft resolution to recognize the central responsibility of the

nuclear powers since they could not expect other nations indefinitely to deny nuclear weapons to themselves if the nuclear powers themselves refused to accept the responsibility of halting the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The United States declared that its official policy was not to favour the proliferation of national nuclear weapons production, capabilities and ownership. This policy was reflected in its public laws forbidding the transfer of nuclear weapons or information concerning their production to any country not already having a substantial nuclear capability. A second feature of the draft resolution to which the United States took exception was that it called for an unverified commitment of indefinite duration. This, it was argued, affected countries unequally since some had closed societies.

The Netherlands also had reservations about the draft resolution. No time-limit, it said, was stipulated for the unilateral moral obligation. As there was insufficient possibility of substantial control, the text would leave open the possibility of evasion with a consequent possible military advantage for one side. Peru, Brazil and Italy also drew attention to the absence of control provisions.

On 19 December 1960, the First Committee adopted the draft resolution, as revised, after voting on individual paragraphs, by a roll-call vote of 58 to 0, with 20 abstentions. On 20 December, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 68 to 0, with 26 abstentions, as resolution 1576 (XV).

SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS

For the most part, the question of the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests was considered at the first part of the Assembly's fifteenth session in the course of the general discussion of general disarmament. In addition, statements were made by the three powers participating in the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests in which they reported on the position reached in the Conference (see p. 4).

Two draft resolutions, which dealt exclusively with the question of nuclear weapon tests, were voted upon during the first part of the session. One was submitted on 14 November 1960, by Austria, India and Sweden. The other was sub-

mitted on 25 November 1960, by the following 26 powers: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia. This was a revised version of a text originally submitted on 14 November 1960.

By the three-power text, the General Assembly would: (1) urge the states concerned to seek a solution for the few remaining questions so that the conclusion of the agreement would be achieved at an early date; (2) urge the states concerned in these negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear weapons; and (3) request the parties concerned to report the result of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly.

By the revised 26-power text, the General Assembly would: (1) urge the states concerned to make every effort to reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons under appropriate international control; (2) urge the states concerned in the Geneva negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and request other states to refrain from undertaking such tests; (3) request the states concerned in the Geneva negotiations: (a) to keep the Disarmament Commission periodically informed of the progress of their negotiations; and (b) to report the results of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly.

Burma, Ghana, Japan, Poland, Sweden and the USSR were among those who, during the discussion, emphasized the importance of continuing the voluntary suspension of tests. Canada and the Netherlands, while recognizing the value of such a suspension, considered that the parties concerned should not be asked to continue the voluntary moratorium indefinitely but should be urged to reach a final agreement in the form of a treaty providing for the means of verifying implementation of obligations. India maintained that the treaty should provide for the total suspension of tests, including the underground ones. Japan announced that, when an agreement was concluded, it would be will-

ing to shoulder its share in the implementation of the agreement. Austria and Yugoslavia were among those who emphasized the importance of a nuclear weapon tests agreement as a precedent for disarmament. The sponsors of the three-power draft resolution emphasized that there was no incompatibility between the drafts.

Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Mali and Morocco were among those who specifically condemned France for conducting nuclear weapon tests in the Sahara and called on all states to observe the moratorium on tests.

The USSR declared its support for all the draft resolutions dealing with the cessation of nuclear tests. It fully supported the provisions in both draft resolutions on the continued voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear weapons and noted that the 26-power draft resolution had the merit of also appealing to other states to refrain from carrying out such tests. In particular, it shared the view of those who condemned French testing of nuclear weapons in the Sahara.

The United States explained that it would abstain in the voting on the three-power and 26-power draft resolutions. The three-power draft, it said, implied that the few questions which remained to be resolved before the final agreement could be concluded were not important issues; the United States, on the other hand, thought they were basic issues, on the satisfactory solution of which depended the success of the conference. These issues included such questions as: the staffing of on-site inspection teams; the number and the installation schedule of control posts; safeguards for a seismic research programme; criteria for conducting on-site inspection; high altitude provisions; duration of the moratorium on small underground tests; the number of on-site inspections to be carried out annually in the territories of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States; explosions for peaceful uses; and voting on budgetary and financial questions. The United States also had reservations about the requests in both the texts for the continuance of the present voluntary suspension of nuclear weapon testing. The policy of the United States Government remained that the moratorium had ended as of 31 December 1959. However, the United States would not resume nuclear weapon tests without stating in advance its intention of

doing so. The United States was concerned lest the possibility of the indeterminate extension of voluntary suspension of nuclear testing came to be regarded as an acceptable alternative to a safeguarded agreement on nuclear testing.

On 19 December 1960, the First Committee approved the three-power text, after voting on individual paragraphs, by 72 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. On 20 December 1960, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as resolution 1577 (XV).

The 26-power draft, as revised, was approved by the First Committee, also on 19 December 1960, after a vote on individual paragraphs, by a roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 11 abstentions. On 20 December, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 83 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1578 (XV).

CONSIDERATION AT SECOND PART OF ASSEMBLY'S FIFTEENTH SESSION

On 21 March 1961, in the General Assembly's First Committee, the United States proposed that the resumed consideration of the disarmament question be deferred until some later stage, inasmuch as consultations were taking place. The First Committee so decided.

On 30 March 1961, the USSR and the United States made statements about their consultations during the intervening period. The USSR explained that it had been of the opinion that it was necessary to agree on directives for negotiations on disarmament and on the composition of the body to conduct those negotiations. However, taking into account the wish of the United

States Government that consideration of the substance of disarmament be postponed temporarily, the USSR Government had found it feasible not to insist on the consideration of the disarmament question at the Assembly's fifteenth session.

The United States stated its eagerness to resume negotiations soon under conditions which would produce results rather than further disappointments; it said that it was intensively studying its disarmament policies in the light of developing political, technical and scientific trends and would be ready for fruitful negotiations by the end of July.

The representatives of the USSR and the United States further declared that an understanding had been reached between their Governments to continue an exchange of views during June and July 1961, on questions relating to disarmament and a resumption of negotiations in an appropriate body whose composition was to be agreed upon, and to inform the sixteenth session of the General Assembly (later in 1961) of the progress made. The USSR and the United States jointly submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would take note of the statements made by the heads of their delegations on the question of disarmament and would decide to take up for consideration the problem of disarmament, and all pending proposals relating to it, at its sixteenth session.

On 30 March 1961, the First Committee adopted the joint draft resolution unanimously. It was endorsed, also unanimously, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 April 1961, as resolution 1617 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PROPOSALS REGARDING ASSEMBLY'S AGENDA ITEMS ON DISARMAMENT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 127, 130.

First Committee, meetings 1084, 1135.

Plenary Meetings 900, 960.

A/4385 and Corr.1. Disarmament and situation with regard to fulfilment of General Assembly resolution of 20 November 1959 on question of disarmament. Letter of 27 June 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR.

A/4414. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. Letter of 19 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of India.

A/4434. Prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. Letter of 15 August 1960 from Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Ireland.

A/4463. Letter of 26 August 1960 from Chairman of Disarmament Commission, transmitting resolution of Commission and records and documents of Commission.

A/4500. Report of Disarmament Commission. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4503. Declaration of Government of USSR on disarmament.

A/4505. Basic provisions of treaty on general and complete disarmament. Proposals of Soviet Government submitted on 23 September 1960.

A/4509. Letter of 26 September 1960 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR, transmitting draft

resolution on composition of Committee on Disarmament.

A/4520. First Report of General Committee, paras. 15, 16.

A/L.311. USSR: draft resolution.

THE GENERAL DEBATE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 868-880, 882, 883, 885-888, 896-901, 904-907.

(See also documents listed above, and those listed below, p. 30, under OTHER DOCUMENTS.)

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS BEFORE FIRST COMMITTEE, 18 OCTOBER-20 DECEMBER 1960

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135.

Plenary Meeting 960.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTIVES FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A/4463. Letter of 26 September 1960 from Chairman of Disarmament Commission.

A/4500. Report of Disarmament Commission. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4503. Declaration of Government of USSR on disarmament.

A/4505. Basic provisions of treaty on general and complete disarmament. Proposals of Soviet Government submitted on 23 September 1960.

A/C.1/828. Letter of 23 November 1960 from Chairman of delegation of USSR.

A/C.1/L.249. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.250. Italy, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.251. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.255 and Add.1. Canada, Chile, Federation of Malaya, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.257. Iceland: amendments to 6-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.255 and Add.1.

A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1, A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1/Add.1-5. Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.259 and Add.1, 2. Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SPECIFIC DISARMAMENT MEASURES

A/C.1/L.252 and Rev.1. Poland: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.1/L.254 and Add.1-3. Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.260 and Rev.1. Poland: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.1/L.264. Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.264/Rev.1 and Add.1. Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

PREVENTION OF WIDER DISSEMINATION

OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

A/4434. Letter of 15 August 1960 from Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Ireland.

[A/C.1/L.252 and Rev.1 Poland: draft resolution and revision.]

A/C.1/L.253. Ireland: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.253/Rev.1 and Add.1-3. Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Morocco: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 19 December 1960, meeting 1135, by roll-call vote of 58 to 0, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

A/4680. Report of First Committee, draft resolution I. A/C.1/L.254 and Add.1-3. Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1576(xv), as recommended by First Committee, A/4680, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, plenary meeting 960, by roll-call vote of 68 to 0, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil,

China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1380(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Recognizing the urgent danger that now exists that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tension and the difficulty of maintaining world peace, and thus rendering more difficult the attainment of general disarmament agreement,

"Noting with regret that the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament did not find it possible to consider this problem, which was referred to it by General Assembly resolution 1380(XIV),

"Believing in the necessity of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the Powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and whereby Powers not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them,

"Believing further that, pending the conclusion of such an international agreement, it is desirable that temporary and voluntary measures be taken to avoid the aggravation of this danger,

"1. Calls upon all Governments to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons;

"2. Calls upon Powers producing such weapons as a temporary and voluntary measure pending the negotiation of such a permanent agreement, to refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and from transmitting to it the information necessary for their manufacture;

"3. Calls upon Powers not possessing such weapons, on a similar temporary and voluntary basis, to refrain from manufacturing these weapons and from otherwise attempting to acquire them."

SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS

A/4414. Letter of 19 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of India.

[A/C.1/L.252 and Rev.1. Poland: draft resolution and revision.]

[A/C.1/L.253/Rev.1 and Add.1-3. Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Morocco: draft resolution.]

[A/C.1/L.254 and Add.1-3. Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia: draft resolution.]

A/C.1/L.256. Austria, India, Sweden: draft resolution, approved by First Committee on 19 December 1960, meeting 1135, by 72 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

A/4680. Report of First Committee, draft resolution IIA.

RESOLUTION 1577(xv), as recommended by First Committee, A/4680, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, plenary meeting 960, by roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Spain, Turkey, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1252 B (XIII) of 4 November 1958 and 1402 (XIV) of 21 November 1959,

"Considering the importance and urgency of an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons tests, with effective international control,

"Noting with satisfaction that further progress with regard to such an agreement has been achieved at the negotiations in Geneva since the fourteenth session of the General Assembly and that the States concerned have voluntarily suspended such tests since the autumn of 1958,

"1. Urges the States concerned to seek a solution for the few remaining questions, so that the conclusion of the agreement will be achieved at an early date;

"2. Urges the States concerned in these negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear weapons;

"3. Requests the parties concerned to report the results of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly."

A/C.1/L.258 and Add.1, 2, and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, adopted by First Committee on 19 December 1960, meeting 1135, by roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelo-

russian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, China, France, Greece, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States.

A/4680. Report of First Committee, draft resolution II B.

RESOLUTION 1578(xv), as recommended by First Committee, A/4680, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, plenary meeting 960, by roll-call vote of 83 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, China, France, Greece, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1379(XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1402 (XIV) of 21 November 1959,

"Continuing to bear in mind the profound concern evinced by the peoples of all countries regarding the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and the consequences thereof,

"Recognizing that, as a result of the endeavours at Geneva of the parties concerned, substantial progress has been made towards reaching agreement on the cessation of the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, under appropriate international control,

"Recognizing further that agreement on the cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is not only imperative but urgent,

"1. Urges the States concerned to make every

effort to reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, under appropriate international control;

"2. Urges the States concerned in the Geneva negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and requests other States to refrain from undertaking such tests;

"3. Requests the States concerned in the Geneva negotiations:

"(a) To keep the Disarmament Commission periodically informed of the progress of their negotiations;

"(b) To report the results of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly."

ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS CONCERNING CONFERENCE OF TEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

A/4374/Rev.1. Letter of 2 June 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR, transmitting text of proposals by Soviet Government concerning basic clauses of a treaty on general and complete disarmament.

A/4399. Letter of 8 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of United States, transmitting text of note to USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A/4400. Letter of 8 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom, transmitting text of letter of 29 June 1960 from Prime Minister of United Kingdom to Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

A/4403. Letter of 8 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of Canada transmitting text of letter of 30 July from Prime Minister of Canada to Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

A/4405. Letter of 11 July 1960 from Deputy Permanent Representative of France transmitting text of letter of 30 June from President of France to Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

A/4421. Letter of 19 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of Italy, enclosing text of message of 15 July 1960 from Prime Minister of Italy to Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

A/4423. Letter of 15 July from Permanent Representative of USSR, containing (a) text of messages of 27 June from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR to President of United States, Prime Minister of United Kingdom, President of France, Prime Minister of Canada and Chairman of Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) of Italy; and (b) text of note of 27 June 1960 from Soviet Government to Governments of all countries.

A/4426 and Add.1, Corr.1. Letter of 1 August 1960 from Deputy Permanent Representative of USSR containing (a) texts of messages of 23 July 1960 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR to Prime Minister of United Kingdom, President of France, Prime Minister of Canada and text of note of 25 July from Soviet Government to United States Government, and (b) note of 2 August

1960 from Soviet Government to Italian Government.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4356. Letter of 16 January 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR, enclosing text of appeal of Supreme Soviet of USSR to Parliaments and Governments of all nations.

A/4504. Letter of 20 September 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, attaching memorandum of Government of German Democratic Republic on disarmament.

A/4550. Letter of 21 October 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR, transmitting text of statement by Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR.

CONSIDERATION AT SECOND PART OF ASSEMBLY'S FIFTEENTH SESSION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1136, 1141.

Plenary Meeting 995.

A/C.1/L.267. USSR and United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by First Committee on 30 March 1961, meeting 1141.

A/4723. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1617(xv), as recommended by First Committee, A/4723, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 995.

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note of the statements made by the Heads of the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the question of disarmament;

"2. Decides to take up for consideration at its sixteenth session the problem of disarmament and all pending proposals relating to it."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4704. Letter of 8 February 1961 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR to National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, New York.

(See also listings above, pp. 27-30.)

CHAPTER II

QUESTIONS RELATING TO USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

WORK OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its seventh session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 11 to 22 January 1960 and its eighth session at the European Headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva from 19 to 30 September 1960.

From 6 to 9 September 1960, the Committee co-sponsored with the World Health Organization (WHO) a seminar in Geneva on Use of Vital and Health Statistics for Genetic and Radiation Studies.

As a consequence of the Committee's proposed programme—approved by the General Assembly in 1959 by resolution 1376(XIV)¹—a Special Service Agreement was drawn up between the United Nations and the International Commissions on Radiological Protection and on Radiological Units and Measurements. By this Agreement, the Commissions studied the methods of evaluating the exposures of man to ionizing radiation resulting from medical pro-

cedures, with special reference to radiation-induced diseases. An ad hoc study group of these Commissions met at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 29 January 1960, and in Stockholm from 1 to 9 July 1960. A report on the deliberations and conclusions of the International Commissions was submitted to the Scientific Committee at the end of 1960.

The Committee's activities, conclusions and recommendations were given in its annual progress report for 1960. The Committee noted that it had received, and hoped it would continue to receive, information on radioactive contamination, radiation levels and radiobiological questions from United Nations Members, the specialized agencies and from the International Commissions on Radiological Protection and on Radiological Units and Measurements. During 1960, the Committee received 217 reports from 21 United Nations Members, two specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 32-33.

At its seventh session, the Committee considered: General Assembly resolution 1376 (XIV) of 1959; certain technical questions, including the meteorological and physical aspects of fall-out, food chain problems and low dose effect relations; and plans for future discussions of genetic and carbon-14 problems. At this session, experts from eight countries, invited by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), gave talks on meteorology and fall-out; discussion of food chain problems was assisted by a report from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Secretary, at the request of the Committee, wrote to Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, requesting the continued flow of information relevant to its work, listing countries and organizations offering assistance in the field of sampling and analyses of radioactive material, and suggesting ways whereby its requests for relevant information could best be channelled.

At its eighth session, the Committee discussed genetic problems, carbon-14, fall-out and dose calculations; laid plans for its 1962 comprehensive report to the General Assembly; and further considered certain arrangements requested by the General Assembly.

The Committee unanimously adopted a report on arrangements for stimulating the flow of information and for encouraging research on the genetic effects of radiation on the health of the human population called for in General Assembly resolution 1376(XIV) of 1959.

Among the points made by the Committee in its progress report were the following:

(1) Most of the material received by the Committee thus far had come from only a few nations. Information received had referred more to radiation and radioactive contamination levels than to the epidemiological and other biological aspects of radiation. The Committee noted that it had not received from all Members the proportionate assistance that it judged relevant to its field of work. The Committee stressed its interest in receiving facts of physical and bio-medical import from members of the Committee and also from non-members.

(2) The Committee would continue to work closely with the United Nations agencies and certain other groups whose scientific meetings

and studies had already been of great assistance. It hoped that Member states would also co-operate with these organizations, as well as continue to send relevant data directly to the Committee.

(3) Natural activity: The Committee noted that measurements of natural radiation were of particular importance, not only since it was the major radiation source to which the world population was presently exposed, but also, especially considering the known variations in the natural radiation levels, it was a valuable basis with which the magnitude of artificial radiation sources could be compared.

(4) Environmental contamination from nuclear tests: Environmental contamination from nuclear tests, as in the past, continued to occupy most of the Committee's attention, since radiation from this source involved the whole world. Considerable additional information on the basic patterns of contamination from fall-out and carbon-14 had been obtained recently, but the Committee regretted the scantiness of data from several large and heavily populated areas.

(5) Environmental contamination from radioactive wastes: The Committee noted that the exposure of the world population from radioactive wastes over the next several decades was difficult to estimate because of the lack of information on disposal policy and the fraction of fission wastes which might be used in industrial processes. The Committee wished to continue to receive information on all significant releases of radioactive waste into the environment.

(6) Medical exposure: The Committee said it would continue to give attention to medical exposures, which were considerable in some countries; persons exposed for medical reasons were of interest for the study of dose-effect relationships.

(7) It was pointed out that collection of relevant biological information was essential to an evaluation of any study of radiation effects on populations. Governments and their statistical and epidemiological agencies were particularly well placed to further such work, which in some areas might profitably be the subject of regional co-operation and standardization. The Committee hoped that the proceedings of the joint United Nations/WHO Seminar on Use of

Vital and Health Statistics for Genetic and Radiation Studies would assist such developments.

(8) The Committee stressed that many other problems needed to be solved, including biological measures of dose, techniques for reducing the severity of the effects of radiation exposures, the possible localized effects of transmutations—such as those of carbon-14—and in general a fuller understanding of the mechanism of radiation effects at all levels. In all these endeavours, requiring survey and experimentation of a great diversity of scale and kind, new advanced techniques and knowledge were rapidly being applied.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Scientific Committee's report was considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session by the Assembly's Special Political Committee. On 15 December 1960, the Committee unanimously adopted a revised draft resolution, sponsored by Canada and Czechoslovakia, which was approved on 20 December—also unanimously—at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1574(XV). By this text, the Assembly, among other things, noted with appreciation the co-operation which

the Scientific Committee continued to receive; took note of the Committee's annual progress report; and welcomed the report prepared by the Committee in response to General Assembly resolution 1376 (XIV) of 1959.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, many Members, including Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States, commended the Scientific Committee for its work in the past and supported the programme outlined in its progress report.

The USSR stressed the need for the permanent cessation of nuclear weapon tests and urged that the Committee concentrate on the problem of atomic radiation resulting from such tests, rather than study dangers from medical exposure and radioactive waste.

The United Kingdom and the United States emphasized that the Committee's terms of reference covered atomic radiation from any source and that, quantitatively, radiation from peaceful uses of atomic energy and natural radiation posed more problems than radiation from nuclear weapon tests.

Australia, Austria, Canada and the United States expressed satisfaction with the close co-operation between the Committee and the specialized agencies and IAEA.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meeting 223
Fifth Committee, meeting 823.
Plenary Meeting 960.

A/4528. Annual progress report of Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation for 1960.

A/SPC/L.56. Canada: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.56/Rev.1. Canada and Czechoslovakia: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Special Political Committee on 15 December 1960, meeting 223.

A/C.5/855. Statement of financial implications submitted by Secretary-General, and concurred in by Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4659. Report of Special Political Committee.

A/4671. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1574(xv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/4659, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1376 (XIV) of 17 November 1959,

"Noting with appreciation the co-operation which

the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation continues to receive in its work from Member States, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, international non-governmental and national scientific organizations, and individual scientists,

"1. Takes note of the annual progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for 1960;

"2. Welcomes the report prepared by the Committee in response to General Assembly resolution 1376(XIV);

"3. Notes with approval, in particular, the Committee's proposals contained in paragraphs 14 and 19 of its annual report, which carry financial implications additional to those for which arrangements have already been made."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.82/INF.6-10, 10/Corr.1, 11-20. Notes by Secretary-General (communications from Governments, IAEA and WHO in response to Assembly resolution 1376 (XIV) which recommended a programme of international co-ordination in analysis of samples).

PROPOSAL FOR THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Recommendations on a third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy were made during 1960 in a report by the Secretary-General and in a supplement to that report issued as a result of a meeting of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee in November 1960.

The Secretary-General's recommendation was contained in his final report evaluating the Second Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future—prepared in accordance with a request made by the General Assembly in 1958. An interim report on the question was submitted by him in 1959.²

The final report recommended that a third conference of the same comprehensive character as the previous two should be held in Geneva in 1962—at a precise date to be determined later, on the understanding that the possibility of 1963 as an alternative date should be left open for the time being. It also recommended that the conference should be sponsored and organized by the United Nations with the full assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the interested specialized agencies. The recommendation was made with the concurrence of all members of the Scientific Advisory Committee and took into account their views and those of IAEA and

the interested specialized agencies.

In weighing arguments for and against a third general conference, the report noted the view held by some that the ground was now adequately covered by smaller, more specialized meetings and through ordinary channels of communication. On the other hand, the report said, the constantly increasing range, specialization and complexity of the peaceful uses of atomic energy made a periodic, critical review of the whole field on a world-wide basis highly desirable—both in bringing together scientists from various disciplines and in promoting international co-operation in this field.

As a result of a meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, held in New York on 11 November 1960, a supplement to the report was issued in which it was noted that the Committee reaffirmed its conviction about the utility of a third conference and was of the unanimous opinion that it should take place in Geneva in the first two weeks of August 1963.

At the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the item was referred to the Assembly's Special Political Committee. It was not discussed, however, as the Chairman of the Committee announced that further consultations were required. As a result, no recommendation was made to the General Assembly.

² See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 33.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Special Political Committee, meeting 259.
A/4391 and Add.1. Final Report of Secretary-General evaluating Second United Nations Interna-

tional Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to holding of similar conferences in future.

A/4751. Report of Special Political Committee.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

At its fifteenth session in 1960, the General Assembly considered the fourth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the period 1 July 1959-30 June 1960. In presenting this report, the Agency's Director-General, W. Sterling Cole, noted that the Agency was now well launched on its work programme, which was mainly centred on training and research programmes, scientific meetings, preliminary surveys, technical assistance, the elaboration of codes and regulations, and other work

of a preparatory and regulatory nature. (For further information about IAEA's work, see below, PART TWO, CHAPTER I.)

During the Assembly's debate on IAEA's report, Australia, Austria, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others, stressed the solid progress achieved by the Agency. Bulgaria and the USSR, on the other hand, felt that there were shortcomings in the Agency's work and regretted that much important work in the peaceful uses of atomic energy was taking

place outside the Agency. The representative of India, while in general supporting the Agency's programme, was critical of its system of controls and safeguards.

On 12 December 1960, the General Assembly unanimously approved a resolution (1503 (XV))—proposed by Australia, Bulgaria and Mexico—taking note of IAEA's report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 943.

A/4531 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

A/L.327. Australia, Bulgaria, Mexico: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1503(xv), taking note of report of IAEA, as submitted by 3 powers, A/L.327, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

CHAPTER III

RELATIONS BETWEEN MAJOR POWERS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

During 1960, several proposals were put forward—in the Security Council and at the General Assembly's fifteenth session—with the aim of improving relations between the major powers and promoting co-operation among United Nations Member states.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

The first of these proposals was submitted in the Security Council by Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia on 23 May 1960, the day the Council took up a USSR complaint of "aggressive acts by the Air Force of the United States . . . against the Soviet Union." (For a detailed account of the Council's consideration of this complaint, see below, CHAPTER IV, p. 40.)

In submitting their draft resolution, the four sponsors explained in a letter to the President of the Security Council that they were deeply concerned with the present international situation, and they asked that their proposal be taken up at the conclusion of the Council's consideration of the USSR complaint.

By the operative part of the four-power text the Council would: (1) recommend that the Governments concerned seek solutions of existing international problems by negotiation or other peaceful means as provided in the United Nations Charter; (2) appeal to all Member Governments to refrain from any action which

might increase tensions; (3) request the Governments concerned to continue their efforts towards disarmament under an international control system and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests under an appropriate control system and their negotiations on measures against the possibility of surprise attack, as recommended by the General Assembly in its resolutions; and (4) urge the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR "to resume discussions as soon as possible" and to avail themselves of the assistance that the Security Council and other appropriate United Nations organs might be able to render to this end.

The Council's debate took place at three meetings on 26 and 27 May.

In submitting their proposal, the representatives of the four sponsoring states emphasized that it was a simple measure, containing no reproach to any country and aimed solely at reducing tensions and creating an atmosphere conducive to negotiation. Tunisia stressed that it would be "dangerous" for the Council to adjourn its current deliberations without trying to induce the opposing parties to resume their talks. The representative of Ecuador observed, among other things, that in the face of the current threat to international peace and security the Council should exert its moral influence to promote conciliation and make every effort

to find a common denominator for peace among the great powers. Argentina stressed that the paragraph in the draft envisaging the use of United Nations machinery as a means of resuming discussions was an "essential part" of the four-power proposal. The United Nations, he said, represented an institutional form of conciliation which allowed the voices of small nations to be heard. The representative of Ceylon emphasized that the proposal sought to impress on all Member states—and particularly on the great powers—the need to resolve outstanding problems through negotiations.

The United States representative welcomed the initiative of the four delegations and said that adoption of the resolution would give the world new hope. Support for the proposal was also expressed by Italy and the United Kingdom.

The USSR representative, however, declared that the draft resolution was inadequate; its major defect was that it did not even mention the question of condemning the "policy of provocation" pursued by the United States Government against the Soviet Union. If an appeal to negotiate was to be made to the great powers, it should be addressed especially to the United States, which bore the responsibility for the breaking off of the summit meeting and the failure of negotiations on specific questions. Furthermore, the Security Council would be doing useful work if it spoke out unequivocally not only in favour of negotiations but also in favour of specific disarmament measures.

The USSR then submitted three amendments to the four-power proposal. The first of these would have added a paragraph to the preamble of the text stating that "the incursion of foreign military aircraft into the territory of other states is incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations and constitutes a threat to peace and international security." A second USSR amendment would have added to the second operative paragraph—which appealed to all Member states to refrain from any action which might increase tensions—the words "including the dispatch of their aircraft into the airspace of other states." The third USSR amendment would re-word the third operative paragraph in such a way that the Council would request the Governments concerned to continue their efforts towards "the achievement

of general and complete disarmament and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests under an appropriate international control system, as well as their negotiations on measures to prevent surprise attack."

France, Italy and the United Kingdom felt that the first two USSR amendments would alter the character of the four-power draft. As to the third USSR amendment, they preferred the original formulation of the operative paragraph dealing with negotiations on various aspects of disarmament. According to the United States representative, the USSR amendments were designed to turn a constructive measure into another condemnation of the United States.

The spokesman for Poland contended that the draft proposal, though it reflected the serious concern of its sponsors over the international situation, made no attempt to clarify or modify the causes for tension.

The sponsors of the four-power proposal then submitted a revised text, reading as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Mindful of its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Noting with regret that the hopes of the world for a successful meeting of the Heads of Government of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have not been fulfilled,

"Considering that these developments have caused great disappointment and concern in world public opinion,

"Considering also that the resulting situation may lead to an increase of international tensions likely to endanger peace and security,

"Being convinced of the necessity to make every effort to restore and strengthen international good will and confidence, based on the established principles of international law,

"Being especially aware of the mounting danger of the continuation of the armaments race,

"1. Recommends to the Governments concerned to seek solutions of existing international problems by negotiation or other peaceful means as provided in the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. Appeals to all Member Governments to refrain from the use or threats of force in their international relations; to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence; and to refrain from any action which might increase tensions;

"3. Requests the Governments concerned to continue their efforts to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control in accordance with resolution 1378(XIV) of the General Assembly and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests

under an appropriate international control system as well as their negotiations on measures to prevent surprise attack, including technical measures, as recommended by the General Assembly;

"4. Urges the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to resume discussions as soon as possible and to avail themselves of the assistance that the Security Council and other appropriate organs of the United Nations may be able to render to this end."

The first two USSR amendments, voted on together, were defeated by a vote of 2 in favour, 6 against, with 3 abstentions. The USSR did not press its third amendment to the vote.

The revised four-power draft resolution was then adopted by 9 votes to 0, with Poland and the USSR abstaining.

PROPOSAL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR RENEWAL OF CONTACTS BETWEEN HEADS OF STATE OF USSR AND UNITED STATES

During the first part of the General Assembly's fifteenth session, later in 1960, the President of Ghana, the Prime Minister of India and the Presidents of Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, in a letter of 29 September to the President of the General Assembly, submitted a draft resolution for "immediate" consideration by the Assembly. They stated that they were submitting it in view of the present tension in international relations and confident that United Nations Members were "keenly desirous" of reducing that tension and paving the way for the promotion of further efforts for peace.

By the preamble to their proposal, the Assembly would express: (1) its deep concern with the recent deterioration in international relations "which threatens the world with grave consequences"; (2) its awareness of "the great expectancy of the world that this Assembly will assist in helping to prepare the way for the easing of world tensions"; and (3) its consciousness of "the grave and urgent responsibility that rests on the United Nations to initiate helpful efforts."

By the operative paragraph of the text, the Assembly would request, as a first urgent step, the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to renew their contacts interrupted re-

cently, "so that their declared willingness to find solutions of the outstanding problems by negotiation" might be progressively implemented. (The sponsors later replaced the word "requests" by the phrase "expresses the hope that.")

Speaking in support of their proposal, the sponsors made the following points, among others: They referred to the deterioration in international relations following the breakdown of the summit conference in May 1960, and to the fact that relations between the Heads of State of the United States and the USSR were strained. No solution of pressing world problems would be possible, they maintained, as long as relations between the two Heads of State had not been restored to normalcy. The two leaders had a special responsibility for lessening tension and the key to war and peace was in the hands of their Governments.

On 4 October, a letter to the five co-sponsors from the President of the United States was circulated, in which he stated that he shared their concern over the present state of international relations. He had sought on every occasion, he said, to explore any possibility for the resolution of outstanding international questions by negotiation; the USSR, on the other hand, had deliberately followed a policy of increasing tension throughout the world and in particular of damaging relations with the United States. The chief problems in the world today, he stressed, were not owing to differences between the USSR and the United States alone and therefore were not possible of solution on a bilateral basis. There was nothing in the words or actions of the USSR which gave him any reason to believe that the suggested meeting would yield productive results. He would not, he said, wish to participate in a "mere gesture" which, in present circumstances, might convey a thoroughly misleading and unfortunate impression to the peoples of the world.

In a letter to the five sponsors circulated on 5 October, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR expressed the highest regard for the motives which had prompted their action. The USSR had always maintained, and still maintained, that international problems should and could be resolved by peaceful means, through negotiation, "given a desire for this on the part of the states concerned." Through its

policy of bad faith, however, the United States had clearly placed itself in a difficult position to undertake honest negotiations with the USSR. The USSR, he said, was convinced that the deterioration in relations between the USSR and the United States could be overcome; however, that presupposed a clear recognition of the causes—"the unprecedented, perfidious actions of the United States Government, which has embarked on a policy of carrying out provocative and aggressive acts against the Soviet Union." He was prepared, he said, to enter into contact and negotiations with the President and Government of the United States, assuming that the United States could "summon up the courage to condemn the acts" referred to and show by deeds its willingness to improve relations between the two countries.

On 5 October, the Prime Minister of Australia introduced an amendment to the five-power proposal, replacing its operative part by a formulation whereby the Assembly—instead of hoping for a renewal of contacts between the Heads of State of the USSR and the United States—would urge that a meeting of the Heads of Government of France, the United Kingdom, the USSR and the United States be held at the earliest practicable date.

The Australian Prime Minister said he found the five-nation proposal unsatisfactory in that it gave the impression that the world conflict was between the United States and the USSR. He believed that to narrow the issues down to matters which might, in an initial sense, be discussed by the Heads of two Governments was to put the world's problem out of perspective. His delegation felt that a resumption of summit talks should be encouraged with France and the United Kingdom participating.

The sponsors of the five-power proposal, supported by Nepal and Saudi Arabia, regarded the Australian amendment not as an amendment but as a new proposal which missed the point of their resolution. The initial step, they contended, should be concentrated on renewal of contacts between the Heads of State of the USSR and the United States.

The Australian amendment was voted on first and rejected by a roll-call vote of 5 in favour, 45 against, with 43 abstentions.

Before a vote was taken on the five-power proposal, a procedural debate took place over

a request by Argentina that a separate vote be taken on the words "the President of" and "the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of" appearing in the operative paragraph of the draft. (This paragraph expressed the hope that, "as a first urgent step," the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR would renew their contacts so that their declared willingness to find solutions of the outstanding problems might be progressively implemented. If reference to the President and the Chairman were to be rejected in a separate vote, the effect would be that the remainder of the paragraph would express the hope that the United States and the USSR—not the President and the Chairman—would renew their contacts.)

The United States representative, supported by Pakistan, spoke in favour of the Argentine request. India, supported by Guinea, opposed it. The President stated that as the request for a separate vote had been challenged it must be voted upon. The request was then approved by a roll-call vote of 37 in favour, 36 against, with 22 abstentions. The Indian representative contended that a two-thirds majority was required and that therefore the request had not been approved. The President, however, stated that the Assembly had voted on a purely procedural question, for which only a simple majority was required.

The Assembly then voted on the two phrases on which Argentina had asked for a separate vote. The roll-call vote in favour of retaining the two phrases was 41 in favour to 37 against, with 17 abstentions. The President said that as the two phrases had failed to secure a two-thirds majority they did not remain a part of the draft resolution. This ruling was challenged by the Indian representative but was sustained by a roll-call vote of 43 votes in favour to 37 against, with 15 abstentions.

The representative of India then requested a short adjournment to consider the position; it was not possible, he said, to vote on "a truncated draft resolution which means something very different from what it was intended to mean." After a brief recess, the Indian Prime Minister said the sponsors had decided to withdraw the draft resolution because they could not support it as it now stood. It lacked the sense of "passion and energy and dynamism"

which the sponsors thought the situation required, he said, and it no longer served the purpose for which it was submitted.

The Assembly agreed without objection to the withdrawal of the five-power draft resolution.

PROPOSAL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON CO-OPERATION AMONG
UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

On 17 October 1960, during the course of a statement in the Assembly's general debate, the representative of India submitted a draft resolution on behalf of his own and 15 other delegations, subsequently joined by 12 additional sponsors.

By this text, later adopted unanimously, the General Assembly—expressing its deep concern at the increase in world tensions—urged that all countries refrain from actions likely to aggravate international tensions. It also reaffirmed the conviction that the strength of the United Nations rested on the co-operation of its Member states "which should be forthcoming in full measure so that the Organization becomes a more effective instrument for the safeguarding of peace and for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples." The

Assembly also urged that "immediate and constructive steps" be taken with regard to "the urgent problems concerning the peace of the world and the advancement of its peoples."

The 28 sponsors of the draft resolution were: Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The Indian representative declared that the increased tensions in the world made it more than ever important for the United Nations to try to create a different climate, to enunciate positions in keeping with the United Nations Charter and to declare its determination to remove the ills of the world arising out of exploitation, imbalance and the threat of war.

Spokesmen for Cyprus, Israel, Pakistan, Peru, the USSR, the United States and Venezuela expressed support for the draft.

Later on the same day (17 October), the General Assembly unanimously adopted the 28-nation proposal by roll-call vote as resolution 1495(XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 861-863.

S/4323. Letter of 23 May 1960 from Representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia, containing draft resolution.

S/4323/Rev.2. Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador, Tunisia: revised draft resolution.

S/4326. USSR: amendments to 4-power draft resolution, contained in S/4323.

S/4328. Resolution, as submitted by 4 powers, S/4323/Rev.2, adopted by Council on 27 May 1960, meeting 863, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

(For text, see p. 36.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

A/4494. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 4.

PROPOSAL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
RENEWAL OF CONTACTS BETWEEN HEADS
OF STATE OF USSR AND UNITED STATES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 808, 883, 887, 889.

A/4522. Letter of 29 September 1960 from President of Ghana, Prime Minister of India, President of

Indonesia, President of United Arab Republic and President of Yugoslavia, submitting draft resolution. A/4529. Letter of 4 October 1960 from Chairman of Delegation of United States.

A/4532. Letter of 5 October 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR.

A/L.316. Australia: amendment to 5-power draft resolution, A/4522.

A/L.317. Ghana, India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

PROPOSAL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON CO-OPERATION AMONG
UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 906, 907.

A/L.320 and Add.1-6. Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1495(xv), as proposed by 28 powers, A/L.320 and Add.1-6, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 17 October 1960, meeting 907, by roll-call vote.

"The General Assembly,
 "Deeply concerned by the increase in world tensions,
 "Considering that the deterioration in international relations constitutes a grave risk to world peace and co-operation,

"Conscious that both in the General Assembly and in the world at large it is necessary to arrest this trend in international relations and to contribute towards greater harmony among nations irrespective of the differences in their political and economic systems,

"1. Urges that all countries, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, refrain from actions likely to aggravate international tensions;

"2. Reaffirms the conviction that the strength of the United Nations rests on the co-operation of its Member States which should be forthcoming in full measure so that the Organization becomes a more effective instrument for the safeguarding of peace and for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples;

"3. Urges further that immediate and constructive steps should be adopted in regard to the urgent problems concerning the peace of the world and the advancement of its peoples;

"4. Appeals to all Member States to use their utmost endeavours to these ends."

CHAPTER IV

COMPLAINTS BY THE USSR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

QUESTION SUBMITTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL BY USSR ON 18 MAY 1960

On 18 May 1960, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of "aggressive acts by the United States Air Force against the Soviet Union, creating a threat to universal peace." The next day, in an explanatory memorandum, he notified the Council of incursions made by aircraft of the United States Air Force into USSR airspace on 9 April and 1 May 1960.

The Security Council discussed the complaint at four meetings held between 23 and 26 May 1960.

The USSR Foreign Minister informed the Security Council that, on 1 May 1960, a United States Air Force military plane of the U-2 type, acting on orders of United States authorities, had penetrated into USSR territory for purposes of espionage and sabotage to a depth of more than 2,000 kilometres until it was brought down by USSR rocket units. That fact, he said, had been fully substantiated by material evidence, by the testimony of the pilot and by official documents and statements of representatives of the United States Government.

The policy of deliberate incursions into the Soviet airspace had been going on for many years, he observed; the USSR had repeatedly protested against it and had also drawn the attention of the Security Council towards that in 1956 and 1958. Recently the United States

had declared incursions into another state's airspace for purposes of espionage and sabotage as an integral part of its official policy. Such a declaration constituted a great danger to the maintenance of international peace and security, as it had violated a most important principle of sovereignty of states.

The aggressive acts, carried out by the United States on the eve of the "summit conference" of the Heads of State of the four powers in Paris, clearly showed that the United States was attempting to "torpedo" that conference before it had even begun, the USSR Minister for Foreign Affairs also contended. Instead of condemning and ceasing such provocative activities, he said, the United States had in effect proposed to continue them on a broader basis by assigning the United Nations the role of "an intelligence agent for the Pentagon" through "the refurbished so-called 'open skies' plan."

Among other things, he charged that Turkey, Pakistan and Norway, which were bound to the United States by military pacts such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), had conceded territory close to the borders of the USSR to be used for purposes hostile to the USSR and other socialist countries.

The USSR, the Foreign Minister said, had submitted the question to the Security Council as the organ which should be the first to take appropriate action in all cases in which peace

was endangered, not to mention cases of actual aggression.

He submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would note that violations of the sovereignty of other states were incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and created a threat to universal peace. It would condemn the incursions by United States aircraft into the territory of other states and regard them as aggressive acts, and would ask the United States to adopt immediate measures to halt such actions and to prevent their recurrence.

The United States representative declared that his country had not committed any aggressive acts against the USSR or any other country, either through its Air Force or through any other agency of the Government. No common-sense definition of the term "aggression," he maintained, could be applied to the presence of a light, unarmed, one-man plane. He recalled: the refusal of the USSR to accept the "open skies" plan in 1955; its refusal to heed General Assembly resolution 914(X) calling on it to permit aerial inspection; its rejection in 1958 of proposals relating to the Arctic aerial inspection zone; and its refusal to consider technical measures to prevent surprise attacks. When a Government insisted on secrecy, he said, it was in effect insisting on preserving its ability to make a surprise attack on humanity. If the free world failed to attempt to protect itself against such a danger, it would be inviting destruction.

The representatives of China, France, Italy and the United Kingdom maintained that the overflight of the U-2 plane did not constitute a sufficient reason for a disruption of the "summit conference." The USSR, they said, did not have sufficient justification for labelling as aggressive an act which was carried out for the purpose of reconnaissance against surprise attack.

Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia regretted that a violation of sovereignty had taken place and welcomed the declaration by the United States that the overflights had been suspended and would not be resumed. The most important task now, they felt, was to create better understanding and mutual trust; the USSR draft resolution would only aggravate the international situation, and they hoped that it would not be pressed to a vote.

The representative of Poland stated that the

United States had raised the violation of international law to the rank of its official policy. The flight of the U-2 plane might have caused military dangers threatening not only the United States but the whole world, he said.

On 26 May, after further statements by the USSR and the United States, the Council rejected the USSR draft resolution by 7 votes to 2 (Poland and the USSR), with 2 abstentions (Ceylon and Tunisia).

QUESTION SUBMITTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL BY USSR ON 13 JULY 1960

On 13 July 1960, the Foreign Minister of the USSR asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to examine the question of "new aggressive acts" by the United States Air Force against the USSR, "creating a threat to universal peace." He pointed out that the new violation had occurred less than two months after the Security Council had discussed the incident created by the incursion of the United States U-2 plane into the airspace of the USSR.

The Security Council discussed the question at four meetings held between 22 and 26 July 1960.

The USSR representative informed the Council that, on 1 July 1960, a six-engined RB-47 armed military reconnaissance bomber of the United States Air Force had violated the state frontiers of the USSR in the Barents Sea and had headed towards the city of Archangel at a speed of 850-900 kilometres per hour. As the bomber did not obey the signals of a Soviet fighter aircraft to follow it and land and had continued to penetrate into the territory of the USSR, it was shot down in the airspace of the USSR. Two members of the crew who were picked up stated that the RB-47 had been carrying out special military reconnaissance missions for detecting the radar station network and other military targets in the USSR. The plane had taken off from its base at Brize Norton in the United Kingdom, with orders to return to the same base. In case of an emergency, they were instructed to make a landing at a Norwegian airfield.

The USSR representative pointed out that for the second time in 1960 his Government had been compelled to bring before the Council the question of continuing aggressive acts by the United States. He also recalled the discussion

by the Council in 1958 on the provocative practice of the United States of sending bombers loaded with nuclear bombs in the direction of the USSR. The United States policy of deliberate provocations had not stopped, he said, even after the Council's resolution of 27 May 1960 which called on all Member states to refrain from any action which might increase tensions. The United States and its military allies were obviously provoking a serious military conflict; their actions could not be interpreted otherwise.

The USSR representative then submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would note that the United States Government continued to violate the sovereign rights of other states, thus heightening international tension and creating a threat to universal peace. It would condemn these continuing provocative activities and regard them as aggressive acts, and would insist that the United States take immediate steps to put an end to such acts and to prevent their recurrence.

The United States representative said that an American plane of the RB-47 type had proceeded on a mission over the international waters of the Barents Sea. The mission had involved flying northward from England over the high seas to a point 200 miles north of the nearest land mass. From there, the plane had flown east into the Barents Sea on a prescribed course which at no time was to bring it closer than 50 miles from USSR territory. The plane was on an electro-magnetic observation flight, and the route had been over international waters at all times.

He also introduced a draft resolution by which the Security Council would, among other things, recommend that the USSR and the United States undertake to resolve their differences arising out of the plane incident of 1 July either: (a) through investigation of the facts by a commission composed of members designated in equal numbers by the United States, the USSR and a Government or authority acceptable to both parties, charged with inquiring into the incident by inspecting the site, examining such remains of the plane as might be located, and interrogating survivors and other witnesses; or (b) through referral of the matter to the International Court of Justice for impartial adjudication.

The USSR representative said that the

Security Council had before it completely exhaustive facts which definitely testified to the aggressive nature of the flight of the RB-47 bomber. Therefore, he said, the USSR was categorically opposed to any investigation and to the setting up of any commission.

China, France, Italy and the United Kingdom said that the charges brought against the United States by the USSR appeared unfounded and that the incident was being used to increase world tension. They could not, they said, vote in favour of the USSR draft resolution and would support the United States proposal.

The Italian representative submitted a draft resolution by which the Council would express the hope that the International Committee of the Red Cross would be permitted to fulfil its humanitarian tasks with respect to the detained crew members.

The Polish representative maintained that the United States draft resolution was an attempt to sidetrack and to defer the whole problem; he said he would support the USSR draft.

Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia supported the United States draft resolution which they considered a constructive one, especially since it contained no condemnatory clause and did not call on the Council to take any action on the merits of the question.

Ecuador proposed an additional paragraph to the United States draft whereby the Council would ask the parties concerned to report to it, as appropriate, on the steps taken. This was accepted by the United States representative.

The Italian draft resolution was opposed by Poland and the USSR on the grounds that it did not pursue humanitarian aims, was designed to distract attention from the need to condemn the organizers of the aggressive acts and, furthermore, was aimed directly at interfering in the domestic affairs of the USSR.

On 26 July, the Security Council rejected the USSR draft resolution by 9 votes against to 2 in favour (Poland and the USSR).

The United States draft resolution, as modified at the suggestion of Ecuador, received 9 votes in favour and 2 against (Poland and the USSR). Owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, the draft resolution was not adopted. The results of the vote on the Italian proposal were the same.

QUESTION SUBMITTED
TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 20 August 1960, the Foreign Minister of the USSR sent a cable to the Secretary-General asking that the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session include an item entitled "The menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of the United States of America against the Soviet Union." In an accompanying memorandum, the USSR declared that the United States was continuing to pursue its policy of sending its military aircraft into the airspace of the USSR, and described the U-2 incident of 1 May and the RB-47 incident of 1 July. The gravity of the situation was further increased, the memorandum went on, by the fact that the United States was continuing to use military bases it had set up on the territory of other countries, which were thus participants in the aggressive acts.

The Assembly's General Committee on 23 September accepted—by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention—a United States proposal to amend

the wording of the item so that it would read "Complaint of the USSR about a menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of the United States of America against the USSR."

The item was referred by the Assembly to its First (Political and Security) Committee, but discussion was deferred until the resumed part of the fifteenth session in 1961.

On 5 April 1961, the USSR representative informed the First Committee that his Government had "properly assessed" the fact that one of the first steps of the new United States President had been to issue an order prohibiting United States military aircraft from violating the airspace of the USSR. Under the new conditions, his Government did not insist on discussing the USSR complaint against the United States or on retaining it in the Assembly's agenda.

On 21 April, the First Committee took note of this statement and made no recommendation to the General Assembly.

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COUNCIL BY USSR ON 18 MAY 1960

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S/4325. Letter of 24 May 1960 from Permanent Representative of United States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

A/4494. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter III.

QUESTION SUBMITTED TO SECURITY
COUNCIL BY USSR ON 13 JULY 1960

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 880-883.

S/4384, S/4385. Cable and explanatory memorandum of 13 July 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR.

S/4406. USSR: draft resolution.

S/4409. United States: draft resolution.

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S/4411. Italy: draft resolution.

QUESTION SUBMITTED
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A/4748. Report of First Committee.

CHAPTER V

DECLARATION ON GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

On 14 December 1960, a "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" was adopted by the General Assembly. By this, among other things, the Assembly solemnly proclaimed "the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations." The Declaration was adopted by 89 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, and was sponsored by 43 African and Asian countries. (See p. 49 for text.)

The matter was initially proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's fifteenth session by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikita S. Khrushchev, during his address to the General Assembly on 23 September 1960.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying his request, he declared that the time was at hand for "the complete and final liberation of peoples languishing in colonial bondage." The United Nations, he said, could not remain indifferent to the fact that more than 100 million human beings were still living in conditions of colonial oppression and exploitation; in keeping with the principles of its Charter, the United Nations must declare itself in favour of the "immediate and complete elimination of the colonial system in all its forms and manifestations."

In the draft declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which the USSR submitted for Assembly consideration, United Nations Members were called upon solemnly to proclaim three demands.

First, all colonial countries and Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories must be granted forthwith complete independence and freedom to build their own national states in accordance with the freely expressed will and desire of their peoples. The colonial system—and colonial administration in all its forms—must be completely abolished in order to afford the peoples of the territories concerned an opportunity to determine their own destiny and form of government.

Second, all strongholds of colonialism in the form of possessions and leased areas in the territory of other countries must be eliminated.

Finally, the Governments of all countries were urged to observe strictly and steadfastly the provisions of the Charter and the present Declaration concerning equality and respect for the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of all states without exception, allowing no manifestations of colonialism or any special rights or advantages for some states to the detriment of other states.

On 28 September, the Assembly's General Committee recommended that the USSR item be put on the Assembly's agenda and, by a vote of 8 to 2, with 9 abstentions, recommended that the item be allocated to the First (Political and Security) Committee. After deciding, on 10 October, to place the item on its agenda, the General Assembly on 13 October unanimously adopted a USSR proposal to discuss the item in plenary meetings—which it did between 28 November and 14 December. Over 70 delegations took part in the debate.

The USSR representative, opening discussion of the item on 28 November, said that, although the process of liberation of peoples under colonial rule had already achieved striking results in Asia and Africa, colonialism was not yet dead. As recent events in the Congo had shown, some countries had not been completely freed from colonial domination in spite of their nominal independence. Then, too, there were still many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania "languishing under the yoke of foreign domination."

He recalled that Mr. Khrushchev had warned the General Assembly on 12 October 1960 that, unless the most urgent measures were taken, colonialism was capable of causing still more suffering and much loss, destroying many millions of lives, giving rise to military conflicts, and endangering peace and security not only in certain areas but the world over. The USSR

declaration, he stressed, was a "key programme" in the struggle for the liberation of all the colonial peoples.

In a later statement, the USSR representative contended that the colonial powers had always objected to the discussion of questions relating to the political development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the case of the "great colonies," where there was a developed national liberation movement, the colonialists were trying in every way to postpone the granting of political independence and to guarantee for the future the position of European minorities in those countries. In the case of the smaller territories, he said, they were maintaining them as bases for colonialism by merging them with the metropolitan countries, a line which was adopted by all colonialists. They were trying to use such territories as strategic bases and points of support for suppressing liberation movements and for exerting pressure on neighbouring countries.

Discussion of the colonial question was a serious test for the United Nations, the USSR representative went on. Colonialism would be destroyed in any event, with or without the assistance of the United Nations, but the Organization could either accelerate the process, or stand indifferently aside—or perhaps even be an obstacle to the liquidation of colonialism. However, such a strong world opinion had been created in favour of the immediate and complete liquidation of colonialism that it could not be ignored by the colonial powers.

The declaration proposed by the USSR for the immediate and complete liberation of the colonial peoples from foreign domination would, he said, provide a solution of great historical and immediate practical significance.

The United Kingdom representative said he had hoped that the debate could have been a serious discussion of the ways in which all could help to realize the aspirations of those peoples who did not yet enjoy what the United Nations Charter described as a "full measure of self-government"—an aspect of world affairs with which the United Kingdom had long been vitally concerned. But he had been shocked, he said, at the way in which the USSR delegation had sought to pervert for its own purposes the deep and genuine desire for independence of so many millions of people.

The aim of the USSR draft declaration, he went on, seemed to be to generate hatred rather than friendship, violence rather than peace, and chaos rather than order.

Since 1939, he pointed out, some 500 million people formerly under British rule had achieved freedom and independence and their representatives sat in the General Assembly. In that same period, he said, the whole or part of six countries, with a population of 22 million, had been forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union, including the world's "three newest colonies"—Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. In addition, the Soviet Union exercised economic, political and military domination over millions of others in neighbouring countries.

It would be of no service to the peoples of the rest of the world to allow the affairs of Africa and Asia to become lost beneath a barrage of charges and counter-charges, the United Kingdom representative declared. All he asked was that the United Nations machinery for dealing with Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the structure of co-operation built up over the years, should not be destroyed by "unconstructive and irresponsible assaults." Those who, like the United Kingdom, subscribed without reservation to Chapter IX of the Charter—dealing with Non-Self-Governing Territories—and had since honoured it in practice, had already accepted colonialism as an "out-of-date political relationship" in the sense that it involved the permanent subjection of one people to another.

The United Kingdom representative said he found it hard to improve on the terms of Article 73 of the Charter, by which administering powers undertook, among other things, to develop self-government in the territories under their control. However, the problems of the development of political independence varied according to the circumstances of the different territories. For example, there were no fewer than 29 Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration with a population of under one million each; 14 of these had a population of less than 100,000. The people of those small territories, he stressed, had to think carefully about their future. The United Kingdom considered that it had a solemn obligation to work out with the people concerned the form of

independence which would best satisfy their aspirations.

On the same day, 28 November, Cambodia, on behalf of 26 Asian and African countries, introduced a draft resolution which was eventually sponsored by 43 Asian and African states. The Cambodian representative said that the sponsors of the draft had tried to find formulae and solutions which could be acceptable to the greatest possible number of delegations, if not to all Members of the Assembly. They therefore appealed to all delegations to study the text carefully and open-mindedly, so that a period of humanity's history which should have been left behind—that is, the exploitation of peoples by other peoples and the domination of countries by other countries—could be forgotten.

By the operative part of the Asian-African draft resolution, the General Assembly—after solemnly proclaiming the "necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations"—would declare that:

"1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

"2. All peoples have the right of self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

"3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

"4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

"5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

"6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and this Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference

in the internal affairs of all states, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity."

The 43 sponsors of the draft were as follows: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

Representatives of several of the sponsoring countries of the 43-power draft welcomed the initiative taken by the USSR in bringing the question of colonialism before the General Assembly; the Asian-African states, they said, had long been concerned with that problem.

Some of them, including Libya, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, noted the similarity between the two declarations and explained their reasons for introducing their own draft. The representative of Tunisia, for example, said that, while decolonization was a problem which concerned the whole world, the former colonized countries had the sacred duty as non-aligned countries to be "in the van of this combat." He stressed that the sponsors did not want the colonialism question to become an ideological struggle "within the framework of the one in which East and West vie against each other." The representative of the United Arab Republic felt that there was no essential difference between the two draft declarations, both of which, he said, had as their objective the "immediate eradication of colonialism."

Many representatives of Asian-African Members referred to the Bandung Conference in 1955, where countries of Asia and Africa had initiated a number of fundamental principles which had become the cornerstone of their policy towards the colonial countries and peoples and which had been re-emphasized at the conferences of African states at Accra in 1958, at Monrovia in 1959 and at Addis Ababa in 1960. The draft declaration they were now submitting was the culmination of those principles, they stressed.

There was no doubt, said many of these

speakers, that during the past 15 years the United Nations had devoted much effort towards carrying out its Charter obligations relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. However, it was a fact that progress had sometimes been slow and consequently there were still large areas under colonial rule. In the Interests of world peace and security, they held, the colonial powers should initiate immediate measures for the transfer of complete independence to all colonial countries and peoples.

They further stated that economic freedom was as essential as political freedom. Racial discrimination was condemned by them as a manifestation of colonialism—especially as practised by the Union of South Africa. Also condemned was interference by colonial powers in the internal affairs of their former dependent territories which, they considered, made a mockery of the independence granted. In this connexion, many speakers called attention to the situation in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville). The Asian-African declaration, they added, was in fact designed to obtain concerted action—through the United Nations—for the independence of dependent peoples and territories, without any conditions or reservations and without any undermining of their right freely to develop their own political, economic, social and cultural institutions.

Australia and New Zealand agreed with the United Kingdom's contention that colonialism was a necessary transitional phase and that Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories had made remarkable progress towards independence, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. Each case was governed by its own circumstances, and the test was always that of determining what would best suit the interests of the peoples whose destiny was at stake. In some cases, progress had been slow because of the special circumstances of a particular territory. In this connexion, Australia mentioned eastern New Guinea where, because of tremendous physical difficulties, the tasks to be undertaken were unique. In spite of that, remarkable progress had been made; it could be said that without the efforts of the administering authority the people of New Guinea would have had no immediate hopes of advancement or self-government.

The representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, the

Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR maintained that the immediate and complete liquidation of colonialism in all its forms would be an outstanding victory for the forces of peace, progress and freedom. The struggle of the peoples for liberation was a great historic process which could not be checked. The United Nations, they declared, was duty bound to put an end to the colonial system and the best contribution it could make would be to adopt the draft declaration submitted by the USSR.

Representatives of some Latin American Members said that the juridical traditions of their countries made them natural allies of the cause of independence for colonial peoples. However, they favoured independence and freedom everywhere, in all attitudes and under all systems, and they felt the debate should therefore be widened to include all issues relating to freedom—such as freedom of speech and freedom to worship.

The representatives of Guatemala, Honduras and Panama were among those who pointed out that colonialism still existed in the Western Hemisphere; remaining colonies in America represented an area of about 2,700,000 square kilometres, with a population of more than 3,000,000 people. The representative of Cuba maintained that the Assembly should recommend that self-determination and sovereignty be granted to the people of Puerto Rico.

Honduras, on 1 December, submitted a draft proposal—which it later revised twice—by which the General Assembly, among other things, would proclaim the elimination of colonialism throughout the world, in the Western hemisphere as elsewhere. It would also appoint a five-member commission to examine the situation in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to proposing to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session whatever concrete measures should be recommended or applied in each case in order to achieve the complete abolition of colonialism throughout the world.

The United States representative observed that, as a result of the application of Article 73 of the Charter, 34 countries—containing over 775 million people—had attained independence since 1946. The ending of the colonial era was already far advanced, and its complete end

was certain. It was clear that the responsibility under Chapter XI of the Charter for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories could only be temporary. But it was not enough, he said, merely to liquidate the old: it was also necessary to "plan soundly for what will replace it."

In that regard, he went on, the wishes of the indigenous people had to be paramount. Experience had shown that a separate independence was usually, but by no means always, the people's choice. Contrary, he said, to the impression left by some speakers in the debate, the people of Puerto Rico did not now desire independence; they had freely chosen to be associated with the United States as a self-governing commonwealth. The vital test for an administering authority was that of free consultation with the people through free elections or some other equally valid means of self-determination.

The United States representative also spoke of "a new colonial system" that had been imposed by force on many peoples of many races, many of whom had been free for centuries. The entire system was disguised by censorship, by ruthless thought control, and by an elaborate misuse of words like "democratic" and "autonomous." However, its tragic reality had been attested to by the millions who had escaped it and by the tens of thousands who had died trying to shake it off. The United States representative referred to the USSR at the "arch-practitioner" of this "new and lethal colonialism." He said that the 43-nation draft declaration quite rightly spoke out against colonialism "in all its manifestations."

During the course of the debate, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, France, Israel, Portugal, Spain and the Union of South Africa spoke in reply to charges made against their Governments by the representative of the USSR and other speakers.

On 13 December, the USSR representative introduced two amendments to the 43-power draft declaration, explaining that, although it had something in common with the Soviet declaration, it was incomplete in certain respects. By the first USSR amendment—which would

add a new paragraph to the 43-power draft—the Assembly would call upon the powers concerned to ensure the transfer of full and sovereign power to the peoples of all dependent territories, in accordance with the principles stated in the declaration, and for that purpose to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the colonial peoples so that all colonial countries and peoples should attain independence not later than the end of 1961 and take their rightful place among the community of nations.

By the second USSR amendment, the Assembly would decide to consider the question of the implementation of the declaration at its sixteenth session (to open in September 1961).

Guatemala also proposed an addition to the 43-power draft to provide that "the principle of the self-determination of peoples may in no case impair the right of territorial integrity of any state or its right to the recovery of territory." This amendment was withdrawn on 14 December at the request of the Indonesian representative, who felt that it was already covered by operative paragraph (6) of the 43-power draft, dealing with attempts to disrupt the national unity and territorial integrity of countries.

On 14 December, the Assembly voted first on the USSR draft declaration, in two parts. The part by which Member states would proclaim certain "demands" was rejected by a roll-call vote of 32 in favour to 35 against, with 30 abstentions. The rest of the draft was rejected, also by roll-call, by 25 in favour to 35 against, with 22 abstentions.

The first USSR amendment to the 43-power draft was then rejected by a roll-call vote of 29 in favour to 47 against, with 22 abstentions. The second USSR amendment was also not adopted as it failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote: the roll-call vote was 41 in favour to 35 against, with 22 abstentions.

The draft resolution sponsored by 43 Asian and African countries was then adopted, on 14 December 1960, as resolution 1514(XV), by a roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 9 abstentions. Honduras did not press its draft resolution to the vote.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
General Committee, meeting 130.
Plenary meetings 902, 903, 925-939, 944-947.

A/4501. Letter of 23 September 1960 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR proposing for agenda item entitled: "Declaration on the Granting

of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." A/4502 and Corr.1. Declaration on granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples submitted by Chairman of Council of Ministers of USSR, Chairman of USSR Delegation.

A/L.312. USSR: draft resolution.

A/L.312/Rev.1. USSR: amendment (replacing A/L.312) to recommendation of General Committee, adopted by Assembly by acclamation on 13 October 1960, meeting 903.

A/L.323 and Add.1-6. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/L.324 and Rev.1, 2. Honduras: draft resolution and revisions.

A/L.325. Guatemala: amendments to 43-power draft resolution, A/L.323 and Add.1-6.

A/L.328. USSR: amendments to 43-power draft resolution, A/L.323 and Add.1-6.

RESOLUTION 1514(xv), as submitted by 43 powers, A/L.323 and Add.1-6, adopted by Assembly on 14 December 1960, meeting 947, by roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic, France, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

"Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly

relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

"Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

"Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

"Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

"Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

"Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

"Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

"Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

"Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

"And to this end

"Declares that:

"1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

"2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

"3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

"4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

"5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

"6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total dis-

ruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity."

CHAPTER VI

SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN INDEPENDENCE OF NEWLY EMERGING STATES

On 19 August 1960, Czechoslovakia asked that the General Assembly include in the agenda of its fifteenth session an item entitled "appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging states for strengthening their independence."

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the request stated that one of the characteristic features of the contemporary international situation was the fact that the entire colonial system had reached a stage of rapid disintegration with more new states joining the family of independent countries. Recent experience had shown, the memorandum went on to say, that many states now on the threshold of independence must face the task of removing the political obstacles put in their way to the achievement of full independence; and that the sovereign rights of some countries which had already acquired independence were curtailed by various political and military commitments imposed on them by the former colonial powers. In many cases, said Czechoslovakia, former colonial powers were trying to maintain in the newly emerging states their political, military and economic influence by such means as unequal agreements, imposition of military and political conditions, forced participation in various economic and political groupings, and the establishment of military bases on the territory of the new states. The armed intervention of the former colonial power in the Congo (Leopoldville) was a case in point.

Czechoslovakia believed that the United Nations would not live up to the principles of its Charter if it failed to pay due attention to the

situation and to adopt measures capable of ensuring a smooth transition of the new states to independence with the over-all assistance of United Nations Member states.

The item was referred to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which considered it between 7 and 16 December 1960.

On 6 December, the President of the General Assembly transmitted to the Committee the text of a draft resolution on assistance to former trust territories and other newly independent states, adopted by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on 2 December. (For further details about this resolution, see pp. 271, 272, 275.)

In the Special Political Committee, the representative of Czechoslovakia said his delegation felt that the older states had an obligation to help newly emerging states to safeguard their independence and that the United Nations had a major role to play in that connexion. The colonial powers, he said, must not force the new states to accept any obligations or conditions in return for independence. A number of African countries, he pointed out, had already taken a determined stand in support of this principle in connexion with the question of aggressive military alliances, nuclear tests and military bases. Military obligations, he stressed, were especially harmful to the sovereignty and security of newly emerging countries. Emphasis should also be placed on the principles of peaceful co-existence and good neighbourly relations among states with different social systems. Finally, all states

should be called upon to extend maximum support to the newly emerging countries on a basis of equality and without interfering in their internal affairs.

The representative of Brazil cautioned against the adoption of a paternalistic or superior approach by the United Nations. If the Organization told the new nations what to do in the political field—for example, if it advised them not to allow foreign military bases on their territory—it would deny them their freedom and independence. He doubted the wisdom of deciding in principle that the new states were not as free to do what they pleased as were the older Members of the United Nations.

Peru noted that, in order to arrive at effective solutions, countries linked by similar problems would have to resort to large-scale co-operation and common action; the United Nations could play a particularly beneficial role in promoting the development of the new countries by supplying technical assistance; the more developed states could make a considerable contribution through special programmes for the training of technicians. The United Nations should ensure that national cultures and universal principles of democracy and justice were respected.

The representative of Mali asked the United Nations to declare that no negotiations concerning a country's attainment of independence should involve political, economic or military conditions tending to limit the sovereign rights of that country.

According to Cuba, there could be no economic independence without political sovereignty. The state had the right to nationalize—and

thus to recover—its national resources and the right to engage freely in trade with all peoples of the world.

The Iranian representative declared that all states, and particularly those which had economic and technical resources, should assist the newly independent nations—with no suggestion of domination or penetration—without interfering in their domestic affairs or attempting to undermine their economic or social systems. To safeguard the disinterested character of the aid to the new states, it would therefore be highly advisable for such aid to be granted through the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

A draft resolution by Bolivia and Cuba, circulated on 19 December 1960, would have had the General Assembly, among other things, (1) reaffirm the sovereign rights of states to the free use of their national wealth and resources; and (2) declare its opposition, in strict observance of the principles of equality and self-determination of peoples embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, to all forms of political and economic domination of one state by another which would tend to restrict the full exercise of the sovereign rights of the former.

On 13 December, the Committee decided to adjourn debate on the Czechoslovak item until the resumption of the fifteenth session in 1961.

On 21 April 1961, the Chairman informed the Committee that he understood that the sponsor of the item was not pressing for its further consideration because of shortage of time. The Committee decided to take no further action and, therefore, made no recommendation to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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Special Political Committee, meetings 219-222, 254, 259.

A/4443. Letter of 19 August 1960 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia requesting inclusion of following item in agenda of 15th Assembly session: "Appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging states for strengthening their

independence."

A/SPC/49. Letter of 6 December 1960 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee, transmitting draft resolution adopted by Second Committee on assistance to former trust territories and other newly independent states.

A/SPC/L.57. Bolivia and Cuba: draft resolution.

A/4750. Report of Special Political Committee.

CHAPTER VII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The United Nations undertook action with regard to the situation in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)¹ shortly after this former Belgian-administered territory gained independence, when difficulties developed in connexion with the maintenance of law and order and the Belgian Government sent its troops to the Congo. Acceding to a request of the Congolese Government, the United Nations embarked on the biggest single military assistance operation organized and directed by itself. The progress of the operation, the problems encountered in the achievement of its purposes and the development of the situation in the Congo were the subject of discussion not only in the Security Council which initiated the action, but also at the fourth emergency special session of the General Assembly in September 1960 and the Assembly's fifteenth regular session during the periods 20 September-20 December 1960 and 7 March-21 April 1961.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY
COUNCIL, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1960

On 13 July 1960, the Secretary-General, acting under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter (which authorizes him to "bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security"), asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council so that he might report on a demand for United Nations action in relation to the Republic of the Congo. By cables of 12 and 13 July, the President of the Republic and its Prime Minister had asked him for the urgent despatch of military assistance in order to protect Congolese national territory, complaining that the arrival of Belgian metropolitan troops in the Congo constituted aggression and that the provincial authorities of Katanga had declared secession as a result of "colonialist machinations."

At a meeting of the Security Council held on the night of 13-14 July, the Secretary-General

observed that the only sound and lasting solution to the difficulties which had developed in the Congo was for the instruments of the Government, particularly its security administration, to be rendered capable of ensuring the maintenance of order and the protection of life. Technical assistance, which he had already undertaken at the request of the Congolese Government, would, however, take some time to produce satisfactory results. For the intermediary period, he strongly recommended that the Council accede to the request for military assistance and authorize him to take the necessary steps in consultation with the Congolese Government. It would then be understood that the Belgian Government would see its way to a withdrawal of its troops.

If his recommendation were accepted, the Secretary-General indicated, his actions would be based on principles he had set out in a report of 1958 on previous experience in this field (issued in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force).² The United Nations Force in the Congo would not be authorized to action beyond self-defence; it would not take any action which would make it a party to internal conflicts in the country; and the selection of personnel for the Force would be such as to avoid complications because of nationalities used. He intended to obtain, in the first place, units from African nations, and to exclude units from any of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The Tunisian representative proposed a draft resolution whereby the Security Council would call upon Belgium to withdraw its troops from the Congo and would authorize the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Congolese Government, to provide that Government with the necessary military

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all references to the Republic of the Congo in this section relate to the state, formerly under Belgian administration, with its capital at Leopoldville.

² See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 52-54.

assistance until it felt that through its efforts with the technical assistance of the United Nations, the national security forces were able to meet their tasks fully.

f During the discussion which followed, members of the Council agreed on the need for approving the Secretary-General's recommendation for the provision of military assistance to the Congo. The representatives of China, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, however, expressed reservations about the clause in the Tunisian proposal calling for the withdrawal of the Belgian troops, especially in view of the statement by the Belgian representative, who had been invited to participate in the discussion, that the intervening Belgian metropolitan forces would be withdrawn when the United Nations forces were in a position to ensure the maintenance of order and the security of persons.

The representatives of Poland and the USSR, on the other hand, felt that the Council should condemn the Belgian action as "armed aggression" and call for the "immediate" withdrawal of its troops. The USSR moved two amendments to this end, but they were rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. A third USSR amendment—to provide for making military assistance by the African United Nations Member states available—was rejected by 5 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions.

The Tunisian draft resolution was then adopted by 8 votes to 0, with China, France and the United Kingdom abstaining.

The Secretary-General took immediate steps to implement the Council's resolution of 14 July.

On 18 July, he submitted his first report on the matter; several addenda to this report were submitted on subsequent dates.

In addition to information on steps taken for the building of the United Nations Force, his first report contained certain observations on the interpretation of the mandate given to him by the Council and the lines he had followed in implementing the authorization given him.

By 20 July 1960, when the Security Council resumed discussion of the question, the Force had been brought up to 12 African and two European battalions and a number of military units of a smaller size and specialized character. Three thousand five hundred troops had ar-

rived in the Congo. The first contingent of Belgian armed forces had left Leopoldville on 16 July upon the arrival of the United Nations troops. Following assurances that contingents of the Force would arrive in sufficient numbers, the Belgian authorities had agreed to withdraw all their forces from the Leopoldville area by 23 July.

The Secretary-General had also taken urgent steps, with the co-operation of Member states and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to transport food and fuel supplies to the Leopoldville area, to organize the necessary work to prevent the silting of the Congo River, and to undertake an emergency health programme.

Meanwhile, on 17 July, the President and the Prime Minister of the Congo had informed the Secretary-General's representative in the Congo that their Government would regretfully be compelled to request intervention by the USSR if the United Nations seemed unable to accomplish the withdrawal of Belgian troops by 19

At a meeting of the Security Council on 20 July 1960, the Secretary-General expressed his view that the Organization was at a turn of the road where its attitude would be of decisive significance not only for its own future, but also for the future of Africa and perhaps the world. He stressed that his interpretation of the Council's resolution of 14 July — namely, that actions of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, in respects covered by this resolution, applied to the whole of the territory of the Republic of the Congo. He had communicated this interpretation to the president of the provincial government of Katanga, Mr. Tshombe. The Secretary-General thought that the Council might find it useful to clarify his mandate in connexion with the withdrawal of Belgian troops. Though the Council had not requested him to take specific steps for that purpose, his representatives had attempted to ensure the co-ordination of United Nations military assistance and Belgian withdrawal.

The Security Council then heard statements by the representatives of the Republic of the Congo and Belgium. The representative of the Congo asked that the Belgian troops be evacuated from Congolese national territory as quickly as possible: He requested the Council to provide

technical assistance to the Congo and not to permit any degree of recognition for an independent Katanga. He explained that the communication of 17 July from his President and Prime Minister testified to a certain impatience and mistrust which must be seen in its context, and affirmed that his Government continued to rely upon the United Nations and was grateful for its assistance.

The representative of Belgium argued that the limited intervention of Belgian troops, undertaken in view of the outrages committed by mutinous Congolese armed mobs against Belgian nationals, could not be regarded as aggression. He stated that Belgium had appealed for and supported United Nations assistance, and that its intervening troops would be withdrawn as soon as, and to the extent that, the United Nations effectively ensured the maintenance of order and the safety of persons.

The USSR submitted a draft resolution calling for the immediate cessation of "armed intervention" by Belgium in the Congo and the withdrawal of all troops of the "aggressor" within three days, and asking all United Nations Member states to respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Congo.

At the next Council meeting, the representatives of Ceylon and Tunisia jointly submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) call upon Belgium to implement speedily its resolution of 14 July on the withdrawal of its troops, and to authorize the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to that effect; (2) request all states to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Congolese Government of its authority, or any action which might undermine the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo; (3) commend the Secretary-General for the prompt action he had taken to carry out the resolution of 14 July; and (4) invite the specialized agencies to render such assistance as the Secretary-General might require.

During the discussions which took place at the Council meetings on 20 and 21 July 1960, several members opposed unilateral intervention in the Congo. In particular, they referred to a statement of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR—in a letter to the Prime Minister of the Congo—that the Soviet Union

would not refrain from taking resolute measures to stop the "imperialist aggression" against the Congo if it continued, and that it would extend to the Congolese Government whatever assistance might be necessary for the victory of its "just cause." The United States representative declared that no troops should be introduced into the Congo other than those requested by the Secretary-General pursuant to the Security Council resolution. The United States, with other Member states, would do whatever might be necessary to prevent the intrusion of any other military forces, he said.

On the night of 21-22 July, the Council accorded priority to the draft resolution of Ceylon and Tunisia, which it adopted unanimously. The representative of the Congo thanked the members for the unanimous decision. The USSR representative told the Council that he would not press for a vote on his draft resolution. He expressed the view that the Secretary-General should take all measures to ensure Belgian troop withdrawal within a few days and that, while the United Nations Force should safeguard the territorial integrity of the Congo, the responsibility for domestic law and order rested with the Congolese Government alone. The representative of France stated that the resolution was not to be interpreted as implying criticism of Belgium.

Meanwhile, the building up of the United Nations Force continued, its strength increasing to over 8,000 by 25 July and to over 11,000 by 31 July 1960. A basic agreement between the United Nations and the Congolese Government on the operation of the Force was initialled on 27 July and circulated as a Security Council document (S/4389/Add.1).

While the United Nations Force assumed its functions in most regions of the Republic and ensured withdrawal of Belgian troops, the entry of the Force into Katanga province was delayed. On 31 July 1960, the Prime Minister of the Congo expressed his Government's serious concern that the entry of the Force into Katanga had been opposed by Belgium in order to strengthen the secession movement. During the next few days, Ghana, Guinea and the USSR sent communications to the Council criticizing the attitude of the Belgian Government and calling for the entry of the Force into Katanga. The Presidents of Ghana and Guinea stated that

their Governments would provide direct assistance to the Congolese Government if the United Nations failed to act. The USSR Government alleged that the Security Council decisions were not being carried out, protested that troops of some of Belgium's allies had been included in the United Nations Force, and demanded that all Belgian troops be removed from the Congo, including Katanga, by recourse to whatever method of action proved necessary. It called for the replacement of the Command of the Force in the event of its continued failure to discharge its duties steadfastly, and also of any contingents which proved unable to ensure the expulsion of the interventionist troops.

On 6 August 1960, the Secretary-General submitted a second report on the implementation of the Council's resolutions of 14 and 22 July, with particular reference to Katanga. He said that the Belgian Government had accepted his interpretation that the resolutions applied to Katanga province, and had assured him that it did not oppose their execution in Katanga. Accordingly, plans had been made for the despatch of the first United Nations military units to Katanga on 6 August. However, on 3 August, Mr. Tshombe, president of the provincial government of Katanga, had informed the Secretary-General that his government was determined to resist the Central Government and the despatch of the United Nations Force to Katanga. The representative of the Secretary-General, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who had visited Elisabethville on 4 August, had reported that the arrival of United Nations troops was likely to encounter armed opposition. Since it appeared that entry into Katanga would have to be achieved by force, and since the Force was not entitled to such military initiatives, the Secretary-General cancelled the operation and asked for further consideration of the matter by the Security Council.

The Secretary-General thought that the difficulty was not in the Belgian attitude as stated to him, nor in the wish of the provincial authorities to secede from the Republic. The provincial authorities felt that United Nations participation in the control of security in Katanga might submit the province to the immediate control and authority of the Central Government and thus seriously jeopardize their possibility to work for constitutional solutions other than a strictly

unitary one. The Secretary-General thought that Security Council action to make it clear that the United Nations did not seek to influence the solution of internal political problems, and to ensure effective separation of the constitutional questions from questions relating to the presence of the Force, might facilitate a speedy implementation of previous resolutions in regard to Katanga.

On 7 August, the Prime Minister of the Congo asked for the despatch of United Nations troops to Katanga without delay and proposed that the Council send, within the next 24 hours, a group of observers from certain Asian and African States to ensure the strict application of the decisions concerning the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the whole Congolese national territory.

At a meeting of the Security Council, convened on 8 August 1960 to consider the Secretary-General's second report, the Secretary-General drew attention to the main difficulties encountered in implementing the Council resolutions, the growing impatience of the Central Government, the spreading of distrust and the threat of unilateral action by contributing Governments. He was convinced, however, that it was possible to achieve a solution which would preserve the unity of the Congolese people, while protecting their democratic rights to influence the constitution of the republic, and ensure the speediest possible withdrawal of Belgian troops whose presence was now the main cause of continued danger. Stating that the immediate achievement of such a solution was a question of peace or war, he expressed the hope that the United Nations, in view of Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter, could count on active support from the Governments directly concerned and expect the local authorities to co-operate. He suggested that the Security Council state explicitly that its resolutions applied fully also to Katanga, request the immediate and active support of all Member Governments, and formulate principles for United Nations presence which would safeguard democratic rights in the Congo. The speedy and complete withdrawal of the Belgian troops might then be ensured and the basic unity of the Congo made manifest in the presence of the United Nations all over its territory.

At a second Council meeting on 8 August,

Ceylon and Tunisia submitted a joint draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) confirm the authority given to the Secretary-General by the Council's resolutions of 14 and 22 July; (2) call upon the Belgian Government to withdraw immediately its troops from Katanga under speedy modalities determined by the Secretary-General and to assist in every possible way the implementation of the Council's resolutions; (3) declare that the entry of the United Nations Force into the province of Katanga was necessary; (4) reaffirm that the United Nations Force in the Congo would not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise; and (5) call upon all Member states to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the United Nations Charter.

The USSR submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) note that the Belgian Government was grossly violating the decisions of the Security Council; (2) ask the Secretary-General to take decisive measures and any means to remove Belgian troops from the Congo and to put an end to acts directed against its territorial integrity; and (3) instruct him to report within three days on the measures taken to implement this decision.

The USSR representative charged that the Belgian Government was conducting a policy of dismemberment of the Congo with the wide support of its allies. While paying due tribute to the energy and efforts of the Secretary-General, he criticized the United Nations Command for not sending troops into Katanga despite the repeated requests of the Central Government. He argued that the United Nations Force had the right and the obligation to remove obstacles to the performance of its duties, including the use of any means to remove armed resistance. He indicated that his Government was prepared to co-operate with other Member states to halt aggression in the Congo, but that, if the aggression continued, it could not disregard appeals from the Congolese Government for assistance.

In reply to the USSR statement, the Secretary-General stated that the entry of the United Nations Force into Katanga had been stopped because of the limits to the Secretary-General's

authority, indicated in his first report which had been commended by the Security Council. He pointed out, moreover, that the Force had been established to assist the Central Government in the maintenance of order, and not to be used as a political instrument.

During the discussion, several members of the Council expressed satisfaction with the progress of withdrawal of Belgian troops from five of the six provinces of the Congo and with the civilian operations undertaken by the United Nations. They agreed with the Secretary-General's interpretation of the mandate of the Force and expressed concern over the threats of unilateral intervention by other Powers in the Congo. The representative of the Congo expressed agreement with the Secretary-General's position as the only way out of the deadlock in the Congo. The representative of Belgium reiterated that Belgian troops in Katanga would not offer any resistance to the United Nations troops and would be withdrawn as soon as the Secretary-General could assure the safety of Belgian nationals.

The joint draft resolution of Ceylon and Tunisia was then adopted by 9 votes to 0, with France and Italy abstaining. The USSR did not press for a vote on its draft resolution.

The representatives of France and Italy explained that they had abstained because the resolution did not provide clearly that the withdrawal of Belgian troops should occur only in conjunction with the ability of the United Nations Force to ensure law and order. The United Kingdom representative stated that he had voted in favour of the resolution because of the statements by the representative of Ceylon and the Secretary-General that it would be implemented with due regard to the need for continued maintenance of law and order. The representatives of the USSR and Poland said that they voted for the resolution on the understanding that it was to ensure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Belgian forces, the immediate entry of the United Nations Force into Katanga regardless of any obstacles, and the halting of actions against the territorial integrity of the Congo. The representative of Poland added that bilateral relations between the Congo and any other state could not be excluded.

Soon after the Security Council had taken its decision, the Secretary-General sought and re-

ceived an assurance from the Congolese Prime Minister that his Government would fully cooperate in its implementation. On 10 August, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Central Government of the Congo, and to the Katanga provincial government, a memorandum on the interpretation of the provision in the resolution that the United Nations Force would not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict in the Congo. Noting that, *de facto*, the Katanga provincial government was in active opposition to the Central Government in order to achieve certain political aims, he indicated that the Force could not be used on behalf of the Central Government to subdue or force the provincial government to a specific line of action. The United Nations facilities could not be used to transport civilian or military representatives of the Central Government to Katanga against the decision of the provincial government. The United Nations Force would have no duty or right to protect civilian or military personnel of the Central Government in Katanga beyond what followed from its general duty to maintain law and order. These conclusions would also apply regarding the provincial government in its relations with the Central Government. The Secretary-General stated that this interpretation was not subject to negotiations but could be contested before the Security Council.

After consultation in New York with the Congolese delegation, headed by Vice-Premier Gizenga, the Secretary-General left for Elisabethville, Katanga, for an exchange of views with the provincial authorities, making it clear that there could be no question of conditions or of an agreement with them. He made arrangements for the deployment of the Force in Katanga, under the Command in Leopoldville and, arriving in Leopoldville on 14 August, sought a meeting with the Central Government to report on the action taken.

The Prime Minister ignored the request for a meeting. In letters of 14 and 15 August, he contested the Secretary-General's memorandum of 10 August, claiming that, under the Security Council resolutions, the United Nations was not to be neutral but was required to place its resources at the disposal of the Central Government. The Force could therefore be used to

subdue the rebel government of Katanga. He protested against the Secretary-General's visit to Elisabethville on the ground that the Secretary-General had no authority to deal with the provincial government except in consultation with the Central Government. Making several allegations with regard to the United Nations actions, he indicated that his Government had lost its confidence in the Secretary-General and would request the Security Council to send to the Congo a group of observers from certain Asian and African countries to ensure the immediate and entire application of its resolutions.

On 20 August, the Prime Minister of the Congo complained to the Security Council that his request for a United Nations aircraft and a military detachment to enable his Government's representatives to proceed to Elisabethville had been rejected by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the ground that such assistance was contrary to the Secretary-General's interpretation of the Council resolution of 9 August. The Council of Ministers of the Congo felt that this refusal of military assistance constituted a tacit recognition of Katanga's secession and a violation of the Security Council resolutions. They asked the Security Council to recommend that the Secretary-General should deal exclusively with the Central Government, that the national forces of the Republic should police the airports and seaports, that aircraft should be placed at the disposal of the Central Government to transport Congolese to any part of the country, that the weapons and ammunition distributed by the Belgians to the supporters of Mr. Tshombe should be seized immediately and that all Belgian troops should be withdrawn from the Congo, including the Kamina and Kitona bases.

At a meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 August at his request, the Secretary-General noted that when the unity of the Congo had been manifested by the presence of the United Nations Force all over the Republic under a unified command and when the complete withdrawal of Belgian troops was under way, the actions and attitudes of the United Nations and its Secretary-General had come under severe criticism from the Prime Minister of the Congo, and that this criticism had been followed by a series of actions which gave an impression of deep distrust and hostility fomented for political

ends. He explained that his visit to Elisabethville had been undertaken after informing the Congolese delegation, which had raised no objections. His contacts with Mr. Tshombe involved no agreements or discussion of conditions, but merely an explanation of the functions, rights and duties of the United Nations Force.

He reported that the Belgian Government had given formal assurances that all combat troops would be evacuated by 29 August. The delay in the evacuation of non-combat personnel from the Kamina and Kitona bases was not due to Belgian resistance but to the responsibility that the United Nations would assume for the maintenance of the substantial Congolese population dependent on the bases. With the withdrawal of Belgian troops and barring a risk from any new developments, the Congo situation would cease to be a threat to international peace and security. Attention could then be focussed on the construction of the state and the laying of foundations for a balanced political, economic and social life for the people. While it was for the Congolese people to create the political structure which would provide a stable and constructive government, the United Nations could assist them and protect normal civilian life.

The Secretary-General felt that his interpretation of the role of the United Nations Force, which had been challenged by the Congolese Prime Minister, seemed incontestable in the light of the legal history of the matter. There was no reason for the Council to confirm his interpretation, though any members who disagreed with it could propose their interpretation for the Council's consideration.

Finally, the Secretary-General stated that he intended to invite representatives of Governments contributing contingents to the United Nations Force to serve as members of an advisory committee³ similar to that established in connexion with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.

The representative of the Congo urged the Security Council to accept his Government's suggestions, to see that its resolutions were not used in their implementation as weapons against the Congolese people, and to ensure the disarming of all Belgians serving the Katanga provincial authorities. He suggested that the Secretary-General should share his responsibilities with a

group set up by the Security Council, and including members from neutral States of Asia and Africa, which would work in the Congo in close collaboration with the Central Government and the United Nations Command.

During the discussion that followed, several Council members voiced their satisfaction with the progress of withdrawal of Belgian troops, expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's efforts to implement the resolutions, and also expressed complete agreement with his interpretation of the resolution of 9 August. While appreciating the impatience of the Congolese Central Government in connexion with Katanga, some members deplored the form of the Prime Minister's criticism of the Secretary-General. Several members welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to create an Advisory Committee at United Nations Headquarters.

The representatives of the USSR and Poland, however, questioned the interpretation of the Secretary-General and argued that it would not have any legal force unless approved by the Security Council. They claimed that the foreign-inspired separatist movement in Katanga could not be regarded as an internal matter and that the Secretary-General should not have entered into contact with anyone apart from the Central Government of the Congo.

The USSR representative proposed a draft resolution whereby the Council would establish a group of representatives to act in conjunction with the Secretary-General to ensure the execution of the Council's decisions in daily consultation with the Congolese Government. At the end of the discussion, however, he said that he would not press it to a vote since a majority of the Council was not prepared to support it at that stage.

In his third report, dated 30 August 1960, on the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions, the Secretary-General said that the United Nations had taken over full responsibility for the administration of the Kamina and Kitona bases, as a provisional measure without

³ On 23 August 1960, the Secretary-General invited the Permanent Representatives of Canada, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic to form, under his chairmanship, an Advisory Committee which would be called on to give advice on the United Nations Operations in the Congo.

prejudice to the rights and claims of the parties concerned, and had arranged with Belgium for the retention of the necessary number of technicians in a civilian capacity. Delays occurred, however, in the withdrawal of Belgian combat troops, allegedly because of misunderstandings and the inadequacy of means of transport; they led to several protests by the Secretary-General and replies from Belgium between 29 August and 23 September 1960.

The Secretary-General soon became concerned with the problem of external assistance to the Central Government and the Katanga authorities, particularly in view of the Security Council's request of 22 July to all states to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Congo Government of its authority.

On 4 and 8 September, he asked the representative of Belgium for information on Belgian officers attached to the Katanga forces and other groups in armed conflict with the Central Government, and on the unloading of Belgian weapons at Elisabethville. The Belgian representative replied on 9 September that, in addition to Belgian officers who had continued service in the Congo under the terms of the treaty of friendship between Belgium and the Congo, a small number of Belgian experts had been supplied to Katanga's corps de gendarmerie as technical assistance. He claimed that the Katanga authorities had the right to recruit their gendarmerie for the maintenance of order, while refraining from any aggression against the forces of the Central Government, that the withdrawal of Belgian technical assistance would appreciably weaken the forces of order in Katanga, and that such assistance was not contrary to the Council's resolution. He expressed regret that some light Belgian weapons, ordered on behalf of the Force publique before 30 June, had been delivered in Elisabethville owing to the incompetence of an ill-informed official, and assured the Secretary-General that requisite measures had immediately been taken to prevent recurrence of such action.

On 5 September, the Secretary-General asked the USSR delegation for information about the nationality and status of the crews of certain troop-transporting planes which the USSR had placed at the disposal of the Congolese Govern-

ment, and about 100 trucks which the USSR had offered to supply to the United Nations Force but had not delivered to the appropriate United Nations authorities. Replying on 10 September, the USSR delegation expressed surprise that the Secretary-General had sought, without any right, to control the relations between the Republic of the Congo and the USSR. It claimed that the Security Council's resolutions had not restricted the Congo's right to receive assistance from other states and that USSR assistance to the Congolese Government, in the form of motor vehicles and civil aircraft operated by civilians, was fully consistent with the resolutions.

Meanwhile, constitutional and other developments in the Congo, and United Nations actions in relation to them, led to resumed discussion by the Security Council between 9 and 16 September. These developments are briefly set out below on the basis of documents circulated to the Council, particularly the first progress report of 21 September by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.⁴

In August, tribal warfare in Kasai province, and to a lesser extent in Equateur province, began to take a large toll of human life and was followed by civil war when the Central Government despatched army units to South Kasai and the northern border of Katanga to put down secessionist movements. The United Nations Force used its best efforts to safeguard lives, halt hostilities, and mitigate other consequences of these conflicts.

The Congolese Prime Minister demanded, and used military threats to seek to enforce, the exclusive Congolese control of the airports which would have deprived the Force of its ability to guarantee the security of the centres of communication that were indispensable to the performance of its functions. A demarcation of United Nations and Congolese military functions at the airports was worked out with some difficulty, and negotiations were undertaken for an agreement on the status of the United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC).

⁴ Ambassador Rajeshwar Dayal of India was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Congo and assumed his functions on 8 September 1960, succeeding Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who had been Special Representative at the beginning of the operation.

Soon after, on 5 September, a grave constitutional crisis occurred when the Chief of State, Joseph Kasa-Vubu, issued an ordinance revoking the Government headed by Patrice Lumumba and naming the President of the Senate, Joseph Ileo, to form a new governments. Mr. Lumumba, in turn, announced that President Kasa-Vubu was no longer Chief of State and called upon the people, the workers and the army to rise. The Council of Ministers published a communique declaring the Chief of State deprived of his functions, nullifying his ordinance, revoking the Government and accusing him of high treason. On the same night, ONUC closed all major airports to traffic other than that of the United Nations on the ground that this step was required in the interests of the maintenance of peace and security, especially in view of the threat to the United Nations Force from the prospective movement of mutually hostile elements of the army. The next day, it temporarily closed the Leopoldville radio station.

On 7 September, the Chamber of Representatives, by a vote of 60 to 19, undertook to annul the decisions whereby the Chief of State and the Prime Minister had dismissed each other from office. On 8 September, the Senate decided by a vote of 41 to 2, with 6 abstentions, and 29 absent, against the presidential ordinance. On 9 September, the President issued a declaration rejecting these votes on the ground that the decisions of the Chief of State were not subject to the approval of the two Houses. On 11 September, President Kasa-Vubu and Prime Minister Lumumba sent communications naming two different delegations to appear before the Security Council. On the same day, Mr. Lumumba, who had denounced the United Nations emergency measures as a flagrant interference in the Congo's internal affairs, attempted to seize the Leopoldville radio station by force and was prevented from doing so by the United Nations guard.

Following statements by the Presidents of the two Chambers that the Parliament would undertake the surveillance of the normal and peaceful utilization of the radio station and airports, the United Nations re-opened the radio station on 12 September. A serious show of force by the two rival Governments took place at the station. On 12 and 13 September, the airports

were opened to all peaceful, civilian and humanitarian traffic.

On 12 September, the Chief of State issued an ordinance proclaiming the composition of a new Government headed by Mr. Ileo. On 13 September, a joint session of Parliament conferred full powers on Prime Minister Lumumba in a vote which was described by the Special Representative as somewhat uncertain both as to substance and count. The next day, the Chief of State issued an ordinance suspending Parliament, and the Presidents of the two Chambers questioned the validity of this on the ground that it had been countersigned by Mr. Ileo who had received no parliamentary investiture. That evening, the Chief of Staff of the Army announced that the army was taking power until 31 December 1960.

Meanwhile, on 7 September 1960, the Secretary-General submitted a fourth report to the Security Council dealing mainly with the need for urgent international financial aid to the Congo and recommending the establishment within the United Nations of an international account to channel contributions. He pointed out that the reconstruction of a stable public administration, the revitalization of business activity and the provision of employment opportunities had a direct bearing on the restoration of peace and security in the Congo. He felt, however, that neither the United Nations military and civilian operations nor the proposed financial assistance would serve their purpose without the full co-operation of all responsible quarters within the Congo. He suggested that the Council urge the parties concerned to seek a peaceful solution of internal conflicts, which had taken on a particularly serious aspect due to external assistance, and clarify the mandate of the United Nations Force emphasizing the protection of the civilian population. He thought that it might be necessary temporarily to disarm military units which were an obstacle to the re-establishment of law and order.

On 8 September, the representative of Yugoslavia asked for an urgent meeting of the Council, claiming that a situation threatening to endanger world peace had arisen in the Congo because of external support to secessionists and the attempt to overthrow the legal Government. Such actions, he charged, had been fa-

cilitated by the practices of the United Nations Command which, under the appearance of non-intervention in internal affairs, had created great obstacles for the Central Government in the exercise of its sovereign authority over the entire territory of the Republic. On the same day, Prime Minister Lumumba asked that the Council meet in Leopoldville so that the members could see for themselves the situation allegedly created by the interference of United Nations authorities in the Congo's domestic problems.

The fourth report of the Secretary-General and the communications of Yugoslavia and the Congo were included in the agenda of the Security Council at its meeting on 9 September. A USSR draft resolution to have the Council hold an immediate special meeting in Leopoldville was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

The Council continued consideration of the question at eleven meetings between 9 and 16 September 1960. The representatives of Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Belgium, United Arab Republic, Ethiopia and Liberia were invited to the Council, at their request, during this series of meetings. The question of an invitation to the representative of the Congo was discussed at the meetings on 14 September, as the Chief of State and Prime Minister Lumumba had designated two different delegations. Several members felt that the Council should, for the time being, not invite any representative of the Congo, since an invitation to one of the delegations would involve interference in Congolese internal affairs. A proposal by Poland to invite the delegation named by the "Prime Minister" received 3 votes in favour and 8 abstentions, and was not adopted.

At the Council's meeting on 9 September, the Secretary-General said he assumed responsibility for the actions of his representatives in the Congo, claiming that they had acted impartially during the constitutional crisis and that the emergency measures concerning airports and the radio had been necessary to ensure the operation of the United Nations in fulfilment of its mandate. He emphasized the dangers created by the financial bankruptcy of the Congo; he stated that the effectiveness of United Nations assist-

ance to help ensure the independence of the state depended on the maintenance of law and order, the sense of responsibility of the leaders and efforts to solve domestic problems by peaceful means. The United Nations Force faced a difficult situation as evidenced by the killing of defenceless civilians in South Kasai by national army units which seemed to have broken away from their command, and the equally serious developments in Katanga.⁵ Noting that external assistance had been supplied not only by Belgians to Katanga but by others to the Central Government, he said that the Council's aims would be achieved only if it requested channeling all assistance through the United Nations. Though external assistance to the Central Government was not covered by explicit requests in previous resolutions, he thought the use to which assistance was put was more important than form and legal justification.

The representative of Yugoslavia said that the internal conflicts in the Congo would easily find their solutions except for the colonialist interference and outside help to the secessionist leaders. He claimed that the confiscation of military equipment placed at the disposal of secessionists and the removal of foreign personnel in their armed forces, in co-operation with the Central Government, would have a perfectly legal basis. He asked the Council to emphasize the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations Command and the Congolese Central Government.

At the Council's meeting on 14 September, the representative of the USSR claimed that Belgium had not implemented the resolutions of the Council. He charged that the United Nations Command and the Secretary-General in person had not demonstrated the minimum of objectivity required in the implementation of the Council resolutions, but had taken the side of the colonialists, impeded the efforts of the lawful Government to restore order and normalcy, illegally taken control of airports and radio

⁵ Subsequently, on 18 September 1960, the Secretary-General protested to the president of the Katanga provincial government against the repressive measures taken by the gendarmerie against Baluba civilians in the Luena area. He stated that the United Nations Force had the duty to protect the civilian population and was in such cases not restricted by the rule of non-intervention.

stations and encouraged anti-popular diversionist elements. He claimed that assistance by the USSR to the legal Government of the Congo was in accordance with the Council's resolutions and could not be described as interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo. He criticized the fourth report of the Secretary-General because, he considered, it referred to the Central Government as one of the "parties" in the Congo and because, he said, it suggested the disarming of its troops. He felt that the Secretary-General's proposals would lead to a United Nations trusteeship over the Congo. He submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) invite the Secretary-General and the United Nations Command to cease interference in the internal affairs of the Congo, to evacuate all airports and hand over the radio stations to the unrestricted control of the Central Government of the Congo; (2) instruct the Secretary-General to remove the present Command of the United Nations Force; and (3) call upon all Member states to provide the Central Government with speedy financial and other economic assistance.

The Secretary-General, denying the allegations made against him, explained that his proposal for the temporary disarming of military units applied to groups which had broken loose from their command and turned to irresponsible marauding.

The representative of the United States said that the United Nations action must be supported so that the Congo would not be subjected to outside interference and to a contest among non-African powers. He charged that the statements of the Soviet Union against the Secretary-General and the United Nations Command were designed to cover up its own penetration as evidenced by the despatch of its personnel and supplies for military uses into the Congo. He submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) urge the Secretary-General to continue to give vigorous effect to the resolutions of the Council; (2) call upon Member Governments to make voluntary financial contributions to a United Nations Fund for the Congo; (3) urge all parties to the internal conflicts within the Congo to seek a speedy settlement by peaceful means; (4) reaffirm the request to all States to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of

law and order and in particular to refrain from sending personnel, supplies or equipment to be used for military purposes into the Congo other than through the United Nations; and (5) reaffirm that the United Nations Force should continue to act to restore and maintain law and order.

During the discussion on these draft resolutions, the representative of Poland supported the USSR draft resolution, while the representatives of Ecuador, Italy and the United Kingdom lent support to the United States draft resolution.

Most members of the Council expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's efforts to implement the Council's resolutions, defended the emergency measures taken by the United Nations, favoured the continuation of the United Nations operation, called for settlement of internal conflicts by peaceful means, and opposed unilateral intervention by other Governments in the Congo. The creation of a United Nations Fund for the Congo was supported by eight members, and the representative of France suggested that the matter might be studied in detail by the General Assembly.

The representative of Tunisia criticized Belgium for failing to implement the Council's resolutions fully and expressed regret that one of the permanent members of the Council had provided means of transport to the Central Government at the risk of intensifying the cold war in the Congo. He suggested that the Council might establish a group to provide good offices in order to restore unity among Congolese political leaders within the framework of constitutional legality. The representative of Ceylon supported the Tunisian suggestion, while the representative of Poland said that he could not support it, at the moment, since it might imply the existence of equal parties to the conflict and add to the confusion.

The representatives of Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, who had been invited to participate in the Council's debate, at their request, claimed that continued Belgian intervention, particularly assistance to dissident elements, was a major source of the difficulties. They criticized the United Nations emergency measures, called for support of the Central Government in its efforts to maintain territorial integrity, favoured con-

tinuation of the United Nations operation and felt that assistance to the Congo should be provided through the United Nations and utilized with the co-operation of the Central Government, in order to avoid international rivalries penetrating the area.

Several of these representatives expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, and argued that the Council must respect the Lumumba Government since it had received the Parliament's confidence. The representatives of Ghana and Yugoslavia called for the disarming of all armed forces other than the National Army. The representative of Ghana suggested that the Council should state clearly that the law and order which it had pledged to maintain was that embodied in the *Loi fondamentale* and as represented by the Central Government, and that the Council should support the compromise proposal of the two Chambers of Parliament that the status quo be preserved with Mr. Kasa-Vubu as President and Mr. Lumumba as Prime Minister.

The representative of Guinea argued that United Nations representatives had committed acts of flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo and called for the withdrawal of all elements of the United Nations Force coming from NATO countries, the full implementation of earlier resolutions and the abandonment of any idea of trusteeship. The representative of Ethiopia conveyed a message from Emperor Haile Selassie I suggesting the appointment of a conciliation committee to assist the Congolese political leaders. The representative of Liberia indicated support for the Secretary-General and the United Nations in the Congo, for the Central Government, and for the unity and territorial integrity of the Congo. The representative of Belgium, protesting against USSR allegations of aggression, stated that such an allegation had been rejected by the Council on 13 July.

On 16 September, the representatives of Ceylon and Tunisia submitted a joint draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) urge the Secretary-General to continue to give vigorous implementation to earlier resolutions; (2) call upon all Congolese to seek a peaceful solution of internal conflicts for the unity and integrity of the Congo; (3) reaffirm that the United Nations Force should continue to act to restore and

maintain law and order; (4) appeal to all Member Governments for contributions for a United Nations Fund for the Congo to be used in consultation with the Congolese Central Government; (5) reaffirm the request to all states to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Congo Government of its authority, and also to refrain from any action which might undermine the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo; and (6) decide that no assistance for military purposes be sent to the Congo except as part of the United Nations action. The sponsors said that, though they had not proposed a good offices committee since it did not appear to have received adequate support, they hoped that the Secretary-General would take up the matter with the Advisory Committee on the Congo.

The USSR submitted several amendments to this draft. One was to make it clear that United Nations assistance would be given to the Central Government and that the proposed fund would be used in co-operation, rather than in consultation, with the Central Government. Another amendment was intended to make the point that earlier resolutions should be implemented without any interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo and that law and order should be restored and maintained with a view to assisting the Central Government to exercise its authority and to ensure the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo. A further amendment was intended to delete the provision that no assistance for military purposes be sent to the Congo except as part of the United Nations action; instead, the Council should request all states to refrain from military assistance which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order or the exercise by the Congo Government of its authority, or undermine the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Congo.

The USSR draft resolution was rejected by 7 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. The representative of the United States agreed to accord priority to the draft resolution by Ceylon and Tunisia. The USSR amendments to this draft resolution were rejected by separate votes; the first USSR amendment received 4 votes in favour, and the others received 2 in favour. The draft resolution received 8 votes in favour

and 2 (Poland, USSR) against, with France abstaining; it was not adopted since one of the negative votes was that of a permanent member.

The representative of the United States then stated that he would not press his draft resolution to a vote. He proposed a new draft resolution to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to consider the question before the Security Council; it was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

CONSIDERATION AT FOURTH EMERGENCY
SPECIAL SESSION OF GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, 17-20 SEPTEMBER 1960

This emergency special session of the General Assembly—the fourth of its kind—was convened on the night of 17 September 1960. It met for six plenary meetings and ended in the early morning of 20 September.

Opening the discussion, the representative of the United States said that, while the Security Council's action in the Congo had been based on the premise that the Congo must not become a battleground in a conflict between the great powers, the USSR had intervened by the despatch of so-called technicians, transport aircraft and trucks to the Congo. By opposing the Ceylon-Tunisia draft resolution in the Council, it had asserted a unilateral right to introduce military personnel and material into the Congo. The consequences of such a position made it necessary for the United States to act without delay. The United States representative asked the Assembly to clarify and reinforce the United Nations mandate, declare that external assistance to the Congo during this critical period should be provided through the United Nations, create a United Nations Fund for the Congo to be used under United Nations control, appeal to all Congolese to avoid further recourse to violence, and prevent unilateral actions by other states in the Congo.

The USSR representative claimed that the main purposes of the Security Council resolutions—the expulsion of Belgian troops and the safeguarding of the Congo's territorial integrity and political independence—had not been achieved. Instead, he charged, an attempt was being made to impose collective colonialism of the United States and its allies on the Congo, under the cover of the United Nations operation; the United Nations Command and the

Secretary-General personally had supported the colonialists by a policy of discrediting and obstructing the legal Government. Declaring that the lawful Government of the Congo had been removed by a gang of rebels, he said that the Assembly must debate the question thoroughly at its fifteenth regular session and adopt decisions aimed at restoring the situation to normal.

During the discussion, various representatives expressed support for the purposes of the Security Council resolutions, in particular for the provisions concerning the need to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo. Differences of opinion centred on the implementation of the Security Council resolutions.

Some representatives, supporting the USSR position, criticized the Secretary-General and the United Nations Command on the grounds of not assisting the Central Government of the Congo, adopting hostile measures against the legal Government, and allowing Belgium to strengthen the secessionist forces.

Some representatives felt that the United Nations action had been effective in ensuring the withdrawal of the Belgian troops, but not in eliminating intervention in other forms. They claimed that the United Nations representatives had made some mistakes, particularly in not ensuring close co-operation with the Central Government and in erroneously interpreting the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs of the Congo. Others, again, felt that the Secretary-General and the United Nations Command might have committed certain errors, but that those errors had to be expected in a major operation. Some others thought that difficulties had resulted not from the actions of the Secretary-General but from the inability of the Security Council to clarify the mandate and provide clear instructions.

A large number of representatives emphasized the need to uphold the authority of the United Nations in the Congo, condemned the attacks against the Secretary-General and expressed appreciation for his efforts to implement the Security Council's resolutions. They noted that the question of relations between the United Nations and the Central Government of the Congo was complicated by the existence of rival authorities, the absence of an effective government and the breakdown of law and order.

Several representatives argued that, though there might be differences of opinion concerning the implementation of the mandate given to the Secretary-General, Member states should not question the good faith and honesty of the Secretary-General. They noted that the Secretary-General had consulted the Security Council on the major questions of policy.

Replying to various criticisms, the Secretary-General said that, contrary to allegations by certain representatives, consultations between the United Nations and the Government of the Congo had been of unusual intensity. He could not, however, permit a sovereign government to turn the United Nations Force into a national force to be used for its own ends. As to criticism that he had not ensured the complete elimination of the Belgian military presence, he pointed out that the Security Council had not adopted enforcement measures and that his power was limited to the moral and legal weight of Council resolutions. Referring to the strong personal attacks by the USSR representative, he said that the General Assembly knew him well enough to realize that he would not wish to serve beyond the point at which such continued service would be, and would be considered to be, in the best interests of the Organization.

A number of representatives emphasized that all assistance to the Congo for military purposes should be provided through the United Nations, that the United Nations operation should be continued, and that the mandate of the United Nations Force should be clearly interpreted so as to permit it to give effective protection to the civilian population against violence. Several representatives stated that, while they recognized the Congo's sovereign right to receive external assistance, they would support a call by the General Assembly against military assistance as a temporary measure to avoid dangerous complications.

Several representatives criticized Belgium for providing assistance to the secessionist forces in the Congo and stressed the need for the withdrawal of all Belgian military personnel. Some other representatives expressed satisfaction that Belgium had withdrawn its troops, and claimed that the danger was no more the Belgian but the USSR intervention. The representative of Belgium, protesting criticisms of his Government,

said that it had withdrawn all combat troops from the Congo and taken steps to prevent the supply of arms to and recruitment of volunteers for Katanga. He agreed that no assistance for military purposes should be sent to the Congo except through the United Nations.

A number of representatives felt that, while the Congo's internal problems should be settled by the Congolese themselves, the United Nations might appeal to the political leaders to settle their differences by peaceful means and might help the process by insulating the internal conflicts from outside influences. They thought that the appointment of a good offices committee might help promote national reconciliation. Others suggested that this was essentially an African problem to the solution of which the African Member states could make a great contribution.

Several representatives stressed the urgent need for economic and financial assistance to the Congo to solve the enormous problems caused by the disruption of its administrative and economic life and the breakdown of public services. They supported the Secretary-General's proposal for the creation of a United Nations Fund for the Congo, but there was some difference of opinion on the degree of control to be exercised by the United Nations on the use of the Fund.

On 18 September 1960, a draft resolution was submitted by the following 17 Members: Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen. By this text, the Assembly would: (1) request the Secretary-General to continue to take vigorous action to implement the Security Council resolutions; (2) appeal to all Congolese to seek a peaceful solution of internal conflicts for the unity and integrity of the country, with the assistance of Asian and African representatives appointed by the Advisory Committee on the Congo, in consultation with the Secretary-General; (3) appeal to all Member Governments for urgent voluntary contributions to a United Nations Fund for the Congo to be used under United Nations control and in consultation with the Central Government; (4) request all states to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and

the exercise by the Government of the Congo of its authority, and also to refrain from any action which might undermine the unity, territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of the Congo; (5) request all Member states to accept and carry out the Security Council decisions; and (6) without prejudice to the Congo's sovereign rights, call upon all states to refrain from the direct and indirect provision of assistance for military purposes in the Congo, during the temporary period of military assistance through the United Nations, except upon the request of the Secretary-General.

On 19 September, the USSR submitted a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would: (1) condemn the Belgian "armed aggression" against the Congo; (2) demand the withdrawal of all troops and military personnel of Belgium and its military allies; (3) note the failure of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Command to implement a number of very important provisions of the Security Council resolutions; and (4) call upon all states to refrain from actions detrimental to the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo.

Also on 19 September, the USSR proposed several amendments to the 17-power draft resolution, intended, among other things: to indicate that United Nations assistance would be given to the "legitimate" Central Government of the Congo; to condemn Belgian aggression and urge the withdrawal of all military personnel, to request the Secretary-General not to tolerate violations of the Council's resolutions; and to indicate that the United Nations Fund should be used by the legitimate Central Government in consultation with the United Nations. Subsequently, following an appeal by the representative of Ghana, the USSR representative agreed not to press his delegation's amendments and draft resolution to vote, but stated that he could not fully support the 17-power draft resolution as it stood.

Several representatives—including those of Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Philippines and the United States—said that though the 17-power draft resolution could be improved to avoid ambiguity and in other ways they would accede to the request of the sponsors that it be voted on without modifications. The representatives of France and the Union of South Africa stated

that they would abstain on the draft resolution since it involved interference in the internal affairs of the Congo. The French representative felt that the United Nations should not rush into new commitments for financial assistance but must concentrate first on the maintenance of order and protection of persons and property.

On 20 September, the 17-power text was first voted on in two parts. The paragraph on the provision of assistance for military purposes was adopted by a vote of 80 to 0, with 1 abstention, the remainder of the text being approved by 71 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. The text as a whole was then adopted by 70 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1474(ES-IV).

CONSIDERATION AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S FIFTEENTH SESSION, SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 1960

Meanwhile, on 16 September 1960, the USSR had requested that an item entitled "Threats to the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of the Congo" be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth regular session as an urgent and important question. Following a recommendation by its General Committee, the Assembly decided on 10 October to include an item in its agenda entitled "The Situation in the Republic of the Congo." On 11 October, it decided to consider the item in plenary meetings without prior reference to a Main Committee of the Assembly.

On 20 September 1960, the General Assembly decided to admit the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) to membership in the United Nations; it referred the question of its representation to the Credentials Committee of the Assembly.

During the general debate at the beginning of the Assembly's session, a number of Heads of State, Heads of Government and leaders of delegations made references to the situation in the Congo. Several of these speakers emphasized the positive contribution of the United Nations operation in the Congo, expressed appreciation of the work of the Secretary-General, stressed the need to avoid unilateral intervention, and supported the resolutions of the fourth emergency special session. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and certain other heads of delegations, on the other hand, criticized the Secretary-General on the grounds

of partiality in implementing the resolutions and suggested efforts to ensure the normal functioning of the Congolese Parliament and the "legitimate" Government headed by Mr. Lumumba.

Some other speakers advanced various suggestions with regard to United Nations action. Thus, the President of Ghana suggested that the Assembly should make it clear that the over-riding responsibility of the United Nations Force to preserve law and order could only be fulfilled by supporting the parliamentary framework of the state, that the national army should be retrained and reorganized in co-operation with the legitimate Central Government and that the United Nations should act in the Congo through the medium of independent African states.

The President of the United Arab Republic suggested that the situation in the Congo should be restored to what it had been before the recent events.

The Foreign Minister of Liberia stated that a purely African command over the United Nations Force would seem contrary to United Nations principles and that the composition of the Congolese Government could be determined by no Member state as it was a matter for the Congolese people.

The representative of Saudi Arabia said that while the United Nations Command and Force were necessary to help the legitimate Government to maintain independence and unity, their withdrawal would be preferable if the "cold war" were to be carried into those organs.

The Prime Minister of India suggested that the United Nations should help the Parliament meet and function so that the Congo's problems might be dealt with by its own people. He thought that the Assembly might well consider sending a delegation to the Congo to find out what foreign troops or other personnel, apart from those sent on behalf of the United Nations, were there and how far they were interfering in local affairs. The Chairman of the Indian delegation said that, irrespective of any legal argument, all non-Congolese personnel in the Congo who were not serving United Nations purposes or other humanitarian purposes should of their own volition withdraw from the Congo.

The representative of the Congo (Brazzaville) said that the United Nations should co-operate with the Chief of State who was the only person legally in office in the country.

The Prime Minister of Nigeria suggested the appointment of a fact-finding commission to look into the circumstances which had created the present crisis. He thought that new elections might be necessary before an effective Government could be formed and suggested that the United Nations Force might be given additional powers for a limited period until the elections.

The President of Guinea, calling for the defence of Congolese legality, suggested that the United Nations should not discuss matters with the usurpers of power but should guarantee the regular functioning of Parliament and should recognize only the Central Government. He proposed that the representatives sent by the Government of Mr. Lumumba be seated in the Assembly, pending the report of the Credentials Committee.

The representative of Mali called for the re-establishment of the authority of the Central Government elected by the Parliament and for assistance to it in consolidating its administrative structure and in re-establishing the unity of the country.

The Foreign Minister of Cameroun said that the Lumumba Government no longer had any legal existence and that the next step was for the United Nations to permit the Congolese Parliament to convene as soon as possible to express its confidence or lack of confidence in the person appointed by the Chief of State to succeed Mr. Lumumba.

The Secretary-General, replying to comments and criticisms, explained the basic principles which he had followed in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him. He stated that criticism of the Secretary-General, when he became an obstacle to the achievement of the political aims of individual Governments by his strict adherence to the principles of independence, impartiality and objectivity, would strike at the basic concepts on which the office of the Secretary-General had been founded.

Further, he drew the Assembly's attention to the enormous effort involved in assisting Congolese officials in the fields of law and order, administration, and relief, and stated that this civilian operation was of decisive importance though much of the debate and publicity had been concerned with a few emergency measures with supposed political implications.

By early November, when the Assembly took

up consideration of the situation in the Congo, it had before it the second progress report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General covering the period 21 September—31 October 1960. He said that the situation both in Leopoldville and throughout the provinces had markedly deteriorated because of the complete lack of progress towards a political settlement which could provide a stable and recognized government. Political chaos had spread in a large measure to the provincial governments and the financial and economic situation had also grown steadily worse. The most disturbing development during the period was the steady and often rapid breakdown of law and order, with the Armée nationale congolaise (ANC) becoming the principal fomenter of lawlessness. The eruption of the Army into the political scene inhibited peaceful political activity and constituted one of the greatest menaces to peace and security. Moreover, there had been increasing evidence of the return of Belgian nationals into many phases of public life in the Congo. The activities of a significant number of Belgian advisers who had returned to governmental ministries appeared to be clearly at variance with the basic objectives of ONUC. While the withdrawal of Belgian troops had been completed, with the sole exception of technical personnel required at the Kamina base, Belgian nationals remained in the Katanga gendarmerie and police. Belgian officers had directed and led separatist forces which had been responsible for brutal and oppressive acts of violence in Katanga and Kasai.

The continued constitutional crisis had posed a dilemma for ONUC in complying with the requirements of the General Assembly resolution of 20 September that it should continue to assist the Central Government in the restoration and maintenance of law and order. ONUC's efforts to maintain an attitude of strict impartiality had led to frequent criticism and hostility of the rival contenders for power. On 20 September 1960, the President had issued an ordinance designating a college of 14 commissioners-general and 14 commissioners, following their installation by a military occupation of the administrative buildings under the orders of the Army Chief of Staff. Mr. Lumumba and certain other parliamentarians had demanded that ONUC should counter the actions of the Congo-

lese troops. On 27 and 28 September, the President and Mr. Ilebo had announced that a round-table conference of the principal political leaders of the six provinces would be convened by the College of Commissioners-General within a few days to resolve the political crisis, but preparations for the conference made little progress. Meanwhile, on 11 October, the Chief of State signed a "constitutional decree-law" creating the Council of Commissioners-General, adjourning the Parliament, and transferring its legislative power to the Council.

Committed to the principles of neutrality and legality, ONUC could not choose between rival governments nor recognize the regime of commissioners which was founded in fact only on military force and did not derive any sanction from the Loi fondamentale. However, since its mission could not be accomplished without many routine day-to-day contacts with the ministries, it continued to follow its policy of dealing, in routine matters, with whatever authority it found in the ministerial chairs. In dealing with the College of Commissioners-General on a purely technical plane, it took no position on the legality of the constitutional decree-law of 11 October and did not recognize the College as a legitimate government. Official contacts continued between the Special Representative and the Chief of State, as well as between the Supreme Commander of the United Nations Force and Colonel Mobutu as Chief of Staff of the Congolese Army.

The Special Representative concluded that, in the confused political situation that prevailed, the only two institutions whose foundations still stood were the office of the Chief of State and the Parliament. If the army could be brought under some measure of control and other lawless elements subdued, it might be possible for normal political life to be reactivated and for the leaders of the country to seek peaceful political solutions through the medium of those two institutions. He expressed the hope that the leadership would rise to the full stature of its great responsibilities and attempt to establish a single government of conciliation.

Along with the report of the Special Representative, the Secretary-General circulated the exchanges of messages by him with the representative of Belgium and the president of the Katanga provincial government. In notes of 8

and 19 October, he had conveyed to the former his opinion that no technical or financial aid should be furnished to the Congo except through the United Nations and had requested that the Belgian Government withdraw the military, para-military or civil personnel which it had placed at the disposal of various Congolese authorities and henceforth channel all aid to the Congo through the United Nations. He had pointed out that the agreements entered into between Belgian technicians and various Congolese authorities had not been approved by any Government or authority that could rightly claim to be the legitimate Central Government of the Congo. In a reply of 28 October, the representative of Belgium contended that the Secretary-General's request for the removal of Belgian technicians had no legal basis and constituted interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo and that the withdrawal of Belgians would only hinder the functioning of the administration and economy, as well as efforts to re-establish order. Again on 29 October, the Secretary-General drew the urgent attention of the Belgian representative to the despatch of members of the Congolese National Army and of the so-called Katanga army to Belgium for military training, and indicated that such arrangements were contrary to the letter and spirit of the General Assembly resolution of 20 September.

Also on 8 October, the Secretary-General had asked Mr. Tshombe, the president of the Katanga provincial government, for his co-operation in connexion with the withdrawal of Belgian personnel and suggested efforts to resolve the Katanga problem in a spirit of conciliation and unity in the interests of the future of the Congo and of international peace. He felt that if the Belgian factor could be fully circumscribed and eliminated, and if the groundwork could be laid for a reconciliation between Katanga and the rest of the Congo, the disquieting situation in Leopoldville might be rectified and the way towards a pacification of the country would be opened.

In a reply of 27 October, Mr. Tshombe had claimed that the confused situation in Leopoldville had prevented a study of possible new structures of the Congolese community, rejected the contention that the presence of Belgian personnel in the Congo had contributed to

continuing tension, and objected to any proposal to replace Belgian personnel in Katanga army by persons wholly in the employ of the United Nations as being likely to create paralysis in the country's life and as flagrant interference in Katanga's domestic affairs.

Meanwhile, on 10 October, Guinea had submitted a draft resolution in the General Assembly by which the Assembly would decide to seat the representatives of the Central Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) immediately, pending a report by the Assembly's Credentials Committee. This was subsequently revised and replaced on 28 October by a joint draft resolution sponsored by the following eight Members: Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco and the United Arab Republic. By this text, the Assembly, considering that respect for Congolese legality was essential to facilitate United Nations action, would: (1) decide to seat the representatives of the Central Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) immediately, pending a decision on the report of the Credentials Committee; and (2) request the Secretary-General to take steps to promote and ensure the security of a meeting of the Republic's Parliament. The President of the Congo, in cables of 14 and 21 October, protested the proposal to seat representatives of Mr. Lumumba's Government and named representatives to the General Assembly.

Before considering the situation in the Republic of the Congo, the Assembly, on 8 November, heard an address by the President of the Congo. He announced a new delegation headed by himself and asked that its credentials be examined immediately, claiming that the Chief of State was the sole authority entitled to designate representatives to the Assembly. (The Assembly also received a note from the representative of Ghana transmitting messages from the President of the Chamber of Representatives and the Acting President of the Senate of the Congo claiming that the Lumumba Government was the legal government and that the Chief of State had no authority to speak for the Congo before the United Nations. The President of the Congo, in a letter of 9 November, protested the transmittal of these messages by Ghana and rejected their contents as invalid.)

On 8 and 9 November, the representatives of

Guinea, USSR and Poland argued in support of the eight-power draft resolution that the Government headed by Mr. Lumumba was the only legal government since it alone received the confidence of the Parliament. They emphasized the importance of convening the Parliament so that normalcy and legality might be restored in the country.

Referring to the Special Representative's report, the spokesmen for Poland and the USSR claimed that Belgian activities constituted the main danger to the Congo's independence and the main source of tension.

The representative of Argentina, on the other hand, said that there had been no proof that the Belgian Government had assisted or encouraged its nationals to serve in Congolese armed units, and that the Security Council and the Assembly had not prohibited bilateral non-military assistance, though his delegation believed that channelling through the United Nations was desirable under the present conditions. As to the question of the representation of the Congo, he argued that the Assembly was not concerned with the legitimacy of the Government under the domestic laws of the Congo, but with the effective and stable holding of power and the ability to fulfil international obligations, a criterion not fulfilled by the Government of Mr. Lumumba. Though he shared the hope for a meeting of the Parliament as a step towards normality under the aegis of law, he believed that the Secretary-General could not take steps indicated in the eight-power draft, except for protective measures, without a considerable expansion of his mandate.

After these interventions, the representative of Ghana moved for an adjournment of debate on the grounds that further debate might obstruct the task of the Conciliation Commission which had recently been set up by the Advisory Committee on the Congo, in consultation with the Secretary-General, and was due to leave soon for Leopoldville. The motion was adopted by 48 votes to 30, with 18 abstentions.

On 9 and 10 November, the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly considered the credentials of the delegation appointed by the Chief of State of the Congo, and, by 6 votes to 1, with 2 representatives (Morocco, the United Arab Republic) not participating,

adopted a United States proposal to recommend their acceptance.

At a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 November, the representative of Ghana moved for adjournment of the debate on the Credentials Committee's report on the ground that any discussion before the completion of the Conciliation Commission's work would be undesirable. The motion was rejected by 51 votes to 36, with 11 abstentions.

The Assembly devoted seven plenary meetings between 18 and 22 November to the consideration of the report. Guinea submitted an amendment to the Credentials Committee's draft resolution so as to have the Assembly defer a decision on the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of the Congo.

The Credentials Committee's recommendation was opposed by several representatives on the grounds that it would hamper the work of the Conciliation Commission, lead to intransigence on the part of certain personalities in the Congo, create the impression that the United Nations approved the coup d'état by the Army Chief of Staff, and hamper a speedy return to legality. They claimed that delegations to the United Nations represented Governments rather than Chiefs of State, that the legitimate Government was the one headed by Mr. Lumumba, and that the question was primarily political rather than legal. One representative argued that, whereas the Chief of State was entitled to sit in the Assembly, the rest of his delegation could not be recognized. He suggested that decision on representation should follow the implementation of United Nations resolutions.

A number of representatives, on the other hand, argued, in support of the Credentials Committee's recommendation, that the validity of the position of the Chief of State had been undisputed, that the United Nations was obliged to accept credentials issued by him, and that the United Nations was not entitled to take a position on the internal matters of Member states. They contended that the question was not one of recognition of the Government, but purely a legal question of whether the credentials were in due and proper form. They felt that the acceptance of the delegation would ensure the co-operation of the Chief of State for the conciliation effort, while a delay might en-

courage elements opposed to him and hinder such co-operation.

Several representatives indicated that they would abstain on the vote since the political and constitutional position in the Congo continued to be confused and since a stand in favour of one party or another might hamper the work of the Conciliation Commission. Some others stated that they would prefer not to vote on the Committee's recommendation but would feel obliged to endorse it if it was put to the vote. The representative of Nigeria stated that, as Chairman of the Conciliation Commission, he would not participate in the vote.

At the two plenary meetings of the Assembly on 22 November, two moves were made to postpone a vote on the Credentials Committee's recommendation. The representative of Ghana proposed adjournment pending a report by the Secretary-General on the incidents on the previous night between members of the United Nations Force guarding the residence of the Ghana Chargé d'Affaires in Leopoldville and the Congolese army.⁶ The motion was rejected by a vote of 50 to 34, with 13 abstentions. The Assembly also rejected, by 47 votes to 32, with 16 abstentions, a motion by the representative of Mali for an adjournment of the debate pending publication of a letter from the President of the Congo to the Secretary-General on his attitude towards the Conciliation Commission.

At its second plenary meeting of 22 November, the Assembly rejected by a roll-call vote of 50 votes to 32, with 14 abstentions, the Guinean amendment (to the Credentials Committee's draft) to postpone a decision. The Credentials Committee's recommendation was adopted by a roll-call vote of 53 to 24, with 19 abstentions, as resolution 1498 (XV).

As a consequence of this decision, the representatives of Guinea and Mali announced that their Governments would withdraw from the Conciliation Commission for the Congo (see below). In communications of 27 November and 3 December respectively, the Presidents of Ghana and Mali expressed their view that the Assembly's decision accepting credentials issued by the Chief of State of the Congo, who had been appointed by the Parliament, implied recognition of the Lumumba Government endorsed by the Parliament.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

Meanwhile, on 5 November 1960, the Advisory Committee on the Congo established a Conciliation Commission for the Congo consisting of representatives of Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. The Commission's terms of reference were to study the situation and make efforts, without interference in the internal affairs of the Congo, towards the attainment by the Congolese of solutions that would be conducive to the maintenance and strengthening of the country's unity, territorial integrity and political independence, within the framework of the constitutional and legal structure of the Republic and the resolution of the fourth emergency special session of the General Assembly. The Commission was asked to endeavour, in particular, to assist in decisions being reached with a view to the speedy restoration of parliamentary institutions.

The Commission held its first meeting in New York on 17 November, elected its officers, with Jaja Wachuku of Nigeria as Chairman, and decided to assemble in Leopoldville on 26 November. The President of the Republic of the

⁶ Later on 22 November, the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General, General Rikhye, submitted a report on these incidents. They took place as the authorities in Leopoldville were seeking the expulsion of the Ghanaian Chargé d'Affaires whom the Chief of State had declared persona non grata on 4 October 1960. Regarding this as a matter entirely between the two Governments, ONUC counselled against the use of force and indicated that its responsibility was limited to the protection of the diplomatic premises against invasion in violation of international law and of the person of the Charge d'Affaires against any act of violence. On 21 November, troops of the Congolese National Army appeared at the Ambassador's residence, which was guarded by Tunisian troops of the United Nations Force. While efforts were being made for a peaceful solution, firing broke out and continued through the night resulting in several casualties on both sides. ONUC assisted in the evacuation of the Charge d'Affaires on 22 November. Between 21 and 23 November, Congolese troops stopped and confiscated numerous ONUC motor vehicles, arrested and detained a number of ONUC civilian and military personnel, assaulting and threatening the life of many of them, and broke into the houses of some ONUC personnel.

Congo, however, protested the despatch of the Commission without his prior agreement, and stated, in subsequent consultations with the Advisory Committee, that some time would be required to prepare the Congolese people for its acceptance as part of United Nations assistance. The Advisory Committee, accordingly, decided to postpone the departure of the Conciliation Commission. (See also below, under REPORT OF THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION.)

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL, 7-13 DECEMBER 1960

On 5 December 1960, the Secretary-General transmitted a report from his Special Representative, to members of the Security Council about certain actions taken against Mr. Lumumba, together with the texts of two messages on the subject from the Secretary-General to Mr. Kasavubu.

Mr. Lumumba, whose residence had been guarded by United Nations troops and encircled by Congolese troops for several weeks, the Special Representative reported, had fled from his residence on the night of 27-28 November 1960 and was pursued by Congolese troops under the order of the Chief of Staff, Colonel Mobutu. The United Nations had ordered its troops in the country to refrain from any interference. Mr. Lumumba was arrested at Bulongo on 1 December, brought to Leopoldville on 2 December and transferred to detention at Camp Hardy, Thysville, on the next day. During his arrest and transfer, he was manhandled by Congolese troops and suffered serious injuries. Two other members of Parliament were arrested in company with Mr. Lumumba, while Mr. Okito, Vice-President of the Senate, was arrested separately.

In his communications, dated 3 and 5 December, to the President of the Congo, Mr. Kasavubu, the Secretary-General stated that approaches had been made to him on behalf of numerous delegations, including the entire group of African-Asian delegations, expressing their grave concern at reports concerning the arrest and detention of Mr. Lumumba. He urged the President to use his influence to ensure that due process of law was observed at every stage, particularly taking into account the view of large sectors of international opinion concerning Mr. Lumumba's status and the repercussions

that the treatment of Mr. Lumumba might have on efforts towards a settlement of the political crisis. He suggested, in particular, that the International Red Cross be permitted to examine the detainees.

Replying on 7 December, the President of the Congo expressed surprise at the reactions of certain delegations, claimed that Mr. Lumumba was in a satisfactory state of health, assured the Secretary-General that he was anxious to conduct the proceedings in accordance with the rules in force in all civilized countries and stated that outside intervention would only hinder the restoration of the reign of justice and respect for human rights.

On 6 December, the USSR representative called for a meeting of the Security Council to consider "urgent measures in connexion with the latest events in the Congo." He communicated a statement of his Government strongly criticizing the activities of the Secretary-General and his representatives and calling upon the United Nations to take decisive steps to liberate Mr. Lumumba and other Ministers and members of Parliament, to ensure the resumption of the activities of the lawful Government and Parliament, to disarm "Mobutu's band of terrorists," to establish a special commission of Asian and African representatives to investigate the sources of finance and arms to these men, and to remove all Belgian troops and officials from the Congo.

The Security Council considered the question between 7 and 13 December 1960. The representatives of Belgium, Cameroun, Congo (Leopoldville), Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the deliberations.

During the course of these meetings, the attention of members was drawn to certain developments affecting the United Nations operations and arising from the detention of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues. The Governments of Ceylon, Guinea, Indonesia, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia indicated their intention to withdraw their military units and personnel from the United Nations Force because of dissatisfaction with the policies followed in implementing the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Special Representative of the

Secretary-General reported that the provincial authorities in Stanleyville had threatened reprisals against the Belgian residents of Orientale province unless Mr. Lumumba was released, that they had proceeded to arrest and manhandle some Belgians, and that United Nations representatives had protested against these actions and made arrangements to provide protection to the European population.

The attention of the Security Council was also drawn to interference with the United Nations operation in Leopoldville where the administrateur en chef de la sureté, on 5 December, issued an order to the transport organization, OTRACO, restricting the transport of the strategic or military material and vehicles of the United Nations Force. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on 9 December, and the Secretary-General, on 13 December, protested to the President of the Republic that this order constituted a violation of the agreement of 27 July between the United Nations and the Congo, as well as a violation of the Congo's obligations under the United Nations Charter.

In the Security Council, Argentina, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a joint draft resolution by which, as revised on 13 December, the Council would declare that any violation of human rights in the Congo was inconsistent with United Nations purposes, express the hope that the International Committee of the Red Cross would be allowed to examine detained persons throughout the Republic, and request the Secretary-General to adopt all necessary measures tending to safeguard civil and human rights for all persons within the country.

The USSR submitted a draft resolution by which the Council would call upon the Secretary-General to secure the immediate release of "Prime Minister" Lumumba, as well as other Ministers and parliamentarians, and to take all the necessary steps to ensure the resumption of the activities of the lawful Government and Parliament. Further, it would request the United Nations Command immediately to disarm the "terrorist bands of Mobutu" and call upon the Belgian Government immediately to withdraw Belgian military, para-military and civilian personnel from the Congo.

During the discussion in the Council, the

Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the tone of the attacks against the Organization which represented the sole approach to reduce the risk of a major world conflict. Reviewing the United Nations actions in the Congo, he pointed to the limited mandate of the United Nations Force, the main purpose of which was to assist in the restoration of internal law and order and to ensure the withdrawal of the Belgian troops. The United Nations had achieved its immediate purposes and had maintained minimum services for the civilian population by the end of August. The situation, however, changed rapidly in late August and early September when major disputes developed in the government coalition. The rise of private armies loyal to individual political leaders, the emergence of Colonel Mobutu as the military leader in the Leopoldville area, the creation of extra-constitutional authorities in Leopoldville, the re-emergence of old tribal disputes into the political arena and the challenges to the United Nations Force in different parts of the country, created an entirely new setting for the United Nations operation. But for the United Nations, however, the situation might have got entirely out of hand, the Secretary-General said.

Though the United Nations operation succeeded to a large extent in creating a framework within which the Congolese people could find its way to a national political life and a stable government, Congolese political leaders, who alone could fulfil those aims, had failed to take advantage of unparalleled international assistance.

Since the United Nations efforts to reorganize the Force publique had been frustrated by its involvement in political disputes, the latter continued to be incapable of protecting life and property. A withdrawal of the United Nations Force, under the circumstances, would lead to anarchy and chaos or, more likely, to bilateral assistance with all its consequences. It should withdraw after renewed efforts to enable the Congolese Army to meet its tasks, but such efforts were not possible when the Army played a political role outside the constitution and over-riding democratic rules of government.

The representative of the USSR charged that the United Nations and various powers were encouraging the "gang of Mobutu" who had usurped power from the Parliament and the

legal Government. He opposed the four-power draft resolution on the grounds that it was intended to lead the Security Council away from the necessary and urgent measures and that it implied approval of crimes committed by Colonel Mobutu.

The sponsors of the four-power draft resolution argued that the General Assembly's decision on the Congo's representation implied that Mr. Lumumba could not be considered Prime Minister, though, as a deputy and a citizen, he had the right to due process of law and to humane treatment. They pointed out that abuses had occurred in other areas, especially in Stanleyville, where several Parliament members had been imprisoned since October and excesses had been committed against Congolese and Europeans. Violence, they stated, should be condemned and repudiated irrespective of the political positions of delegations. While no new mandate to the Secretary-General was necessary, they felt that an explicit indication by the Council that the mandate to re-establish law and order covered protection of fundamental human rights would be helpful. They opposed the USSR draft resolution as involving intervention in Congolese domestic affairs and aggression against the Congolese National Army. They also opposed the provision calling for the withdrawal of Belgian civilian personnel in the service of the Congolese Government as a departure from previous Council resolutions and as incompatible with the sovereignty of the Congo.

The representatives of China, Ecuador and France supported the four-power draft resolution and opposed the USSR text. The representative of Poland, on the other hand, supported the USSR draft resolution.

The representative of Ceylon felt that the United Nations Force had applied its mandate in too restrictive a manner and remained a passive spectator of lawlessness. He argued that law and order could not be maintained outside the framework of the Constitution. He further suggested that the United Nations request the Chief of State to reconvene the Parliament without delay, offer to afford full protection to its members, promote a round-table conference of political leaders, and take measures to disarm all private armies. Since the United Nations had been invited by the legitimate Government, he

felt that such actions could not be regarded as intervention in the internal affairs of the Congo.

The representative of Tunisia favoured a request to Belgium for a withdrawal of all its nationals serving as advisors or experts and an early departure of the Conciliation Commission to the Congo. He suggested that the Council might recommend the convening of Parliament, the release of political prisoners, respect for human rights throughout the Congo, and the prevention of any use of or appeal to violent action. He could not support the USSR draft resolution, except for the provision on the withdrawal of Belgian personnel, because it called for the release only of certain detained persons and for the disarming of only one of the armed forces. Nor could he support the four-power draft resolution since it dealt only with the humanitarian aspect of the question and did not cover any constructive solution regarding the grave situation.

Several of the representatives invited to participate in the Council's discussions—those of Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—stressed the need for the normal functioning of the institutions of the Congo, the liberation of all political prisoners, particularly members of Parliament, and the complete withdrawal of foreign (mainly Belgian) military and para-military forces in the Congo. They argued that the United Nations should not condone the illegal activities of the private armies, such as that of Colonel Mobutu, which had entered into politics. They felt that, while the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly were adequate, their interpretation and application were unsatisfactory and that clear directives by the Council on the implementation of the resolutions were desirable.

The representative of India said that, while the withdrawal of the United Nations Force would be a calamity, its proper functioning required new approaches to the changing situation. He thought that some progress might be made if governments enjoying influence with the Congolese authorities were to use their good offices to urge an end to lawlessness and violence, the neutralization of the armed forces, the release of political prisoners and the convening of Parliament.

The representative of Cameroun, on the other

hand, opposed consideration of the question in the Council and the adoption of any resolution as interference in the domestic affairs of the Congo.

The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) called for United Nations action concerning the Parliament members imprisoned in Stanleyville, complaining that they had been grossly ill-treated.

In reply to various comments in the Council concerning the United Nations operation, the Secretary-General pointed out that any action by force to liberate Mr. Lumumba, or to disarm the *Armée nationale congolaise* (ANC) under Colonel Mobutu, would mean over-riding the authority of the Chief of State of the Congo. While political persuasion could be employed, use of force was an entirely different proposition inasmuch as the Council and the Secretary-General were bound by the Charter provisions.

He emphasized that the United Nations operation could not continue if it was kept under fire of criticism and suspicion in the Congo and outside and was enfeebled by withdrawals or by lack of financial and material support. He pointed out that the Congo problem was not purely political or constitutional and that the country faced a grave economic situation with widespread starvation in South Kasai. He reminded the Council that his efforts to eliminate the Belgian political element in Katanga, and his insistence that Belgium should channel all assistance to the Congo through the United Nations had been emphatically criticized by Belgium and that the United Nations organs had not pursued the matter. Moreover, the lack of necessary funds to provide United Nations assistance to meet essential needs made it difficult to press further for an end to bilateral assistance.

With regard to some far-reaching interpretations of the mandate of the Force, he pointed out that the Security Council had never invoked Articles 41 and 42 of the United Nations Charter which provided for enforcement measures over-riding the domestic jurisdiction limitation of Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter.⁷ If the Council considered an extension of the mandate or its wider interpretation desirable, he would request it to clarify its position and provide him with adequate means. It might also consider arrangements under which representa-

tives of the Council and the Assembly might share responsibility for the current interpretations of the mandate. If the Council were to define its position clearly, if Member states were to stop using the United Nations operation as a pawn in games for unrelated purposes, and if countries which had announced a desire to withdraw from the Force were to reconsider their attitude, the United Nations might look forward with increased confidence.

The Council then proceeded to vote on the two draft resolutions before it. The representative of the USSR submitted five amendments to the four-power draft resolution. The representatives of Ceylon and Tunisia indicated that they were unable to present the draft resolution which they had prepared, since it did not seem to have adequate support in the Council.

The USSR amendments to the four-power draft resolution were all rejected, each having received only 2 votes in favour. The four-power text received 7 votes in favour, with Ceylon, Poland and USSR voting against, and Tunisia abstaining: it was not adopted because of the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. The last paragraph of the USSR draft resolution—calling for the immediate withdrawal of Belgian personnel—was rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 1 abstention. The remainder of the draft resolution was rejected by 8 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

Poland then submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would ask the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary measures to obtain the release of Mr. Lumumba and other imprisoned members of Parliament. It was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

Shortly after this series of meetings, two serious incidents affecting the United Nations operation were reported. On 13 December 1960, a unit of the *Armée nationale congolaise* (ANC) entered the Kitona base despite the protests of the United Nations officials at the base. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General, on 14 December, protested to the President of the Congo that this act not only constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the United Nations and the obligations undertaken by the Congolese Govern-

⁷ For text of Articles 41 and 42 and Article 2(7), see APPENDIX II

ment but was a hostile act against the United Nations. They requested immediate steps to restore the legal position of the United Nations and adequate measures against those responsible.

On 15 December, an Austrian medical unit of ONUC in Bukavu was imprisoned by local authorities. After repeated efforts to obtain their release had failed, owing to the resistance of Congolese soldiers acting in disregard of the orders of the local authorities and their own officers, the Nigerian unit of the United Nations Force was obliged to secure their release by a military operation on the next day.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 16-20 DECEMBER 1960

The General Assembly resumed discussion of the situation in the Congo on 16 December at the urgent request of the representatives of India and Yugoslavia.

Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution on 16 December which was revised on 19 December. By this text, the Assembly, conscious of the urgent responsibility of the United Nations in view of the grave and ominous developments and continuing deterioration in the Congo, the absence of effective central authority and the hostile attitude and resistance of armed detachments to the United Nations operation, would consider that the United Nations must henceforth implement its mandate fully to prevent breach of peace and security, to restore and maintain law and order and the inviolability of persons and to take urgent measures to assist the Congolese people in meeting their most pressing economic needs. It would also urge the immediate release of all political prisoners under detention—more particularly members of the Central Government and Parliament—the convening of Parliament and measures to prevent armed units and personnel in the Congo from interference in the political life of the country and from obtaining support from abroad. It would draw the attention of the Belgian Government to its grave responsibilities in disregarding the resolutions of the United Nations and demand that all Belgian military and quasi-military personnel, advisers and technicians be immediately withdrawn. It would decide that a standing delegation appointed by the General Assembly should

function in full co-operation with the United Nations Special Representative in the Congo. Finally, it would recommend that all necessary economic and technical assistance should be afforded to the Congo by Member states through the United Nations so that such assistance was not used as an instrument for continuing foreign intervention.

The United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution by which the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue to discharge his mandate and continue his vigorous efforts to ensure that no foreign military or para-military personnel were introduced into the Congo or were in the Congo in violation of the earlier resolutions of the Security Council and the Assembly. It would call upon all states to refrain from direct or indirect assistance for military purposes in the Congo during the temporary period of military assistance through the United Nations, except upon the request of the United Nations through the Secretary-General. It would request the Secretary-General, with due regard to paragraph 4 of the Security Council resolution of 9 August 1960 (for text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below), to do everything possible to assist the Chief of State of the Congo in establishing conditions in which Parliament could meet and function in security and freedom from outside interference, and to continue his efforts to assist the Republic of the Congo in ensuring respect for civil and human rights for all persons within the country. It would express the expectation that no measures contrary to recognized rules of law and order would be taken against any persons imprisoned anywhere in the Congo and the hope that the International Committee of the Red Cross would be allowed to examine them and obtain the necessary assurances for their safety. It would express the hope that the forthcoming visit of the Conciliation Commission would help resolve internal conflicts by peaceful means and preserve the unity and integrity of the Congo. Finally, it would request all Congolese to lend practical co-operation to the United Nations and call upon all States to co-operate in giving effect to the above provisions.

The sponsors and supporters of the eight-power draft resolution said that urgent action by the Assembly was called for in view of the

grave deterioration of the situation in the Congo and the threat of a civil war. Calling for measures to ensure effective functioning of the United Nations in the Congo, they argued that the mandate given to the Secretary-General was adequate but needed to be interpreted more liberally and exercised more fully than in the past in view of the changed situation. They criticized the two-power draft resolution as providing for the acceptance of the *fait accompli* in the Congo and as ignoring that the Chief of State had delayed the visit of the Conciliation Commission, opposed the convening of the Parliament and become a party to political disputes.

The sponsors and supporters of the United Kingdom-United States draft resolution claimed that the proposals contained in the eight-power text would: exceed the limits of the competence of the United Nations and the decisions of the Security Council; constitute interference in the internal affairs of the Congo and a violation of the sovereignty of that Member state; and impose unconstitutional and impractical responsibilities on the Secretary-General, as well as on the contingents of the United Nations Force which had been made available on the understanding that it would not undertake enforcement action or intervene in the internal affairs of the Congo. They argued that the United Nations could not prevent the Congo from employing Belgian civilian technicians whose withdrawal, moreover, would only contribute to chaos.

The representatives of the USSR and several other states charged that the United Nations operation in the Congo had failed. They urged that the moral and physical force of the United Nations should be completely on the side of the Parliament, the legitimate Government of Mr. Lumumba and the fundamental law of the Republic. They called for the withdrawal of Belgian personnel, the disarming of all private armies, particularly the "armed gangs" led by Colonel Mobutu, the release of Mr. Lumumba and other members of his Government and members of Parliament, the resumption of the operation of Parliament, and the establishment of an observation commission of Asian-African States to supervise United Nations activities and investigate sources of external assistance received by Colonel Mobutu. They supported the eight-power draft resolution claiming that,

though insufficient, it pointed the way towards correcting the situation.

Several representatives, while agreeing with the purposes and certain parts of the eight-power draft resolution, felt that several of its provisions were beyond the present mandate of the Secretary-General. The spokesmen for Cameroun and Chad thought that any resolution on the Congo would not be helpful under the circumstances. The representatives of Sweden and Finland said that, unless a generally acceptable resolution could be worked out, it might be desirable to conclude the debate without a resolution. The representative of Honduras suggested that, in view of the disagreement among Members, the Assembly might give wide discretionary powers to the Secretary-General for a hundred days.

The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) said that his country would not permit external interference. The representative of Belgium claimed that the minimum services in the Congo could not have been maintained without the presence of Belgian technicians, that the Congolese authorities had the right to employ Belgian civilians and that no Belgian military personnel remained in the Congo except for technicians retained by the United Nations and certain former members of the Force publique and the gendarmerie who had remained in their posts on an individual basis.

The Secretary-General indicated that he doubted the usefulness of a wider mandate or new means, though a strengthening of the authority of the United Nations representatives in their efforts to work for the United Nations aims by peaceful and legal means would be highly desirable. The Assembly might also help by expressing world opinion in favour of measures to facilitate a return to constitutionality and national reconciliation in the Congo. Reaffirming his belief that personnel for the Congo should be channelled through the United Nations agencies, the Secretary-General pointed out that the United Nations would be effective in avoiding unilateral assistance only if it had the financial means to ensure an adequate civilian programme. Even a modest civilian operation, however, could not be maintained without the effective protection of life and property through the United Nations Force. Noting that since September, and even more from the time of the

debate on the representation of the Congo, Member states had been deeply divided, he asked that the dangerous influence of this division on the Organization's efforts should not be overlooked.

On 20 December, the Assembly rejected the eight-power draft resolution by 42 votes to 28, with 27 abstentions. The United Kingdom-United States draft resolution received 43 votes in favour, 22 against, and 32 abstentions, but was not adopted since it failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. The Assembly then adopted, without objection, a resolution (1592 (XV)) on a proposal by Austria whereby the Assembly, noting that previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the subject were still in effect, decided to retain the item on the agenda for the second part of the Assembly's session (scheduled to resume in March 1961).

On 21 December 1960, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the President of the Congo to the discussion in the Assembly and emphasized that, though a definitive decision had not been adopted, Member states had shown a strong concern about the relationship between the United Nations and the Congolese authorities. The discussion had shown widespread and strong opinion that the convening of Parliament and the return to democratic practices was a matter of great urgency, that due process of law should be applied, and that Member states should refrain from assistance for military purposes in the Congo. The Secretary-General also expressed his concern about a developing civil war in the Congo that would have its unavoidable effect upon the presence of the United Nations Force. He concluded that the time had come for the President to use his influence urgently for a peaceful solution of the Congo's internal problems and to make an unequivocal declaration against interference with the United Nations Force in the performance of its tasks.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1961

On 12 December, Mr. Gizenga, Vice-Premier in the Lumumba Government, issued a proclamation that the capital of the Republic of the Congo had been temporarily transferred to Stanleyville and that he now headed the Government in the absence of Mr. Lumumba.

On 25 December 1960, as was reported by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, some 60 Congolese troops from Stanleyville arrived in Bukavu, capital of Kivu province and, after conferences with the local army commander and members of the provincial government, arrested the commander, who had been accused of loyalty to Leopoldville authorities, as well as the president of the provincial government and three ministers, and carried them off towards Stanleyville. During the conferences, the ONUC commander at Bukavu had made an approach to the Congolese commander, but had departed on learning that ONUC protection or assistance was not required. Shortly afterwards, about 100 soldiers from Leopoldville were flown to Usumbura in Ruanda-Urundi. Transported to the bridge on the Congolese border by the Belgian authorities, they entered Bukavu on the morning of 1 January 1961. The Bukavu garrison took 60 prisoners and repelled the others.

On 30 December 1960, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Belgian representative to the Belgian Government's obligation not to grant authorization for the transit of Congolese troops. On 31 December, the authorities in Ruanda-Urundi assured the ONUC representatives that no landing of Congolese troops would be permitted. On 1 and 2 January 1961, the Secretary-General protested to Belgium for assisting the transit of Congolese troops and called for immediate and effective measures to prevent direct or indirect assistance to military action by Congolese troops. Replying on 11 January, the representative of Belgium defended the action of the authorities in Ruanda-Urundi, but indicated that Belgium did not intend to authorize any new transit by Congolese troops.

On 7 January 1961, the representative of the USSR requested a meeting of the Security Council, claiming that a serious threat to peace and security had been created as a result of fresh acts of Belgian aggression against the Congo and the flagrant violation of the international status of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. On 12 January, he communicated a statement of his Government that Belgium should be deprived of all rights and powers with respect to Ruanda-Urundi and that the Territory should be granted immediate independence.

The Security Council discussed this matter

between 12 and 14 January. The representatives of Belgium and the Congo (Leopoldville) were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's deliberations.

Ceylon, Liberia, and the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) call upon Belgium, as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, immediately to cease all action against the Republic of the Congo and to observe strictly its international obligations; (2) further call upon Belgium to withdraw immediately from the Congo all Belgian military and para-military personnel, advisers and technicians; and (3) recommend that the General Assembly consider the action taken by Belgium as a violation of the trusteeship agreement.

Several other members of the Council, however, considered the accusations against Belgium as unfounded or exaggerated, and expressed satisfaction with the Belgian assurances. The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) claimed that the National Army's intervention against rebel soldiers in Bukavu was entirely justified and that the Soviet Union's complaint was invalid.

The three-power draft resolution received 4 votes in favour, 0 against, and 7 abstentions, and was not adopted.

Meanwhile, the President of the Republic of the Congo, in communications of 7 and 14 January 1961, complained to the Secretary-General that the United Nations Operation had failed to ensure co-ordination with Congolese authorities, that the United Nations personnel at Bukavu had been passive when provincial authorities had been arrested and that a United Arab Republic aircraft had landed at Lisala on 31 December 1960 without clearance from Congolese authorities. He requested the recall of Ambassador Dayal, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, for alleged partiality and for having lost the confidence of the Congolese people and authorities.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on 14 January, and the Secretary-General, on 15 January, replied to the allegations concerning United Nations operations in the Congo. The Special Representative stated that the United Nations had approved in principle the despatch of a United Arab Republic aircraft to carry a repair crew to salvage a damaged air-

craft and to transport New Year's gifts to that country's contingent, but had not been informed in advance of its arrival. The United Nations had drawn the attention of the United Arab Republic authorities to their failure to obtain the necessary clearance for the flight and had requested that the proper procedure be adhered to in the future. The Secretary-General explained to the President that Ambassador Dayal was not a diplomatic representative accredited to the Congolese Government and that, in view of the status of the Secretary-General and his representatives under the United Nations Charter, it was impossible to accede to the demand for his recall.

On 18 January 1961, Messrs. Lumumba, Mpolo and Okito were transferred in detention from Thysville to Elisabethville. Several delegations expressed grave concern over the transfer and reports of manhandling the prisoners.

The Secretary-General, in communications of 19 January to the President of the Congo and to Mr. Tshombe, pointed out that the transfer would necessarily involve interference with the rights of the prisoners for due process of law and urged immediate measures for their return and for release or proper trial. On the next day, after consultation with and the unanimous approval of the Advisory Committee on the Congo, he again wrote to the President of the Congo, noting confirmed reports of brutal manhandling of the prisoners, strongly reiterating his appeal for humane treatment and pointing out that the continued incarceration of the political leaders was incompatible with successful efforts towards reconciliation and national unification. On 19 and 23 January, the Secretary-General and his Special Representative urged the authorities in Stanleyville and Bukavu to end arbitrary restrictions imposed on the free movement of foreign nationals, to prevent the Army units from interfering in the protective functions of the United Nations Force and to ensure local order in the areas under their control.

Within the next few days, the Security Council received three requests for consideration of matters relating to the Congo. On 24 January, the President of the Congo asked the Council to consider his complaint of flagrant interference of the United Arab Republic in the domestic affairs of the Congo. On 26 January, the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Mali,

Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (subsequently joined by Libya) strongly protested against the treatment of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues and requested that the Council meet to consider the recent developments. On 30 January, the representative of the USSR asked the Council to consider alleged new acts of aggression by Belgium.

The Security Council met on 1 February 1961 in response to these requests, and the representatives of Belgium, Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Poland and Yugoslavia were invited, at their request, to participate in the Council's deliberation.

The Council had a number of other documents before it on the Congo situation. These included: (a) several notes by the representative of Belgium complaining against alleged ill-treatment of Belgian nationals in Orientale and Kivu provinces, and the detention in Stanleyville of eight Belgian soldiers who had strayed by mistake into Congolese territory from Ruanda-Urundi on 13 January, and requesting United Nations action; (b) a letter of 21 January from the Secretary-General to the representative of Belgium referring to reports of negotiations on the former Belgian military bases in the Congo and indicating that the bases or war materials stored therein could not be transferred to the Armée nationale congolaise without the approval of the Security Council; (c) a report of 26 January by the Secretary-General pointing out that, despite his appeals to Governments which had announced their intention to withdraw from the United Nations Force, Yugoslav members had withdrawn and that the withdrawal of the Guinean contingent was in progress, while Indonesia, Morocco and the United Arab Republic had notified their definite decision to withdraw; (d) a letter of 28 January from the President of the Congo asking the Secretary-General for military assistance to subdue the authorities in Stanleyville and Bukavu, and stating that unless assistance was provided by the United Nations, his Government would be compelled to seek it elsewhere despite the danger of the conflict becoming international; (e) a message of 1 February from Mr. Tshombe expressing astonishment at the concern shown by the United Nations in regard to Mr. Lumumba and declaring that, for the time being, there

would be no contact between Mr. Lumumba and the outside world; and (f) a cable of 1 February from the President of the Congo to the President of the Security Council requesting the recall and replacement of Ambassador Dayal.

In a statement to the Security Council on 1 February 1961, the Secretary-General pointed to the grave situation created by the continued divisions within the Congo and disintegration of the Force publique, foreign interference, reductions in the United Nations Force and the threatening possibility of civil war. He felt that the Organization should reassess its policy in the light of experience and consider the desirability of more far-reaching measures. He thought that a fundamental change in the situation could be brought about if, with the co-operation of the leaders concerned, the army were returned to its proper role outside politics and were devoted to its own reorganization in order to become an effective national instrument under the control of a functioning constitutional government. He indicated that he would welcome a Council decision requesting him urgently to take appropriate measures for assistance in such a reorganization.

At Council meetings on 1, 2 and 7 February, the representatives of Ceylon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia called for urgent measures to secure the release of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues, the reconvening of Parliament, and the withdrawal of Belgian and foreign military and para-military personnel and advisers. Some of them suggested the disarming and disbanding of forces under Colonel Mobutu.

The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) claimed that the proposals of the above-mentioned representatives constituted intervention in the Congo's internal affairs, that legality resided entirely in President Kasa-Vubu and in persons enjoying his confidence, that parliamentary activity was not possible in the near future, that the arrest of Mr. Lumumba for flagrant crime was legal and that the Congo had every right to request foreign assistance, especially when United Nations assistance was inadequate. He complained of the landing of the United Arab Republic aircraft in the Congo, alleging that it transported arms for the authorities in Stanleyville.

The representative of France contended that the Congolese complaint against the United Arab Republic was well-founded, that the question of prisoners was part of the general problem of human rights, that the United Nations should take action to stop the violation of human rights in Orientale and Kivu provinces, that the USSR complaint was baseless and that the United Nations should act in complete agreement with legitimate authorities in the Congo, especially President Kasa-Vubu. The representatives of Ecuador and India expressed the hope that the permanent members of the Council would find common ground on ways to bring peace to the Congo.

The Council adjourned on 7 February to provide time for consultations with Governments and among representatives. Meanwhile, between 6 and 12 February, the Council received communications from the representatives of the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon and Madagascar requesting postponement of discussion in order to permit other African states to participate in the Council's debate. The representative of Senegal suggested that no resolution be adopted pending the resumed session of the General Assembly.

On 10 February, the Minister for the Interior of the Katanga provincial government announced that Patrice Lumumba and his colleagues, Joseph Okito and Maurice Mpolo, had escaped from detention on the previous night. On the same day, the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, and the representative of the USSR, communicated their grave concern to the Secretary-General. The Katanga authorities, however, rejected the Secretary-General's requests for co-operation in efforts to elicit the relevant facts regarding the alleged escape.

On 11 February, the USSR urged an urgent closed meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation, but no meeting was arranged until two days later. On 13 February, the Katanga Minister of the Interior announced that Patrice Lumumba and his colleagues had been killed on the previous day by certain villagers and refused to disclose the name of the village or any other information.

Meanwhile, the Special Representative of the

Secretary-General reported that a serious civil war situation was developing in Katanga province where the authorities unilaterally abrogated their agreement of 17 October 1960 with the United Nations to set up a neutral zone in northern Katanga on the grounds that ONUC had failed to discharge its obligations and allowed troops from Stanleyville to penetrate the area. (These units had, according to ONUC, entered the region through areas held by the Katanga gendarmerie.) On 11 February, the Katanga gendarmerie, officered by Belgians, launched an offensive military operation ostensibly to clear the railway between Lubudi and Luena. It soon became clear, however, that they sought to subjugate the entire region inhabited by the Baluba tribes by the use of overwhelming force and the terrorization of the population.

When the Security Council met again on 13 February, the Secretary-General suggested that the tragic development concerning Mr. Lumumba deserved a full and impartial international investigation. After several representatives had expressed their shock or indignation at the news, the Council adjourned for two days.

During the next few days, the Council received a number of communications from Member states (Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Upper Volta, Venezuela and Yugoslavia) condemning the assassination. Several of the communications criticized the role of the Secretary-General in this connexion. Mali expressed distrust in the Secretary-General, while Cuba and Guinea called for his resignation. The USSR Government, in a statement of 14 February, called for the dismissal of Mr. Hammarskjöld from the post of Secretary-General, immediate removal of all Belgian troops and personnel from the Congo, and the discontinuance of the United Nations operation in the Congo within a month. It announced that it would not recognize Mr. Hammarskjöld as Secretary-General nor maintain any relations with him, and that, along with other states, it would give all support to the Congolese people and their "lawful Government" headed by Acting Prime Minister Antoine Gizenga. Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia,

Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR took a position similar to that of the USSR. Several other states, while condemning the assassination, expressed confidence in the Secretary-General and stated that the continued operation of the United Nations in the Congo was imperative.

The Security Council continued consideration of the question at its meetings between 15 and 20 February. During this series of meetings, it invited, in response to their requests, the representatives of Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Iraq, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia and Upper Volta. (This was in addition to those invited on 1 February to participate.)

At the meeting on 15 February, the representative of the United States criticized the USSR statement as an attack on the United Nations and claimed that the abandonment of the United Nations operation would lead to chaos and civil war in the Congo. He opposed all foreign military aid to the Congo, making particular reference to the USSR's offer of assistance to the Stanleyville authorities who, he claimed, had no legal status. Asking the Council to look to the future, he recalled that the United States had held consultations with other members during the previous fortnight on a programme based on the maintenance of the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo, the isolation of the country from external interference, continued vigorous United Nations assistance and the settlement of internal political controversies by peaceful means. He called for: an end to all foreign intervention outside the framework of the United Nations and the withdrawal of foreign military and para-military personnel; urgent measures to avert the extension of civil war; urgent negotiations to bring about unification and reorganization of the Congolese Army as suggested by the Secretary-General; release of all political prisoners and their participation in the political process, once law and order had been restored; an investigation concerning the case of Mr. Lumumba; encouragement for efforts to broaden the base of the Government; and the convening of Parliament as soon as conditions of security, law and order permit. He felt that these measures could be carried out effectively only

through the Secretary-General and the United Nations mission in the Congo.

The representative of the USSR said that his Government did not identify the United Nations with Mr. Hammarskjold, whose continuance in office it considered intolerable. He argued that the former basis of discussion, one of the main elements in which was the release of political prisoners, had disappeared with the assassination of Mr. Lumumba and that the independence of the Congo could not be guaranteed so long as "the clique of Tshombe, Mobutu and Kasa-Vubu" had free rein on the territory of the Congo. He explained that his Government favoured the liquidation of the United Nations operation after the implementation of the urgent and decisive measures to enable the Congolese people to take the fate of their country into their own hands. He proposed a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) condemn the actions of Belgium which, it alleged, led to the murder of the Prime Minister of the Congo and his colleagues; (2) call on Member states immediately to apply to Belgium the sanctions provided in Article 41 of the United Nations Charter; (3) enjoin the United Nations Command to arrest Tshombe and Mobutu, to disarm all armed forces under their control and to remove all Belgian troops and personnel from the Congo; (4) direct that the United Nations operation in the Congo be discontinued within one month; and (5) deem it essential to dismiss D. Hammarskjold from the post of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a participant in and organizer of the violence committed against the leading statesmen of the Congo.

At the next Council meeting on the same day (15 February), the Secretary-General, replying to the USSR accusations, traced the relevant facts and asked for a clear statement as to when and how the representatives of the United Nations had not used all the means put at their disposal in accordance with the mandate established by the Security Council and the General Assembly. He reiterated that he could not resign, despite the withdrawal of the confidence of a permanent member, since the USSR had made it clear that it would not wish to elect a new incumbent but would insist on an arrangement which he regarded as unworkable, unless

the Member states for which the Organization was of decisive importance or the uncommitted nations for which the USSR pretended to speak wished him to do so in their own interest and in the interest of the United Nations. As to continued action to achieve the aims of the United Nations in the Congo, he reiterated his suggestions for an international investigation of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues, for assistance to reorganize the Armée nationale congolaise and for the elimination of the Belgian political element in the Congo. He indicated that instructions had already been given to the Force to protect the civilian population against attacks from armed units. He called for an endorsement of these measures and for the provision of the means, such as military contingents and finances, to implement them effectively. He asked whether the Council was prepared to give him the right of search to prevent arms imports and to control undesirable movements of funds and whether the Council was prepared to override the sovereign rights of the Republic to order the convening of the Parliament.

The representatives of China, Chile, Ecuador, Turkey and the United Kingdom expressed support for the Secretary-General and for the continuation of the United Nations operation. The representative of France also condemned the attacks against the Secretary-General. The representative of Belgium denied any involvement by his Government in the case of Mr. Lumumba and appealed for United Nations action to stop alleged violations of human rights of Belgians and other foreign nationals in Orientale and Kivu provinces and to obtain the release of eight Belgian soldiers detained in Stanleyville.

The representative of Ceylon called for the continuation of the United Nations operation with a clearer mandate, the disarming of all armed forces outside the United Nations Command, immediate summoning of Parliament and the constitution of a new Government, expulsion of all foreign military and para-military elements, mercenaries and political advisers, and an immediate investigation of the murder of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues. He said that the Council could not divest itself of responsibility for the instances of the unsatisfactory functioning of the office of the Secretary-General.

The representative of Liberia called for a full international inquiry into Mr. Lumumba's death, a demand for a truce among all rival political groups in the Congo for at least 60 days, a meeting of leaders of these groups with the Secretary-General and the Security Council to settle the dangerous situation, and an end to intervention by Belgian nationals. He opposed any unilateral action in the Congo and urged greater authority to the Secretary-General to secure peace and order in the country.

The representative of the United Arab Republic called for urgent steps to avoid civil war and ensure evacuation of Belgian military and para-military forces, the imposition of sanctions if these forces were not evacuated, an impartial investigation of the murder of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues, the convening of the Parliament and a return to legality, and an impartial re-organization of Congolese armed forces beginning with those which had committed acts of aggression.

Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic jointly submitted a draft resolution on 17 February whereby the Security Council, reaffirming earlier resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, would: (1) urge that the United Nations immediately take all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for cease-fires, for the halting of all military operations, for the prevention of clashes and for the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort; (2) urge that measures be taken for the immediate withdrawal and evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations command, and mercenaries; (3) call upon all states to take immediate and energetic measures to prevent the departure of such personnel for the Congo from their territories and for the denial of transit and other facilities to them; (4) decide that an immediate and impartial investigation be held to ascertain the circumstances of the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues and that the perpetrators of these crimes be punished; (5) urge the convening of the Parliament and the taking of necessary protective measures in that connexion; (6) urge that Congolese armed units and personnel should be reorganized and brought under discipline and control,

with a view to the elimination of any possibility of their interference in the political life of the Congo; and (7) call upon all states to extend full co-operation for the implementation of the foregoing measures.

A number of the representatives who had been invited to participate in the discussion supported the provisions of the USSR draft resolution or the three-power draft resolution. Some other representatives—Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Madagascar and Senegal—considered that the neutralization or disarming of the Congolese army would create a grave precedent, that African Chiefs of State should be given an opportunity to help achieve a peaceful solution of the problem and that the Security Council should postpone a decision so that the General Assembly might consider the problem at its resumed session. Several representatives expressed confidence in the Secretary-General despite any mistakes which might have been made.

The Council adjourned on 17 February to await the publication of two messages sent by the Conciliation Commission to the Advisory Committee on the Congo. These were circulated the next day. The messages contained certain conclusions on the situation in the Congo and condemnation of the evil practice of resorting to violent means to eliminate political opponents. In its covering note, the Advisory Committee stated that it had not considered the conclusions contained in the messages and that they should not be taken as the views of the Governments represented on the Committee. Also on 18 February, the Council received a cable from the President of Ghana containing several proposals for the solution of the problem.

When the Council met again on 20 February, it was informed by the Secretary-General that six political leaders imprisoned in Leopoldville, including Mr. Finant, president of the provincial government of Orientale province, had been deported to Bakwanga, the capital of the so-called "Etat minier" of South Kasai, that their subsequent execution in Bakwanga had been confirmed, and that a number of prominent leaders had been arrested in Leopoldville and elsewhere. The Secretary-General and several representatives expressed their revulsion and

shock at the news. (On 21 February, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General asked the authorities in Bakwanga for information concerning the fate of several other prisoners whose transfer to Bakwanga had by then become known.)

Also on 20 February, Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic proposed a second draft resolution in the Council on the question of arrests, deportations and assassinations and asked that it be accorded priority in voting. After some discussion, the motion for priority was put to the vote and not adopted, having received 4 votes in favour and 7 abstentions.

As to the first three-power draft resolution of 17 February, the representatives of the United States, Turkey, China, the United Kingdom and Chile expressed support despite reservations about certain of its aspects. They stated that, in voting for the resolution, they understood, first, that though the draft did not specifically refer to the Secretary-General's responsibility for carrying out its provisions, responsibility was covered by the provisions of the Charter and the reaffirmation of earlier resolutions. Secondly, they understood that the provision authorizing the use of force would be governed by the provisions of the Charter which restrict the use of force and prohibit the Organization from intervening in the internal affairs of Member states. Force could be used only as a last resort and only to prevent a clash between rival Congolese troops, but not to impose a political settlement. Thirdly, they accepted the interpretation of the representative of Liberia, one of the sponsors, that the draft called for measures by Member states to prevent the provision not only of personnel but also of material or other aid for military purposes in the Congo. The representative of France expressed the view that the United Nations must scrupulously respect the sovereignty of the Congo and assist the legitimate authorities, particularly the Chief of State and the Government of Mr. Ileo, to reorganize the armed forces and restore order.

On the night of 20 February, the USSR proposal was rejected by 8 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. In the early hours of 21 February, the first three-power draft resolution was adopted by 9 votes to 0, with France and USSR abstaining.

In response to comments by the representatives of China, Turkey and the United States,

the second three-power resolution was revised by its sponsors. By this revised text, the Council, taking note of the reports on the atrocities and assassinations in Leopoldville, Katanga and South Kasai, would: (1) strongly condemn the unlawful arrests, deportations and assassinations of Congolese political leaders; (2) call upon all concerned to put an end to such practices; (3) call upon the United Nations authorities in the Congo to take all possible measures in accordance with the Charter to prevent the occurrence of such outrages including, if necessary, the use of force as a last resort; and (4) decide upon an impartial investigation to determine the responsibility for these crimes and to seek the punishment of perpetrators of such crimes.

Disagreement on this text centred on two of its provisions. First, the representative of China felt that the authorization to use force was an extreme measure which was in a way against the United Nations Charter. This provision was voted on separately. It received only 5 votes in favour, there being 1 vote against and 5 abstentions, and was not adopted.

Second, the representative of the United States, supported by several other speakers, felt that the Council should take note not only of reports concerning atrocities and assassinations in three areas of the Congo mentioned in the draft but also of reports received by the Council on other areas, particularly Stanleyville. He proposed an amendment to this effect, which some representatives opposed on the ground that the reports were not comparable; it received 8 votes in favour and 3 against, but was not adopted because of the negative vote of a permanent member (the USSR). The United States representative then submitted an alternative amendment to the same end. The vote on it was 7 votes in favour, 3 against and 1 abstention; it was not adopted because of the negative vote of the USSR. The draft resolution, as revised, received 6 votes in favour and 5 abstentions. It was not adopted, having failed to attain the required majority of 7 affirmative votes.

After the vote, the representative of the USSR stated that he had abstained on the first three-power draft resolution since it was weak and some of its provisions were unclear, though several provisions indicated its positive orienta-

tion. He claimed that the resolution gave no mandate to the Secretary-General. Arguing that the authorization to use force to prevent civil war was meant mainly against Tshombe and Mobutu, he said that the use of force against the units of the "legal Government" would be a violation of the resolution. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that they would have voted for the second three-power text if the amendments to change the one-sided character of the preambular paragraph had not been defeated by a veto.

The Secretary-General welcomed the resolution as giving a stronger and clearer framework for the United Nations action though not providing a wider legal basis. Noting that it reaffirmed earlier resolutions entrusting the execution of decisions to the Secretary-General, he stated that he would seek the guidance of the Advisory Committee in its implementation. He indicated that the addition to the duties of the United Nations Force would necessitate its strengthening by further contributions. Expressing regret over the failure to adopt the second three-power draft resolution, despite the agreement on its operative part, he said that he would use its full moral value in the Organization's efforts in the Congo.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION OF 21 FEBRUARY 1961

The Secretary-General undertook immediate measures to implement the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961 in close consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Congo.

Noting that implementation of the resolution would require a substantial increase in the strength of the United Nations Force, the Secretary-General approached the contributing states and other African Member states on 24 February for new or additional troops. (The Force at the time had a strength of about 17,500, but, if the Governments of Indonesia and Morocco repatriated their contingents, it would be reduced to 14,500. The Special Representative and the Military Command of the Force felt that a strength of about 23,000 was required for the implementation of the Security Council resolution.)

On 3 March, the Permanent Representative of India informed the Secretary-General that

the Indian Government would despatch a brigade to the Congo as reinforcements to help in the full implementation of the Security Council resolution. He stressed the need for a very early withdrawal of the Belgian personnel referred to in that resolution. On 4 March, the Secretary-General endorsed this view, as well as the position of the Government of India that its forces should not be called upon to fight troops or nationals of other Member states (the only possible exceptions being Congolese armed units or Belgian and other military and paramilitary personnel). None of the troops in the Force could be used for the suppression of popular movements or for any other partisan political ends.

Substantial reinforcements were also supplied by Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Liberia, Nigeria and Tunisia. The Government of Sudan, however, decided to withdraw its contingent from the United Nations Force.

In the implementation of the Security Council resolution, the United Nations representatives encountered certain difficulties arising from misunderstandings and misrepresentations in the Congo concerning the intentions of the United Nations, a series of attacks by Congolese troops against United Nations personnel in the Leopoldville area, the attitude of Belgium concerning the extent of its obligations under the resolution, and various other developments. The efforts made by the United Nations representatives and the results achieved, as reported in a number of documents submitted to the Security Council, are reviewed below.

(i) Violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. On 21 February, immediately after the Security Council decision, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the President of the Congo (Leopoldville) to the Council's discussion on the recent arrests, deportations and executions of Congolese political personalities. Pointing out that, though a resolution had not been adopted because of difficulties in drafting, members had felt that such acts should be considered serious crimes at the international level as well, he expressed the hope that the President would at once take firm measures to prevent their repetition. The Special Representative was asked to despatch similar messages to other Congolese leaders.

On 2 March, the President of the Congo replied that the Central Government had condemned summary executions and political arrests but took exception to the reference to Mr. Finant and others as political prisoners.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General circulated a number of documents informing the Security Council about the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in different parts of the Congo, the repeated intercessions by ONUC representatives with local authorities, and the measures taken by ONUC to protect the population. ONUC representatives succeeded in persuading the Stanleyville authorities to restrain the population, especially after the death of Mr. Lumumba, with the result that the situation was kept under some degree of control. They obtained assurances concerning the safety of eight Belgian soldiers under detention but, despite repeated approaches to the Stanleyville authorities, could not verify the strong rumours that certain Congolese detainees, including Mr. Songolo, former Minister in the Central Government, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lokoso, former army commander at Stanleyville, had been liquidated after the death of Mr. Lumumba. ONUC assisted in the evacuation of over a thousand foreign nationals in Kivu province. United Nations protected areas for threatened civilians were established in Stanleyville, Orientale province, and in Bukavu, Goma and Kindu, Kivu province. A protected area was also set up in Leopoldville in mid-February when the news of the Bakwanga executions led to a great pressure of requests for protection. Asylum was granted only to persons who could show that they were in real danger, but not to persons under lawful prosecution for common crimes. No political activities were permitted to persons granted asylum.

The President of the Congo, in a letter to the Secretary-General on 2 March, protested against the establishment of the protected area in Leopoldville without consultation with the Congolese authorities. The Secretary-General replied on the next day that conditions in Leopoldville had compelled ONUC to take protective measures and explained that such a humanitarian step in no way infringed upon Congolese sovereignty and authority.

Another problem brought to United Nations attention concerned the denial of freedom of

movement. Many persons in Leopoldville, including wives and children who were without means of livelihood in the area, were not permitted to return to their homes in Stanleyville and other areas, while numerous Congolese and Europeans in Orientale and Kivu provinces were not allowed to leave those areas. ONUC repeatedly made representations on this matter and tried to impress on the authorities concerned to permit, as a first priority on humanitarian grounds, that wives and children should be assisted to rejoin their husbands and fathers.

(ii) Civil War Situation. Between 24 February and 7 March, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General submitted a number of reports on the civil war situation in the main sectors of the Congo.

A threat of conflict developed in the Equateur-Orientale sector where large reinforcements brought by General Mobutu confronted forces in Orientale province commanded by General Lundula. United Nations representatives impressed upon both commanders the grave consequences of military operations to secure solutions of political problems and obtained assurances of a desire to avoid a clash of arms. However, on 25 February 1961, troops from Stanleyville crossed the provincial border and, by-passing General Mobutu's troops, entered Ikela without firing a shot. Following a stern reminder by the Special Representative of the terms of the Security Council resolution, General Lundula agreed to the withdrawal of his detachment provided that it was replaced by ONUC troops.

Meanwhile, on the night of 23 February, about 150 soldiers from the Stanleyville garrison arrived at Luluabourg ostensibly to protect local personalities said to have been in danger of arrest. The commander of the local garrison fled and a number of other officers were arrested or became inactive. An imminent armed clash on 25 February was prevented by the intervention of ONUC officers and the Stanleyville troops left in the area. But the actions of the leaderless local troops, arousing the hostility of the population, led to outbursts of violence resulting in a number of casualties. Hundreds of Congolese were afforded United Nations protection, and the situation was gradually restored to normal through the efforts of ONUC and

the provincial government.

In South Kasai, information regarding plans of Mr. Kalonji, self-styled president of the so-called "Etat minier," to advance towards Sentery, eastern Kasai, and Kasongo, Kivu province, led to a stern warning on 24 February by the Special Representative, who noted that this aggressive action would involve passing through the territory of hostile tribes. Mr. Kalonji gave an assurance on 27 February that he would only maintain defensive positions.

In Katanga, where Mr. Tshombe's forces continued to advance in hostile Baluba areas towards Piana, burning villages en route, warnings by United Nations representatives resulted in assurances on 23 February that the operations would be halted. Though these assurances were withdrawn on 27 February, no open military engagements took place for some time.

Thus, considerable improvement was achieved early in March by persistent efforts of the United Nations to prevent armed conflict and bloodshed.

However, the threat of civil war developed again towards the end of March and early April in the Katanga province. The gendarmerie occupied Manono on 30 March and concurrently began an operation to clear the railway lines from Albertville and Kongolo to Kabalo. Belgian and other foreign personnel were employed in both these operations which were not halted despite the serious warnings of the United Nations Commander. A number of villages were burned and there were a large number of casualties. Attacks on United Nations Ethiopian patrols near Kabalo resulted in exchanges of fire during which, on 8 April, a barge carrying Katangese gendarmerie was sunk. United Nations troops in Kabalo were reinforced and retained firm control of the Kabalo airfield and the railway station. ONUC provided protection to several hundred Balubas in the area.

(iii) Relations between United Nations and Congolese Authorities. The attitude of President Kasa-Vubu and the Congolese authorities towards the Security Council resolution, United Nations efforts to secure their co-operation in its implementation and other relevant developments, insofar as they are not covered under other sub-headings in this particular section, are reviewed below.

On 22 February, the President of the Congo informed the Security Council that his Government was of the view that the United Nations had no authority to lay down a procedure for the employment of foreign technicians, to conduct investigations in the Congo without the prior agreement of the Government, or to impose solutions concerning the convening of Parliament and the reorganization of the armed forces. While it was prepared to co-operate with the United Nations and its Secretary-General to the extent that the principles of consultation and co-operation were respected, it regretted that the Security Council's resolution of 21 February might be interpreted in a way as to disregard the country's sovereignty. It appealed to United Nations organs and officials to respect the sovereignty of the Congo by making both civil and military operations contingent upon consultation and co-operation with the Central Government. Finally, it expressed its readiness to oppose any undertaking or action violating national sovereignty, whether carried out by the United Nations or any other power.

The Secretary-General, in a letter of 27 February, drew the attention of the President of the Congo to the weight and seriousness to be attached to the Security Council resolution and expressed shock at the allegations of a desire in the United Nations to infringe upon the Congo's sovereignty while the Organization was in fact trying to create conditions in which the Congolese themselves could achieve a solution of their problems without any outside interference. Indicating that the representatives of the United Nations were firmly determined to implement the Council's decision, he expressed the hope that the United Nations could count on the co-operation of the authorities.

The Secretary-General also drew the attention of the Security Council to several incidents in the Leopoldville area, which, he said, seemed to reflect tendencies with a serious bearing on the implementation of its resolution.

Despite repeated assurances and explanations by United Nations representatives, Congolese military and political leaders alleged that the United Nations sought to disarm the Congolese army and impose a trusteeship over the country. The movement of Stanleyville troops to Ikela and Luluabourg led to charges of partiality against the United Nations representatives. A

series of actions against the United Nations took place in this atmosphere. On 26 and 27 February, for instance, several United Nations civilians and military personnel in Leopoldville were subjected to arrest, detention and acts of violence. On 27 February, the President of the Congo made a broadcast charging the United Nations with betrayal, calling on the people to support the Army, announcing a decision to form a reserve battalion and appealing to Mr. Tshombe to join forces with the Republic of the Congo in the face of common danger. On 1 March, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Special Representative that, in order to prevent incidents between the United Nations and the Congolese army, it had decided that United Nations personnel must evacuate the air force installations at Ndjili, that they must not enter Congolese military camps and that the United Nations troops must withdraw from the Parc Hembise camp.

The Secretary-General replied to the President of the Congo on 3 March that, while the United Nations earnestly desired to avoid any friction with the Congolese army, efforts to that end must be reciprocal and that the United Nations could not accept unilateral abrogation of agreements nor abandon positions and rights which it had the responsibility of maintaining in the execution of its mandate.

A series of attacks by the Armée nationale congolaise (ANC) against United Nations personnel and units took place in the lower Bakongo area between 3 and 5 March 1961, following the introduction of what the Secretary-General's Special Representative in the Congo described as "vexatious and unjustified restrictions" on the movement of United Nations personnel. An exchange of fire took place on 3 March at the entrance to the Moanda airstrip when the commander of the Sudanese contingent and his escort were wrongfully stopped by Congolese troops and again when the escort proceeded to the Congolese army camp in Banana to return two soldiers who had surrendered. Congolese troops then shelled the United Nations encampment at the Banana base: in order to avoid aggravation of the situation, the Sudanese troops withdrew to Kitona on 4 March. Also on 4 March, Congolese troops at Matadi began firing at the building occupied by the Canadian Signals detachment and at the

Sudanese camp. The ensuing incidents resulted in a large number of casualties, and, on 5 March, the Sudanese Commander was obliged to agree to the evacuation of his unit from Matadi.

These incidents led to strong protests by the Secretary-General and his representatives who pointed out that the presence of the United Nations Force in Matadi, in particular, was a vital condition for the carrying out of the United Nations mission in the Congo, especially for the prevention of civil war and the halting of military operations. The withdrawal of the United Nations Force from Matadi deprived it of its life-line to the sea, and war material could enter unchecked into the Congo with immeasurable consequences on the civil war situation. The Special Representative undertook negotiations with the authorities in Leopoldville to ensure the peaceful restoration of United Nations positions, but the Leopoldville authorities disputed the United Nations version of the incidents and tried to introduce various conditions which the Secretary-General found unacceptable. The Secretary-General pointed out in a message to President Kasa-Vubu on 8 March that the United Nations action had been undertaken not merely in response to a request of the Congolese Government but also in order to counteract a threat to international peace and security. The status, rights and functions of the United Nations were not based solely on a contractual relationship with the Congolese Government, but were governed by mandatory decisions of the Security Council. Despite pressing appeals by the Secretary-General to the President of the Congo, the negotiations became prolonged and ONUC had to decline to take charge of large quantities of supplies which arrived at Matadi.

Meanwhile, following the despatch of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Force to Kamina on 2 April, Mr. Tshombe strongly criticized the move as an invasion. Serious incidents took place in Elisabethville when the Katangese gendarmes attempted to interfere with the United Nations contingent at the airport, and hostile demonstrations were staged against United Nations personnel. A boycott against United Nations personnel was ordered by the provincial authorities in Elisabethville, Kamina and Albertville. ONUC reinforcements

were flown into Elisabethville on 5 April in view of the tension thus created.

(iv) Withdrawal of Belgian and Other Foreign Military and Para-military Personnel and Political Advisers not under the United Nations Command, and Mercenaries. On 22 and 23 February 1961, the Secretary-General sent notes to the representatives of Belgium and all other Member states drawing their attention to their obligations under the Security Council resolution of 21 February on the withdrawal of Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel, political advisers, and mercenaries.

In an exchange of correspondence during the period 22 February—4 March 1961 between the Secretary-General and the representative of Belgium, the Secretary-General called for the use of the full powers and influence of the Belgian Government to ensure the prompt and full implementation of all the relevant provisions of the Security Council resolution.

The representative of Belgium indicated that his Government desired to collaborate for the successful outcome of the United Nations action in the Congo, with scrupulous respect for the Congo's sovereignty and for the lawful position of its President and the Government constituted by him. He stated that Belgian military personnel who had remained at the Kamina and Kitona bases by agreement with the United Nations were due to leave before 15 March 1961 and that 31 former members of the Belgian Army, who had been made available to the Congolese authorities and had arrived in the Congo after 1 July 1960, would return to Brussels by 19 March. He claimed that other Belgian personnel—such as members of the former Force publique and Belgian agents who had been made available to the Congo under Article 250 of the Loi fondamentale were dependent on the Congolese authorities and that the Secretary-General should agree with those authorities regarding their relief. The Belgian Government had no interest in mercenaries recruited by Congolese authorities; those who still had military obligations in Belgium would be requested to return home and measures to prevent further recruitment would be intensified. He claimed that the Belgian Government could not compel the return of Belgian citizens unless they had unfulfilled military obligations.

The Secretary-General felt that the Belgian position was not fully satisfactory since, in his view, the Belgian Government was under a legal obligation to take all measures to the full extent of its power, including adaptation of national legislation if necessary, to give effect to the mandatory decision of the Security Council, without making any exceptions. On 8 March, he appointed Ambassador Taieb Sahbani of Tunisia as his representative to work out the necessary arrangements with Belgium for applying the Security Council resolution. The Belgian Government delivered a note to Mr. Sahbani on 1 April reiterating that the withdrawal of persons employed by the Congolese authorities posed certain difficulties and suggesting that the departure and replacement of these personnel be discussed by representatives of the Secretary-General and the Congolese and Belgian authorities.

Meanwhile, on 2 March, after the reply from Belgium concerning steps it would take to implement the resolution, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the Congo asking for his co-operation in ensuring the withdrawal of foreign personnel, and offering United Nations assistance, including the provision of personnel to assume legitimate and necessary protective functions. As a first step, he called for accurate and comprehensive information concerning personnel covered by the provisions of the Security Council resolution and the steps he was taking to comply with the resolution.

Also on 2 March, the Secretary-General addressed a similar letter, through his Special Representative, to Mr. Tshombe. The President of the Congo wrote to the Secretary-General on 6 March that there were only 14 Belgian officers with the troops under General Mobutu's command and that their departure alone would solve no problem.

On 16 March 1961, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Congo that, in order to ensure the speedy implementation of the Security Council decision, he was sending a delegation consisting of Robert Gardiner and F. C. Nwokedi to Leopoldville to discuss with the President and his advisers the best means of giving effect to the decision and the posts to which it was applicable.⁸

On 7 April 1961, the United Nations Force took into custody 30 foreign mercenaries who

landed in a plane of the Katangese armed forces at the Kabalo airfield. They were transferred to the Kamina base for questioning and arrangements were made for their deportation. A report on the interrogation was submitted to the Security Council on 14 April 1961.

Subsequently, the United Nations Force in Leopoldville detained the crew of an aircraft registered in the Federal Republic of Germany, while on a return flight from Kolwezi, in Katanga province, where it had delivered a cargo of arms and munitions.

In reply to a note of 12 April by the Secretary-General, the permanent observer of the Federal Republic of Germany stated on the next day that the arms had not been loaded into the aircraft on German territory and that his Government would investigate whether the case in question involved a violation of law. (The representative of Belgium, addressing the General Assembly on 15 April, denied that the aircraft had been chartered by Sabena (the Belgian airline) to carry arms and munitions.)

(v) Re-organization of Congolese Armed Units and Personnel. In letters of 27 February and 2 March 1961 to the President of the Congo, the Secretary-General sought his support in the implementation of the provisions of the Security Council resolution of 21 February concerning the re-organization of Congolese armed units and personnel. The President, in a letter of 6 March, agreed that the matter was important and suggested several principles as a basis for agreement, as follows: that the National Army should remain under the command

⁸ An agreement on general principles concerning the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961 was initialled by Congolese and United Nations representatives on 17 April. Under this agreement, the Republic of the Congo accepted the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961, and its President undertook to re-examine the appointments of foreign personnel made under his authority and to take the necessary decisions compatible with the interests of the Congo. The United Nations undertook to give to the President all possible assistance in recruiting necessary technicians and in training administrative technical cadres. The Republic of the Congo also recognized the need to reorganize the National Army under the authority of the President, with United Nations assistance on the basis of proposals made by the Chief of State in a letter of 5 March to the Secretary-General.

of the President of the Republic; that the re-organization must embrace the whole country; that the re-organization plan should be drawn up by a National Defence Council set up by the President and including Congolese and United Nations officers; and that the Congolese Government should have the right to accept or reject the technicians proposed.

On 16 March 1961, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Congo that his suggestions could to some extent serve as the starting point for a joint study, and that Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Nwokedi had been asked to consult with him on the matter.⁹

(vi) Investigation of Circumstances of Deaths of Mr. Lumumba and his Colleagues. After discussion of the means to implement the provision of the Security Council resolution concerning the investigation of the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues, the Advisory Committee on the Congo recommended that a Commission of four members, nominated by the Governments of Burma, Ethiopia, Mexico and Togo, be set up to conduct the investigation, and suggested terms of reference for the proposed Commission. On 20 March 1961, the Secretary-General informed the members of the Security Council of these recommendations. The Commission was established by the General Assembly on 15 April 1961, by resolution 1601 (XV), which was adopted by a roll-call vote of 45 to 3, with 49 abstentions. (For membership of Commission, see APPENDIX III.)

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR THE CONGO

The United Nations Conciliation Commission for the Congo, established in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1474 (ES-IV) of 20 September 1960, submitted its report to the Assembly on 20 March 1961.

The Advisory Committee on the Congo decided on 5 November 1960 that the Commission should consist of persons appointed by the Governments of Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, but acting in their individual capacities; subsequently, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali and the

United Arab Republic decided to withdraw from the Commission. The Moroccan member was not present at the meetings where the report was drafted and signed. The Chairman (Jaja A. Wachuku of Nigeria) signed the report with some notes and reservations, and the representative of India submitted a note of clarification. The representative of Ghana, who did not sign the report, submitted certain observations.

The officers of the Commission had arrived in Leopoldville on 13 December 1960 to make preparations and the Commission itself assembled in the city on 3 January 1961. During its stay in the Congo until 20 February 1961, the Commission reported, it met President Kasa-Vubu and a number of political leaders in Leopoldville and in the provinces. It made a careful study of the situation in the Congo and ascertained the views and feelings of most of its leaders. It sought to help reconcile the various trends of opinion, without interfering in the internal affairs of the country, in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis, but its efforts did not lead to positive results because of the unco-operative and intransigent attitude of certain leaders, and the constantly deteriorating situation culminating in the murder of Mr. Lumumba and other political leaders. Its report contained the results of its study, including a number of conclusions on the situation. It welcomed the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961, the provisions of which were in accord with many of its own conclusions and recommendations.

The Commission felt that the *Loi fondamentale* was incomplete and ill-adapted to the needs of the Congo and that its amendment and replacement by a new constitution would contribute greatly to a solution of the crisis. However, until this had been done, it suggested that all concerned should uphold the *Loi fondamentale* as the basic law of the Republic. It thought that the United Nations could extend technical assistance in the form of a team of experts to co-operate with the Congolese authorities in their endeavour to return to legality and constitutionality, in the revision of the *Loi fondamentale* and the drafting of a new constitution, in the drafting of new laws and their implementation, as well as in the administration of justice.

⁹ See footnote 8.

It noted that the Chief of State had dissolved the Council of Commissioners-General on 9 February and replaced it by a "provisional government" headed by Mr. Joseph Ileo, and that Mr. Ileo had told the Commission that he intended to broaden its base so as to make it a national unity government. The Commission considered this move an encouraging step toward an early return to constitutionality, though the Ileo government could not be considered legal until it was approved by Parliament. The "provisional government" could not, however, bring about an improvement of the situation or contribute to the solution of the crisis until it included representatives of the main trends of political opinion. The Commission, therefore, recommended the establishment of a "provisional government of national unity" whose task would include the arranging of a truce between the different factions, the restoration of law and order, the re-organization of the administration and the army with the assistance of the United Nations, and the taking of steps to enable Parliament to adopt a constitution.

It felt that military operations within the Congo must be halted immediately to avert the imminent danger of civil war and that attempts by Congolese leaders to achieve a military solution of the present crisis must be checked. It considered it essential that the national army and other armed groups operating in the territory be insulated from politics and re-organized with the assistance and under the guidance of the United Nations and that, during the period of its re-organization, the United Nations Force should assist the Congolese authorities in the maintenance of law and order and in protecting the unity and territorial integrity of the state.

It suggested that a meeting of the principal Congolese leaders should be convened at a neutral place, outside the Congo if necessary, with a view to achieving national reconciliation and agreement on the formation of a government of national unity, on measures necessary to re-establish normal conditions and on desired changes in the *Loi fondamentale*. The conclusions of such a meeting, however, would have to be submitted to Parliament for study and ratification.

The Commission felt that, in view of the recent tragic developments, all political prisoners should be released forthwith and that arbi-

trary arrests, transfers and executions of political leaders should be prevented. It felt that adequate measures should be taken by the United Nations Force to give protection to such members of Parliament as might desire it, so as to guarantee the exercise of the rights and immunities to which they were entitled and to enable them to discharge their responsibilities without fear.

The Commission felt that the continuing deterioration of the situation and the drift of the country towards civil war and disintegration was largely due to the deliberate violations of the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly calling upon all states to refrain from any assistance to any side in the Republic for military purposes. It deplored the continued presence of large numbers of Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel, political advisers, and mercenaries in various parts of the country and felt that immediate steps must be taken to remove them forthwith.

It suggested an appeal to all states to abstain from any kind of interference in the internal affairs of the country and, in particular, to avoid assuming any attitude which might aggravate the opposition between the different tendencies in the Congo and thus make reconciliation more difficult.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MARCH-APRIL 1961

On 7 March 1961, when it resumed its fifteenth session, the General Assembly heard an address by the President of Ghana, who made a number of proposals for the settlement of the Congo problem. He suggested: (1) that the United Nations Command must immediately fulfil its duty to maintain law and order (including the enforcement of the constitution and the laws of the Congo) and to preserve the integrity of the Republic; (2) that the United Nations civilian staff and military Command must be re-organized so that the initiative for a solution would come primarily from the African states, with military support from the uncommitted countries of Asia and other areas; (3) that all initiative and aid from non-African powers, particularly from those allied in pacts against one another, must cease; and (4) that, as soon as the military situation had been sta-

bilized, the Congolese Parliament should meet under United Nations protection so that a legitimate Government could function normally in accordance with the Constitution, and a new general election held under United Nations supervision. In order to carry out these principles, he proposed: that a new and strengthened United Nations Command, primarily African in composition, should be established in Leopoldville at once; that the Command should take over complete responsibility for law and order and for reasserting the territorial integrity of the state; that all airfields and sea-ports should be brought under United Nations control so that the flow of arms and other equipment from outside could be stopped; that all foreign diplomatic missions should be recalled from the Congo for the time being; that all Congolese armed units should be disarmed and all Congolese soldiers returned to barracks, re-organized and re-trained; that the disarming should be voluntary, force being used only if certain factions would not co-operate; that all non-African personnel serving in the Congolese Army should immediately be expelled from the Congo; and that the United Nations civilian staff must assist the Government to formulate a banking and foreign exchange policy so as to free the Government from outside pressure.

In a cable on 9 March 1961, President Kasavubu informed the President of the General Assembly that a conference of the *de facto* and *de jure* authorities of the Congo had begun its deliberations at Tananarive, Madagascar, on 8 March under his chairmanship and had decided to request the Assembly to refrain from taking any position with regard to the Congo before the results of the conference were known. Further, in view of the tension prevailing in the Congo as a result of the Security Council resolution of 21 February, members of the conference had felt that any new policy decision or any implementation or attempt to implement that resolution without taking Congolese opinion into account might very seriously aggravate the situation in the Congo.¹⁰

The General Assembly resumed consideration of the situation in the Congo on 21 March 1961. The general debate on the question continued over fourteen meetings until 7 April.

The representatives of the USSR and of sev-

eral other states claimed that Belgian aggression against the Congo had continued and that the Security Council resolution had not been implemented. They called for appropriate sanctions to ensure the withdrawal of Belgian troops and personnel, the immediate arrest of Mr. Tshombe and General Mobutu as directly responsible for the assassination of Mr. Lumumba and his comrades, the immediate disarming of the military and police units of Mr. Tshombe and General Mobutu, and support for the "legitimate Government" headed by Antoine Gizenga. They proposed that the United Nations operations in the Congo be terminated within one month, arguing that that period was sufficient to complete the task of restoring legality and order. Charging that Mr. Hammarskjöld had abused the office of Secretary-General and had carried out the operation in such a way as to strangle the Congo's independence, they called for his removal from the post of Secretary-General and for a change in the structure of the Secretariat. They suggested the establishment of a Commission of African States to supervise, in co-operation with the legitimate Government, the expulsion of the aggressors and the implementation of other measures to ensure the independence and free development of the country. They argued that the Conciliation Commission was not an official organ of the United Nations and criticized it for making suggestions on changes in the Congolese constitution and on certain other matters. Finally, they condemned the Tananarive Conference, claiming that it did not represent the will of the Congolese people and that its decisions were

¹⁰ As noted by various representatives in the Assembly, 18 political personalities in the Congo—including President Kasavubu, Mr. Ileo, Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Kalonji—met at the conference in Tananarive, Madagascar. Mr. Gizenga was invited, but did not attend. The conferees decided in principle to establish a confederation of sovereign states, with Mr. Kasavubu as President. A Council of States, composed of the President of the Confederation and the Presidents of the member states, was to be formed to determine the policies of the confederation. All the decisions of the Council were to be by unanimous vote. The conferees also called for the cessation of the transport of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Force to the Congo and requested the United Nations to secure an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the validity of the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961.

illegal and aimed at the disintegration of the Congo.

Several other representatives expressed confidence in the Secretary-General and criticized proposals for the re-organization of the Secretariat. They argued that the attacks against the Secretary-General were designed to wreck the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations, and were particularly detrimental to the interests of small states. Several representatives suggested that the question of the structure of the Secretariat of the United Nations should not be linked to the question under discussion. A number of representatives opposed the USSR proposal for the termination of the United Nations operation within a month as it was likely to lead to anarchy and chaos.

Several representatives supported the last resolution of the Security Council. They expressed grave concern over the conflicts between Congolese armed units and the United Nations Force at Matadi and Banana and held that United Nations presence in those areas was essential for the United Nations operation.

A number of representatives expressed their appreciation of the work of the Conciliation Commission and support for its proposals. Several suggested that the tendency of Member states to support particular solutions to the Congo's political problems or various factions in the Congo was a hindrance to a settlement. Some representatives argued that recognition of the Gizenga Government in Stanleyville constituted interference in the Congo's internal affairs, while some others held that that was the only legitimate Government. Several argued that the Chief of State alone represented legality and that the United Nations should co-operate with him. Some representatives stated that United Nations aid could only be given to a legitimate Government since assistance to other authorities would constitute intervention.

A number of representatives emphasized the need for the early withdrawal of Belgian and other foreign personnel in accordance with the Security Council resolution. Several called for urgent measures to ensure the elimination of alleged Belgian interference in Congolese affairs as the root cause of the current crisis. They felt that Belgium should be condemned and a definite time-limit set for the withdrawal of Belgian military personnel, political advisers and mer-

cenaries, and that force or sanctions should be invoked in case of failure by Belgium to carry out its obligations. Other representatives disputed the thesis that Belgian intervention was the central factor in the crisis; they felt that the Assembly should take note of Belgian compliance and should not suggest sanctions since they were beyond its jurisdiction.

The representative of Japan, supported by some other speakers, suggested the establishment of machinery to ensure the implementation of the Assembly's decision against the provision of aid for military purposes to the factions in the Congo. The representative of Belgium stated that his Government had accepted and had taken steps to implement the Security Council resolution of 21 February. He reaffirmed that the withdrawal of Belgian nationals owing allegiance to Congolese authorities could be achieved only with the respect due to Congolese sovereignty.

A number of representatives emphasized that the Parliament should soon be reconvened in order to resolve the political crisis, arguing that the elimination of foreign interference and the ending of the political crisis were the essential and complementary prerequisites for the solution of the problem. There was a difference of opinion, however, on whether the Assembly should specifically request the Chief of State to convene the Parliament and on whether the Assembly should suggest that the Parliament might consider revision of the constitutional structure of the country. Some representatives felt that a suggestion on what the Parliament might consider would constitute an interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

Several representatives expressed the view that the Tananarive Conference was a positive development and that the Congolese leaders were entitled to decide on a confederation. Some others thought that while the conference was not fully representative and its decisions were open to criticism, it reflected the ability of Congolese leaders to get together to discuss and agree on their problem. Some others, however, argued that the decisions of the conference were in contradiction to United Nations resolutions and tended to liquidate constitutionality and to dismember the Congolese State along tribal lines. They contended that the status of President Kasa-Vubu as Chief of State and of the

Congo's membership in the United Nations would be affected if President Kasa-Vubu repudiated the *Loi fondamentale* and implemented the decisions of the Tananarive Conference. Some representatives claimed that only the Parliament could modify the constitution and that the Tananarive Conference could not be considered as the summit meeting suggested by the Conciliation Commission. The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) stated that the *Loi fondamentale* remained in force until a new constitution was democratically approved.

Several representatives suggested the establishment of a new commission with wider composition to continue the work of the Conciliation Commission. Others preferred a committee of assistance, rather than of conciliation, composed of representatives of African states. Still others felt that the appointment of a commission might delay the convening of Parliament and that such a commission should be appointed only if requested by the Parliament.

The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) expressed his Government's reservations about the Security Council resolution and held that the replacement of foreign personnel must precede their withdrawal. He emphasized that the United Nations must respect Congolese sovereignty, criticized the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for insufficient co-operation with the Congolese authorities, claimed that the Ileo Government was legitimate, paid tribute to the report of the Conciliation Commission and contended that incidents between units of the United Nations Force and the Congolese National Army had arisen mainly because the United Nations representatives had ignored the Congolese authorities. Several other representatives suggested that, if the Special Representative or other United Nations officials were proved to have made mistakes and lost the confidence of the local authorities, they should be changed. The representative of the Federation of Malaya suggested the appointment of a committee to advise the Special Representative.

The representatives of India and certain other states suggested that the Assembly should take action in connexion with the Security Council's decision for an investigation concerning the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues, and that a commission should be appointed for the purpose. The representative of the Congo (Leo-

poldville) stated that no international investigation could be conducted within the territory of the Congo without the consent of his Government, which alone could punish persons in the Congo, and that any investigation should also include the executions in Stanleyville.

The General Assembly had before it four draft resolutions on the situation in the Congo.

The first was sponsored by the following 21 Members: Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Togo, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. By this text, the Assembly would: (1) express the conviction that the central factor in the present grave situation in the Congo was the continued presence of Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel, political advisers and mercenaries in total disregard of repeated resolutions of the United Nations; (2) call upon the Government of Belgium to comply fully and promptly with the will of the Security Council and of the General Assembly; (3) decide that the above-mentioned Belgian and foreign personnel should be completely withdrawn and evacuated within a period not exceeding 21 days, "failing which necessary action should be taken in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations"; and (4) call upon all states to extend their co-operation to effect the implementation of the resolution.

The Congo (Leopoldville) proposed an amendment to replace the words quoted above (in the reference to the withdrawal) by the words "as soon as they are replaced by personnel recruited with the assistance of the United Nations, with due respect for Congolese sovereignty."

Another amendment, intended to change the time-limit for withdrawal from 21 to 40 days, was also submitted—by Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Niger. They withdrew their amendment, however, before the voting.

The second resolution was proposed by the following 17 Members: Burma, Chad, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and Upper

Volta. The Assembly thereby would: (1) take note of the report of the Conciliation Commission; (2) reaffirm the previous resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council, "more particularly the Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961"; (3) call upon the Congolese authorities concerned to desist from attempting a military solution to their problems; (4) consider it essential that the Secretary-General should immediately take necessary and effective measures to prevent introduction of military supplies into the Congo; (5) urge the immediate release of all members of Parliament and of provincial assemblies, and all other political leaders under detention; (6) urge the convening of Parliament without delay, with a safe conduct and security extended to its members by the United Nations, "so that Parliament may take the necessary decisions concerning the formation of a national government and on the future constitutional structure of the Republic of the Congo in accordance with the constitutional processes laid down in the *Loi fondamentale*"; (7) appoint a commission of conciliation to assist the Congolese leaders to achieve reconciliation and to end the political crisis; and (8) urge the Congolese authorities to co-operate fully in the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Niger submitted three amendments to this text in order: (a) to delete the specific reference to the Security Council resolution of 21 February; (b) to amend the provision concerning the convening of Parliament so that the Assembly would call upon the Chief of State to make provision for a return to normal parliamentary life in order to permit the establishment of a government of national union; and (c) to provide for a commission of "assistance" instead of a commission of "conciliation."

Guinea also submitted three amendments to this draft resolution but withdrew them before the vote.

By the third draft resolution, proposed by the USSR, the Assembly would: (1) declare that no actions leading to a violation of the unity, political independence and territorial integrity of the Congo could be allowed; (2) deem it

necessary that the Parliament should resume its work not later than 21 days after the adoption of this text; and (3) request the United Nations Command to ensure the safety of the members of Parliament.

The fourth draft resolution was submitted by Ceylon, Ghana, India and Morocco. By this, the Assembly would: (1) take note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 21 February concerning the investigation of the circumstances of the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues; (2) establish a Commission of Investigation consisting of the four persons nominated by the Governments of Burma, Ethiopia, Mexico and Togo; and (3) request the Commission of Investigation to proceed as early as possible to carry out the task entrusted to it.

On 15 April 1961, the Assembly voted on the four draft resolutions and amendments before it.

The amendment of the Congo (Leopoldville) to the 21-power draft resolution was voted on in two parts and both parts were rejected for lack of the required two-thirds majority. In the draft resolution itself, the phrases "within a period not exceeding 21 days" and "failing which necessary action should be taken in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations," concerning the withdrawal of Belgian and foreign personnel, were voted on in two parts and rejected for lack of a two-thirds majority. The remainder of the 21-power text was adopted by a roll-call vote of 61 to 5, with 33 abstentions, as resolution 1599 (XV).

The three amendments to the 17-power draft resolution were rejected by varying votes. In the voting on the draft resolution itself, the reference to the report of the Conciliation Commission was approved by 69 votes to 11 with 19 abstentions; the reference to the Secretary-General was approved by 83 votes to 11, with 5 abstentions; the reference to the decisions which the Parliament might take was approved 50 votes to 24, with 25 abstentions; the provision concerning the convening of the Parliament was approved by 57 votes to 15, with 26 abstentions; and the provision concerning the appointment of a new commission of conciliation was approved by 67 votes to 21, with 11 abstentions. The 17-power text, as a whole, was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 60 to 26,

with 23 abstentions, as resolution 1600 (XV).

The USSR draft resolution was rejected by a roll-call vote of 53 to 29, with 17 abstentions.

Finally, the four-power draft resolution concerning the Commission of Investigation, was

adopted as resolution 1601 (XV) by a roll-call vote of 45 votes to 3, with 49 abstentions, following separate votes on the preambular paragraphs.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1960

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 873, 877-879, 884-889, 896-906.

S/4381. Letter of 13 July 1960 from Secretary-General.

S/4382. Cable of 12 July 1960 from President of Republic of Congo* and Supreme Commander of National Army and Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence.

S/4383. Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4386. USSR: amendments to Tunisia draft resolution, S/4383.

S/4387. Resolution, as submitted by Tunisia, S/4383, adopted by Council on 13 July 1960, meeting 873, by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Security Council,

"Considering the report of the Secretary-General on a request for United Nations action in relation to the Republic of the Congo,

"Considering the request for military assistance addressed to the Secretary-General by the President and the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo (document S/4382),

"1. Calls upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw their troops from the territory of the Republic of the Congo;

"2. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Government of the Republic of the Congo, to provide the Government with such military assistance, as may be necessary, until, through the efforts of the Congolese Government with the technical assistance of the United Nations, the national security forces may be able, in the opinion of the Government, to meet fully their tasks;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as appropriate."

S/4389 and Add.1-6. First report by Secretary-General in implementation of Security Council resolution S/4387 of 14 July 1960.

S/4398. Letter of 19 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR.

S/4400. Letter of 20 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of United States.

S/4401. Letter of 20 July 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium.

S/4403. Letter of 20 July 1960 from Minister-Delegate of Congo.

S/4410. Letter of 15 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of Guinea.

S/4402. USSR: draft resolution.

S/4404. Ceylon and Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4405. Resolution, as submitted by Ceylon and Tunisia, S/4404, and as amended by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Council on 22 July 1960, meeting 879.

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the first report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution S/4387 of 14 July 1960 (document S/4389),

"Appreciating the work of the Secretary-General and the support so readily and so speedily given to him by all Member States invited by him to give assistance,

"Noting that as stated by the Secretary-General the arrival of the troops of the United Nations Force in Leopoldville has already had a salutary effect,

"Recognizing that an urgent need still exists to continue and to increase such efforts,

"Considering that the complete restoration of law and order in the Republic of the Congo would effectively contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Recognizing that the Security Council recommended the admission of the Republic of the Congo to membership in the United Nations as a unit,

"1. Calls upon the Government of Belgium to implement speedily the Security Council resolution of 14 July 1960, on the withdrawal of their troops and authorizes the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to this effect;

"2. Requests all States to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Government of Congo of its authority and also to refrain from any action which might undermine the territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of the Congo;

"3. Commends the Secretary-General for the prompt action he has taken to carry out resolution S/4387 of the Security Council and his first report;

"4. Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations to render to the Secretary-General such assistance as he may require;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report further to the Security Council as appropriate."

S/4414. Letter of 31 July 1960 from Prime Minister of Congo.

* Unless otherwise indicated, the references to the Republic of the Congo apply to the Republic of the Congo with its capital in Leopoldville.

- S/4415. Letter of 1 August 1960 from Permanent Representative of Ghana.
- S/4416. Letter of 2 August 1960 from Representative of USSR.
- S/4417 and Corr.1, Add.1/Rev.1, Add.2-7, Add.7/Rev.1, Add.8 and Corr.1,2, Add.9,10. Second report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolutions S/4387 of 14 July and S/4405 of 22 July 1960.
- S/4418. Letter of 6 August 1960 from Acting Permanent Representative of USSR transmitting statement from Government of USSR regarding situation in Congo.
- S/4419. Letter of 6 August 1960 from Permanent Representative of Belgium.
- S/4420. Note verbale of 6 August 1960 from Permanent Representative of Ghana.
- S/4421. Cable of 7 August 1960 from Prime Minister of Congo.
- S/4423. Letter of 8 August 1960 from Deputy Prime Minister of Congo.
- S/4424. Ceylon and Tunisia: draft resolution.
- S/4425. USSR: draft resolution.
- S/4426. Resolution, as submitted by Ceylon and Tunisia, S/4424, adopted by Council on 9 August 1960, meeting 886, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution of 22 July 1960 (S/4405), *inter alia*, calling upon the Government of Belgium to implement speedily the Security Council resolution of 14 July (S/4387) on the withdrawal of their troops and authorizing the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to this effect,

"Having noted the second report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the aforesaid two resolutions and his statement before the Council,

"Having considered the statements made by the representatives of Belgium and the Republic of the Congo to this Council at this meeting,

"Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the United Nations in carrying out the Security Council resolutions in respect of the territory of the Republic of the Congo other than the Province of Katanga,

"Noting however that the United Nations had been prevented from implementing the aforesaid resolutions in the Province of Katanga although it was ready, and in fact attempted, to do so,

"Recognizing that the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Province of Katanga will be a positive contribution to and essential for the proper implementation of the Security Council resolutions,

"1. Confirms the authority given to the Secretary-General by the Security Council resolutions of 14 July and 22 July 1960 and requests him to continue to carry out the responsibility placed on him thereby;

"2. Calls upon the Government of Belgium to withdraw immediately its troops from the Province of Katanga under speedy modalities determined by the Secretary-General and to assist in every possible way the implementation of the Council's resolutions;

"3. Declares that the entry of the United Nations

Force into the Province of Katanga is necessary for the full implementation of this resolution;

"4. Reaffirms that the United Nations Force in the Congo will not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise;

"5. Calls upon all Member States, in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council and to afford mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Security Council;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to implement this resolution and to report further to the Security Council as appropriate."

S/4427. Letter of 11 August 1960 from Permanent Representative of Ghana.

S/4445. Exchange of messages between Secretary-General and President of Ghana.

S/4446. Letter of 20 August 1960 from First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR.

S/4447. Aide-memoire of 24 and 25 July 1960 for Prime Minister of Congo on assistance to Congo.

S/4448. Cable of 20 August 1960 from Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of Congo.

S/4449. Letter from Colonel Mobutu, Chief of Staff of Congolese National Army, to Dr. Ralph Bunche, Special Representative of Secretary-General.

S/4450. Letter of 20 August 1960 from First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR.

S/4451/Corr.1. Observations by Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo on memorandum by Major-General H. T. Alexander (S/4445, Annex II).

S/4452. Cable of 20 August 1960 from President of Guinea.

S/4453. USSR: draft resolution.

S/4475 and Add.1-3. Third report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolutions S/4387 of 14 July, S/4405 of 22 July and S/4426 of 9 August 1960.

S/4482 and Add.1-4. Fourth report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolutions S/4387 of 14 July, S/4405 of 22 July and S/4426 of 9 August 1960.

S/4485. Letter of 8 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia.

S/4486. Cable of 8 September 1960 from Prime Minister of Congo.

S/4488, S/4489. Letters of 7 and 9 September 1960 from Secretary-General.

S/4490. Report by Secretary-General on credentials of Representative of Yugoslavia.

S/4492, S/4493. Letters of 9 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of Indonesia.

S/4494. USSR: draft resolution.

S/4495. Letter of 9 September 1960 from Representative, a.i., of Belgium.

S/4496. Letter of 10 September 1960 from Secretary-General.

S/4497. Letter of 9 September 1960 from First Deputy Foreign Minister of USSR.

S/4498. Communication of 10 September 1960 from Prime Minister of Congo.

S/4499. Letter of 10 September 1960 from Representative of Ghana.

S/4500 and Add.1. Cable of 10 September and message of 11 September 1960 from President of Congo.

S/4502. Cable of 10 September 1960 from President of Congo.

S/4503. Note verbale of 5 September 1960 from Secretary-General to USSR delegation and Note verbale of 10 September 1960 from USSR delegation to Secretary-General.

S/4504 and Add.1. Letter of 11 September 1960 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council enclosing communications from Prime Minister and President of Congo, and cable of 11 September 1960 from President of Congo.

S/4505 and Add.1,2. Messages and memorandum of 11 September 1960 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo.

S/4506. Letter of 12 September 1960 from Representative of USSR.

S/4507. Cable of 13 September 1960 from Prime Minister of Congo.

S/4508. Report by Secretary-General on credentials of Representative of Indonesia.

S/4509. Letter of 13 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of Guinea.

S/4511. Letter of 13 September 1960 from Representative of Yugoslavia.

S/4512. Letter of 14 September 1960 from Secretary of State, Office of President, Special Representative of Congo to Security Council.

S/4513. Letter of 13 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of Morocco.

S/4514, S/4515. Letters of 14 September 1960 from Minister-Delegate of Congo.

S/4516. United States: draft resolution.

S/4517. Letter of 14 September 1960 from Special Delegate of Congo.

S/4518. Letter of 14 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of United Arab Republic.

S/4519. USSR: draft resolution.

S/4520. Telegram of 15 September 1960 from President of Congo.

S/4521. Letter of 15 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of Ethiopia.

S/4522. Letter of 16 September from Representative of Liberia.

S/4523. Ceylon and Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4524. USSR: amendments to draft resolution of Ceylon and Tunisia, S/4523.

S/4525. United States: draft resolution.

S/4526. Resolution, as submitted by United States, S/4525, adopted by Council on 17 September 1960, meeting 906.

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the item on its agenda as contained in document S/Agenda 906,

"Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 906th meeting of the

Security Council has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly as provided in General Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950, in order to make appropriate recommendations."

S/4529. Message of 18 September 1960 from Secretary-General to Mr. Tshombe, president of provincial government of Katanga.

S/4531. First Progress Report to Secretary-General from his Special Representative in Congo, dated 21 September 1960.

CONSIDERATION AT FOURTH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 17-20 SEPTEMBER 1960

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—FOURTH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION.

Plenary Meetings 858-863.

A/4496. Summoning of Fourth Emergency Special Session of Assembly by Secretary-General.

A/4497. Provisional agenda.

A/L.292. Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen: draft resolution.

A/L.292/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by 16 powers listed above and Ethiopia.

A/L.293. USSR: draft resolution.

A/L.294. USSR: amendments to 17-power revised draft resolution, A/L.292/Rev.1.

RESOLUTION 1474(ES-iv), as submitted by 17 powers, A/L.292/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 20 September 1960, meeting 863, by roll-call vote of 70 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the situation in the Republic of the Congo,

"Taking note of the resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August 1960 of the Security Council,

"Taking into account the unsatisfactory economic and political conditions that continue in the Republic of the Congo,

"Considering that, with a view to preserving the unity, territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo, to protecting and advancing the welfare of its people, and to safeguarding international peace, it is essential for the United Nations to continue to assist the Central Government of the Congo,

"1. Fully supports the resolutions of 14 and 22 July and 9 August 1960 of the Security Council;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take vigorous action in accordance with the terms of the aforesaid resolutions and to assist the Central Government of the Congo in the restoration and maintenance of law and order throughout the territory of the Republic of the Congo and to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and political independence in the interests of international peace and security;

"3. Appeals to all Congolese within the Republic of the Congo to seek a speedy solution by peaceful means of all their internal conflicts for the unity and integrity of the Congo, with the assistance, as appropriate, of Asian and African representatives appointed by the Advisory Committee on the Congo, in consultation with the Secretary-General, for the purpose of conciliation;

"4. Appeals to all Member Governments for urgent voluntary contributions to a United Nations Fund for the Congo to be used under United Nations control and in consultation with the Central Government for the purpose of rendering the fullest possible assistance to achieve the objective mentioned in the preamble;

"5. Requests:

"(a) All States to refrain from any action which might tend to impede the restoration of law and order and the exercise by the Government of the Republic of the Congo of its authority and also to refrain from any action which might undermine the unity, territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of the Congo;

"(b) All Member States in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council and to afford mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Security Council;

"6. Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the Republic of the Congo, calls upon all States to refrain from the direct and indirect provision of arms or other materials of war and military personnel and other assistance for military purposes in the Congo during the temporary period of military assistance through the United Nations, except upon the request of the United Nations through the Secretary-General for carrying out the purposes of this resolution and of the resolutions of 14 and 22 July and 9 August 1960 of the Security Council."

CONSIDERATION AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S FIFTEENTH SESSION, SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 1960

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 911-913, 917-920.

A/4495. Letter of 16 September 1960 from Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR requesting inclusion of following item in agenda: "Threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Congo."

A/4518 and Corr.1. Letter of 28 September 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR, with attached memorandum from delegation of Congolese Parliament to Mr. Dayal, United Nations Special Representative in Congo.

A/4547. Letter of 21 October 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR.

[S/4554. Letter of 27 October 1960 from President of Security Council to Secretary-General, and Secretary-General's reply of 28 October.]

A/4555. Letter of 28 October 1960 from Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR.

A/4557 and Add.1 (S/4557 and Corr.1). Second progress report of Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo,* with exchange of messages between Secretary-General and Permanent Representative of Belgium, and between Secretary-General and Mr. Tshombe, president of provincial government of Katanga.

A/4560. Exchange of messages between President of Congo and President of General Assembly.

A/4561. Note verbale of 7 November 1960 from Permanent Representative of Ghana.

A/4569. Letter of 9 November 1960 from President of Congo.

A/4571 and Corr.1. Letter of 11 November 1960 from P. E. Lumumba, Prime Minister of Congo.

A/4577. Letter of 16 November 1960 from President of Congo.

A/4583. Letter of 21 November 1960 from Permanent Representative of Guinea.

A/4586. Statement by delegation of USSR at 15th session of Assembly regarding attitude of Command of United Nations Force to Mobutu forces in Congo.

A/4587 and Add.1. Report to Secretary-General from his acting Special Representative in Congo, General Rikhye.

A/4592. Report of 24 November 1960 by Advisory Committee on Congo.

A/4598. Cable of 27 November 1960 from President of Ghana.

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF REPUBLIC OF CONGO TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Credentials Committee, meetings 36-38.
Plenary Meetings 911, 912, 917-924.

* First progress report was submitted to Security Council on 21 September 1960 as document S/4531.

- A/4560. Exchange of messages between President of Congo and President of General Assembly.
- A/4578. First report of Credentials Committee, containing draft resolution submitted by United States (A/CR/L.4) and adopted by Committee on 10 November 1960, meeting 38, by 6 votes to 1 [Morocco and United Arab Republic did not participate in vote].
- A/4598. Cable of 27 November 1960 from President of Ghana.
- A/L.319. Guinea: draft resolution.
- A/L.319/Rev.1 and Add.1.2. Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Morocco, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.
- A/L.319/Rev.2. Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.
- A/L.322 and Rev.1. Guinea: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Credentials Committee, and revision.

RESOLUTION 1498(xv), as submitted by Credentials Committee, A/4578, adopted by Assembly on 22 November 1960, meeting 924, by roll-call vote of 53 to 24, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,
"Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) issued by the Head of State and communicated by him to the President of the General Assembly in a letter dated 8 November 1960."

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSION

A/4592. Report of 24 November 1960 by Advisory Committee on Congo.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL, 7-13 DECEMBER 1960 SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 912-920.

- S/4529. Message of 18 September 1960 from Secretary-General to Mr. Tshombe, president of provincial government of Katanga.
- S/4531 and Corr.1.2. First progress report to Secretary-General from his Special Representative in Congo, Ambassador Rajeshwar Dayal.
- S/4554. Letter of 27 October 1960 from President of Security Council to Secretary-General and reply of 28 October 1960 from Secretary-General.
- S/4557 and Corr.1 (A/4557 and Add.1). Second progress report of Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo, also containing exchange of messages between Secretary-General and Permanent Representative of Belgium and between Secretary-General and Mr. Tshombe, president of provincial government of Katanga.
- S/4571 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 (A/4614 and Add.1). Report to Secretary-General from his Special Representative in Congo regarding certain actions taken against Patrice Lumumba.
- S/4573. Statement of 6 December 1960 from Government of USSR concerning situation in Congo.
- S/4574. Letter of 6 December 1960 from Chairman of delegation of Mali.
- S/4575. Letter of 6 December 1960 from Permanent Representative of Guinea.
- S/4576. Letter of 7 December 1960 from Representative of Congo.
- S/4577. Letter of 7 December 1960 from Permanent Representative of Indonesia.
- S/4578 and Rev.1. Argentina, Italy, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution and revision: not adopted by Council on 13 December 1960, meeting 920, because of negative vote of permanent member. Vote was 7 to 3, with 1 abstention.
- S/4579. USSR: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 13 December 1960, meeting 920, by 2 votes in favour, 8 against, with 1 abstention.
- S/4580. Cable of 7 December 1960 from President of Congo.
- S/4581. Cable of 7 December 1960 from President of Congo.
- S/4582. Letter of 7 December 1960 from Representative of Cameroun.
- S/4583. Cable of 7 December 1960 from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.
- S/4585 (A/4629). Note verbale of 7 December 1960 from Permanent Mission of Belgium.
- S/4586. Cable of 7 December 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium.
- S/4587. Letter of 7 December 1960 from Representative of India.
- S/4588. Letter of 8 December 1960 from Representative of United Arab Republic.
- S/4589. Report by Secretary-General on credentials of Representative and Alternate Representative of India.
- S/4590. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report from Special Representative in Congo regarding current situation in Stanleyville.
- S/4591. Letter of 8 December 1960 from Chairman of delegation of Morocco.

- S/4592. Letter of 9 December 1960 from Representative of USSR.
- S/4593. Telegram of 9 December 1960 from President of Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.
- S/4594. Cable of 12 December 1960 from President of Guinea.
- S/4595. Telegram of 12 December 1960 from President of Council of Ministers of Albania.
- S/4597. USSR: amendments to 4-power draft resolution, S/4578.
- S/4598. Poland: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 13 December 1960, meeting 920, by 3 votes in favour, 6 against, with 2 abstentions.
- S/4599 (A/4652). Letters of 14 December 1960 from Special Representative of Secretary-General and from Secretary-General to President of Congo.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

- S/4601 (A/4682). Report of 21 December 1960 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo concerning incidents at Bukavu on 15 and 16 December 1960 relating to arrival of Austrian military hospital.
- S/4606 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting certain documents with reference to incidents, which took place in Bukavu area, 30 December 1960-1 January 1961.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 16-20 DECEMBER 1960

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 949-953, 955-959.

- A/4612. Letter of 2 December 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
- A/4613. Note verbale of 3 December 1960 from permanent delegation of Mali.
- A/4614 and Add.1 (S/4571 and S/4571/Add.1 and Corr.1). Report to Secretary-General from his Special Representative in Congo regarding certain actions taken against Patrice Lumumba.
- A/4617. Cables of 3 and 5 December 1960 from President of Guinea.
- A/4618. Letter of 6 December 1960 from Chairman of delegation of USSR.
- A/4628. Letter of 7 December 1960 from Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia.
- A/4629 (S/4585). Note verbale of 7 December 1960 from Permanent Mission of Belgium.
- A/4652 (S/4599). Letters of 14 December 1960 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo and from Secretary-General to President of Congo.
- A/4661. Note verbale of 16 December 1960 from Permanent Representative of Ghana.
- A/4669. Letter of 7 December 1960 from President of Ghana.
- A/4670. Letter of 18 December 1960 from First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary and Chairman of Hungarian delegation.
- A/L.331 and Add.1, 331/Rev.1. Ceylon, Ghana,

India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/L.332. United Kingdom and United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1592(xv), as proposed orally by Austria, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 958.

"The General Assembly,
"Having considered the item entitled 'The situation in the Republic of the Congo,'

"Noting that the previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this subject are still in effect,

"Decides to keep this item on the agenda of its resumed fifteenth session."

A/4682 (S/4601). Report of 21 December 1960 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo concerning incidents at Bukavu on 15 and 16 December 1960.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1961

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 924-942.

- S/4614, S/4616. Letters of 4 and 7 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
- S/4619. Report of Secretary-General on credentials of Representative of Belgium.
- S/4621. Note verbale of 11 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Belgium.
- S/4622. Letter of 11 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
- S/4623. Report of Secretary-General on credentials of Representative of Congo.
- S/4625. Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution, not adopted by Council on 14 January 1961, meeting 927, by vote of 4 to 0, with 7 abstentions.
- S/4626 and Corr.1. Letter of 12 January 1961 from President of Ghana transmitting communique concerning situation in Congo adopted by Conference of Independent African States held at Casablanca, 3-7 January 1961.
- S/4627. Note verbale of 13 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Belgium.
- S/4629 and Add.1. Letter of 14 January 1961 from President of Republic of Congo to Secretary-General and reply of 15 January 1961.
- S/4630. Letter of 7 January 1961 to Special Representative of Secretary-General from President of Congo, countersigned by Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and reply of 14 January 1961.
- S/4633. Cable of 19 January 1961 from President of Mali.
- S/4634. Letter of 20 January 1961 from Representative of USSR.
- S/4636. Letter of 22 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia.
- S/4637. Note by Secretary-General transmitting com-

- munications from Secretary-General to President of Congo, to Mr. Tshombe and to Mr. Gizenga, and from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo to Messrs. Gizenga, Manzikala, Lundula and Kashamura.
- S/4637/Add.1. Message from Mr. Tshombe received by Secretary-General on 1 February 1961.
- S/4639. Cable of 24 January 1961 from President of Congo and President of College of Commissioners-General and Commissioner-General for Foreign Affairs.
- S/4640. Report by Secretary-General on intended withdrawals of certain contingents from United Nations Force in Congo.
- S/4641. Letter of 26 January 1961 from Permanent Representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.
- S/4643. Exchange of communications between Secretary-General and President of Congo.
- S/4644. Letter of 29 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
- S/4646. Cable of 27 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Mali.
- S/4648. Telegram of 30 January 1961 from Minister of External Affairs of India.
- S/4649. Communications to Secretary-General from Permanent Representative of Belgium: note verbale of 30 January 1961.
- S/4650. Note of 29 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Libya.
- S/4651. Letter of 21 January 1961 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of Belgium.
- S/4652. Letter of 30 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of India.
- S/4653. Letter of 30 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia.
- S/4654. Letter of 31 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia.
- S/4655. Cable of 31 January 1961 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.
- S/4656. Letter of 31 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Belgium.
- S/4657. Cable of 31 January 1961 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium.
- S/4658. Letter of 31 January 1961 from Permanent Representative of Indonesia.
- S/4659. Letter of 1 February 1961 from Acting Charge d'Affaires of Permanent Mission of Guinea.
- S/4660. Cable of 1 February 1961 from President of Ghana.
- S/4661. Report by Secretary-General on credentials of representative of Congo.
- S/4662. Report by Secretary-General on credentials of representative of Guinea.
- S/4663. Letter of 1 February 1961 from Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Permanent Mission of Ghana.
- S/4664. Letter of 1 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Morocco.
- S/4665. Letter of 1 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Poland.
- S/4666. Letter of 1 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Libya.
- S/4667. Cable of 1 February 1961 from President of Republic of Congo and countersigned by Chairman of College of Commissioners-General and Commissioner-General for Foreign Affairs.
- S/4668 and Add.1. Cable of 25 January 1961 from Secretary-General to His Majesty the King of Morocco, letter of 1 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Morocco, communications of 25 January 1961 from Secretary-General to His Majesty the King of Morocco and to Permanent Representative of Morocco, and letter of 1 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Morocco.
- S/4669. Report of Secretary-General on credentials of representative of Poland.
- S/4671. Cable of 6 February 1961 from President of Congo (Brazzaville).
- S/4672. Letter of 7 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Nigeria.
- S/4673. Telegram of 6 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Malagasy Republic.
- S/4674, S/4675. Letters of 6 and 7 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Sudan.
- S/4676. Report by Secretary-General on credentials of Representative of Nigeria.
- S/4677. Note verbale of 7 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Senegal.
- S/4678. Report by Secretary-General on credentials of Representative of Sudan.
- S/4679. Cable of 9 February 1961 from President of Malagasy Republic (Madagascar).
- S/4680. Cable of 9 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Malagasy Republic (Madagascar).
- S/4681. Telegram of 9 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Gabon.
- S/4682. Letter of 10 February 1961 from Representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.
- S/4683. Letter of 10 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
- S/4684. Telegram of 10 February 1961 from President of Guinea.
- S/4685. Telegram of 11 February 1961 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cameroun.
- S/4686. Letter of 11 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
- S/4687. Telegram of 11 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Central African Republic.
- S/4688 and Add.1,2. Report to Secretary-General from his Special Representative in Congo concerning Mr. Patrice Lumumba.
- S/4689. Telegram of 12 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Congo (Brazzaville).
- S/4690. Telegram of 11 February 1961 from President of Dahomey.
- S/4691 and Add.1,2. Report on recent developments in Northern Katanga from Special Representative of Secretary-General.
- S/4692. Letter of 13 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Senegal.

- S/4693. Letter of 13 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Gabon.
- S/4694. Cable of 13 February 1961 from President of Senegal.
- S/4695. Cable of 13 February 1961 from Chief of State and President of Council of Chad.
- S/4697. Cable of 13 February 1961 from President of Upper Volta.
- S/4698. Cable of 13 February 1961 from His Majesty the King of Morocco.
- S/4699. Telegram of 13 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Cameroun.
- S/4700. Cable of 13 February 1961 from Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
- S/4701. Letter of 13 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia.
- S/4702. Cable of 14 February 1961 from Secretary of State for Presidency and National Defence of Tunisian Government.
- S/4703. Cable of 14 February 1961 from President of Guinea.
- S/4704. Letter of 14 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
- S/4705. Cable of 14 February 1961 from President of Mali.
- S/4706. USSR: draft resolution, rejected by Council on 20 February 1961, meeting 942, by 1 vote to 8, with 2 abstentions.
- S/4707. Letter of 14 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia.
- S/4709. Letter of 15 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Upper Volta.
- S/4710. Letter of 15 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Central African Republic.
- S/4711. Letter of 15 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Iraq.
- S/4712. Letter of 15 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia.
- S/4713. Letter of 14 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Brazil.
- S/4714. Text of statement by W. V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, issued 14 February 1961.
- S/4715. Cable of 14 February 1961 from President of Guinea.
- S/4716. Cable of 15 February 1961 from President of Somalia.
- S/4717. Letter of 16 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Brazil.
- S/4718. Letter of 16 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Poland.
- S/4719. Cable of 15 February 1961 from President of Council of Ministers of Romania.
- S/4720. Letter of 17 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Bulgaria.
- S/4721. Cable of 16 February 1961 from President of Haiti.
- S/4722. Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.
- S/4724. Letter of 17 February 1961 from Representative of Congo.
- S/4725 and Add.1. Cable of 18 February 1961 from President of Ghana and note of 23 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Ghana.
- S/4726. Cable of 17 February 1961 from President of Togo.
- S/4727 and Add.1-3, Add.1/Corr.1. Report of Special Representative of Secretary-General concerning arrest and deportation of political personalities, dated 18 February 1961.
- S/4728. Telegram of 18 February 1961 from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia.
- S/4729. Cable of 18 February 1961 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukrainian SSR.
- S/4730. Letter of 20 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Pakistan.
- S/4731. Cable of 15 February 1961 from President of Sudan.
- S/4732. Letter of 18 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Norway.
- S/4733 and Rev.1. Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution and revision, as amended by sponsors, United States and Council, not adopted by Council on 20 February 1961, meeting 942, by 6 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.
- S/4734. Letter of 20 February 1961 from official in charge of Venezuelan delegation.
- S/4735. Letter of 20 February 1961 from Charge d'Affaires, a.i., of Permanent Mission of Ghana.
- S/4736. Cable of 14 February 1961 from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia.
- S/4738. Letter of 20 February 1961 from Representative of Liberia.
- S/4739. Cable of 20 February 1961 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Byelorussian SSR.
- S/4740. United States: amendments to 3-power revised draft resolution, S/4733/Rev.1.
- S/4741. Resolution, as submitted by 4 powers, S/4722, adopted by Council on 20-21 February 1961, meeting 942, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the situation in the Congo,

"Having learnt with deep regret the announcement of the killing of the Congolese leaders, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, Mr. Maurice Mpolo and Mr. Joseph Okito,

"Deeply concerned at the grave repercussions of these crimes and the danger of wide-spread civil war and bloodshed in the Congo and the threat to international peace and security,

"Noting the Report of the Secretary-General's Special Representative (S/4691) dated 12 February 1961 bringing to light the development of a serious civil war situation and preparations therefor,

"1. Urges that the United Nations take immediately all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for cease-fires, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes, and the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort;

"2. Urges that measures be taken for the immediate withdrawal and evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations Command, and mercenaries;

"3. Calls upon all States to take immediate and energetic measures to prevent the departure of such

personnel for the Congo from their territories, and for the denial of transit and other facilities to them;

"4. Decides that an immediate and impartial investigation be held in order to ascertain the circumstances of the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues and that the perpetrators of these crimes be punished;

"5. Reaffirms the Security Council resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August 1960 and the General Assembly resolution 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960 and reminds all States of their obligation under these resolutions.

B

"The Security Council,

"Gravely concerned at the continuing deterioration in the Congo, and the prevalence of conditions which seriously imperil peace and order, and the unity and territorial integrity of the Congo, and threaten international peace and security,

"Noting with deep regret and concern the systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the general absence of rule of law in the Congo,

"Recognizing the imperative necessity of the restoration of parliamentary institutions in the Congo in accordance with the fundamental law of the country, so that the will of the people should be reflected through the freely elected Parliament,

"Convinced that the solution of the problem of the Congo lies in the hands of the Congolese people themselves without any interference from outside and that there can be no solution without conciliation,

"Convinced further that the imposition of any solution, including the formation of any government not based on genuine conciliation would, far from settling any issues, greatly enhance the dangers of conflict within the Congo and threat to international peace and security,

"1. Urges the convening of the Parliament and the taking of necessary protective measures in that connexion;

"2. Urges that Congolese armed units and personnel should be re-organized and brought under discipline and control, and arrangements be made on impartial and equitable bases to that end and with a view to the elimination of any possibility of interference by such units and personnel in the political life of the Congo;

"3. Calls upon all States to extend their full co-operation and assistance and take such measures as may be necessary on their part, for the implementation of this resolution."

S/4742, S/4743. Letter of 21 February 1961 and cable of 22 February 1961 from Representative of Republic of Congo.

S/4744. Letter of 15 February 1961 from Prime Minister of Ceylon.

SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS FOR
PERIOD 22 FEBRUARY-21 APRIL 1961

S/4745 and Add.1. Report from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo on situation in Orientale and Kivu provinces.

S/4746. Letter of 23 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.

S/4749. Letter of 24 February 1961 from President of Security Council to Permanent Representative of USSR.

S/4750 and Add.1-7. Report of 24 February 1961 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo on civil war situation in three main sectors of Congo.

S/4751. Cable of 25 February 1961 from President of Congo.

S/4752 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4. Report of Secretary-General on certain steps taken in regard to implementation of Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961.

S/4753 and Corr.1. Report of 27 February 1961 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo on incidents in Leopoldville involving United Nations personnel.

S/4757 and Add.1. Report of 2 March 1961 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo on United Nations protected areas.

S/4758 and Add.1-6, Add.S/Corr.1, Add.6/Corr.1. Report by Secretary-General on recent developments in Leopoldville area.

S/4761 and Corr.1. Report of 8 March 1961 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo on events relating to armed clashes which took place between United Nations troops and Congolese forces at Moanda, Banana and Matadi on 3-5 March 1961.

S/4768 and Add.1,2. Notes verbales of 10 and 20 March 1961 from Permanent Representative of Belgium and report of 13 March 1961 from Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo.

S/4771 and Add.1-30. Report of Secretary-General on implementation of paragraph A-4 of Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961.

S/4775. Exchange of correspondence between Secretary-General and President of Congo on Matadi.

S/4779. Note verbale of 22 March 1961 from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of Belgium, and note verbale of 28 March 1961 from Permanent Representative of Belgium to Secretary-General.

S/4780. Cable of 11 March 1961 and message of 31 March 1961 from Secretary-General to President of Congo concerning abduction of Lieutenant Dimassi of Tunisia.

S/4782. Note verbale of 3 April 1961 from Permanent Representative of Belgium.

S/4789. Note verbale of 12 April 1961 from Secretary-General to Permanent Observer of Federal Republic of Germany and reply of 13 April 1961.

S/4790. Report from Acting Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo concerning interrogation of 30 mercenaries apprehended in Kabalo on 7 April 1961.

S/4791. Report from Acting Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo on civil war situation in Katanga and on United Nations action in implementation of Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961.

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONCILIATION COMMISSION
FOR THE CONGO

A/4696. Note from Advisory Committee on Congo transmitting two messages from Chairman of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Congo.

A/4711 and Corr.1, and Add.1 and 2. Report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Congo.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, MARCH-APRIL 1961

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 961, 965, 967-972, 974-980, 982-985, 987.

A/4696. Note from Advisory Committee on Congo transmitting two messages from Chairman of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Congo.

A/4697. Letter of 20 February 1961 from Charge d'Affaires, a.i., of Ghana.

A/4698. Letter of 14 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia.

A/4702. Letter of 15 February 1961 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania.

A/4707. Letter of 9 March 1961 from Vice-Chairman of delegation of Congo.

A/4711 and Corr.1, and Add.1,2. Report of United Nations Conciliation Commission for Congo.

A/4732 (S/4790). Report from Acting Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo concerning interrogation of 30 mercenaries apprehended in Kabalo on 7 April 1961.

A/4733 (S/4791). Report from Acting Special Representative of Secretary-General in Congo concerning civil war situation in Katanga and United Nations action in implementation of Security Council resolution of 21 February 1961.

A/L.339 and Add.1-5. Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/L.343 and Add.1. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal: amendment to 21-power draft resolution, A/L.339 and Add.1-5.

A/L.346. Congo (Leopoldville): amendment to 21-power draft resolution, A/L.339 and Add.1-5.

RESOLUTION 1599(xv), as submitted by 21 powers A/L.339 and Add.1-5, and as amended by Assembly, adopted by Assembly on 15 April 1961, meeting 985, by roll-call vote of 61 to 5, with 33 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar,

Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, Nepal, Portugal, Union of South Africa, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960 and the Security Council resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August 1960 and, more particularly, that of 21 February 1961, urging the immediate withdrawal and evacuation of all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations Command, and mercenaries,

"Deploring that despite all these requests the Government of Belgium has not yet complied with the resolutions and that such non-compliance has mainly contributed to the further deterioration of the situation in the Congo,

"Convinced that the central factor in the present grave situation in the Congo is the continued presence of Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers, and mercenaries, in total disregard of repeated resolutions of the United Nations,

"1. Calls upon the Government of Belgium to accept its responsibilities as a Member of the United Nations and to comply fully and promptly with the will of the Security Council and of the General Assembly;

"2. Decides that all Belgian and other foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations Command, and mercenaries, shall be completely withdrawn and evacuated;

"3. Calls upon all States to exert their influence and extend their co-operation to effect the implementation of the present resolution."

A/L.340 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1, Add.4. Burma, Chad, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/L.342 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger: amendments to 17-power draft resolution, A/L.340, Add.1-4, Add.3/Corr.1.

A/L.348. Guinea: amendments to 17-power draft resolution, A/L.340, Add.1-4, Add.3/Corr.1.

RESOLUTION 1600 (xv), as submitted by 17 powers, A/L.340, Add.1-4, Add.3/Corr.1, adopted by As-

sembly on 15 April 1961, meeting 985, by roll-call vote of 60 to 16, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroun, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Gabon, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Cambodia, Ceylon, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, France, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Laos, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the situation in the Republic of the Congo,

"Gravely concerned at the danger of civil war and foreign intervention and at the threat to international peace and security,

"Taking note of the report of the Conciliation Commission appointed in pursuance of paragraph 3 of its resolution 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960,

"Mindful of the desire of the Congolese people for a solution of the crisis in the Congo through national reconciliation and return to constitutionality without delay,

"Noting with concern the many difficulties that have arisen in the way of effective functioning of the United Nations operation in the Congo,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 1474(ES-IV) and the Security Council resolutions on the situation in the Congo, more particularly the Council resolution of 21 February 1961;

"2. Calls upon the Congolese authorities concerned to desist from attempting a military solution to their problems and resolve them by peaceful means;

"3. Considers it essential that necessary and effective measures be taken by the Secretary-General immediately to prevent the introduction of arms, military equipment and supplies into the Congo, except in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations;

"4. Urges the immediate release of all members of Parliament and members of provincial assemblies and all other political leaders now under detention;

"5. Urges the convening of Parliament without delay, with safe conduct and security extended to the members of Parliament by the United Nations, so that Parliament may take the necessary decisions concerning the formation of a national government and on the future constitutional structure of the Republic of

the Congo in accordance with the constitutional processes laid down in the Loi fondamentale;

"6. Decides to appoint a Commission of Conciliation of seven members to be designated by the President of the General Assembly to assist the Congolese leaders to achieve reconciliation and to end the political crisis;

"7. Urges the Congolese authorities to co-operate fully in the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly and to accord all facilities essential to the performance by the United Nations of functions envisaged in those resolutions."

A/L.341 and Corr.1. USSR: draft resolution, rejected by Assembly on 15 April 1961, meeting 985, by roll-call vote of 29 to 53, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Iran, Laos, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia.

A/L.347. Ceylon, Ghana, India, Morocco: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1601(xv), as submitted by 4 powers, A/L.347, adopted by Assembly on 15 April 1961, meeting 985, by roll-call vote of 45 to 3, with 49 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Congo (Leopoldville), Portugal, Spain.

Abstaining: Albainia, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hun-

gary, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling part A, paragraph 4, of the Security

Council resolution of 21 February 1961,

"Taking note of documents S/4771 and Add.1,

"1. Decides to establish a Commission of Investigation consisting of the following members: Justice U Aung Khine (Burma), Mr. Teschome Hailemariam (Ethiopia), Mr. Salvador Martinez de Alva (Mexico), Mr. Ayité d'Almeida (Togo);

"2. Requests the Commission to proceed as early as possible to carry out the task entrusted to it."

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN THE CONGO

As of 21 April 1961			As of 21 April 1961		
	Infantry Forces	Supporting Forces (including staff, air and administrative personnel)		Infantry Forces	Supporting Forces (including staff, air and administrative personnel)
Argentina		24	Pakistan		551
Austria		48	Sudan		1
Brazil		29	Sweden	518	124
Canada		284	Tunisia	3149	11
Ceylon		8			
Denmark		70	Total	15696	2245
Ethiopia	2470	15			
Federation of Malaya	980	1			
Ghana	1642	2			
Greece		21			
India	3252	764			
Indonesia	1135	4			
Ireland	646	25			
Italy		128			
Liberia	226	10			
Morocco	7	1			
Netherlands		6			
Nigeria	1671	7			
Norway		111			

Infantry and/or supporting units contributed to the United Nations Force in the Congo were withdrawn at varying stages by various countries during the period November 1960- April 1961, as follows: by Mali, in November 1960; by Yugoslavia, in December 1960; by Burma and Guinea, in January 1961; by the United Arab Republic, in February 1961; by Morocco, in March 1961; and by Indonesia and Sudan, in April 1961.

CIVILIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

BACKGROUND

A framework for United Nations civilian assistance operations was established in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) almost simultaneously with the arrival of the United Nations military force in the country. Although their identities were clearly separate, the two phases of assistance were conceived as being inter-related and mutually supporting. While the civilian operations scheme was considered to be the essential long-term United Nations contribution to the Congo, its effectiveness would require the establishment of order and security.

The importance which the United Nations attached to the civilian aspects of its activities in the Republic of the Congo was underlined by the Security Council in a resolution it adopted on 22 July 1960, whereby it invited "the spe-

cialized agencies of the United Nations to render to the Secretary-General such assistance as he may require." At the time that the resolution was being put forward, the emergency and longer-term needs had already become clearly defined. The mass withdrawal of Belgian personnel from the executive, administrative and technical posts which they had held, occurring as it did without any adequate anticipation or preparation of Congolese nationals as their replacements, created both an immediate emergency situation and a threat to the economic and social foundations of the country. In the second half of July 1960, as the first United Nations technicians and advisers began to arrive in the Congo, they found transport at a virtual standstill, communications disrupted at some points, food shipments held up, health services

deteriorating, foreign exchange drained and revenue blocked.

At the same time, the Secretary-General, in discussions with the Prime Minister of the Congo in New York, was exploring "the potentialities and the scope of the economic and technical assistance which the United Nations might helpfully and effectively render to the Republic." On 29 July, the Secretary-General circulated the text of the formal agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of the Congo covering military and non-military activities of the United Nations in that country.

On 11 August, the Secretary-General submitted a memorandum to the Security Council on the organization of civilian operations. The proposals therein reflected the understanding that this undertaking would go beyond the normal scope of technical assistance as provided by the United Nations and related agencies in other countries. Although the traditional advisory and training services of the technical assistance programme, and scheme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (known as the OPEX scheme) would be available to the Congo, there would also be a need for activities on a level of higher administrative responsibility, for which the personnel employed would have to receive a new status within a new framework. A structure was therefore created through which this broader range of assistance could be given by the United Nations without infringing on the sovereignty of the Congo or hampering the development of the national administration.

A Chief of Civilian Operations was appointed on 26 July (serving concurrently as Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board), with a status parallel to that of the Supreme Commander of the United Nations military force. By the terms of the memorandum of 11 August to the Security Council, the Chief of Civilian Operations became the Chairman of a Consultative Group composed of the senior experts in each of the major fields of assistance. The members of the Group were given the dual capacity of consultants to the Chief of Civilian Operations and advisers to the Ministries of the Congolese Government. It was visualized at the outset that this latter function would be performed on an ad hoc basis at the specific request

of the Government officials involved and, in practice, most of the senior consultants were invited to work directly with the Ministries.

The broad fields in which the United Nations gave assistance to the Congo, and for which senior consultants had been appointed, as of 15 March 1961 were as follows: agriculture, communications, education, finance, foreign trade, health, judicature, labour, instruction (of military forces), natural resources, and public administration. Under each senior consultant, there was a technical advisory team to carry on the day-to-day operational and instructional functions necessary in the various fields.

At the end of January 1961, after more than six months of activity, the entire Civilian Operations Mission numbered 204 people of 31 different nationalities. In addition, through an arrangement with the International Red Cross (see p. 114, below), there were 25 Red Cross teams working with the United Nations Mission.

The Mission represented a combined effort of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The agencies provided the technical teams in their respective fields, and appointed the senior advisers to head those teams. The Secretary-General of the United Nations then appointed these senior advisers to the Consultative Group so as to maintain a centrally co-ordinated and completely integrated programme.

FINANCING

The civilian operations scheme was financed entirely from voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for the Congo¹¹ set up for the purpose. It covered the costs of the specialized agencies as well as those of the United Nations itself.

The Fund was proposed by the Secretary-General on 7 September in his fourth report to the Security Council. In suggesting an immediate target of \$100 million, it was visualized that the largest share of the funds contributed

¹¹ The United Nations Fund for the Congo is charged only with costs incurred for restoration of the economic life of the Congo and carrying on its public services. The cost of the Office of the Chief of Civilian Operations and the administrative and support costs are paid from the budget of the United Nations Operations in the Congo. The latter is an ad hoc account of the United Nations budget with expenses apportioned among Member states in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1619(XV) of 21 April 1961. (See p. 127.)

would be used for direct financial aid to the Congo Treasury as a means of stabilizing the economy and laying the foundation for future growth. It was made clear, however, that such financial aid—channelled through the United Nations—would not represent an external subsidy and would last only long enough to ensure that the economic and administrative fabric of the country would be kept intact.

On 20 September 1960, the fourth emergency special session of the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1474(ES-IV)) which, among other things, approved the establishment of the United Nations Fund for the Congo and appealed to United Nations Member Governments for urgent contributions. The principles underlying the use and management of the Fund were based on the original proposals in the Secretary-General's fourth report. They included the following stipulations: that the voluntary contributions be in convertible or readily usable currencies as far as possible; that the Fund be expended under United Nations control; and that it be used for the restoration of the economic life of the Congo and to carry on public services at such levels as are possible and reasonable.

As of 18 May 1961, a total of \$18,980,486 had been pledged for the Account in the form of donations by 18 Governments. At the same time, it was estimated that \$14,785,565 was committed by the United Nations and related agencies in the period 15 July 1960-18 May 1961 on civilian operations.

OPERATIONS

From mid-July to the end of August 1960, the work of the Civilian Mission was almost entirely of an emergency and operational nature, responding to the shortage of food, the disruption of transport and communications, the rise in unemployment and the threat to health with a series of measures which are described under separate headings below. Although this operational role was continued to the end of 1960 and in the first months of 1961, it was possible by early September 1960 for the Mission to turn its attention to the need for advisory services in the Ministries, to basic surveys and analyses and to the training of Congolese nationals in a wide range of administrative and economic fields.

By the end of 1960, the Mission had sent 75 Congolese abroad for training under fellowship

grants, had co-ordinated the selection and arrangements for over 100 others who had been awarded fellowships by bilateral programmes and had organized a series of formal and informal courses in the country. However, since it would be a considerable time before the Congolese would be prepared to staff their own services, and since the departure of Belgian personnel had left many vital posts vacant, the Mission began to recruit its own doctors, medical aides and teachers for eventual secondment to Government service.

Each of the phases of civilian assistance is described in greater detail below under the fields of activity covered by the Consultative Group.

AGRICULTURE

A senior consultant for agriculture and a total of 10 other experts covering the fields of general administration, marketing, nutrition, agricultural economy and co-operatives were assigned to the United Nations Civilian Operations Mission by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) between August 1960 and January 1961. Working through the Central and Provincial Ministries of Agriculture, the team sought to find a formula by which the Congo might maintain the level of production which it had reached in earlier years. A plan of re-organization of the basic services and a schedule for technical assistance were drawn up in the early months, but later revised in the light of the deteriorating agricultural and administrative situations.

Although the degree of re-organization of agricultural services depended on budgetary resources, there was no definite idea by the beginning of 1961 as to what these resources would be. There was only one agricultural graduate, with a limited number of Congolese qualified for advanced training in this field. The revival of the marketing process—which had been disrupted soon after independence—was being slowed by security and transport problems. The direct liaison with the provinces, being established by the agricultural team, and the efforts of that team to survey the extent of abandonment of plantations and to instal a system of supervision of small farms were threatened at the end of 1960 by unsettled conditions in the provinces.

Against this background, the team obtained its most immediate results with practical prob-

lems, such as: the outbreak of rinderpest in Equator province (for which vaccine was supplied in January 1961); the agricultural aspect of the refugee relief programme (which is described in the section on OTHER CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES, p. 116); the selection of public works projects in the agricultural field; and the initiation of training courses for agricultural workers. A three-year course for agronomists was begun at Lovanium University in October, and 25 students were accepted for the first year.

COMMUNICATIONS

As a result of the large-scale departures of Belgian technicians before and immediately after independence, the continuance of many of the communications facilities of the Congo had to be assured by United Nations personnel. Their assistance was provided in the fields of rail and river transport, civil aviation, telecommunications and postal services, meteorology and radio broadcasting. The assistance was primarily of an operational nature, although the United Nations personnel turned their attention increasingly to the matter of training Congolese counterparts. Despite the tangible accomplishments in running and maintaining services, progress in each of the communications fields was adversely affected by political developments.

Civil Aviation. Over 40 technicians from some 10 different countries were assigned to the Mission by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) during the initial period of the civilian operations scheme, with 34 in the country at the end of January 1961. They were assigned to airports in Leopoldville, Bakwanga, Kamina, Luluabourg, Stanleyville, Kikwit, Matadi and Coquilhatville, at each point ensuring a minimum standard of safety for commercial as well as United Nations military flights. Their most important activity was the operation of the control tower and flight information centre at Leopoldville's Ndjili airport. At the beginning of July 1960, the control tower was in a state of disorganization, and the flight information centre, intended to provide an advisory service for safety of air traffic over the whole country, was practically non-existent. Several months afterwards, both were operating on a satisfactory minimum scale. The team also helped to repair and maintain radio aids to air navigation and

some of the other communications facilities at the Leopoldville and Luluabourg airports.

The chief of the civil aviation team advised the Directorate of Civil Aviation on all phases of long-range policy and operations, and suggested the role which United Nations technical assistance might play in helping to carry out future plans. By the end of January 1961, the Ministry of Communications had requested ICAO to provide a larger staff for the various airports and for its central advisory services.

As to training, the United Nations team helped to organize and to run a school for air traffic controllers, which began its preparatory courses on 16 January 1961. Plans were made to enter 30 participants in the course, and to initiate a second course for radio mechanics early in 1961.

Telecommunications. The largest segment of the Mission—some 60 technicians—was provided by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to repair telecommunication facilities, put them back into operation, maintain them and train a Congolese staff to operate them.

In some 10 centres in four provinces, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone transmitters, automatic and manual telephone exchanges and aviation radio apparatus were repaired and made to function normally. Radio broadcasting apparatus, too, was put back into operation and United Nations engineers were assigned to the studio in Leopoldville with supervisory functions.

Postal Services. Although there remained a lack of control by the Central Post Office over its provincial counterparts, some improvement in administrative procedures was realized in Leopoldville and in the province of Kivu as a result of the work of three United Nations postal experts. Among their assignments were: undertaking an accounting of the funds available in the Central Post Office; making an inventory of the postage and pension stamps in stock; rendering assistance to the philatelic office; inspecting post offices in various districts of the capital city and correcting irregularities that were shown up by this inspection.

In November 1960, the team organized training courses in Leopoldville for postal workers.

Meteorology. The chief of the meteorological team and the nine experts and advisers who were assigned by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) during the first six-month period devoted their time primarily to the re-activation of weather forecasting services for the normally heavy air traffic. This objective was partially achieved, despite substantial difficulties in assuring the transmission of the necessary weather information from one part of the country to the other, and from outside the Congo. One means by which the chief meteorological adviser overcame the transmission problem was by making an arrangement with the authorities in Brazzaville whereby their weather maps covering Africa and most of Europe were picked up once a day by United Nations helicopter and brought across the river.

A second objective of the team was the training of Congolese meteorologists, and, for this purpose, seven fellowships were awarded to qualified applicants for study in France and Switzerland. They left in October and November 1960 for periods varying from 6 to 18 months. At the same time, the team in Leopoldville began in-service courses in basic subjects to prepare more Congolese to take up fellowship awards.

A long-range plan for improvement of weather forecasting services, as well as a plan for future United Nations assistance in this field, was drawn up by the chief adviser at the end of 1960 and approved by the Ministry of Communications. However, as in other fields of United Nations civilian aid activities, actual implementation—particularly of the phases of the plan affecting the provinces—remained dependent on the political situation.

Transport. A transport adviser, his assistant and two port operations experts were among the first members of the Civilian Operations Mission on the scene in July. They were instrumental in arranging for the reopening of the port of Matadi to international traffic, the resumption of dredging work necessary to the maintenance of this port, the resumption of the flow of oil from Matadi to Leopoldville and the resumption of Congo River traffic and of railway communications between Matadi and Leopoldville and Kasai and Katanga. These transport lifelines had been disrupted as a result of

the incidents of mid-July and the departure of many key technicians.

With the assistance of the United Nations and the efforts of the Government companies responsible for transport, all services were put back on a fairly regular basis. Interruptions in rail and river service were, however, still being experienced at the end of 1960 and the beginning of 1961, generally as a result of political conditions.

Potential difficulties in transport and communications as a result of inadequate staff and parts for maintenance were repeatedly called to the attention of Congolese authorities but, as at the beginning of 1961, breakdowns for lack of maintenance remained a serious threat.

The original transport team concluded its work in October 1960. The senior consultant for communications, appointed in November, assumed responsibility for general advisory services in the transport field, in addition to his over-all responsibility for the civil aviation, telecommunication and meteorological teams.

Radio Broadcasting. From August to November, a United Nations radio specialist advised on broadcasting procedures in Leopoldville and the provinces. He arrived at a time when the Congolese had begun to run the national radio entirely on their own, and without experience in many phases of programming and procedures. The expert's advice covered such subjects as announcing standards, preparation of news bulletins, programme operations, care of equipment, publicity and the maintenance of premises.

EDUCATION

In addition to a senior consultant, 14 other experts were made available by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to serve on the educational team—some of them on a short-term basis. They set to work almost immediately on recommendations for the re-organization of a system which had to be adapted to the accelerated needs of an independent country with few secondary school and fewer college graduates. As a basis for their projections, the team studied the structure of the school system under the previous administration, including such matters as the budgetary provisions, the categories and posting of teachers.

The senior consultant and his colleagues worked within the Central Ministry of Education and, by the beginning of 1961, were able to institute some new procedures on a modest scale. It was hoped that the degree of re-organization could be expanded with the achievement of greater administrative stability and responsibility within the Ministry. At the same time, advisers were under recruitment to work with provincial ministries, but political developments were delaying their placement.

Soon after the organization of the United Nations civilian operations scheme, an agreement was reached with Congolese educational authorities whereby UNESCO would recruit teachers from abroad to fill the gaps created by the departure of many former teachers. The implementation of this plan was delayed, and the numbers involved modified, by such factors as: lack of security guarantees in the provinces; inadequate information as to categories of teachers needed; difficulty in obtaining Government agreement on conditions of service; and the return of some of the teachers. By 15 March 1961, 66 teachers were at their posts.

As to training educators, the team studied: the establishment of a training programme for secondary, technical and normal school teachers; the possibility of a training centre abroad for Congolese educational administrators and school inspectors; and the selection of candidates for fellowships which were awarded under bilateral programmes.

FINANCE

Of the many crises which confronted the Congo at the time of its independence, the crisis of the Treasury was the most acute. Although the position of the Treasury was no less precarious six months later, it can be said that the presence of a total United Nations team of 23 experts and advisers (13 in the field as of 31 January 1961) prevented the financial situation from reaching a state of complete disorder. The closeness of their collaboration with Congolese authorities was exemplified by the designation of the first United Nations senior consultant as President pro tem of the Monetary Council, a policy-making and control body which the United Nations helped to create.

The work of the Civilian Operations Mission in the economic and financial fields covered the

following activities:

1. Arrangements for, and supervision of, a grant by the United Nations of \$5,000,000 deposited to the account of the Congo in October 1960. The funds (in dollars) were used to provide importers in the Congo with the necessary foreign exchange to resume purchase of priority materials abroad; (imports had been almost completely suspended for some three months for lack of foreign currency). At the same time, the countervalue of the grant in Congolese francs (250,000,000) was advanced by the Central Bank to help stabilize the Treasury. The francs were repaid to the Central Bank by importers in return for the foreign currency which they received.

2. Collaboration with the United Nations foreign trade specialists in drawing up regulations for foreign exchange and import-export control (described more fully below in the section On FOREIGN TRADE, p. 114).

3. Continued guidance to the Monetary Council, which set the economic and financial policy for the Central Government in the period between liquidation of the old Central Bank of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi and the establishment of a new Bank; guidance to Congolese authorities in the liquidation procedures which began with a convention signed in Geneva in July 1960 and culminated in the necessary ratification in Brussels and Leopoldville in January 1961; recommendations on ways to maintain control of the banking situation in the provinces which, in view of the political difficulties in the eastern provinces, had deteriorated seriously by the beginning of 1961; recommendations for measures to control Government expenditure and to stop the drain on Treasury resources—measures which were proving difficult to enforce.

4. Collaboration in planning short-term budgets for the end of 1960 and the beginning of 1961, exploration of ways in which to reactivate the sources of Government revenue which had been cut off with the disturbances of July, and the provision of a team of customs and tax experts to put these two major revenue-producing systems back in effective operation. As of the end of January 1961, this goal was far from realization, particularly in the customs service, where contact with check-points outside Leopoldville province was difficult to maintain. Never-

theless, the presence at that time of eight United Nations customs specialists, the opening of a training course for Congolese inspectors, and preliminary negotiations with authorities of contiguous territories were hopeful signs.

5. Advice on the status of the para-statal organizations—the autonomous bodies in the fields of public utilities, social services, finance and research and resources, which are under Government control; guidance in the preliminary negotiations by which the administration of these organizations—the backbone of the Congo economy—would be transferred from Brussels to Leopoldville; help, through United Nations experts sent to Brussels, in gathering information as a basis of negotiation.

6. Gathering of information, through an economic analysis and policy unit attached to the finance team, about all phases of the Congo economy—this information to be used as an aid in advance planning.

FOREIGN TRADE

A senior consultant, an expert in foreign trade and a specialist in commodity marketing were assigned by the United Nations to the Civilian Operations Mission at a time when the following situation prevailed: (i) foreign exchange reserves were practically exhausted; (ii) foreign currency proceeds from the reduced level of exports were not being received into the Central Treasury; and (iii) the lack of exchange had brought imports to a standstill and put an end to non-commercial transfers.

The foreign trade experts concentrated their efforts on the establishment of an export-import control system which would assure that foreign exchange proceeds from exports would be available for the use of importers. This system was adopted by Congolese authorities and the necessary legislation signed by the Chief of State on 3 October 1960.

Thereafter an Office de Changes and an Office des Licenses were opened under the authority of the Commission de Changes. Thereafter, the role of the United Nations experts consisted of watching over the activities of these offices, training their staff on an in-service basis and developing the principles and systems for distribution of the available foreign currency in accordance with the most urgent needs of the

country. In developing this priority system, they had to cope with the realities of a foreign debt accumulated in earlier months, a decrease in the already insufficient volume of exports and a need to import some items (such as rice) which were available domestically before the disorders in the interior.

HEALTH

Between July 1960 and February 1961, some 60 experts provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 100 doctors and medical aides provided by the International Red Cross helped the Congo to keep its basic health services going and to prepare its own people eventually to take over these services.

The presence of some 25 Red Cross teams provided at the request of the United Nations by various countries belonging to the League of Red Cross Societies, assured the maintenance of hospital service in five provinces. Since many of these hospitals had been left in July without surgeons, doctors and supervisory personnel, the assignment of the Red Cross teams was an emergency measure of the first priority. Another was the organization of mobile teams of United Nations and Congolese medical aides to reactivate preventive services in rural areas at a time when epidemics were threatened. Towards the end of 1960, the United Nations began to assign a first group of district medical officers to carry on this preventive work as United Nations employees, until their services could be transferred directly to the Congolese Government. By the end of January, there were 13 such officers, with over 100 more scheduled to come. Another emergency undertaking by the health team was its participation in the refugee relief programme described below in the section on OTHER CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES. A fourth emergency measure—beginning in July 1960—was the assignment of United Nations sanitarians to Leopoldville and the other provinces to avert a threatened breakdown in the water supply and purification systems. As at the beginning of February 1961, all these activities were continuing, but they had had to be curtailed in some outlying areas for reasons of security.

The efforts of the United Nations in the health field featured a heavy emphasis on training. There was not one Congolese doctor at the

time that the country achieved independence, and only a handful of students in advanced medical courses. Against this background, the United Nations attempted to accelerate the rate of training in the various categories of medical education; first, by sending 68 young men to Europe for courses leading to a doctor of medicine degree; secondly, by adding Civilian Operations staff to the faculty of Lovanium University so that the student enrolment could be expanded; thirdly, by organizing various courses at the local level—such as a course for sanitarians.

During the entire period, the United Nations health advisers worked in close collaboration with the Central Ministry of Health, guiding the new officials in the area of policy making and in dealing with the day-to-day health situation. As far as the political situation allowed, this guidance was also extended to the provincial ministries of health.

JUDICATURE

The United Nations provided the services of a senior legal consultant and a police instructor.

The consultant studied possible solutions to a situation whereby only a handful of the people who exercised legal functions within the judicial system of the Congo remained in the month after independence—and whereby the first Congolese lawyer was to graduate in a year's time. During the six months of his assignment, he explored the means by which the United Nations would recruit lawyers from abroad for service until a cadre could be trained locally. While political conditions in the country made it impossible to implement his plan immediately, preliminary steps were taken towards such recruitment. The consultant also took part in the organization of a school of law and administration (which is described in the section on PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, p. 116). In addition to preparing the basis for legal courses to be given at this new school, he made proposals for revising the existing law courses at Lovanium University, to adapt them to the more pressing needs of the country. Finally, he collaborated in the drafting of new laws governing the Congolese civil service and in a review of the statute on magistrates.

The police instructor organized training and

specialization courses for 60 Congolese police commissioners and prepared the way for another course for policemen. He also advised on questions of police administration.

LABOUR

A senior consultant and eight experts from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) were assigned to the civilian operations scheme; four of these were in the field on 31 January 1961.

The first subject of concern was the growing unemployment throughout the Congo, and it was on the recommendation of the labour team that the emergency public works programme for the relief of unemployment, described below, was organized.

With a view to providing the Ministry of Labour with an adequate staff, an accelerated four-month training course for 34 labour officials began in mid-October 1960, with instruction provided by members of the team. On a longer-range basis, three fellowships were awarded to officials of the Ministry of Labour for training abroad, and the possibility of establishing a Labour Institute in the country was studied.

During August 1960, the senior consultant took part in discussions in Geneva and Brussels on arrangements for transferring the administration of the social security system to Congolese authorities. This was followed up in mid-October by the formation of a Tripartite Committee by the Ministry of Labour, in which members of the United Nations team took part.

The Committee submitted recommendations for a revision of the old system to meet current needs in the Congo, and the new law was awaiting promulgation as at the end of January 1961.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

As part of the civilian operations scheme, a senior consultant was appointed with the following terms of reference: (1) to give assistance in the organization and effective establishment of the Ministry of National Defence; (2) to aid in the organization of the National General Staff; (3) to help train new combat units in line with national requirements; (4) to help re-organize the Gendarmerie corps.

Although a start was made on the training of para-commando units, the political situation

made it impossible to carry out the other activities visualized. Nevertheless, the United Nations intensified its efforts to advise on the necessary re-organization and training and to encourage the professional spirit prerequisite to any real programme of instruction.

NATURAL RESOURCES

From the last week of August until the end of September 1960, a senior consultant in the field of natural resources studied the status of the mining situation with a view to suggesting future policy to the Government. Towards the end of his assignment, he visited Katanga Province and established contact with the officials of the Union Minière company. Through Union Minière, he was able to study extensively their mining, metallurgical, electrical and social activities in one of the important districts of the Province.

A second expert in mining studied the state of the mining industry in the other provinces.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

There were two United Nations senior consultants in the field of public administration, one serving from the end of July until the beginning of November, and the second continuing on from that time. Their activities were directed towards two primary goals: (1) to help the Congolese adapt staff and re-organize their civil service; and (2) to work with other members of the Civilian Operations Mission on the re-organization and staffing of the various Central Ministries.

In regard to the civil service, it was necessary first to stimulate the establishment of a new Ministry which would be responsible for this service. Working with this Ministry, the consultant helped to draw up proposals for salary scales and statutes for civil servants.

To introduce a greater measure of experience into the service, the senior consultant organized, at the end of November 1960, a two-month accelerated training course for senior government officials. The course had an enrolment of 300 officials, some from each of the 16 major Government Departments. They took four classes a day in such subjects as administrative organization, elements of constitutional law, elements of political economy, financial law, statistics and advanced French. These courses were

presided over by the senior consultant, with individual lectures given by other members of the Mission. The course was concluded at the end of January 1961 with a qualifying examination which produced satisfactory results.

With the collaboration of the Ford Foundation, a National School of Law and Administration was established by early 1961, and 160 students were admitted to classes beginning on 13 February 1961, after passing a qualifying examination.

OTHER CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES

In addition to the activities which fall under the fields covered by the Consultative Group, two programmes of an emergency nature were carried out in the period between July 1960 and January 1961, one to alleviate the critical food shortage in different parts of the country and the second to reactivate public works projects which would absorb some of the growing number of unemployed. These activities, and the work of a social affairs adviser attached to the Mission, are described below.

Food Supply; Refugee Relief Programme. A programme of emergency food supply was instituted by the Civilian Operations Mission as early as 17 July 1960, when it became apparent that breakdowns in the transport and marketing apparatus were leaving many communities throughout the country with no assured supply of food. The programme was administered by a team (totalling six during the entire period) stationed in Leopoldville. Most of the food and medical material distributed came to the United Nations in the form of donations from Member countries, although it was necessary to sell some of the foodstuffs donated (with agreement by the donor) to obtain materials suited to the local diet and available locally. Between July and 30 November 1960, almost 8 million pounds of food, milk and medical supplies were donated by the Governments of Cameroun, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France and the Community, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Pakistan, Switzerland, Tanganyika, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. These were sent to distribution points in five provinces where and as observers reported shortages. A milk distribution programme was or-

ganized which, by the end of December, was reaching 137,000 children in seven main areas. For this programme, the United States donated milk and the USSR sugar; distribution personnel were provided by the Congolese Red Cross. Funds for vehicles, milk station equipment and drivers were paid for from the United Nations Congo Fund.

In December 1960, responsibility for the milk-feeding programme was taken over by a representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), who had been assigned to the Congo to advise the Chief of Civilian Operations on future programming in connexion with UNICEF assistance. The facilities of the emergency food supply programme—which, it had been hoped, would be scaled off by this point—were directed almost entirely to help meet the problem of the 300,000 refugees from tribal warfare in South Kasai—a problem which was reported to have become acute during December 1960.

Although a majority of the supplies which the United Nations had sent out from July 1960 onwards had been used in the areas of refugee resettlement around Bakwanga, the condition of the refugees had deteriorated to the point where an estimated 200 people a week were dying of famine. In response to the heightened emergency, the Civilian Operations Mission established a special Office of Refugee Relief Co-ordination.

In view of the wide response to information on the famine in certain areas of the Congo, the Secretary-General established a Famine Relief Fund early in 1961. Voluntary contributions for the specific purpose of providing relief from famine in the Congo were placed in this Fund.

As of 28 February 1961, donations totalling \$166,850 had been received by the Famine Relief Fund. In addition, there were two UNICEF allocations, totalling \$411,000, available for famine relief. These amounts had largely been disbursed for food purchases and related transportation costs.

Further, at the instance of the Secretary-General, FAO appealed to its member Governments for contributions of food and seed. Donations in kind included 10,000 tons of maize flour, 12,000 tons of rice, 2,700 tons of fried fish, 900 tons of powdered milk and 300 tons of various

other commodities. Voluntary organizations, such as the League of Red Cross Societies, collected funds specifically for Congo famine relief which were disbursed directly by them in consultation with the Office of the Chief of Civilian Operations.

Working from its central office in Leopoldville, and from a distribution centre established in Bakwanga, the Mission airlifted some 700 tons of food (mainly maize, dried fish, palm oil and milk) into the area during the period between 15 December 1960 and 25 January 1961. Although transport problems in the area made distribution difficult, it was possible to keep rations at an adequate level.

As a second goal, to enable the refugees to harvest their own food crops as soon as possible, 200 tons of maize seed, 100 tons of groundnut seed and 100 tons of bean seed were purchased by the United Nations in other countries of Africa with the funds allocated by UNICEF. The Mission also began to provide agricultural equipment with which to clear and prepare some 10,000 hectares of ground for planting.

This phase of aid to the refugees was supervised by the Mission's agricultural experts, while the health team made substantial facilities available to reinforce medical and hospital services for the victims of malnutrition and disease. As at the end of January 1961, deaths from famine had already been reduced by 75 per cent and the end of the most critical phase of the operation was in sight.

Public Works. A series of public works projects, based largely on construction suspended before July 1960 and financed where necessary by the United Nations, was recommended by the Mission to combat the unemployment problem throughout the Congo. Beginning in September, groups of United Nations engineers were sent to each of five provinces with the task of surveying public works projects in consultation with local officials. On the basis of their reports, a list of possible undertakings was drawn up.

When the United Nations made an initial \$500,000 available for the start of the unemployment relief programme, seven projects were selected from the list—those offering a possibility of employing the largest number of workers with the least capital outlay, and those which might

have the most immediate impact on the economy of the country.

A month later, the United Nations made another \$630,000 available and, on 30 January 1961, an additional \$500,000 to assure the continuance and/or expansion of these projects which—by the end of January 1961—were employing a total of 4,000 workers. They were divided among the provinces as follows:

(a) Equator Province. Drainage of low-lying residential areas in the town of Coquilhatville, which are flooded during the rainy season. Began January 1961; contract for 4.5 million Congolese francs, to employ 200-500 workers, for about 8 months.

(b) Leopoldville Province. Swamp drainage in vicinity of capital city to reclaim land for agricultural production. Began October 1960; 2,300 workers employed.

(c) Kasai Province. Three projects in Lulua-bourg: (i) water supply to Luluabourg airport; (ii) road works in Luluabourg communes; (iii) municipal maintenance of road works and drainage. Began October 1960, with contracts for 4.1 million Congolese francs; 1,000 workers employed.

(d) Kivu Province. Roads and drainage in Bukavu—although continuing, affected and handicapped by political developments.

(e) Orientale Province. Farm resettlement project which has also been proceeding slowly, but with difficulty, as a result of political conditions.

The difficulties experienced in the eastern provinces and the general lack of security for the engineers whose exploratory work often brought them into unprotected areas acted to keep United Nations participation in the public works programme at a lower level than originally planned. The original list of projects prepared by the Civilian Operations Mission was, however, ready for implementation at a time when conditions permitted.

Social Affairs. From September 1960 onwards, a social affairs adviser worked with the Government Ministry. He found that little existed in the way of a permanent foundation for social programmes and that, with the departure of many of the former social workers, there was little staff with which to work. He studied the modest start that had been made on community development and the acute problems that existed in the low-cost housing sphere. He helped the Central authorities to draw up a tentative programme of work and made study trips to the provinces at the invitation of local officials.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 873, 879, 886.

S/4383. Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4387. Resolution, as submitted by Tunisia, S/4383, adopted by Council on 13 July 1960, meeting 873, by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

(For text of resolution and other documentation pertaining to it, see above, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 97.)

S/4404. Ceylon and Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4405. Resolution, as submitted by Ceylon and Tunisia, S/4404, and with one paragraph deleted by sponsors as redundant, adopted unanimously by Council on 22 July 1960, meeting 879.

[Excerpt: Operative Paragraph 4;

"The Security Council . . .

"4. Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations to render to the Secretary-General such assistance as he may require; . . ."]

(For full text of resolution, and other documentation pertaining to it, see above, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 97.)

S/4426. Resolution, as submitted by Ceylon and Tu-

nisia, adopted by Council on 9 August 1960, meeting 886, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

[Excerpt: Operative Paragraphs 5 and 6:

"The Security Council . . .

"5. Calls upon all Member States, in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council and to afford mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Council;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to implement this resolution and to report further to the Council as appropriate."]

(For full text of resolution, and other documentation pertaining to it, see above, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 98.)

S/4389/Add.3. First report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolution S/4387 of 14 July 1960, addendum 3.

S/4389/Add.5. First report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolution S/4387 of 14 July 1960, addendum 5, para. 4.

S/4417/Add.5. Second report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolutions

S/4387 of 14 July 1960 and S/4405 of 22 July 1960. Addendum 5: Memorandum by Secretary-General on organization of United Nations Civilian Operations in Republic of Congo.

S/4482. Fourth report by Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolutions S/4387 of 14 July 1960, S/4405 of 22 July 1960, and S/4426 of 9 August 1960.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—FOURTH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION

Plenary Meeting 863.

A/L.292/Rev.1. Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1474(ES-IV), as submitted by 17 powers, A/L.292/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 20 September 1960, meeting 863, by roll-call vote of 70 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

(For details on roll-call vote, and other documentation pertaining to resolution, see above, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 99-100.)

[Excerpts: Preamble and Operative Paragraph 4:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the situation in the Republic of the Congo,

"Taking note of the resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August 1960 of the Security Council,

"Taking into account the unsatisfactory economic and political conditions that continue in the Republic of the Congo,

"Considering that, with a view to preserving the unity, territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo, to protecting and advancing the welfare of its people, and to safeguarding international

peace, it is essential for the United Nations to continue to assist the Central Government of the Congo

"4. Appeals to all Member Governments for urgent voluntary contributions to a United Nations Fund for the Congo to be used under United Nations control and in consultation with the Central Government for the purpose of rendering the fullest possible assistance to achieve the objective mentioned in the preamble. ..."]

(For full text of resolution, see above, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 99-100.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

SECURITY COUNCIL

S/4531 and Corr.1, 2. First progress report to Secretary-General from his Special Representative in Congo, Ambassador Rajeshwar Dayal. Part IV: Civilian Operations.

SECURITY COUNCIL AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

S/4557 (A/4557), Part A. Second progress report to Secretary-General from Special Representative in Congo, Ambassador Rajeshwar Dayal. Part VIII: Civilian Operations.

PROGRESS REPORTS

Fifth (cumulative) progress report, dated 5 November 1960, on United Nations Civilian Operations in Congo.

Sixth progress report, dated 5 December 1960, on United Nations Civilian Operations in Congo.

Seventh progress report, dated 5 January 1961, on United Nations Civilian Operations in Congo.

Eighth progress report, dated 31 January 1961, on United Nations Civilian Operations in Congo.

Ninth progress report, dated 28 February 1961, on United Nations Civilian Operations in Congo.

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

FINANCING FOR THE PERIOD

14 JULY-31 DECEMBER 1960

On 5 December 1959, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1444(XIV)),¹² on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in 1960, authorizing the Secretary-General to enter into commitments, not exceeding \$2 million, for the maintenance of peace and security or urgent economic rehabilitation. Since it was foreseen that implementation of the Security Council's resolution of 14 July 1960 on the situation in the Congo would involve commitments considerably in excess of that amount, the Secretary-General, on 14 July 1960, sought the concurrence of the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for authority to incur commitments for ONUC above that limit.

On 18 July 1960, the Advisory Committee concurred in the Secretary-General's request and fixed, subject to its review in September 1960, an upper limit of \$15 million for such commitments.

On 10 August, the Secretary-General informed the Advisory Committee that, in the light of developments subsequent to the Committee's initial authorization of 18 July, a more realistic upper limit for such commitments, prior to appropriate financial action by the General Assembly, would be \$40 million. On 15 September 1960, the Committee agreed to the incurring of commitments of up to \$40 million in connexion with ONUC.

Budget estimates for the United Nations activities in the Congo for the period July—Decem-

¹² See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 428.

ber 1960 were submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on 24 October 1960. These estimates, totalling \$66,625,000, provided for the organization, operation and maintenance during 1960 of a United Nations Force in the Congo totalling 20,000 men, as well as for the expenses of the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, the Supreme Commander and his General Staff, the Office of the Chief of the United Nations Civilian Operation and his Consultative Group, and the international and locally recruited civilian staff assisting the Force. The estimates did not, however, cover the cost of international financial aid to be provided for the purpose of restoring the economic life of the Congo and for carrying on its public services, including education, health and public security, since these were to be financed from voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for the Congo established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960.

In presenting these estimates, the Secretary-General pointed out that the costs to be financed by the United Nations might be appreciably reduced if Governments which furnished special services and facilities to the Force, particularly in the form of the airlifting of troops, equipment and supplies, decided that the provision of such services would be, either in whole or in part, without charge to the United Nations.

The Secretary-General also expressed the hope that, in view of the magnitude of the ONUC expenses, it would be possible for some Governments to make generous voluntary contributions to defray a part of the costs involved, or that other means might be found to mitigate the effect of the additional assessments on Governments having the least capacity to pay. He also pointed out that it would be necessary to exercise the authority granted to him by the General Assembly by resolution 1448(XIV) on 3 December 1959¹³ to borrow cash from special funds and accounts in his custody to finance ONUC expenditures pending the receipt of 1961 assessments, and suggested that the General Assembly might wish to authorize him also to borrow at current rates of interest from other available sources.

In a report, dated 18 November 1960, on the Secretary-General's ONUC budget estimates for

1960, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the total 1960 requirements should be held to \$60 million. The Committee expressed the belief that the favourable outcome of negotiations with Governments on reimbursements due to them, including payments in respect of the initial airlifts, would make it possible to confine actual net obligations and expenditures in 1960 to a substantially lower figure.

The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly considered the estimates in the course of 15 meetings held between 29 November and 15 December 1960. During these meetings, the representatives of Canada, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States announced voluntary contributions and/or waivers of reimbursement which their Governments were prepared to make.

During the discussions in the Fifth Committee, various methods of financing the ONUC operation were proposed. It was suggested, variously, that the expenses should: (1) be included in the regular budget of the United Nations and apportioned among the Member states in accordance with the 1960 scale of assessments for Member's contributions; (2) be entered in a special account and apportioned among the Member states in accordance with the 1960 scale of assessments for Members' contributions to the regular budget, voluntary contributions being applied, on the request of the Member state concerned, to reducing the assessments of Members with the least capacity to pay; (3) be met under special agreements concluded, in accordance with Article 43 of the United Nations Charter, between the Security Council and the countries providing troops; (4) be borne for the greater part by the permanent members of the Security Council, as having a major responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security; (5) be borne for the greater part by the former administering power; or (6) be financed entirely out of voluntary contributions.

Some representatives stated the intention of their Governments not to contribute to any part of the expenses connected with the United Nations activities in the Congo, which, in their

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 429.

opinion, ran counter to the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and were therefore illegal.

On 15 December 1960, on the basis of a revised proposal by Pakistan, Senegal and Tunisia, the Fifth Committee approved by a roll-call vote of 41 to 15, with 25 abstentions, a draft resolution on the ONUC estimates for 1960. This was subsequently adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 December, by 46 votes to 17, with 24 abstentions, as resolution 1583 (XV).

The General Assembly thereby recognized that the expenses involved in the United Nations operations in the Congo for 1960 constituted "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and that the assessment thereof against Member states created binding legal obligations on such states to pay their assessed shares. It noted with appreciation the willingness of certain Members not to request reimbursement for the cost of air transport facilities they had provided to move troops and supplies to the Congo, and that additional financial assistance had been pledged voluntarily which would enable a reduction to be made in the level of assessment of those Members having the least capacity to pay. Among other things, the Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc account for the expenses of the United Nations in the Congo; it approved the Advisory Committee's recommendation that the total 1960 requirements should be held to \$60 million, noted that the waiver of airlift costs announced by certain Governments would reduce the level of expenses to the amount of \$48.5 million, and decided that this amount should be apportioned among the Member states on the basis of the regular scale of assessment subject to reductions, within the amount of voluntary contributions, of up to 50 per cent for Member states which were admitted during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly and for other states which received assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The resolution also called upon the former administering power of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) to make a substantial contribution in order that it could be applied to reduce further the assessment of the Member states referred to above.

Actual expenditures during 1960 for ONUC, including unliquidated obligations, totalled \$48,432,153 and the unencumbered balance, as at 31 December 1960, was \$67,847. The Secretary-General, in his financial report for the year ended 31 December 1960, indicated that it would be possible to remain within the total level of \$48.5 million approved by the General Assembly only if reimbursements to Governments for their extra costs in 1960, for which few claims had thus far been received, did not exceed approximately \$8.3 million.

FINANCING FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 1961

On 17 December 1960, the Secretary-General, in a note to the Assembly's Fifth Committee, referred to the authorizations and requests for him to take action to assist the Central Government of the Congo contained in the Security Council resolutions of 14 and 22 July and 9 August 1960 and General Assembly resolution 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960, and reminded the Committee that no provision had yet been made for financing the costs of the United Nations activities in the Congo after 31 December 1960.

The Secretary-General recalled his statement of 21 November 1960 to the Fifth Committee in which he had indicated that, in 1961, monthly requirements for financing ONUC would be perhaps of the order of \$10 million monthly for such period as the Force and its supporting services must be maintained at their existing strength. He added that the immediate cash requirements during the first few months of 1961 might not, however, exceed \$8 million per month if, as might be anticipated, there was some delay in the submission and settlement of claims from Governments for reimbursement of extra and extraordinary costs arising from their participation in ONUC.

To give him the requisite financial authorization to carry out during 1961 the responsibility placed on him by these resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General suggested that the Assembly, pending action at the second part of its fifteenth session (due to resume on 7 March 1961), should authorize him to enter into such commitments as were necessary for the maintenance

and operations of the Force after 31 December 1960.

The Secretary-General undertook to submit estimates for the continuing costs of maintaining ONUC as soon as these could be established on a reasonably reliable basis.

On 19 December 1961, after considering the Secretary-General's note, the Fifth Committee approved a draft resolution on the subject by 26 votes to 9, with 26 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Pakistan, Senegal and Tunisia, as amended by Venezuela and the United Arab Republic. It was subsequently adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 December 1960 by a roll-call vote of 39 to 11, with 44 abstentions, as resolution 1590 (XV).

The General Assembly thereby decided to give urgent consideration at the second part of its fifteenth session to the financing of such costs as might be incurred in 1961 in respect of the United Nations operations in the Congo. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit cost estimates for the operations in question not later than 1 March 1961, and authorized him, pending action by the Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session, to incur commitments in 1961 for ONUC up to a total of \$24 million for the period 1 January to 31 March 1961.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General submitted budget estimates to the General Assembly on 1 March 1961 for the United Nations operations in the Congo for 1961 totaling \$135 million. He pointed out that the estimates must be regarded as tentative in view of the unstable political, economic and military situation then prevailing in many parts of the Congo and the new mandate in the Security Council's resolution of 21 February 1961 which had required substantial adjustments in previous assumptions regarding the size, composition and operations of the Force.

In his report the Secretary-General recalled the limited authority granted under the Assembly's resolution (1590 (XV)) of 20 December 1960 to incur commitments for ONUC up to a total of \$24 million for the period 1 January to 31 March 1961 and indicated it had only been possible to meet these and other commitments of the Organization by recourse to borrowing from special accounts in the custody of the Secretary-General. He stated that the need for a solution to secure adequate financing of the

costs of ONUC up to the limit of any new authorization was therefore essential and urgent.

In a report of 21 March 1961 on the estimates, the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, calling attention to particular areas of expense where savings appeared possible, stated its belief that the costs of ONUC for the full year 1961 might be held to a total not exceeding \$120 million, of which \$100 million would represent operating costs incurred by the United Nations and \$20 million the reimbursement of extra and extraordinary costs incurred by Governments providing contingents to ONUC.

The Advisory Committee observed that, while it had examined the estimates on the assumption that provision for the full year was intended, the Assembly might wish to limit the appropriation action at that stage to funds required for the period until the sixteenth session of the Assembly (due to begin in September 1961).

The Assembly's Fifth Committee considered the 1961 estimates in respect of the United Nations operations in the Congo at 21 meetings held between 24 March and 20 April 1961.

The competence of the General Assembly to consider the estimates was questioned by some delegations on the ground that United Nations operations in the Congo represented action for the maintenance of peace and security, a matter exclusively within the competence of the Security Council under the Charter. The provisions of Articles 11, 43 and 48 of the Charter were specifically cited in this regard, and, at the request of the USSR representative, a statement setting out these arguments was circulated as a document of the Committee. Representatives raising these questions stated that their Governments would not consider themselves bound by any decision taken by the General Assembly to apportion the costs of ONUC.

Other delegations maintained that ONUC had been established by the Security Council and that the General Assembly was now properly seized of the whole question of the United Nations operations in the Congo and that the Assembly was, in any case, the only body with power to appropriate funds and apportion expenses among the Members.

Several delegations referred to the difficulty of analysing and considering the estimates, given

the nature of the costs involved, and emphasized that the approval of the estimates for the financial year 1961 or any particular future portion therefore could not be considered as a prejudgement of the duration, nature and scale of the operations.

The Fifth Committee, however, devoted most of its attention to the means of financing the costs of the operations.

1961 COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING (DECISION OF 3 APRIL 1961)

On 30 March 1961, the Fifth Committee considered the question of the expiration on 31 March 1961 of the expenditure authorization contained in General Assembly resolution 1590 (XV), and approved by 38 votes to 9, with 29 abstentions, a draft resolution submitted by India, with a Venezuelan oral amendment accepted by the sponsor. It was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 3 April 1961 by 51 votes to 10, with 22 abstentions, as resolution 1595 (XV). The Assembly, recognizing that the question of the 1961 cost estimates for ONUC and the financing of these operations was currently under consideration, thereby authorized the Secretary-General, pending action by the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session and without prejudice to such action, to continue until 21 April 1961 to incur commitments for the United Nations operations in the Congo at a level not to exceed \$8 million per month.

On 20 April, the Fifth Committee, after having considered a series of draft resolutions and amendments which were submitted during meetings held between 3 and 20 April 1961, approved two draft resolutions.

1961 COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING (DECISION OF 21 APRIL 1961)

The first resolution, which dealt with ONUC 1961 cost estimates and financing, was submitted originally by Pakistan and Tunisia and in a revised form by Pakistan, Tunisia, Ghana and Liberia. Amendments to the revised resolution were submitted jointly by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, and separately by India. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was approved by the Committee by a

roll-call vote of 43 to 26, with 14 abstentions. It was subsequently adopted, as further amended, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 April 1961 by a roll-call vote of 54 to 15, with 23 abstentions, as resolution 1619 (XV).

By this resolution, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that the extraordinary expenses for the United Nations operations in the Congo were essentially different in nature from the expenses of the Organization under the regular budget and that therefore a procedure different from that applied in the case of the regular budget was required for meeting these extraordinary expenses, also bearing in mind that the permanent members of the Security Council had a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and noting with appreciation the intention declared by certain Member states to make substantial voluntary contributions, decided to: (1) open an ad hoc account for the expenses of the United Nations operations in the Congo for 1961; (2) approve the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; (3) appropriate an amount of \$100 million for the operations of the United Nations in the Congo from 1 January to 31 October 1961; (4) apportion as expenses of the Organization the amount of \$100 million among the Member states in accordance with the scale of assessment for the regular budget, except that assessment of Member states whose contributions to the regular budget range from 0.04 per cent to 0.25 per cent and Member states receiving assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget ranged from 0.26 per cent to 1.25 per cent inclusive, be reduced by 80 per cent and the assessment of Member states receiving assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget were 1.26 per cent and above, be reduced by 50 per cent, pending the establishment of a different scale of assessment to defray the extraordinary expenses of the Organization resulting from these operations.

The resolution further urged the permanent members of the Security Council to make sizable additional contributions; appealed to all other Member states, who were in a position to assist, to make voluntary contributions; called

upon the Government of Belgium, a state directly concerned with the situation in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), to make a substantial contribution; it was decided to apply these additional contributions of Member states to offset the deficit resulting from the implementation of the authorized reductions in the assessments of certain Member states.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS

The second draft resolution, which dealt with the examination of the administrative and budgetary procedures of the Organization, was submitted to the Fifth Committee by Canada and amendments to it were submitted jointly by Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. The draft resolution, as amended, was approved by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 26 to 24, with 29 abstentions. It was adopted, with the deletion of two preambular paragraphs, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 April by a roll-call vote of 44 to 13, with 32 abstentions, as resolution 1620 (XV).

By the preamble to this text, the Assembly, having in mind that among the main purposes of the United Nations were the maintenance of international peace and security, the pacific settlement of disputes and international economic and social co-operation with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, recognized that in order to fulfil these purposes the United Nations must have at its disposal adequate financial resources and generally recognized procedures for dealing with the financial problems resulting from activities undertaken by the Organization. It also expressed the beliefs: that, with the continuing growth and development of the United Nations, increasing demands would be made on the Organization in the fulfilment of its purposes; and that in these circumstances it would be appropriate to review the administrative and budget-

ary questions relating to the expenditures of the United Nations.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: (1) decided to place on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session, as a matter of prime importance and urgency, the question of the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations, including methods for covering the cost of peace-keeping operations, and the relationship between such methods and the existing administrative and budgetary procedures of the Organization; (2) requested its President to appoint a working group of 15 Member states—the permanent members of the Security Council, two states from Africa, two from Asia, two from Latin America, two from Western Europe, one from Eastern Europe and one from the Commonwealth—to consider these points in consultation with the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Assembly's Committee on Contributions, and to report in good time for its sixteenth session; (3) requested the Advisory Committee, in assisting the working group, to consider what improvements might be required in the existing administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations and any other measures to ensure the financial stability of the Organization; (4) requested Member states to submit, not later than 1 July 1961, for consideration by the working group, observations on principles to be applied in determining a special scale of assessments for peace and security, and on other matters relevant to its study; and (5) decided to refer to its sixteenth session all relevant documentation for consideration under this item.

As requested by this resolution, the President of the General Assembly appointed a working group, consisting of Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

FINANCING FOR THE PERIOD 14 JULY-31 DECEMBER 1960

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 803, 805-809, 811-813,
815-819.
Plenary Meeting 960.

A/C.5/836. Report by Secretary-General.
A/4580. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/C.5/837. Note verbale of 26 October 1960 from USSR.
A/C.6/L.638 and Rev.1. Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fifth

Committee on 15 December 1960, meeting 819, by roll-call vote of 45 to 15, with 25 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Cambodia, Cameroun, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Spain, Togo, Union of South Africa, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

A/C.5/L.639. Ireland, Liberia, Sweden: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.642. Poland: amendments to 3-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/L.638/Rev.1.

A/4676. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1583(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4676, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by 46 votes to 17, with 24 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Security Council resolutions of 14 July 1960, 22 July 1960 and 9 August 1960, and General Assembly resolution 1474(ES-IV) of 20 September 1960,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the estimated cost of the United Nations operations in the Congo from 14 July to 31 December 1960 and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

"Recognizing that the expenses involved in the United Nations operations in the Congo for 1960 constitute 'expenses of the Organization' within the meaning of Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessment thereof against Member States creates binding legal obligations on such States to pay their assessed shares,

"Recognizing that, in addition to the expenses for the regular and continuing activities of the Organization, the extraordinary expenses arising from the United Nations operations in the Congo will place a severe strain on the limited financial resources of a number of Member States,

"Noting with appreciation the willingness of certain Members not to request reimbursement for the cost of air-transport facilities they have provided to move troops and supplies to the Congo,

"Noting also with appreciation that additional financial assistance in a substantial amount has already been pledged voluntarily and will enable a reduction

to be made in the level of assessment of those Members having the least capacity to pay,

"1. Decides to establish an ad hoc account for the expenses of the United Nations in the Congo;

"2. Approves the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 18 of its report;

"3. Notes that the waiver of airlift costs announced by certain Governments will reduce the level of expenses from the amount of \$60 million recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the amount of \$48.5 million;

"4. Decides that the amount of \$48.5 million shall be apportioned among the Member States on the basis of the regular scale of assessment, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 below;

"5. Decides further that the voluntary contributions already announced, in addition to those referred to in paragraph 3 above, shall be applied, at the request of the Member State concerned made prior to 31 March 1961, to reduce by up to 50 per cent:

"(a) The assessment that the Member States which were admitted during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly are required to pay for the financial year 1960 in accordance with Assembly resolution 1552 (XV) of 18 December 1960;

"(b) The assessment of all other Member States receiving assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, commencing with those States assessed at the minimum of 0.04 per cent and then including, in order, those States assessed at the next highest percentages until the total amount of the voluntary contributions has been fully applied;

"6. Calls upon the former administering Power of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) to make a substantial contribution, such a contribution to be applied to reduce further proportionally the assessment of Member States affected by the provisions of paragraph 5 (a) and (b) above."

FINANCING FOR PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 1961

(1 JANUARY-31 MARCH 1961)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 824.

Plenary Meeting 960.

A/C.5/840. Letter of 8 November 1960 from United Kingdom.

A/C.5/856. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.655. Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia: draft resolution, as amended orally by Venezuela and United Arab Republic, adopted by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1960, meeting 824, by 26 votes to 9, with 26 abstentions.

A/4681. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1590(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4681, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by roll-call vote of 39 to 11, with 44 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopold-

ville), Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that its resolution 1583(XV) of 20 December 1960 provides for the financing of the United Nations operations in the Congo for the period from 14 July to 31 December 1960 in an amount of \$48.5 million and establishes an ad hoc account for that purpose,

"Having been informed by the Secretary-General that, if continued at their present level into 1961, such operations may be expected to involve expenditures of upwards of \$8 million a month,

"1. Decides that, at its resumed fifteenth session, it shall give urgent consideration to the financing of such costs as may be incurred in 1961 in respect of the United Nations operations in the Congo;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit cost estimates for the operations in question as early as possible and not later than 1 March 1961;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General, pending action by the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session and with the observance of the maximum possible economy in expenditures, to incur commitments in 1961 for the United Nations operations in the Congo up to the total of \$24 million for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1961."

A/C.5/L.660. Progress report on United Nations Fund for Congo. Note by Secretary-General.

1961 COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING (DECISION OF 3 APRIL 1961)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 825-837.
Plenary Meeting 973.

A/4703. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4713. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/860. Statement by USSR read at meeting 825, 24 March 1961.

A/C.5/L.657. India: draft resolution, as orally amended by Venezuela, adopted by Fifth Commit-

tee on 30 March 1961, meeting 829, by 38 votes to 9, with 23 abstentions.

A/4719. Interim report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution.

A/L.338. Resolution recommended by Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1595(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee (A/4719, A/L.338) adopted by Assembly on 3 April 1961, meeting 973, by 51 votes to 10, with 22 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that the question of the 1961 cost estimates for the United Nations operations in the Congo and the financing of these operations is currently under consideration,

"Authorizes the Secretary-General, pending action by the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session and without prejudice to such action, to continue until 21 April 1961 to incur commitments for the United Nations operations in the Congo at a level not to exceed \$8 million per month."

1960 COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING (DECISION OF 21 APRIL 1961)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 838-845.
Plenary Meeting 995.

A/C.5/L.660. Progress report on United Nations Fund for Congo. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/862. Statement by Mexico on 13 April 1961, meeting 837.

A/C.5/863. Statement by India on 14 April 1961, meeting 838.

A/C.5/864, A/C.5/867. Statements by Secretary-General on 17 April 1961, meeting 839, and 20 April 1961, meeting 845.

A/C.5/868. Statement by Mexico on 20 April 1961, meeting 845.

A/C.5/L.658 and Corr.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.663. Pakistan and Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.663/Rev.1. Ghana, Liberia, Pakistan, Tunisia: revised draft resolution, as amended by 14-powers (A/C.5/L.667) and by India (A/C.5/L.665/Rev.1) adopted by Fifth Committee on 20 April 1961, meeting 845, by roll-call vote of 43 to 26, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia,

Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Hungary, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, China, France, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Philippines, Sudan, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

A/C.5/L.665 and Rev.1. India: amendments to 2-power draft resolution, A/C.5/L.663 and revised amendments to 4-power draft resolution, A/C.5/L.663/Rev.1.

A/C.5/L.667. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela: amendments to 4-power draft resolution A/C.5/L.663/Rev.1.

A/4740. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I. RESOLUTION 1619(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4740, and as amended orally by Ghana, Liberia, Pakistan and Tunisia, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 995, by roll-call vote of 54-15, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Against: Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Security Council resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August 1960 and 21 February 1961, and General Assembly resolutions 1474 (ES-IV) of 20 September 1960 and 1599 (XV), 1600 (XV) and 1601(XV) of 15 April 1961,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the estimated cost of the United Nations operations in the Congo from 1 January to 31 December 1961 and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

"Bearing in mind that the extraordinary expenses for the United Nations operations in the Congo are essentially different in nature from the expenses of the Organization under the regular budget and that therefore a procedure different from that applied in

the case of the regular budget is required for meeting these extraordinary expenses,

"Bearing in mind that the permanent members of the Security Council have a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and therefore for contributing to the financing of peace and security operations,

"Noting with appreciation the intention declared by certain Member States to make substantial voluntary contributions,

"1. Decides to open an ad hoc account for the expenses of the United Nations operations in the Congo for 1961;

"2. Approves the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 2, 29 and 30 of its report, subject to paragraph 3 below;

"3. Decides to appropriate an amount of \$100 million for the operations of the United Nations in the Congo from 1 January to 31 October 1961;

"4. Decides further to apportion as expenses of the Organization the amount of \$100 million among the Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment for the regular budget subject to the provisions of paragraph 8 below, pending the establishment of a different scale of assessment to defray the extraordinary expenses of the Organization resulting from these operations;

"5. Urges the permanent members of the Security Council to make sizeable additional contributions;

"6. Appeals to all other Member States who are in a position to assist to make voluntary contributions;

"7. Calls upon the Government of Belgium, a State directly concerned with the situation in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), to make a substantial contribution;

"8. Decides to reduce:

"(a) By 80 per cent the assessment of Member States whose contributions to the regular budget range from 0.04 per cent to 0.25 per cent inclusive;

"(b) By 80 per cent the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget range from 0.26 per cent to 1.25 per cent inclusive;

"(c) By 50 per cent the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance whose contributions to the regular budget are 1.26 per cent and above;

"9. Decides to apply the additional contributions of Member States under paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 above to offset the deficit resulting from the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 8."

[Draft resolution I, as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4740, was voted on twice at plenary meeting 995; the first time, it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority by roll-call vote of 45 in favour, 25 against, with 27 abstentions; the second time it was adopted with amendments, as shown above, by roll-call vote of 54 to 15 with 23 abstentions. Information on the way various Members voted in the first roll-call vote follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Togo, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.]

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 840-845.
Plenary Meeting 995.

A/C.5/L.664. Canada: draft resolutions, as amended by sponsor, by 4-powers (A/C.5/L.668), and by Committee, adopted by Fifth Committee on 20 April 1961, meeting 845, by roll-call vote of 26 to 24, with 29 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Liberia, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

A/C.5/L.668. Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela: amendments to Canadian draft resolution, A/C.5/L.664.

A/4740. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1620(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4740, and as amended by Assembly, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting

995, by roll-call vote of 44 to 13, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Peru, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having in mind that among the main purposes of the United Nations are the maintenance of international peace and security, the pacific settlement of disputes and international economic and social co-operation with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

"Recognizing that in order to fulfil these purposes the United Nations must have at its disposal adequate financial resources and generally recognized procedures for dealing with the financial problems resulting from activities undertaken by the Organization,

"Believing that, with the continuing growth and development of the United Nations, increasing demands will be made on the Organization in the fulfilment of its purposes,

"Believing also that in these circumstances it would be appropriate to review the administrative and budgetary questions relating to the expenditures of the United Nations,

"1. Decides to place on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session, as a matter of prime importance and urgency, the question of the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations, including the following points:

"(a) Methods for covering the cost of peace-keeping operations;

"(b) The relationship between such methods and the existing administrative and budgetary procedures of the Organization;

"2. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a working group composed of fifteen Member States—the permanent members of the Security Council, two States from Africa, two from Asia, two from Latin America, two from Western Europe, one from Eastern Europe and one from the Commonwealth—to consider the points mentioned in paragraph 1 above, in consultation, as appropriate, with

the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions, and to report in good time for the sixteenth session of the Assembly;

"3. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in assisting the working group, to consider what improvements might be required in the existing administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations and any other measures to ensure the financial stability of the Organization;

"4. Requests Member States to submit not later

than 1 July 1961, for consideration by the working group, observations on principles to be applied in determining a special scale of assessments for peace and security, and on other matters relevant to its study;

"5. Decides to refer to its sixteenth session all relevant documentation for consideration under this item, the records of the fifteenth session and all draft resolutions submitted to it, any observations which may be made by Member States, and the reports requested in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above."

CHAPTER VIII

OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFRICA

AFRICA: A UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

On 28 September 1960, the United States requested that an item entitled "Africa: A United Nations Programme for Independence and Development" be placed on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

An accompanying explanatory memorandum referred to the programme for assistance to the new countries of Africa, which the President of the United States had proposed to the Assembly on 22 September 1960. In his speech, the President had stated that the challenge of peace and orderly progress in freedom could best be met by the combined efforts of the world community operating through the United Nations. In order that the new African Member states might determine their own course, the United States now proposed, among other things, that all Member states should refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of these nations and desist from actions designed to intensify present unsettled conditions in the Congo, assure their security and help them avoid wasteful competition in armaments.

As a token of willingness to co-operate, the United States hoped that Member states would make substantial pledges to the international programme of assistance to the Congo organized by the Secretary-General. Also, in order to assist in their war against poverty, illiteracy and disease, United Nations organizations should help African countries to shape their long-term development programmes. Specifically suggested in the memorandum was expanded assistance by the United Nations Special Fund, the Expanded

Technical Assistance Programme, the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. The family of United Nations organizations in the educational field would also be asked to collaborate with the new African states in an expanded all-out United Nations effort to assist in educational advancement. Such efforts, the United States believed, would go far towards placing the independence of the new African states on the soundest possible footing.

An addendum to the United States memorandum was submitted on 20 October containing a draft resolution intended for illustrative purposes only.

On 10 October, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda. It was considered by the Assembly's First Committee from 23 March to 21 April during the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session. The Secretary-General had previously drawn the Committee's attention to his report, dated 22 November 1960, on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and newly independent states.

Also transmitted to the Committee was a draft resolution adopted by the Second Committee on 2 December 1960, calling for increased assistance to such territories and states. (For further details, see p. 271.)

Introducing the item in the First Committee

on 23 March 1961, the representative of the United States expressed the hope that a really effective United Nations programme of assistance for the African nations would emerge from the discussion. His delegation would welcome an African initiative to determine the content of a detailed programme since, in the last analysis, it was only Africans who could develop Africa. The United States, he said, respected the determination of new African states to keep Africa free from any external domination and to exclude the cold war from that continent. It was the goal of the United States, through partnership, to help the African countries to fashion themselves after an image of their own making.

He noted that much was already being done by the United Nations through its specialized agencies and the technical assistance programmes to speed up African development. The United States was contributing to all those programmes as well as giving bilateral assistance. It recognized, however, that much more needed to be done, primarily through the United Nations, for multilateral action guaranteed freedom from political interference. The fullest possible use should be made of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

In reply to an expression of disappointment by the representative of Nigeria that no concrete programme had been prepared since this item had first been placed on the agenda in October 1960, the United States representative said he understood that the African representatives had accepted his suggestion that their countries should take the initiative in putting forward a development programme for Africa. He added that the United States delegation would wish to associate itself with that initiative once it had been taken and would help to formulate any such programme.

On 12 April, a two-part revision of a draft resolution, originally presented on 11 April, was put forward by the following 25 African Members: Cameroun, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

By the first part of this text, the General

Assembly would, among other things, reaffirm its resolution of 14 December 1960 (1514(XV)) on a declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (see p. 49) and urge all states having responsibilities for the administration of African territories to implement it. It would also direct the Assembly's Fourth Committee to work out precise details, including target dates, for the implementation of that resolution.

By the second part of the 25-power text, the Assembly, reaffirming its resolution of 15 December 1960 (1527(XV)) on assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent states (see p. 275), would specially urge the economically advanced countries to increase financial and technical assistance to African countries through multilateral channels and within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), with no conditions attached prejudicial to their political and economic sovereignty.

The Assembly would also reaffirm its resolution of 15 December 1960 (1518(XV)), which set forth a plan for the decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions as an essential instrument of co-operation among African states (see p. 323).

It would also, among other things, call attention to the particular importance of providing assistance to African countries, at their request, in shaping long-term social and economic development through: (a) the expansion of regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations; (b) the acceleration of the appropriate technical assistance and pre-investment activities of the United Nations Special Fund and of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, particularly the establishment of training institutes for technical personnel; (c) the establishment of an Economic Development Bank for Africa, as recommended by ECA; and (d) the establishment, under the auspices of ECA, of an Economic Development Institute for Africa for training in economic development.

By the second part of the 25-power draft, the Assembly would also: express the belief that ECA should play an important role in providing advisory services and in co-ordinating economic and technical assistance rendered to

Africa; welcome the convening by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) of a conference on education in relation to the economic development of Africa, to be held in Addis Ababa in May 1961; recognize that studies and measures relating to trade in primary commodities should lead to action to alleviate the problems of under-developed countries with respect to their trade in primary commodities; and ask the Economic and Social Council to make the necessary studies for implementing those provisions of this resolution within its competence.

Introducing the draft resolution, the Nigerian representative emphasized that no form of development was possible unless the country concerned was absolute master of its own affairs and free to join the United Nations. He also observed that the experience of the Congo showed what could result from the inadequate preparation for independence.

During the discussion, a number of speakers welcomed the initiative of the United States and expressed support for various principles set forth in the draft resolution.

Several representatives, including in particular a number from African Member states, stressed the inter-relationship between independence and development and emphasized the need for an orderly programme which would ensure that the whole of Africa be liberated from colonialism as soon as possible. Specific target dates suggested for a United Nations programme ranged from within 10 years—as suggested by Nigeria—to within three years—as put forward by Ghana. It was impossible, said the representative of Liberia, to plan for economic development without first giving attention to the liberation of the countries concerned.

It was the consensus in the Committee that political independence could have no meaning unless accompanied by improvement in economic well-being, and many delegates expressed a firm preference for multilateral aid channelled through the United Nations. Experience, it was

said, had given rise to suspicion of offers of economic aid which had concealed attempts to gain political control. Some speakers said that African states would accept bilateral aid, with appropriate safeguards, from any source. The representative of Pakistan suggested that the Colombo Plan, a fine combination of multilateral planning and bilateral implementation, should be taken as a model for a system of economic co-operation in Africa.

There was general agreement on the need for increased aid. A number of representatives emphasized that African capital needs required a special African development fund and pointed out that economic planning for Africa should be undertaken by Africans and carried out on a regional basis. The Uruguayan representative, however, did not favour a separate fund, believing that aid should be channelled through existing machinery, strengthened by a substantial increase in contributions.

On 21 April 1961, the First Committee, in view of the limited time before the end of the fifteenth session, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of the item be adjourned until its sixteenth session (later in 1961). Several representatives expressed disappointment at the postponement of such an important item. According to the Nigerian representative, the postponement had been decided on because the African states sponsoring the 25-power proposal had been unwilling to drop the paragraph in the first part of this proposal whereby the Assembly would direct its Fourth Committee to work out precise details, including target dates, for implementing the Assembly's resolution (1514(XV)) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and countries. This paragraph was, in his view, the key to the whole matter.

The General Assembly, on 21 April 1961, accepted the Committee's recommendation that the matter be considered further at its sixteenth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1137-1140, 1142, 1144, 1145, 1147, 1152, 1161.
Plenary Meetings 868, 995.

A/4515 and Add.1. Letters of 28 September and 20 October 1960 from Permanent Representative of United States proposing item, entitled "Africa: a United Nations programme for independence and development," for inclusion in agenda.

A/C.1/829. Note by Secretary-General drawing attention to report on assistance to newly independent countries (A/4585).

A/G.1/831. Letter of 6 December 1960 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of First Committee, transmitting text of draft resolution adopted by Second Committee on "Assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent states."

A/C.1/L.271 and Add.1. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.271/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution, proffered by sponsors of A/C.1/L.271 and Add.1, and by Guinea.

A/4747 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee.

THE QUESTION OF ALGERIA

The question of Algeria was discussed by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in 1960 for the fifth consecutive year. The Assembly did so on the basis of a request made on 20 July 1960 by the following 25 African and Asian Member Governments: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying their request, the 25 delegations noted that, at the fourteenth Assembly session in 1959, a resolution calling for *pourparlers* with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution on the basis of self-determination—in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter—had failed by a narrow margin to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority in the Assembly. This, they said, had left the Algerian situation where it was; it continued to embitter international relations, increase international tensions and constitute a threat to world peace.

In an additional memorandum submitted on 14 September 1960, these delegations noted that recent events had now dispelled the prospects of *pourparlers* between the two parties; in view of this, they stressed their belief that it was the responsibility of the United Nations to contribute in every possible way towards a solution which would realize the aspirations of the Algerian people.

The Assembly's General Committee decided without vote on 22 September 1960 to recommend that the item be included in the Assembly's agenda. The French representative told the General Committee that the United Nations was not legally competent to discuss the Algerian question, as the Charter prohibited its interven-

tion in matters essentially within the jurisdiction of any state. His delegation, he said, could not participate in the discussion even to express its opposition, and he fully reserved its rights in the matter.

The General Assembly referred the item to its First (Political and Security) Committee, which considered it at 13 meetings between 5 and 15 December 1960. The delegation of France did not participate.

Opening the debate, the representative of Tunisia expressed regret that the French delegation continued to avoid participation in the discussion on Algeria. In his view, France's contribution might have clarified certain obscure aspects of the problem and dispelled misconceptions which might have been harboured by other delegations. Essentially, he went on, the situation was that for six years a "real war" had been in progress in Algeria, troubling the international conscience and constituting a grave threat to international peace and security.

After reviewing the history of the problem, the Tunisian representative stated that the Algerians had lost all confidence in any unilateral solution to be applied in Algeria by France. In September 1959, he recalled, President de Gaulle had abandoned the idea of seeking a unilateral solution of the Algerian problem and had recognized the Algerian people's right to determine their own future by choosing either independence, autonomy in association with France, or integration. The Algerian Provisional Government had agreed to submit to a referendum along those lines. With agreement thus reached on the principle of self-determination, it had been felt that the remaining differences of opinion—such as whether a cease-fire should precede discussion of procedures for guaranteeing an honest referendum—could be settled by means of *pourparlers* be-

tween the French Government and the Algerian Provisional Government. However, he went on, insurrectionist outbreaks had occurred in January and February 1960. President de Gaulle's offer in June 1960 to discuss with the Algerian leaders an end to the fighting, which was accepted by the Algerian Provisional Government, had aroused great hopes throughout the world. At the Melun meeting, however, all proposals put forward by the emissaries of the Algerian Provisional Government had been systematically rejected.

On 4 November 1960, continued the Tunisian representative, the French President had once again defined what he envisaged as the solution of the Algerian conflict. Although he had maintained the principle of self-determination, he had stated that, if Algeria were to choose independence, France would take the necessary measures to protect those Algerians who wished to remain French. That suggested the possibility of the partition of Algeria and appeared to imply that the principle of self-determination was to apply not to the whole of the Algerian people, regarded as an entity, but to the various trends of opinion which might be reflected in a referendum. The result would be the splitting up of Algeria into a number of small and separate zones which would be either independent, associated with France or integrated with France.

The representative of Tunisia went on to recall that President de Gaulle had also proposed that commissions of elected representatives should be established to ensure that responsibility for Algerian affairs was assumed, at all stages, by Algerians. But that, he charged, would prejudice the future status of the country by committing it in the direction of President de Gaulle's own preference for an autonomous Algeria in association with France. Furthermore, it was not wholly compatible with the principle of self-determination.

In Tunisia's view, the United Nations could no longer confine itself to expressions of hope for a solution negotiated on the principle of self-determination. Both parties now accepted the principle of self-determination; the only dispute still outstanding related to the creation of conditions for the full and genuine expression of the will of the Algerian people in a referendum. The presence of the United Nations would

allay fears on both sides. He hoped that the United Nations would adopt a position which would reassure the small nations and revive their faith in the United Nations as a foe of tyranny.

On 9 December, a draft resolution was submitted to the First Committee by Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen—subsequently joined by Ceylon, Nepal and India. By this 24-power proposal, the General Assembly, among other things, would: (1) recognize the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence; (2) recognize the imperative need for adequate and effective guarantees to ensure the successful and just implementation of the right of self-determination on the basis of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria; (3) recognize further that the United Nations had a responsibility to contribute towards its successful and just implementation; and (4) decide that a referendum should be conducted in Algeria, organized, controlled and supervised by the United Nations, whereby the Algerian people would freely determine the destiny of their entire country.

During the debate, among those expressing support for the proposal were Austria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Togo, the USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Among the points variously made by them were: that the only remaining issue was the precise means by which self-determination could be implemented and it was to that issue that the United Nations should address itself; that the French army in Algeria was not suited by temperament or practice to conduct an impartial inquiry; and that the proposal for a referendum under United Nations auspices was not only justified but the only means of guaranteeing the Algerian people's exercise of its right of self-determination.

The representative of Senegal, who said he was speaking for a number of other African delegations, said he would prefer a rewording of that paragraph of the 24-nation proposal which called for a referendum supervised by the United Nations (operative paragraph 4) so as to have the Assembly ask for immediate negotiations between the French and the Algerians

on a cease-fire and the guarantees for a free referendum on self-determination, and the creation of an international commission to facilitate such contact and follow the course of the talks. The necessary reciprocal guarantees, he believed, could be obtained only through direct negotiations, which the United Nations should unanimously recommend.

The United States representative said his Government had every confidence in the sincerity of General de Gaulle's efforts to solve the problem and it would be unwise to do anything that might impede his efforts. The United States continued to believe that a peaceful solution of the Algerian problem could best be achieved through negotiations between the parties principally concerned.

Canada, Gabon, New Zealand, Peru, Turkey and the United Kingdom were among those countries which objected to the draft proposal on the grounds that it attempted, improperly, to impose a referendum on a sovereign state; further, it would encourage extremists both in Algeria and in France to persist in their present course, making a solution more difficult. In Gabon's view, France would not agree to a referendum organized by the United Nations and would probably be unwilling to accept even supervision by the United Nations.

Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay, among others, felt that operative paragraph 4 went beyond the powers of the General Assembly. Passage of the draft resolution would, in their view, create a dangerous precedent.

The representatives of Finland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, among others, emphasized that the popular referendum should be held under conditions ensuring its democratic character and authenticity; if held under United Nations auspices, its validity would be beyond dispute. However, they could not support operative paragraph 4 in its present form, as the Assembly's function under the United Nations Charter could only be to make recommendations.

On 15 December, the First Committee voted by roll-call on the 24-power draft proposal in parts. The preamble—which, among other things, recalled previous Assembly resolutions on the subject—was adopted by a roll-call vote of 80 to 0, with 13 abstentions. The first opera-

tive paragraph—recognizing the imperative need for effective guarantees to ensure the successful and just implementation of the right of self-determination on the basis of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria—was adopted by a roll-call vote of 73 to 0, with 20 abstentions. The third operative paragraph—which would recognize further that the United Nations had a responsibility to contribute towards its successful and just implementation—was adopted by a roll-call vote of 70 to 10, with 14 abstentions.

The fourth operative paragraph—by which the Assembly would decide that a referendum should be conducted in Algeria, organized, controlled and supervised by the United Nations, whereby the Algerian people would freely determine the destiny of their entire country—was adopted by a roll-call vote of 38 to 33, with 23 abstentions.

The 24-power draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 to 20, with 28 abstentions.

This text was then referred for final approval (by a two-thirds majority) at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

When the First Committee's text was considered by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 19 December, two amendments were submitted, both proposing a new formulation for the fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution.

The first of these, sponsored by Cyprus, proposed that, instead of "deciding" that a referendum "shall be held" in Algeria, the Assembly should "recommend" that it be held; it also should be "under the auspices of the United Nations," rather than "organized, controlled and supervised by the United Nations."

The second amendment, in two parts, was proposed by Cameroun, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Gabon, Upper Volta, Madagascar, Niger, the Central African Republic, Senegal and Chad. The first part of their amendment would have replaced operative paragraph 4 by a new paragraph, by which the Assembly would invite the parties involved in the conflict to enter immediately into negotiations, without preliminary conditions or restrictions, on a cease-fire and the circumstances for the organization of the refer-

endum on self-determination, including mutual guarantees for the parties concerned and international guarantees.

The second part of the 11-power amendment was intended to add a new operative paragraph by which the Assembly, with a view to facilitating contacts and the progress of the negotiations, would recommend the establishment of a special international commission, the composition and members of which would be determined in agreement with the parties involved in the conflict.

The Assembly voted first on the 11-power amendment. The first paragraph was rejected by a roll-call vote of 31 in favour and 39 against, with 25 abstentions. The second paragraph was also rejected, by a roll-call vote of 22 in favour and 39 against, with 35 abstentions.

The amendment by Cyprus was then voted on by roll-call and received 53 votes in favour and 27 against, with 17 abstentions. It was not adopted as it did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority.

The Assembly then voted on the draft resolution as recommended by the First Committee. Operative paragraph 4 was voted on separately by roll-call and received 40 votes in favour and 40 against, with 16 abstentions. It was not adopted, having failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority.

The resolution as a whole, and as amended by the rejection of operative paragraph 4, was then adopted by the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 63 votes to 8, with 27 abstentions, as resolution 1573 (XV). (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 127.

First Committee, meetings 1121-1133.

Plenary Meetings 898, 956.

A/4418 and Add.1. Letter of 20 July 1960 from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen proposing item: "The Question of Algeria" for inclusion in agenda and letter of 14 September 1960 from Afghanistan.

A/C.1/L.265 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen: draft resolution adopted by First Committee on 15 December 1960, meeting 1133, by roll-call vote of 47 to 20 with 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Dahomey, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, Turkey, Upper Volta and Uruguay.

A/4660. Report of First Committee.

A/L.333. Cyprus: amendment to draft resolution recommended by First Committee (A/4660).

A/L.334. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta: amendment to draft resolution recommended by First Committee (A/4660).

RESOLUTION 1573(xv), as recommended by First Committee, A/4660 and as amended, adopted by Assembly on 19 December 1960, meeting 956, by roll-call vote of 63 to 8 with 27 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Cameroun, Chad, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Portugal, Union of South Africa, Upper Volta.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia,

Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Having discussed the question of Algeria,

"Recalling its resolution 1012(XI) of 15 February 1957 by which the General Assembly expressed the hope that a peaceful, democratic and just solution would be found through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling further its resolution 1184 (XII) of 10 December 1957 by which the General Assembly expressed the wish that pourparlers would be entered into, and other appropriate means utilized, with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

"Noting with regret that the pourparlers contemplated in resolution 1184(XII) did not materialize,

"Recalling Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter,

"Deeply concerned with the continuance of hostilities in Algeria,

"Considering that the present situation in Algeria

also constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

"Recalling its resolution 1495(XV) of 17 October 1960 by which the General Assembly urges that immediate and constructive steps should be adopted in regard to the urgent problems concerning the peace of the world,

"Taking note of the fact that the two parties concerned have accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for the solution of the Algerian problem,

"Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom of all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

"Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

"1. Recognizes the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence;

"2. Recognizes the imperative need for adequate and effective guarantees to ensure the successful and just implementation of the right of self-determination on the basis of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria;

"3. Recognizes further that the United Nations has a responsibility to contribute towards the successful and just implementation of this right."

COMMUNICATIONS FROM TUNISIA AND FRANCE

In a letter of 28 April 1960 to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Tunisia charged that French forces stationed in Algeria had recently committed grave violations of Tunisian territory. The situation, he said, threatened good understanding between nations, as well as international peace and security.

The letter went on to list several violations that had occurred since January 1960, including shelling of Tunisian territory, incursions by French army patrols, violations of Tunisian airspace by French aircraft and mine-laying in Tunisian territory by French commandos. These violations constituted a serious infringement of Tunisian sovereignty. The gravity of the situation thus created, despite protests by Tunisia, might cause Tunisia, if necessary, to exercise its right of self-defence in accordance with Article

51 of the United Nations Charter.

On 2 May 1960, the French representative informed the President of the Security Council, by letter, that the situation on the Algerian-Tunisian border was created by the continual incidents provoked by armed rebel units based on Tunisian territory. Attacks against Algerian territory by those units, he said, had increased from 52 in the last three months of 1959 to 128 during the first three months of 1960. In each instance, France had protested to Tunisia.

The letter went on to say that the French Government noted that the frontier incidents arose from the fact that Tunisia allowed its territory to be used as a base for acts of aggression; in those circumstances, it was surprising that Tunisia should invoke the right of self-defence.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/4307. Letter of 28 April 1960 from Permanent Representative of Tunisia.

S/4309. Letter of 2 May 1960 from Permanent

Representative of France.

A/4494. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part IV, Chapter 16.

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 20 February 1961, the representative of

Liberia requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council "to deal with the crisis in Angola." He stated that recent developments in

Angola had necessitated immediate action by the Council to prevent further deterioration and abuse of human rights and privileges.

On 7 March, the representative of Portugal protested against Liberia's request for inscription on the Council's agenda of a matter which it considered to be within its exclusive jurisdiction; the request was consequently a contravention of Article 2(7) of the Charter of the United Nations (which precludes United Nations intervention in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state). He added that the inscription of such a request would open the door to discussion of problems of internal public order, making it possible to internationalize any problem for pure political propaganda.

On 10 March, Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroun, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Yemen associated themselves with Liberia's request.

Also on 10 March, the Security Council agreed to Liberia's request to place the matter on its agenda.

France and the United Kingdom stated that, while their delegations had not objected to the inscription of the item, they were not, however, convinced that events in Angola constituted a situation likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. They also maintained that nothing in the Charter authorized the United Nations to intervene in matters which were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. Chile, China, Ecuador and Turkey also expressed doubts as whether Article 34 of the United Nations Charter, which had been invoked by Liberia, was applicable to the situation then prevailing in Angola. (Article 34 empowers the Security Council to investigate a situation to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.)

The Security Council discussed the question at four meetings held between 10-15 March 1961. Representatives of the Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana and Portugal took part in the Council's discussions.

After the Council had adopted its agenda,

Portugal's representative stated that he considered it "both illegal and absurd" to place the item on the agenda. There was no provision of the Charter, he maintained, which could justify consideration of the matter by the Security Council. He also said, among other things, that the disturbances which had taken place in Luanda were not unique, and that, if the Council were to concern itself with those incidents, then it should certainly investigate all other cases of public disorder.

On 14 March 1961, a draft resolution was submitted by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic. By this text, the Council would, among other things, take note of the recent disturbances and conflicts in Angola resulting in loss of life of the inhabitants, the continuance of which was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. It would: (1) call on the Government of Portugal to consider urgently the introduction of measures and reforms in Angola to implement the General Assembly resolution (1514 (XIV)) of 14 December 1960 (containing a declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples); and (2) decide to appoint a sub-committee to examine statements made before the Security Council on Angola, to receive further statements and documents, to conduct such inquiries as it might deem necessary and to report to the Council as soon as possible.

The sponsors of the joint proposal pointed out, among other things, that the General Assembly, in adopting a resolution (1542 (XV)) on 15 December 1960 (on the transmission of information, under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, on Non-Self-Governing Territories), had decided that territories under Portuguese administration were, in fact, non-self-governing within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. (For text of this Chapter, see APPENDIX II.) By this act, the Assembly had emphasized the international concern of the United Nations in the Portuguese territories and had also established that it was itself competent to consider and examine conditions in those territories, including Angola. Therefore, they maintained, the argument submitted by Portugal and its invocation of Article 2(7) of the Charter were completely irrelevant and without foundation.

Moreover, the sponsors said, the current situation in Angola had given rise to great concern and anxiety in the international community, especially on the continent of Africa. Portuguese armed forces were ruthlessly suppressing the struggle for freedom. In spite of strict censorship, the international press had reported on those events, and the world's attention was now focussed on them. Article 34 of the Charter conferred indisputable powers on the Council and empowered it to consider and investigate "any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute."

The United States representative supported the joint draft resolution. Although deploring the violence in Luanda, he stressed that the disorders should be viewed in the context of the dramatic changes which had taken place in so much of Africa in the past few years. There was no doubt, he went on, that the people of Angola were entitled to all of the rights guaranteed them by the Charter. Step-by-step planning within Portuguese territories, and the acceleration thereof was now imperative, in the view of the United States, for the successful political, economic and social advancement of all inhabitants under Portuguese administration—advancement, in brief, towards full self-determination. The best course of action for Portugal, in order to promote the interests of the people of Portuguese territories, seemed to the United States to be through co-operation with the United Nations.

The USSR representative stated that the Council's examination of the question of Angola had fully confirmed the timeliness of Liberia's initiative. Through its use of military forces, Portugal had created a serious threat to peace and security in the whole of Africa. The Council must take effective measures to compel Portugal to respect its obligations under the Charter. Portugal must be asked to implement the General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960 (on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and territories).

On 15 March, the three-power joint draft resolution was put to the vote. It was not adopted, having received 5 votes in favour and 0 against, with 6 abstentions.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 20 March 1961, the question of Angola was brought before the second part of the General Assembly's fifteenth session by 40 Member states which requested inclusion of an item in the Assembly's agenda entitled "The Situation in Angola."

These countries were: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying their request, they stated that the recent disturbances in Angola—involving the death of a large number of people of the territory—had aroused "concern and indignation" among the peoples of the world. The Assembly's resolution (1542(XV)) of 15 December 1960 (on the transmission of information about Non-Self-Governing Territories) had clearly stated that Angola, along with other Portuguese territories in Africa and elsewhere, were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. By its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 (on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and countries), the Assembly had declared, among other things, that immediate steps should be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of Trust and Non-Self-Governing and all other dependent territories and that all armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples should cease so that they could exercise their right to complete independence.

However, the memorandum continued, information from Angola—in spite of heavy censorship—pointed to an ever-deteriorating situation which, if allowed to continue, would cause a grave threat to international peace and security.

Inclusion of the question in the Assembly's

agenda was opposed by Portugal on the following main grounds. First, the Security Council had already discussed the matter fully and had decided that it was not a legitimate subject for debate. Secondly, its inclusion would violate Article 2(7) of the Charter. Thirdly, the San Francisco Conference had unanimously agreed that nothing contained in Chapter IX of the Charter, which contained Articles 55 and 56 relating to fundamental human rights and freedoms, could be construed as giving authority to the Organization to intervene in the domestic affairs of Member states.

On 22 March, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to discuss it in plenary meetings—which it did at three meetings held on 20 April 1961.

On 13 April, a joint draft resolution, ultimately sponsored by 36 African-Asian countries, was introduced. Its terms were identical with those of the proposal submitted earlier to the Security Council, except that the proposed sub-committee would examine the statements made before the Assembly—rather than the Council—and would report to the Assembly.

The 36 sponsors of the draft proposal were as follows: Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroun, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo,

Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Upper Volta.

During the discussion, a number of speakers from among the sponsors stated that it had become necessary to refer the question of Angola to the General Assembly because of the failure of the Security Council to take action. All evidence, they said, pointed to the fact that the situation in Angola had deteriorated still further since its consideration by the Council. The General Assembly must take immediate measures to deal with a problem which was fast developing into a major threat to international peace and security. The 36-power draft resolution was, they considered, the minimum action that the Assembly could take.

Support for the 36-power draft was expressed by China, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United States and Yugoslavia, among others. The representative of Portugal did not participate in the discussion.

On 20 April, the joint draft resolution, as amended by Sudan to provide that the sub-committee would consist of five members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, was adopted by the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 73 to 2, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1603 (XV).

The President of the General Assembly subsequently nominated Bolivia, Dahomey, the Federation of Malaya, Finland and Sudan as members of the Assembly's sub-committee on the situation in Angola.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 943-946.

S/4738. Letter of 20 February 1961 from Representative of Liberia.

S/4760. Letter of 7 March 1961 from Permanent Representative of Portugal.

S/4762. Letter of 10 March 1961 from representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Yemen.

S/4769. Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

S/4764, S/4766, S/4767. Communications concerning participation in debate by Ghana and Congo (Brazzaville).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 134.

Plenary Meetings 966, 990-992.

A/4712 and Add.1. Letter dated 20 March 1961 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan,

Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen proposing item entitled "Situation in Angola" for inclusion in agenda.

A/4714. Fourth report of General Committee.

A/L.345 and Add.1-5. Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1603(xv), as submitted by 36 powers, A/L.345 and Add.1-5, and as orally amended by Sudan, adopted by Assembly on 20 April 1961, meeting 992, by roll-call vote of 73 to 2, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Spain, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Netherlands, Thailand, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of the recent disturbances and con-

flicts in Angola resulting in loss of life of the inhabitants, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Viewing with concern the growing restiveness of dependent peoples throughout the world for self-determination and independence,

"Aware that failure to act speedily, effectively and in time for ameliorating the disabilities of the African peoples of Angola is likely to endanger international peace and security,

"Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declared without dissent that 'the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation' and asked for immediate steps to be taken 'to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom',

"Recalling further its resolutions 1541 (XV) and 1542(XV) of 15 December 1960,

"1. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to consider urgently the introduction of measures and reforms in Angola for the purpose of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. Decides to appoint a sub-committee consisting of five members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly and instructs this sub-committee to examine the statements made before the Assembly concerning Angola, to receive further statements and documents, to conduct such inquiries as it may deem necessary and to report to the Assembly as soon as possible."

THE PROBLEM OF MAURITANIA

On 20 August 1960, Morocco asked that the problem of Mauritania be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session. In an attached explanatory memorandum, and in an additional memorandum on 14 September, Morocco claimed that Mauritania—within the borders assigned to it by France—had always been an integral part of Moroccan national territory. Morocco charged that France, by not denying reports that it would soon grant independence to Mauritania, was attempting to sanction at the national and international levels the final separation of this region from the rest of Morocco. Furthermore, it was maintained, France had "categorically closed the door" to

any negotiated solution of the problem and the Moroccan Government was therefore bringing the matter to the United Nations, hoping to find a peaceful solution within the United Nations framework.

The item was referred to the Assembly's First (Political and Security) Committee where, on 11 November, the Moroccan representative noted that Mauritanian independence was to be proclaimed on 28 November; if discussion of the question was to serve any useful purpose, he stressed, the Committee should take up the item some time before that date. The Committee agreed to this, and examined the question at eight meetings between 15 and 26 November.

During the debate, the Moroccan representative declared that Mauritania had always been an integral part of Morocco, which had consistently exercised full administrative authority and jurisdiction over this region. Morocco's sovereignty was based on international conventions and agreements signed early in the century; it could not sanction dismemberment of its territory, nor could it accept the artificial boundaries which France—ignoring history and its own pledges—was seeking to impose on Morocco as state frontiers. The representative of Morocco charged that the independence of Mauritania to be proclaimed on 28 November was "purely fictitious," permitting France to maintain military and nuclear testing installations in Africa and serving French economic interests. Morocco, he said, was calling for a solution of the problem based on right and justice in conformity with the United Nations Charter.

The representative of France said that Moroccan claims to Mauritania did not appear to be justified, whether on geographical or historical, ethnographic, juridical or political grounds. Mauritania was the last state of what was formerly French West Africa to choose independence of its own accord, and France deplored the attempt to pick a quarrel with a young African state which was to celebrate its independence within a few days. The independence of Mauritania was not an issue between France and Morocco; in fact, it was not an issue at all. France hoped that the Mauritanian nation would be allowed to attain its independence in peace and to shape its destinies as it wished. If the Mauriticians wished to forge special bonds with any particular country, they were free to do so.

During the debate, support for the Moroccan position was expressed by the speakers for Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Yemen. They emphasized that the question involved not the independence of Mauritania but the partitioning of Morocco. In their view, France was wrong in claiming that the Mauriticians had already exercised their right of self-determination, as they had not been offered the opportunity of expressing themselves on the question of rejoining Morocco.

Others—including Cameroun, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Chad, Dahomey, Madagascar and Upper Volta—appealed to Morocco to drop its claim and to welcome the independence of Mauritania. The representative of Senegal stated that independence had been achieved by African states on the basis of existing frontiers—in his view, a wise procedure. It would create a dangerous precedent to base solutions solely on history. Senegal, he said, opposed any decision which would prevent or delay Mauritanian independence. Once independent, Mauritania could, if it wished, join Morocco by way of the free exercise of its right of self-determination.

The representative of India believed that—although historically speaking Morocco had cause for grievance because of the divisions imposed by colonial powers—it would be unrealistic to ignore the trend of developments in recent years. The matter should be solved amicably and peacefully by the peoples concerned without any outside influences or pressures.

Others, including Cyprus, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, advocated negotiations between the parties with a view to providing the Mauriticians with an opportunity freely to exercise their right to self-determination.

On 25 November, Indonesia, Jordan and Libya submitted a draft proposal by which the General Assembly, considering that Morocco and France agreed in 1956 to form a Franco-Moroccan commission to settle Moroccan frontier questions, would: (1) reaffirm the principle of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Member states; and (2) recommend that France and Morocco enter into negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful solution of the problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Afghanistan proposed two amendments to this text, the first of which would delete references to France and Morocco with regard to negotiations and recommend, instead, that "the parties concerned" conduct negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful solution. The second amendment proposed the addition of a third operative paragraph by which the Assembly would recommend that the parties concerned—for a just and peaceful solution of the problem—respect the right of the people of Mauritania

to self-determination ascertained by a referendum free from any influence, under the auspices of the United Nations.

After noting that the sponsors were unwilling to accept these amendments, the representative of Afghanistan withdrew them and submitted others, by which the reference to the Franco-Moroccan commission would be deleted, and the second operative paragraph would be modified. These amendments were accepted by the sponsors who then put forward a revised text of their proposal. According to this text, the General Assembly, having examined the question of Mauritania, would: (1) reaffirm the principle of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Member states; and (2) recommend that the parties concerned enter into negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful solution of the problem on the basis of the right of self-determination.

India submitted an amendment proposing that the second operative paragraph be replaced by a text whereby the Assembly would express the hope that the parties concerned would reach a peaceful solution of the problem on the basis of the right of self-determination.

During the discussion on the revised text and the Indian amendment, the Tunisian representative said that his delegation would abstain in the vote, since Tunisia could not support any

decision or action which could hamper Mauritania's accession to independence. Other speakers, including the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, argued that the resolution and the amendment implied that Mauritania was part of Morocco.

The Indian representative said that since his amendment had apparently not helped the Committee to find a generally acceptable formula he would withdraw it. The representative of Iraq then re-introduced this amendment on behalf of his own delegation. It was rejected by a roll-call vote of 31 in favour, 39 against, with 25 abstentions.

The representative of India then urged, in view of the closeness of this vote and in order not to create bitterness and further disturbances between African states, that no vote be taken on the draft resolution. He was supported in his appeal by Afghanistan. The sponsors of the draft resolution agreed with this view, as did the representatives of France and Morocco.

The draft resolution was therefore not put to a vote and the First Committee made no recommendation on the question to the General Assembly.

At a plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the Assembly took note of the Committee's report, without adopting a formal resolution on the subject.

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A/4445/Add.1. Letter of 14 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of Morocco.

A/C.1/L.261 and Rev.1. Indonesia, Jordan, Libya: draft resolution.

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A/C.1/L.263. Iraq: amendment to 3-power revised draft resolution, A/C.1/L.261/Rev.1.

A/4594. Report of First Committee.

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE KILLING OF DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 25 March 1960, the representatives of 29 African and Asian Members of the United Nations requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council "to consider the situation arising out of the large-scale killings of unarmed and

peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa." They considered that the situation had grave potentialities for international friction, which endangered the maintenance of international peace and security.

The 29 states requesting the meeting were:

Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

On 30 March, the Security Council decided, without objection, to place the matter on its agenda on the same day. It discussed the matter at six meetings between 30 March and 1 April 1960.

The representatives of Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Jordan, Liberia, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa were invited to participate, without a vote, in its deliberations.

The Council's decision to place the item on its agenda was the subject of comment by several speakers.

The representatives of France and the United Kingdom, deploring the "tragic incidents" in South Africa, stated that the fact that they had not opposed the decision to place the item on the Council's agenda did not mean that they had abandoned their traditional stand that nothing in the United Nations Charter authorized the United Nations to intervene in matters falling essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a Member state. The French representative added that France had always disapproved strongly of practices of racial discrimination and segregation.

The representative of Italy felt that there were some contradictions within the Charter itself between the need to give practical expression to the Charter provisions concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms and those which aimed at protecting states from interference in their internal affairs. Italy's stand was determined by the special political circumstances which appeared to justify some kind of exceptional procedure.

The USSR representative pointed out that the question of United Nations competence in the matter had been settled long ago and that the General Assembly had repeatedly called upon the Union Government to review its apartheid policy. These latest events were a new development and endangered the maintenance of peace in the African continent.

The United States representative, explaining why his Government favoured Council consid-

eration of the recent events in South Africa, said, among other things, that in a situation such as that existing in South Africa, Article 2(7) of the Charter (which precludes United Nations intervention in matters essentially within the jurisdiction of any state) had to be read in the light of Articles 55 and 56 (dealing with the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, among other things).

The representative of the Union of South Africa protested against the refusal to hear the Union's views on the question of placing the item on the Council's agenda. Including the item in the agenda was, in his view, a violation of the basic principle enshrined in Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter.

He rejected the argument that recent events in South Africa constituted a situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute likely to endanger international peace and security. For such an eventuality, there had to be at least two parties which, within the framework of the Charter, had to be sovereign independent states. South Africa, he said, had no intention of provoking such a dispute or creating such a situation.

Apart from legal objections, the South African representative wondered why, when so many disturbances and riots leading to serious losses of life had occurred throughout the world during the past 12 months, the Union of South Africa had been singled out. He also wondered whether all Members favouring inclusion of the item in the agenda would, in their turn, willingly submit their efforts to maintain law and order in their own countries to consideration by the Council.

As to the reference made to the mass killing of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racially discriminatory and segregationist laws in South Africa, he said that the Union Government had already arranged for full judicial inquiries to be made. It was also considering the appointment of a commission to inquire into the contributory factors and deal with broader aspects of the problem.

The South African representative went on to explain that a splinter organization of extremists had organized a mass demonstration to protest against the carrying of reference books, a system which had been instituted when the pass system was abolished in 1952; these books were for

identification and applied to men and women of all races. By intimidation, these extremists had managed to gather a group of approximately 20,000 persons in Sharpeville and about 6,000 in Langa. The police had been instructed to exercise normal control, but the demonstrators had threatened the police and then attacked them with various weapons. The police had been forced to fire in self-defence, he went on, in order to forestall greater bloodshed.

The Union Government, he stressed, considered that the annual discussion of South Africa's racial policies in the United Nations had inflamed the situation; if the present discussion served as an incitement to further demonstrations and riots, the blame would fall squarely on the Council.

In conclusion, he said that since the item had been placed on the agenda, he would have to report to his Government for further instructions.

Spokesmen in the Council for those delegations which had brought the situation before the Council maintained that the Council was competent to discuss the matter. Among the points made in this connexion were the following: The tragic happenings in South Africa had international ramifications and created a threat to the maintenance of international peace of security. These events—which had caused world-wide concern, which had potentialities for international friction and disharmony and which were directly opposed to the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter—could not be brought within the strait jacket of Article 2(7) of the Charter. They were directly attributable to the Union Government's apartheid policy which the United Nations General Assembly had repeatedly condemned. Moreover, Article 2(7) of the Charter could not be invoked to prevent United Nations organs from fulfilling their duties under Articles 55 and 56, which dealt with promoting respect from human rights and freedoms.

These points were among those made variously by the spokesmen for Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Jordan, Liberia, Pakistan and Tunisia.

Also reviewed—by the representatives of Tunisia and India, among others—were the events which had come to the Council's attention. It was pointed out that a peaceful cam-

paign had been launched on 21 March 1960 in a number of South African towns in protest against the requirement that all Africans carry passes at all times in order to move about in their own country. Africans had left their passes at home and convened peacefully before the offices of police commissioners to allow themselves to be arrested for failure to carry passes. In the township of Vereeniging, demonstrators moving towards the police office were halted by police using tear-gas bombs and opening fire in order to disperse the peaceful population. In Sharpeville, the police had brought in armoured vehicles which fired at the crowd while jet fighter planes had flown overhead to scatter and frighten the demonstrators. Accounts from eyewitnesses and official sources varied, but a conservative figure was 74 dead and 184 wounded for the one day of 21 March. The Union Government's allegations that the demonstrators had fired at the police was only self-exculpatory and designed to appease the mounting protest of world opinion.

The world had been stirred by these tragic incidents, not only because of the brutal intervention of the police against peaceful demonstrators, but also because of the dire consequences thus illustrated of the systematic and resolute policy of racial discrimination and of its dangers and risks to world peace.

At one point in the debate, Tunisia proposed that the President of the Council ask the South African representative, who had absented himself from the Council table, whether he wished to reply and thereby continue to take part in the discussion. The United Kingdom representative said it could be assumed that the South African representative would be receiving instructions and would therefore be in a position to say whether he would return to the Council table.

The Tunisian motion was not carried for lack of the required majority, the vote being 6 for and 0 against, with 5 abstentions.

In the course of the subsequent discussion, the United Kingdom representative said that his Government recognized the indisputable right and duty of any government to use the forces at its disposal to maintain law and order in its own territory. It was equally conscious of the strong feelings of concern which the events in South Africa on 21 March had produced in many parts of the world, including the United

Kingdom, the policy of which in Africa was non-racial. But the problem of racial adjustment was not easy. The Council, he said, should be guided by the effect which its deliberations would have on the situation and on the people concerned. Attempts from the outside to impose changes in the internal policies of a government, particularly one of strong nationalist feeling, were likely to produce an effect contrary to that intended. He urged the Council not to do anything that would make the situation in South Africa worse.

The representative of China appealed to the Union Government to reverse its apartheid policy which was the main cause of the tragic events of 21 March. In the present case, his delegation, which had always urged the need for reconciliation and recognized that racial prejudice could not be abolished with a single stroke, was interested more in reconstruction than in condemnation.

The representative of France, stressing the principle of full equality of all men, said that a solution could not be imposed from outside. He hoped that the South African Government would take the road of a liberal evolution and that, at the same time, the African organizations in that country would exercise the greatest restraint and moderation so as to prevent the recurrence of the tragic events.

The Italian representative, pointing out that his country had always opposed racial discrimination, thought that the difficult problems of a multiracial society should not be belittled. The Council should be careful in proceeding further; for any action, not properly weighed, could frustrate hopes for favourable developments.

The USSR representative, ascribing the events in South Africa to policies of racial discrimination, declared that the Council was duty-bound to condemn the inhuman actions of the South African authorities and warn them of the possible consequences of these actions. The Council should take immediate steps to end the situation in South Africa and to ensure that the African peoples there be given all their rights in accordance with the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The representative of Argentina pointed out that whereas the General Assembly had been able to disapprove and ask for reconsideration of South Africa's racial policies, the position

of the Council was different. The Council was acting by virtue of Article 35, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter (which, among other things, permits any Member state to bring to the Council's attention any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction). The Council should adopt decisions which made an effective contribution towards improving the situation in South Africa.

The representative of Poland, criticizing the Union Government's apartheid policies, considered it the Council's duty to help in establishing peace in South Africa through the creation of a rule of human rights.

On 31 March 1960, Ecuador proposed a draft resolution whereby the Council, recognizing that the situation complained of resulted from the Union Government's racial policies and its continued disregard of the General Assembly's resolutions calling for a revision of these policies, would, among other things: (1) recognize that the situation in South Africa had led to international friction, and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security; (2) deplore the fact that the recent disturbances in the Union should have led to the loss of life of so many Africans and extend its deepest sympathies to the families of the victims; (3) deplore the Union Government's policies and actions which had given rise to the present situation; (4) call upon the Union Government to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation did not continue or recur and to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination; and (5) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Union Government, to take such measures as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate.

In support of the draft resolution, the United States representative stated that, while his country realized that the problems of the multiracial society were difficult and took a long period to solve, it nevertheless felt that a new beginning could be made in South Africa.

The USSR representative said that he would vote for the draft resolution although he felt that the paragraph requesting certain measures of the Secretary-General tended to shift respon-

sibility from the Council to the Secretary-General. The Council had recognized the existence of a situation that might endanger international peace and security, and the draft resolution should propose measures whereby the Council could rectify the situation.

The Tunisian representative considered that the draft resolution represented the strict minimum compatible with the Council's heavy responsibilities and with the gravity of the situation. The representative of Italy supported it because it reflected the political and moral principles which had guided the Council's debate and did not exceed the limits of the Charter.

Reiterating his earlier arguments about the Council's competence to consider the question, the representative of South Africa stated that his Government would view in a serious light any resolution by the Council in regard to the local disturbances.

On 1 April 1960, the Council adopted Ecuador's resolution by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (France and the United Kingdom).

Explaining his abstention, the United Kingdom representative said that the resolution went beyond the scope of the proper function of the Council and that it would have been more effective if the weighty discussion in the Council had been left to make its own impact. The representative of France, while strongly disapproving of the policy of racial discrimination, had doubts about the legitimacy and the timeliness of the action proposed in the resolution.

Various representatives of the Governments that had been invited to participate in the Council's debate indicated that they had wished for a stronger resolution. The Council had, however, recognized that the situation in South Africa had led to international friction which, if continued, might endanger international peace and security. They hoped that the Council would continue to have the problem before it and that the Union Government would make the resolution the starting point of a new chapter in race relations in South Africa.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

On 19 April 1960, the Secretary-General submitted an interim report informing the Council that he had accepted a proposal of the Union Government for preliminary consultations with the Prime Minister and the Union's Minister of

External Affairs in London. These consultations would be preliminary to a visit to the Union. In that regard, the Union Government had informed him that it would be better to defer his proposed visit to South Africa until the judicial commissions had completed their inquiry and submitted their reports. It was expected that the Secretary-General's visit would take place in the latter part of July or early August 1960. The consultations provided for in the Council's resolution would be undertaken on the basis of the authority of the Secretary-General under the Charter. It was agreed between the Union Government and the Secretary-General that consent of the Union Government to discuss the Council's resolution with him would not require prior recognition from the Union Government of the United Nations authority.

On 11 October 1960, the Secretary-General issued a second interim report in which he pointed out that, owing to circumstances concerning the United Nations Operation in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), he had been unable to visit the Union of South Africa, as envisaged in his first interim report. However, a new invitation had been extended to him on 28 September 1960 to visit the Union early in January 1961. He hoped to arrange for the visit at that time and to explore with the Prime Minister the possibility of arrangements which would provide for appropriate safeguards of human rights, with adequate contact with the United Nations.

In a report to the Security Council dated 23 January 1961, the Secretary-General stated that he had visited the Union of South Africa between 6 and 12 January 1961 and had had consultations with the Prime Minister at six meetings on 6, 7, 10 and 11 January 1961. He had had unofficial contacts with members of various sections of the South African community in Cape Town, Umtata (Transkei), Johannesburg and Pretoria. With regard to the request made of him by the Security Council resolution, he stated that, during discussions between himself and the Union's Prime Minister, no mutually acceptable arrangement had been found so far. In his view, this lack of agreement was not conclusive, and he wished to give the matter further consideration. The exchange of views in general had served a most useful purpose. The

Secretary-General did not consider the consultations as having come to an end, and he looked forward to their continuation at an appropriate time with a view to further efforts on his side to find an adequate solution to the problem. The Union's Prime Minister, he said, had indicated that further consideration would be

given to questions raised in the course of their talks and had stated that "the Union Government, having found the talks with the Secretary-General useful and constructive, had decided to invite him at an appropriate time, or times, to visit the Union again in order that the present contact may be continued."

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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S/4279 and Add.1. Letter of 25 March 1960 from Representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen.

S/4280, S/4281, S/4283, S/4290, S/4293-4295, S/4297. Letters of 25-29, 31 March 1960 from Representatives of Union of South Africa, India, Ethiopia, Ghana, Pakistan, Guinea, Liberia and Jordan.

S/4299. Ecuador: draft resolution.

S/4300. Resolution as submitted by Ecuador, S/4299, adopted by Council on 1 April 1960, meeting 856, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the complaint of 29 Member States contained in document S/4279 and Add.1 concerning 'the situation arising out of the large-scale killings of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa,'

"Recognizing that such a situation has been brought about by the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa and the continued disregard by that Government of the resolutions of the General Assembly calling upon it to revise its policies and bring them into conformity with its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter,

"Taking into account the strong feelings and grave

concern aroused among Governments and peoples of the world by the happenings in the Union of South Africa,

"1. Recognizes that the situation in the Union of South Africa is one that has led to international friction and if continued might endanger international peace and security;

"2. Deplores that the recent disturbances in the Union of South Africa should have led to the loss of life of so many Africans and extends to the families of the victims its deepest sympathies;

"3. Deplores the policies and actions of the Government of the Union of South Africa which have given rise to the present situation;

"4. Calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation does not continue or recur and to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of the Union of South Africa, to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate."

S/4305. First interim report under Security Council resolution S/4300 by Secretary-General.

S/4551. Second interim report by Secretary-General under Security Council resolution S/4300.

S/4635. Report by Secretary-General under Security Council resolution S/4300.

A/4494. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter 2.

THE QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa resulting from the Union Government's apartheid policies was again discussed by the General Assembly in 1960—at its fifteenth session.

A letter requesting that the item be included in the Assembly's agenda was submitted to the Secretary-General on 21 July 1960 by Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran,

Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia. El Salvador and Iceland subsequently associated themselves with this request.

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the letter referred to the adoption of a resolution (1375(XIV)) on the subject by an overwhelming majority at the Assembly's fourteenth

session in 1959.¹ It also pointed out that the Assembly's solemn appeal to Member states to bring their policies into conformity with their obligations under the United Nations Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms had failed to bring about any reconsideration by the Union Government of its racial policies.

On the contrary, the memorandum said, additional discriminatory measures had been put into effect and the system of apartheid had been progressively intensified and extended, culminating in acts of violent repression and leading to mounting tension and bitterness between the various racial groups in the Union. In the circumstances, it was the responsibility of the General Assembly, and would undoubtedly be its wish, to address itself once again to the question.

On 10 October 1960, the Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda—over the objections of the South African representative, who reiterated his Government's position that inclusion of the item contravened the terms of Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter. (This paragraph precludes United Nations intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.)

The question was referred to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which considered it between 24 March and 10 April 1961, during the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session.

The Union Government did not participate in the discussion of this item in the Special Political Committee, but its Minister of External Affairs stated on 14 October 1960—during the course of the General Debate in the opening phases of the Assembly's session—that the countries requesting inscription of the item had based their request on the contention that South Africa was contravening the terms of Article 55 of the Charter (which deals, *inter alia*, with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms). South Africa had a much better record as to the observance of Article 55 than the majority of those countries which had asked that the item be placed on the Assembly's agenda.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, most speakers condemned the apartheid policies of the Union Government and

stressed the Assembly's competence in discussing them.

Some representatives stated that South Africa's growing isolation reflected the nature of apartheid itself; if racial discrimination existed in certain countries, those in authority were doing their utmost to eradicate it, but in South Africa the notion of racial superiority was the foundation for the whole structure and philosophy of government policy and action. Among those subscribing to such views were the representatives of Ecuador, Lebanon, New Zealand and the United States.

Others—including the spokesmen for Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Libya and the USSR—stated that the time had come for the United Nations to take collective and resolute action to obtain compliance with its resolutions and its principles. For almost nine years, they pointed out, the Assembly had appealed to the Union Government to reconsider its apartheid policy. The Government had not only ignored these appeals; it had, in fact, intensified its persecution of the indigenous peoples of the Union. It was pointless, therefore, to repeat the rather mild appeals made in the past. The time had come for the Assembly to take positive steps. As all delegations were agreed on the pernicious nature of apartheid, they must decide on more resolute and concerted measures for its eradication. It was also suggested that the Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa be reactivated to consider the situation and report. After that, the Assembly could decide whether the time was ripe for sanctions.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that apartheid was unique in that it involved the deliberate adoption, retention and development of policies based entirely on racial discrimination. Moreover, those policies were directed against the permanent inhabitants of the territory concerned. The problem had caused serious repercussions not only in Africa but also in other continents. Thus, while the importance attached to Article 2(7) by the United Kingdom remained undiminished, it regarded apartheid as being now so exceptional as to be *sui generis*, and his delegation felt able to consider proposals on the question of the merits.

On 3 April 1961, a draft resolution on the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 56-59.

question was submitted by Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, India and the United Arab Republic. The latter subsequently withdrew as a co-sponsor of the proposal and Afghanistan and Indonesia joined as co-sponsors.

By the operative part of this five-power text, the Assembly, among other things, would: (1) deplore the "continued and total disregard" by the Union Government of the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations and world opinion that it reconsider its racial policies and its determined aggravation of racial issues by more discriminatory laws and measures and their enforcement, accompanied by violence and bloodshed; (2) deprecate policies based on racial discrimination as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity; (3) ask all states to consider such separate and collective action as was open to them to bring about the abandonment of these policies; (4) affirm that the racial policies being pursued by the Union Government were a "flagrant" violation of the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights and inconsistent with the obligations of a Member state; (5) note "with grave concern" that these policies had led to international friction and that their continuance endangered international peace and security; (6) remind the Union Government of the requirement of Article 2(2) of the Charter that all Members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the Charter; and (7) call upon the Union Government once again to bring its policies and conduct into conformity with its Charter obligations.

A second draft resolution was submitted to the Committee, also on 3 April, by Cameroun, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta and the United Arab Republic. Togo subsequently withdrew as a co-sponsor of this draft and Indonesia and Cuba joined as co-sponsors.

By this 26-power text, the Assembly would: (1) deplore the continued disregard by the Union Government of the resolutions of the Assembly and its application of further discriminatory laws and measures, the enforcement of which had led to violence and bloodshed; (2)

deprecate policies based on racial discrimination as being reprehensible and repugnant to the dignity and rights of peoples and individuals, and consider it to be the responsibility of all Member states to take separate and collective action to bring about the elimination of these policies; (3) affirm that the racial policies being pursued by the Union Government and the laws and measures taken to implement them were inconsistent with the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights and incompatible with membership of the United Nations; (4) note with grave concern that those policies had led to international friction and that the unflinching stand of the South African Government by these policies endangered international peace and security; and (5) solemnly recommend that all states consider taking the following steps: (a) to break off diplomatic relations with the Union Government, or to refrain from establishing such relations; (b) to close the ports of each state to all vessels flying the South African flag; (c) to enact legislation prohibiting the ships of each state from entering South African ports; (d) to boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting goods to South Africa; and (e) to refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government and companies registered under the laws of the Union of South Africa.

Finally, the Assembly would draw the attention of the Security Council to these recommendations in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Charter. (This paragraph of the Charter provides that a matter requiring such action be referred by the General Assembly to the Security Council.)

Various representatives of the states sponsoring the 26-power resolution admitted that their resolution was a severe one, but said they felt the time had come for vigorous action to be taken by the United Nations. The representative of the Congo (Leopoldville) said that the two resolutions before the Committee were not mutually exclusive; the same moral principles were expressed in each and the 26-power text could be regarded as containing the maximum demands to be made on the Union Government, the five-power resolution as containing the minimum demands. It would be pointless, in the view of several African representatives, to pass the kind of mild resolutions that had been

adopted over the past eight years, as these had made no impression on the Union Government.

Other Members of the Committee sympathized with the indignation which had prompted the 26-power resolution but felt that the operative paragraph of the text, recommending specific measures against South Africa, was too strong. In any case, they added, punitive measures against the Union would not put an end to the policy of apartheid but would only serve to worsen the situation of the Africans in South Africa, whom the Committee was endeavouring to help. The representative of India pointed out that it would be inappropriate to suggest measures which not all states would be willing to apply. The United States believed that if sanctions were adopted and then not fully implemented, the United Nations would become an instrument of empty threats.

For these and other reasons, the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States all expressed themselves in favour of the five-power draft resolution, which, it was pointed out, was designed to appeal to the good sense and morality of the Union Government, without in any way interfering in its domestic affairs.

The Nigerian representative said that the argument that conditions for the Africans in South Africa would worsen if sanctions were imposed was not a valid one as, indeed, their situation could not be worse. According to the representative of Guinea, the people themselves invited the United Nations to intervene in their cause by taking forceful action and, if consulted, they would undoubtedly approve of sanctions being applied against the Union. Those who had the courage to sit in trial, he said, should have the courage to pass sentence. The representative of Liberia deplored the attitude of certain

delegations which persistently sought shelter behind the legal fiction of "non-interference in domestic affairs of other states" whenever the question of apartheid was considered.

The USSR said that it would vote in favour of the 26-power resolution, for, if the resolution were effectively applied, it would then be possible to put an end to a scandalous situation which had gone on too long.

On 10 April 1961, the Special Political Committee adopted both draft resolutions. The five-power text was adopted by a roll-call vote of 93 to 1; the 26-power text was adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 to 29, with 18 abstentions.

When the report of the Special Political Committee was discussed in plenary on 13 April 1961, the representative of the Union of South Africa stated that the draft resolutions adopted by the Special Political Committee constituted a clear breach of Article 2(7) of the Charter (precluding United Nations intervention in essentially domestic matters). He was, therefore, putting on record his Government's objection to the resolutions.

When the two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee were put to the vote in the Assembly, a separate vote was taken on the paragraph in the 26-power text relating to recommendations for specific measures to be taken against South Africa. This paragraph received 42 votes in favour and 34 against, with 21 abstentions, and was not adopted, having failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority. This paragraph was described by the representative of Ghana as "the teeth" of the 26-power draft resolution, and without it the sponsors did not wish the resolution to be voted upon. It was accordingly withdrawn.

The text based on the five-power proposal was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 96 to 1, with 0 abstentions, as resolution 1598(XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 127.

Special Political Committee, meetings 232-245.

Plenary Meetings 898, 905, 907, 981, 982.

A/4419 and Corr.1, and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana,

Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: letter of 21 July 1960 proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "The question of race conflict in South

Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa."

A/4558. Note verbale of 20 October 1960 from Chairman of delegation of Union of South Africa.

A/4572. Note verbale of 12 November 1960 from Chairman of delegation of Sweden.

A/4574. Note verbale of 14 November 1960 from Chairman of Norwegian delegation.

A/SPC/L.59. Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, India, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.59/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.59/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia: revised draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee on 10 April 1961, meeting 245, by roll-call vote of 93 to 1, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: None.

A/4728 and Corr.1. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1598(xv), as submitted by Special Political Committee, A/4728, adopted by Assembly on 13 April 1961, meeting 981, by roll-call vote of 96 to 1, with 0 abstentions. [The 96 Members in favour of the resolution included the 93 who voted for it in the Special Political Committee, and also Luxembourg, Nicaragua and Paraguay. The negative vote was cast by Portugal.]

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

"Considering that its resolutions 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, 917(X) of 6 December 1955 and 1248 (XIII) of 30 October 1958 have declared that racial policies designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with the pledges of Members under Article 56 of the Charter,

"Noting that its resolutions 395(V) of 2 December 1950, 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952 have successively affirmed that the policy of racial segregation (apartheid) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

"Recalling also that the Government of the Union of South Africa has failed to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations and world public opinion and to reconsider or revise its racial policies or to observe its obligations under the Charter,

"1. Deplores such continued and total disregard by the Government of the Union of South Africa and furthermore its determined aggravation of racial issues by more discriminatory laws and measures and their enforcement, accompanied by violence and bloodshed;

"2. Deprecates policies based on racial discrimination as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity;

"3. Requests all States to consider taking such separate and collective action as is open to them, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to bring about the abandonment of these policies;

"4. Affirms that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa are a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are inconsistent with the obligations of a Member State;

"5. Notes with grave concern that these policies have led to international friction and that their continuance endangers international peace and security;

"6. Reminds the Government of the Union of South Africa of the requirement in Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter that all Members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the Charter;

"7. Calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa once again to bring its policies and conduct into conformity with its obligations under the Charter."

A/SPC/L.60 and Corr.1 and Add.1, 2. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Malagasy Republic, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee on 10 April 1961, meeting 245, by roll-call vote of 47 to 29, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark,

Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay.

A/4728 and Corr.1. Report of Special Political Committee, draft resolution A.

TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN AND INDO-PAKISTAN ORIGIN IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

On 20 July 1960, India and Pakistan asked separately that the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying its request, India recalled that, on 10 December 1959, the General Assembly, by its resolution 1460 (XIV), had appealed to the Union Government to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan and had invited the parties to report to the Assembly. The Assembly had also invited Member states to use their good offices as appropriate to bring about those negotiations. India had accordingly sent appropriate communications to the Union Government expressing its desire to enter into and pursue negotiations without prejudice to the position adopted by any of the parties concerned on the issue of "domestic jurisdiction" under Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter (which precludes United Nations intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state). Although receipt of one of India's communications had been formally acknowledged, the memorandum added, no steps had been taken by the Union Government to implement the wishes of the Assembly. Nor was India aware of any steps taken by any Member state to bring about negotiations.

Pakistan, too, stated—in an explanatory memorandum accompanying its request—that there had been no response to its invitation to the Union Government to enter into negotiations. Pakistan was also not aware of any steps taken by Member states to further negotiations. Its memorandum expressed the hope that the Assembly would be able to recommend further measures for a speedy solution of the problem.

On 10 October 1960 the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to include the item in its agenda and referred it to the Special Political Committee

where it was examined at five meetings held between 21 and 24 March 1961. The Union of South Africa, having stated in the Assembly's General Committee that the United Nations was not competent to discuss the question, did not participate in the subsequent discussion of the item.

The representative of India stated that his Government considered it necessary once again to call the attention of the United Nations to policies, which, in defiance of the United Nations Charter and the rules of decent and civilized behaviour, affected vast numbers of people and led to bitterness and the potential danger of international friction. India sought no special privileges for people of Indian origin in South Africa, he said, but merely asked that they should have the same rights as other South African citizens. India wished for a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the United Nations Charter and was always ready to negotiate.

The representative of Pakistan declared that those who maintained that the question under discussion was not included in the terms of the United Nations Charter were merely confessing to the bankruptcy of the Organization in the field of essentially human problems which constituted so large a part of international life. In the present era, he said, the equality of men and races was a primary fact of national and international life, and Pakistan regretted that the Union of South Africa preferred to renounce its association with the Commonwealth rather than abate the harshness of its racist policies. In repeating its past appeals to South Africa, the United Nations would merely be expressing the international community's anxiety to see an obligation of supreme importance under the Charter respected.

On 22 March, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the United Arab

Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would: (1) note that India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Union of South Africa; (2) note with deep regret that the Union Government had not replied to the communications from India and Pakistan; (3) draw the attention of the Union Government to the repeated appeals of the Assembly to co-operate to that end; (4) urge the Union Government to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan; (5) invite Member states to use their good offices to bring about the negotiations envisaged by the Assembly; and (6) invite the parties concerned to report to the Assembly regarding any progress which might be made.

The majority of speakers, while regretting the fact that the Union Government had ignored the Assembly's appeals, commended India and Pakistan for their moderate stand and welcomed the constructive intention of the draft resolution. Among other things, they stated that the least the United Nations could do would be to adopt the resolution and to invite the friends and allies of South Africa to urge the Union Government to enter into negotiations.

The United Kingdom, however, considered that negotiations between the parties concerned offered the only hope of a constructive solution. The representative of China pointed out that the people in question were not Indian nationals but citizens of South Africa and therefore they did not constitute a separate category from the indigenous population. He considered the problem to be inseparable from the larger question of apartheid and that the item should therefore be considered together with the item on the Assembly's agenda concerning race conflict in the Union of South Africa.

The draft resolution was approved by the Special Political Committee on 24 March 1961 by a roll-call vote of 71 to 0, with 6 abstentions. On 13 April, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1597 (XV). The United Kingdom and Australia, who had abstained in the vote in the Special Committee, voted in favour of the resolution in the plenary meeting, where their representatives stated that they felt an abstention might be open to the misinterpretation of indifference to the human issues involved.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 127.

Special Political Committee, meetings 226-231.

Plenary Meetings 898, 981.

A/4416. Letter of 20 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of India proposing inclusion of following item in agenda: "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: report by Government of India."

A/4417. Letter of 20 July 1960 from Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan requesting following item be included in agenda: "Treatment of people of Indo-Pakistan origin in the Union of South Africa."

A/SPC/L.58. Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee on 24 March 1961, meeting 231, by roll-call vote of 71 to 0, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary,

Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, China, France, Portugal, United Kingdom.

A/4718. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1597(xv), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/4718, adopted by Assembly on 13 April 1961, meeting 981, by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1460 (XIV) of 10 December 1959,

"Having considered the reports of the Governments of India and Pakistan,

"1. Notes that the Governments of India and Pakistan have reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with the expressed desires of the United Nations, and with the express declara-

tion that such negotiations would not in any way prejudice their own position or the position taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa regarding their respective juridical stands in the dispute;

"2. Notes with deep regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan on this subject, and has not yet shown any disposition to arrive at a solution of this problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly;

"3. Draws the attention of the Government of the Union of South Africa to the repeated appeals of the General Assembly to co-operate to this end;

"4. Urges the Government of the Union of South Africa to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan;

"5. Invites Member States to use their good offices in such manner as may be appropriate to bring about the negotiations envisaged by the General Assembly in this matter;

"6. Invites the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly, jointly or separately, regarding any progress which may be made."

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING DISSOLUTION OF FEDERATION OF MALI

On 26 and 28 August 1960, the Secretary-General circulated to the members of the Security Council a number of communications he had received from the President of the Federation of Mali, who was also President of the Government of the Republic of Sudan, and from the President of the Council of the Republic of Senegal. These communications related to events which occurred in Dakar on the night of 19/20 August 1960, resulting in the dissolution of the Federation of Mali. Subsequently,

the Security Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Mali be admitted to membership of the United Nations, thus superseding its previous recommendation on the admission of the Federation of Mali. The Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Mali were admitted to United Nations membership by the Assembly on 28 September 1960. (See also p. 198, ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/4470. Communication received on 26 August 1960 from the President of the Government of the Federation of Mali and President of the Government of the Republic of Sudan, addressed to the Secre-

tary-General.

S/4470/Add.1. Communication dated 27 August from the President of the Council of the Republic of Senegal addressed to the Secretary-General.

CHAPTER IX

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE AMERICAS

COMPLAINTS BY CUBA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

CUBAN COMPLAINT OF 11 JULY 1960

On 11 July 1960, Cuba requested the Security Council to meet immediately to consider a grave situation endangering international peace and security which, it said, in a letter to the President of the Council, had arisen as a result of repeated threats, reprisals and aggressive acts by the United States against Cuba.

With the object of promoting plans for intervention, a campaign had been launched to

obscure the national, anti-feudal and democratic character of the Cuban revolution. The letter charged that the United States had offered protection to Cuban war criminals and had provided facilities to counter-revolutionary elements, that aircraft proceeding from the United States had violated Cuban airspace, and that threats of economic strangulation had been carried out by the United States Government.

On 15 July, the United States transmitted to the Security Council the text of a memorandum which it had submitted to the Inter-American

Peace Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) in connexion with that Committee's study of tensions in the Caribbean area. The memorandum stated that the Government of Cuba had for many months conducted an intense and systematic campaign of distortions, half-truths and outright falsehoods against the United States. The principles of OAS, it pointed out, required OAS member Governments, in cases where difficulties arose between them, to make an effort to ascertain the facts and to seek solutions in good faith. The memorandum cited several incidents to support its charges against the Cuban Government.

The Security Council met on 18 July 1960 to consider the Cuban complaint and invited the representative of Cuba to participate in the discussion.

The representative of Cuba maintained that his Government had every right to submit its complaint to the Security Council instead of referring it to OAS. He charged that the United States was interfering in the internal affairs of Cuba through acts which included: aid to counter-revolutionary elements conspiring against Cuba, violations of Cuba's air space, verbal attacks, diplomatic pressure and acts of economic aggression. The policy of United States intervention in Cuba, he said, had been shrouded in allegations that, under the Revolutionary Government, Cuba was falling under the influence of international communism and represented a threat to the security of the United States and the Western Hemisphere. The purpose of those allegations was to isolate and destroy the Cuban revolution. Much of the United States campaign against Cuba, he said, had been motivated by opposition to the agrarian reform promulgated in May 1959, and to its implementation which had affected American interests in Cuba.

As regards negotiations, he added, Cuba was ready to settle its differences with the United States through diplomatic channels and on a basis of equality.

The representative of the United States stated that his Government had no aggressive purposes against Cuba. It had taken steps to prevent unauthorized flights in the Caribbean area and to enforce domestic laws concerning traffic in munitions and implements of war which might be used in revolutionary activities. He believed

that the proper forum to discuss the matter was OAS, which already had under consideration the causes of international tensions in the Caribbean area. Moreover, a meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics was scheduled to take place in the near future to consider recent developments that threatened continental solidarity. He also rejected the specific charges made by Cuba against the United States.

Argentina and Ecuador submitted a draft resolution whereby the Security Council, deeply concerned by the situation existing between Cuba and the United States, and noting that the situation was under consideration by OAS, would: (1) decide to adjourn the consideration of the question pending the receipt of a report from OAS; (2) invite the members of OAS to lend their assistance towards the achievement of a peaceful solution of the situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter; and (3) urge all other states to refrain from any action which might increase the existing tensions between Cuba and the United States.

The sponsors of this proposal stressed the need for harmony, based on equality and mutual respect among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and expressed the belief that the differences between Cuba and the United States could be resolved within the OAS. The draft resolution, they said, was an effort at conciliation which they hoped would be unanimously adopted.

The majority of the members of the Security Council supported the joint draft resolution on the following grounds. The situation between Cuba and the United States should, in its present phase, be dealt with by OAS, particularly in view of the fact that OAS had already been seized of the problem. Under Article 33 of the United Nations Charter, it was mandatory for the parties to a dispute first to seek a solution by resorting, *inter alia*, to regional agencies and arrangements. The use of regional agencies or arrangements did not preclude recourse to a competent United Nations organ, particularly the Security Council; however, in the absence of more complete information, the Council could not take a decision on the substance of the question until the conclusions of OAS were known. It was, at the same time, stressed that

the proposal to adjourn consideration of the question should be viewed merely as an interruption of the Council's debate and not as an attempt to deny Cuba the right to have its case fully discussed in the Council.

The representatives of the USSR and Poland, supporting the charges made by Cuba, maintained that the aggressive acts of the United States against Cuba constituted a threat to international peace and security and therefore fell within the jurisdiction of the Security Council, which had primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. The proposal to refer the question to OAS, said the USSR representative, was contrary to the Charter and was designed to prevent the Council from taking effective action to protect Cuba's integrity and independence. He pointed out that Cuba had not submitted its complaint to OAS; the question which OAS had decided to consider was not the same as that raised by Cuba in the Council. He submitted amendments to the joint draft resolution to delete: (a) the paragraph noting that the situation was under consideration by OAS; and (b) the paragraph whereby the Council would decide to adjourn the consideration of the question pending the receipt of a report from OAS. The USSR amendments would also have the Council invite United Nations Members (rather than only members of OAS) to assist in a peaceful solution.

On 19 July, the Council rejected the amendments by a vote of 8 to 2, with 1 abstention, and approved the two-power text by a 9 to 0 vote, with 2 abstentions.

COMMUNICATIONS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

On 18 July 1960, the Secretary-General of OAS informed the Security Council that the Council of OAS had decided, in response to the request of the Government of Peru, to convene a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to consider the requirements of continental solidarity and the defence of the regional system and American democratic principles against possible threats. This meeting took place at San Jose, Costa Rica, between 22 and 29 August 1960. On 29 August 1960, the Secretary-General of OAS transmitted the text of the Final Act of the Meeting of Consultation to the Security Council. This contained a resolution adopted at that meeting. By this resolution, the

Foreign Ministers, reiterating their faith in the effectiveness of the methods and procedures for the pacific settlement of controversies as contemplated in the inter-American system, also decided to create an ad hoc Committee of Good Offices composed of Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Costa Rica. At the request of the Governments directly interested, this Committee was to facilitate the settlement of controversies between American Governments by clarifying the facts and extending its good offices and was to report to the Council of OAS.

Another resolution adopted at the Meeting of Consultation, embodied in the Final Act as the "Declaration of San Jose," condemned "intervention or the threat of intervention" from an extra-continental power in the affairs of the American Republics. Among other things, it rejected "the attempt of the Sino-Soviet powers to make use of the political, economic or social situation of any American state inasmuch as that attempt is capable of destroying hemispheric unity and jeopardizing the peace and the security of the hemisphere." It re-affirmed the principle of non-intervention by any American state in the internal or external affairs of the other American states. In addition it proclaimed that all members of OAS were "under obligation to submit to the discipline of the inter-American system" and that the soundest guarantee of their sovereignty and independence stemmed from complying with the OAS Charter.

In a letter dated 7 November, the Secretary-General of OAS—referring to a note addressed to him on 19 July by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, transmitting the text of the United Nations Security Council's resolution of that date—informed the Security Council of the contents of five notes concerning a proposal by the representative of the United States on the Council of OAS that the ad hoc Committee of Good Offices created at the San Jose Meeting of Consultation be convened to clarify the facts relating to matters in controversy between the Governments of Cuba and of the United States.

On 26 November, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Cuba's Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the letter of 7 November from the Secretary-General of OAS could not be regarded as constituting the report from OAS requested by the Security Council in its resolution of 19 July. In particular, the

implied connexion between the Security Council's resolution and the creation of the ad hoc Committee of Good Offices at the San Jose Meeting of Consultation and the Declaration of San Jose had no legal or factual basis. Further, the resolution adopted at the meeting which set up the ad hoc Committee, being general in scope, referred neither to Cuba nor to the United States and, moreover, expressly provided that the Committee would only examine questions within its terms of reference at the request of the Governments interested. Whatever the views of the United States in the matter, Cuba was under no obligation first to seek within OAS the resolution of its dispute with other American states.

CUBAN COMPLAINT OF 31 DECEMBER 1960

On 31 December 1960, Cuba sent a letter to the President of the Security Council asking for an immediate meeting of the Council to consider its charges that the United States Government was about to commit direct military aggression against Cuba.

The pretext for the planned aggression, it said, was the alleged construction in Cuba of 17 launching sites for USSR rockets, as had been stated in a confidential note circulated by the United States Government among the Latin American Governments. The Cuban Government, it said, had in its possession evidence of a plan conceived by the United States Central Intelligence Agency with the co-operation of Cuban war criminals in the United States and of various Western Hemisphere Governments. In preparation for armed aggression, the United States was exerting pressure to bring about the diplomatic isolation of Cuba from Latin America.

On 3 January 1961, Cuba, in a further communication, informed the President of the Security Council that the United States had severed diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The Cuban complaint was discussed by the Security Council on 4 and 5 January 1961.

The representative of Cuba, opposing any attempt to transfer the complaint to OAS, maintained that the situation brought to the Council's attention was beyond the regional scope as it affected the whole international community, and was such as to call for action by the Council under Article 34 of the Charter.

Among other things, he charged: that United States war materials had been airlifted to counter-revolutionary groups in Cuba; that training camps for Cuban mercenaries were being maintained at various points in the United States, Guatemala and Nicaragua under the over-all direction of the United States Central Intelligence Agency; and that the United States Embassy personnel in Havana had engaged in espionage against the Revolutionary Government. Furthermore, the United States had placed an embargo on virtually all exports to Cuba and had suspended purchases of sugar from Cuba.

The Cuban representative also said that United States diplomatic manoeuvres to isolate Cuba from the other Latin American countries had resulted in the Governments of Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Peru obediently following instructions from Washington to sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. Cuba, he added, was not alone, and if an atomic conflagration were to break out because of military intervention, the responsibility would fall squarely on the United States Government.

The United States representative charged that Cuban officials had supported invasion attempts, beginning in 1959, made against Panama, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. By undertaking that subversive and military activity, which was far beyond the resources of Cuba acting alone, the Cuban leaders had put their country more and more into the hands of international communism.

He denied that the United States was planning a military invasion of Cuba or that it had circulated any note to that effect among the Latin American Governments. His Government had twice proposed that the Good Offices Committee of OAS be convened to clarify the facts in the controversy, but Cuba had turned down that proposal. It was not the United States but the Cuban leaders themselves who had isolated their country from the Western Hemisphere nations, by pursuing a policy of subversion throughout Latin America, openly espoused and abetted by the international communist movement and by the leaders of the USSR. In the case of the United States, hostile and provocative actions by the Cuban Government had led to the breaking-off of diplomatic relations. The United States, he concluded, deeply regretted

that the ideals and principles of the "26 July Movement" had been betrayed by the existing regime in Cuba.

On 4 January, Ecuador and Chile submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council, considering the present tension in relations between Cuba and the United States, would: (1) recommend that the Governments of Cuba and the United States make every effort to resolve their differences by the peaceful means provided for in the United Nations Charter; and (2) urge United Nations Member states to refrain from any action which might aggravate tension between the two countries.

The representatives of Chile and Ecuador stressed the importance of the principles of non-intervention and the peaceful settlement of disputes in the inter-American system and believed that the dispute between Cuba and the United States could be resolved through the application of these principles. The representative of Ecuador pointed out that the draft resolution which the two countries had submitted allowed wide scope for the parties to find a peaceful solution within the international or regional organization.

The USSR representative said that the Cuban statement had clearly demonstrated the aggressive actions and the threat of armed aggression by the United States against Cuba. The United States representative, he said, had not clearly and unequivocally stated that acts of provocation and of preparation for aggression against Cuba would be stopped and that contentious questions between the two countries would be solved peacefully. The allegations that Cuba intended to extend armed assistance to revolutions in Latin America were a smoke-screen for United States efforts to disarm Cuba so that it could not resist aggression; what the United States feared, he said, was not military intervention by Cuba in Latin America, but the example that Cuba offered to other Latin American countries. The question before the Council involved not only the defence of a small country under the threat of direct aggression, but also the prevention of a course of events which could be dangerous for the entire world. If the Council failed to defend Cuba and aggression took place, Cuba could count on the solidarity and support of the Soviet people in its struggle for independence and freedom.

Other members of the Council, including France, the United Kingdom and China, thought that the Cuban representative had not produced any evidence to substantiate the charges of imminent aggression and indicated that they would not favour the adoption of any resolution implying recognition of the charges.

The representative of Ceylon thought that, whatever the merits of the charges, the Council, as the principal organ of the United Nations entrusted with the preservation of international peace and security, could lend its assistance to the restoration of harmonious relations between Cuba and the United States by an expression of its collective opinion.

The representative of the United Arab Republic, supporting the joint draft resolution, believed that the Council should find a solution in keeping with the Charter to end the state of tension existing between the United States and Cuba.

Commenting on objections to their draft resolution, the representatives of Chile and Ecuador made the following points, among others. The draft resolution contained nothing that could be construed as an endorsement or denial of Cuba's allegations; its sole purpose was to recommend a peaceful settlement of the controversy between Cuba and the United States in accordance with the United Nations Charter. However, since there was not the desired unanimity for the adoption of the draft resolution, they would not press it to the vote.

Consequently, no decision was adopted by the Council.

Subsequent to the Security Council's discussion of this item, the delegations of Peru, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay sent letters to the President of the Security Council protesting against references about their countries made by the representative of Cuba in his statements to the Council.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 18 October 1960, Cuba requested that an item be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session under the title "Complaint by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba regarding the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America

against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security."

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the request recalled that the Revolutionary Government of Cuba had previously brought to the attention of the Security Council the continuing reprisals and aggressive acts of the United States against Cuba. In spite of repeated warnings and complaints by Cuba, the United States had intensified its plans for aggression and intervention in the domestic affairs of Cuba. The memorandum also charged the United States with recent violations of Cuba's territorial integrity and sovereignty which, it said, were the prelude to a large-scale invasion of Cuba.

On 25 October, the Assembly's General Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of the item in the Assembly's agenda, and adopted by 12 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions, a United States motion to refer the item to the First Committee.

The General Assembly decided on 31 October to include the item in its agenda. On 1 November, following a debate on the allocation of the item, the Assembly rejected, by a roll-call vote of 29 in favour and 45 against, with 18 abstentions, a Cuban amendment to the General Committee's recommendation which would have had the Assembly consider the item in plenary meeting. The Committee's recommendation was upheld by a roll-call vote of 53 to 11, with 27 abstentions.

The First Committee considered the Cuban complaint during the second part of the General Assembly's fifteenth session at meetings held between 15 and 21 April 1961.

At the First Committee's meeting on 15 April, the representative of Cuba accused the United States of having committed aggression against the territorial integrity and political independence of Cuba. He read a statement, issued by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, to the effect that at 6 a.m. that morning B-26 aircraft of United States manufacture had simultaneously attacked targets in the cities of Havana, San Antonio de los Baños and Santiago de Cuba. The attack, the representative of Cuba said, was the prelude to an invasion by mercenary forces supported by the United States. His Government, without prejudice to its right of self-

defence, reserved its right to have recourse to all the means of redress provided by the United Nations Charter.

The United States representative rejected the charges as wholly unfounded and declared that no United States personnel or airplanes had been involved in the reported bombings. As the President of the United States had recently said, the United States armed forces would under no circumstances intervene in Cuba and efforts would be made by the United States Government to see that no United States citizens participated in any action against Cuba.

The USSR representative said that the bombing of Cuban cities was an act of direct aggression which had been prepared in advance and which had taken place despite denials by United States officials. It should not be forgotten, he said, that Cuba had many friends who were ready to come to its aid, including the USSR. The United Nations must take immediate measures to stop aggression against Cuba and restore peace and security in the Caribbean area.

On 17 April, the Cuban representative told the First Committee that his country had been invaded that morning by a mercenary force coming from Guatemala and Florida (United States) and organized, financed and armed by the United States Government. The details of the invasion plans, including the recruitment and training of counter-revolutionaries by personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency, the location of bases and the organization of a Cuban Revolutionary Council-in-Exile, had been openly reported in the United States press. The assistance furnished to the counter-revolutionaries was a violation of international treaties, including the Charter of OAS. He charged that the United States had committed aggression and called upon the United Nations to take prompt and effective measures to put an end to that aggression.

The United States representative categorically denied the charges, saying that no attack against Cuba had been launched from any part of the United States. While the United States sympathized with those who opposed the Castro regime and who sought to bring freedom to Cuba, it was opposed to the use of its territory for mounting an offensive against any foreign government. The events in Cuba were the result of Prime Minister Castro's own policies and his

betrayal of the Cuban revolution, which had turned thousands of Cubans against his regime.

The representatives of Guatemala and Nicaragua denied that any forces involved in the invasion of Cuba had come from their countries.

Supporting the Cuban charges, Romania proposed a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly, deeply concerned about the armed attack on the Republic of Cuba which constituted a threat to general peace and security, would: (1) demand, in the interest of the maintenance of general peace, the immediate cessation of the military operations against Cuba; and (2) make an urgent appeal to the states whose territory and means were being used for an attack on the Republic of Cuba to stop without delay every assistance to those who were carrying out the attack.

On 18 April, Mexico also submitted a draft resolution. By the preamble to this text, the General Assembly would, among other things: express concern over the situation in Cuba, the continuation of which was likely to endanger peace; consider that it was the aim of the United Nations to develop friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and express its firm belief that the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of any state imposed an obligation on Members of the United Nations to refrain from encouraging or promoting civil strife in other states.

Mindful that it was the duty of all states, under Article 33 of the Charter, to seek the pacific settlement of disputes by the means enumerated therein, the Assembly would, by the operative part of the resolution: (1) make an urgent appeal to all states to ensure that their territories and resources were not used to promote a civil war in Cuba; (2) urge them to put an immediate end to any activity that might result in further bloodshed; and (3) ask them to co-operate, in keeping with the spirit of the Charter, in the search for a peaceful solution to the present situation.

Introducing his draft resolution, the representative of Mexico emphasized that the competence of the United Nations to deal with a situation involving two Member states could not be challenged on the ground that both parties were also members of a regional organization.

Once a complaint had been brought before the United Nations, he said, the body dealing with it had the authority to recommend a method for peaceful settlement, and was not necessarily compelled to refer the question to the regional organization. Because of the seriousness of the situation in Cuba, he added, the Assembly should take prompt and effective action, based on the principles of non-intervention and respect for a Member state's territorial integrity and political independence, for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela also submitted a draft resolution on 18 April.

By this seven-power text, the General Assembly, deeply concerned over the situation in Cuba which was disturbing the American continent and the continuation of which could endanger peace, recalling the last two paragraphs of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 19 July 1960 (see text of Council resolution in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**) and the peaceful means of settlement established at the Seventh Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, and considering that the United Nations Members were under an obligation to settle their disputes by negotiation and other peaceful means, would: (1) exhort those Member states which belonged to OAS to lend their assistance with a view to a settlement by peaceful means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of OAS; and (2) exhort all Member states to abstain from any action which might aggravate existing tensions.

In the course of statements made during the meetings on 18 April, the USSR and the United States representatives read messages exchanged between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the President of the United States concerning events in Cuba.

On 19 April, the USSR submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly, expressing deep concern about the armed aggression against Cuba, which was a threat to international peace and security, would: (1) condemn the aggressive actions of the United States and other countries on whose territories counter-revolutionary bands were being formed, trained

and armed, and from whose territories the invasion of Cuba was being carried out; (2) demand the immediate disarming of all counter-revolutionary bands on the territory of the United States and other countries, where they were being prepared for aggression against Cuba; (3) demand that the Governments of all United Nations Member states cease to give assistance of any kind to such bands and to allow their territory to be used by them for the preparation and execution of aggressive actions against Cuba; and (4) call on all United Nations Member states to render the necessary assistance to the Government of Cuba, should it so request, to repel the aggression.

During the debate, a number of delegations—including those of Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—maintained that Cuba had been the object of an unwarranted attack from outside, pressed for United Nations action to end armed intervention in that country and to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Cuba and the United States in accordance with the United Nations Charter principles. Many of the speakers also maintained that the Cuban people had the right to determine for themselves the political, social and economic organization best suited to their needs.

The representatives of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, who supported the Romanian and USSR draft resolutions, declared that the United States was directly responsible for the attack on Cuba and called for immediate action by the United Nations to end that aggression.

Other representatives—including Australia, Canada, China, Italy and the United Kingdom—thought that the information so far available was insufficient to take a position on the substance of the dispute. They supported the seven-power draft resolution because it represented a wide consensus of opinion among the Latin American countries and held out the most suitable procedure for coping with the problem.

The sponsors of the seven-power draft resolution stressed the paramount interest of the Latin American countries in fostering a peaceful solution of the dispute. While recognizing

the competence of the United Nations to deal with the question under consideration, they believed that OAS was the most appropriate forum for resolving the conflict.

Other Latin American representatives also expressed views to the effect that the dispute between Cuba and the United States should be settled within a regional framework. In this connexion, several supporters of the Mexican draft resolution (Guinea, Iraq, Nepal, Saudi Arabia and others) argued that foreign intervention in Cuba posed a threat to peace and security not only in the Western Hemisphere, but also in the whole world, and that the United Nations should act without delay to prevent the further deterioration of the situation in Cuba.

The USSR representative said that the seven-power draft resolution sought to refer the question to OAS and thereby postpone action indefinitely. He thought that the Mexican text contained many useful provisions, but urged the adoption of his draft resolution and that of Romania.

The United States representative and others found the Mexican proposal unacceptable primarily because it made no reference to OAS. On this point, the representative of Mexico explained that his text, in mentioning Article 33 of the Charter, did contemplate the use of regional organizations. It was for the parties concerned to agree voluntarily to use inter-American procedures.

Cuba's representative opposed the seven-power draft resolution and emphasized that Cuba had chosen to appeal to the United Nations and had declined the procedure of referring the question to OAS.

Several amendments to the seven-power draft resolution were submitted on 20 and 21 April. Among these were some proposed by Sudan.

One Sudanese amendment was to have the preamble state that the situation was disturbing "world public opinion" rather than "the American continent" and that its continuation could endanger "world" peace.

A second amendment by Sudan was intended to have the Assembly exhort all United Nations Member states, (instead of only those belonging to OAS) to lend their assistance in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United

Nations Charter (instead of those of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of OAS).

By the third amendment, as later orally revised by Saudi Arabia, the General Assembly would exhort all Member states to take such peaceful action as was open to them to remove existing tension (instead of exhorting them to abstain from any action which might aggravate existing tensions).

The sponsors of the seven-power text accepted the first of these amendments as well as the third one, as orally sub-amended by Saudi Arabia.

The seven-power draft resolution was further modified to include an oral amendment by Cyprus to have the Assembly ask members of OAS to report to the United Nations as soon as possible within the current year on the measures they had taken to achieve a peaceful solution.

At the request of Argentina, the seven-power draft resolution was accorded priority in the voting.

The First Committee rejected the second Sudanese amendment to the seven-power text

by a roll-call vote of 43 to 31, with 23 abstentions. The seven-power draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 61 to 27, with 10 abstentions. The Mexican draft resolution, as a whole, was also adopted, by a roll-call vote of 42 to 31, with 25 abstentions. The USSR and Romania did not press for a vote on their respective draft resolutions.

When the seven-power text, as recommended by the First Committee, came before a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 April, the operative paragraph containing references to OAS was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority in a vote of 56 in favour to 32 against, with 8 abstentions. The text, as amended accordingly, was approved by a roll-call vote of 59 to 13, with 24 abstentions, as resolution 1616(XV).

The Mexican draft resolution, as recommended by the First Committee, received 41 votes in favour, 35 against and 20 abstentions at the same plenary meeting, and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-third's majority.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 874-876.

S/4378. Letter of 11 July 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

S/4388. Letter of 15 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of United States.

S/4392. Argentina and Ecuador: draft resolution.

S/4394. USSR: amendments to draft resolution, S/4392.

S/4395. Resolution, as submitted by two powers, S/4392, adopted by Council on 19 July 1960, meeting 876, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statements made by the Foreign Minister of Cuba and by members of the Council,

"Taking into account the provisions of Articles 24, 33, 34, 35, 36, 52 and 103 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Taking into account also Articles 20 and 102 of the Charter of the Organization of American States of which both Cuba and the United States of America are members,

"Deeply concerned by the situation existing between Cuba and the United States of America,

"Considering that it is the obligation of all Members of the United Nations to settle their international disputes by negotiation and other peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

"Noting that this situation is under consideration

by the Organization of American States,

"1. Decides to adjourn the consideration of this question pending the receipt of a report from the Organization of American States;

"2. Invites the members of the Organization of American States to lend their assistance toward the achievement of a peaceful solution of the present situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Urges in the meantime all other States to refrain from any action which might increase the existing tensions between Cuba and the United States of America."

S/4407. Letter of 22 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of Guatemala.

S/4412. Letter of 27 July 1960 from Representative of Dominican Republic.

S/4559. Letter of 7 November 1960 from Secretary-General of OAS.

S/4565. Letter of 26 November 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 921-923.

S/4605. Letter of 31 December 1960 from Minister for External Relations of Cuba.

S/4611. Letter of 3 January 1961 from Minister for External Relations of Cuba.

S/4612. Chile and Ecuador: draft resolution.

S/4613. Letter of 4 January from Permanent Representative of Peru.

- S/4618. Letter of 9 January 1961 from Charge d'Affaires, a.i., of Permanent Mission of Guatemala.
S/4620. Letter of 5 January 1961 from Acting Representative of Dominican Republic.
S/4624. Letter of 6 January 1961 from Charge d'Affaires, a.i., of Permanent Mission of Paraguay.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 131.

First Committee, meetings 1100, 1106, 1107.

Plenary Meetings 909, 910.

- A/4519, A/4537. Letters of 28 September and 12 October 1960 from Representative of United States.
A/4543. Letter of 18 October from Minister for External Relations of Cuba requesting inclusion of following item in agenda: "Complaint by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba regarding the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security."
A/4549. Second report of General Committee.
A/L.321. Cuba: amendments to recommendation of General Committee.
A/4581. Letter of 18 November 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.
A/4631. Letter of 6 December 1960 from Permanent Representative of Guatemala.
A/4701, A/4708. Letters of 23 February and 13 March 1961 from Minister for External Relations of Cuba.
A/4710, A/4716. Letters of 17 and 21 March 1961 from Chairman of delegation of Guatemala.
A/4725. Letter of 6 April 1961 from Representative of United States.
A/C.1/825/Add.1. Letter of 1 November 1960 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of First Committee.
A/C.1/839. Letter of 18 April 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
A/C.1/840. Letter of 18 April 1961 from Chairman of Czechoslovak Delegation.
A/C.1/841. Cable of 18 April 1961 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania.
A/C.1/L.274. Romania: draft resolution.
A/C.1/L.275. Mexico: draft resolution, adopted by First Committee on 21 April 1961, meeting 1161, by roll-call vote of 42 to 31, with 25 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Ivory

Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Iceland, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Union of South Africa.

A/4744. Report of First Committee, draft resolution B.

[Draft resolution B (originally submitted in First Committee by Mexico, A/C.1/L.275) was not adopted by Assembly, as it failed in plenary meeting to receive the necessary two-thirds majority following a roll-call vote of 41 in favour, 35 against, with 20 abstentions.]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Central African Republic, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Iceland, Iran, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Union of South Africa.

A/C.1/L.276. Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, as amended by Sudan (A/C.1/L.278, paras. 1 and 3), and orally by Saudi Arabia and Cyprus, adopted by First Committee on 21 April 1960, meeting 1161, by roll-call vote of 61 to 27, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Jordan, Mali, Sudan, Sweden, Upper Volta.

A/C.1/L.277. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.278. Sudan: amendments to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.276.

A/C.1/L.279. Nigeria: amendments to 7-power draft resolution, A/C.1/L.276.

A/4744. Report of First Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1616(xv), as recommended by First Committee, A/4744, and as amended in plenary, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 995, by roll-call vote of 59 to 13, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom,

United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Lebanon, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having heard the statements made by the Minister for External Relations of Cuba, the representative of the United States of America and other representatives,

"Deeply concerned over the situation disclosed therein, which is disturbing world public opinion and the continuation of which could endanger world peace,

"Recalling the last two paragraphs of the Security Council resolution of 19 July 1960 and the peaceful means of settlement established at the Seventh Meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics,

"Considering that the States Members of the United Nations are under an obligation to settle their disputes by negotiation and other peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

"Exhorts all Member States to take such peaceful action as is open to them to remove existing tension."

CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES BY ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES CONCERNING DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On 11 July 1960, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) transmitted to the United Nations Security Council the text of a resolution adopted on 8 July 1960 by the Council of OAS concerning charges made by Venezuela that the Government of the Dominican Republic had committed acts of intervention and aggression which had culminated in an attempt upon the life of the President of Venezuela on 24 June 1960. The OAS Council resolution provided, inter alia, for the convocation of the Organ of Consultation, and the establishment of a committee of investigation to look into Venezuela's charges and report thereon. Pursuant to this resolution, the Sixth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held at San Jose, Costa Rica, on 16-21 August 1960.

On 26 August 1960, the Secretary-General of OAS transmitted the Final Act of the Sixth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign

Affairs to the United Nations Security Council. This included a resolution, which, among other things, condemned the Government of the Dominican Republic for participation in acts of intervention and aggression against Venezuela. It also provided for the application of measures by which all the American states would sever diplomatic relations and institute partial interruption of economic relations with the Dominican Republic, the latter measure to begin with the immediate suspension of trade in arms and other implements of war. The OAS Council was to study, with due consideration for constitutional and legal limitations of each OAS member state, the feasibility and desirability of extending the suspension of trade with the Dominican Republic. The resolution authorized the OAS Council to discontinue the aforementioned measures when the Government of the Dominican Republic had ceased to constitute a danger to the peace and security of the hemis-

phere. The resolution also authorized the Secretary-General of OAS to transmit full information to the United Nations Security Council about the measures agreed upon in the resolution.

On 5 September 1960, the USSR requested that the United Nations Security Council meet to consider and endorse this resolution.

The Council considered the question at three meetings held between 8 and 9 September 1960. The representative of Venezuela was invited to participate in the debate.

The USSR proposed a draft resolution, by a revised version of which the Council would, among other things, approve the resolution of the Sixth Meeting of Consultation of the Foreign Ministers of OAS which had provided for the application of enforcement action against the Dominican Republic.

Another draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Ecuador and the United States (which are also members of OAS). By this, the Council would take note of the report from the Secretary-General of OAS transmitting the Final Act of the Meeting of Consultation, and especially of the resolution whereby agreement had been reached to apply certain measures in regard to the Dominican Republic.

The debate centred mostly on the type of action the Security Council could take with regard to the decision of the OAS.

The representatives of the USSR and Poland maintained that the Council had a duty to approve the OAS decision because it had a primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and because, under Article 53 of the United Nations Charter, no "enforcement action" could be taken by regional agencies or under regional arrangements without the authorization of the United Nations Security Council. In their view, the measures agreed upon in the OAS resolution fell

within the meaning of the term "enforcement action" referred to in Article 53.

The representatives of Argentina and the United States disagreed with the USSR's interpretation of Article 53, pointing out that none of the members of OAS had sought authorization from the Council to implement the OAS resolution, which had, in fact, been transmitted to the Council in accordance with Article 54 of the United Nations Charter. (Article 54 provides that the Security Council be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or contemplated under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.) By taking note of the OAS decision, they said, the Council would express its interest and concern in matters affecting peace and security but would leave the door open for future interpretation of Article 53.

Some representatives—including those of Italy, Tunisia and the United Kingdom—stressed that the measures agreed upon in the OAS resolution did not involve the use of armed force, which needed authorization by the Council.

The majority of the speakers in the Council, including the representative of Venezuela, supported the three-power draft resolution as the most appropriate way of dealing with the question at the time. The USSR draft resolution was not pressed to the vote.

On 9 September, the Council adopted the three-power text by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Subsequent to the discussion of this item, two further communications relating to the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs were transmitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General of OAS on 6 and 24 January 1961, respectively.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 893-895.

- S/4397. Letter of 11 July 1960 from Secretary-General of OAS to Secretary-General of United Nations, transmitting resolution approved on 8 July 1960 by Council of OAS in response to request of Venezuela.
S/4476. Letter of 26 August 1960 from Secretary-General of OAS to Secretary-General of United Nations, transmitting Final Act of Sixth Meeting

- of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs serving as Organ of Consultation in application of Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.
S/4477. Letter of 5 September 1960 from First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR to President of Security Council.
S/4481 and Rev.1. USSR: draft resolution.
S/4484. Argentina, Ecuador, United States: draft resolution.

S/4487. Report on credentials of Venezuela.

S/4491. Resolution, as submitted by three powers, S/4484, adopted by Council on 9 September 1960, meeting 895, by 9 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Security Council,

"Having received the report from the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States transmitting the Final Act of the Sixth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics (S/4476),

"Takes note of that report and especially of resolution I approved at the aforesaid Meeting, whereby agreement was reached on the application of measures regarding the Dominican Republic."

S/4628, S/4647. Letters dated 6 and 24 January 1961 from Secretary-General of OAS to Secretary-General of United Nations, transmitting, respectively, texts of OAS Council resolution of 4 January 1961 and note from interim representative of United States on OAS Council.

CHAPTER X

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

THE KOREAN QUESTION

The Korean question was considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in April 1961, but without any substantive decision being reached at the time the session closed, on 21 April 1961. Further consideration was deferred to the Assembly's sixteenth session, due to open on 19 September 1961.

Background material for the Assembly's deliberation included the tenth annual report (and a supplement) of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). These documents covered the period 11 August 1959-18 December 1960.

The Korean question was referred by the Assembly to its First Committee, which discussed it at eight meetings between 10 and 21 April 1961.

One of the matters dealt with in UNCURK's report concerned the unification of Korea. The Commission reported that the communist authorities concerned had not responded to the latest call addressed to them by the General Assembly—on 9 December 1960 (by resolution 1455 (XIV))—to accept established United Nations objectives in Korea (namely, 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). As long as that unwillingness persisted, the Commission said, the prospects of unification would remain remote.

The new Government of the Republic of

Korea, it added, had, on the other hand, disavowed the threats of the Rhee Government to unify Korea by the use of force if necessary, and it had advocated unification through United Nations supervised free elections throughout the country.

The Commission's report also noted that political controversies within the Republic of Korea, to which it had referred in its previous report,¹ had been greatly intensified during the period under review and had culminated in the events associated with the presidential and vice-presidential elections of 15 March 1960, which had been accompanied by rampant irregularities and abuses because of undue concentration of political power in the hands of the President. Nation-wide protest demonstrations on 19 and 26 April 1960 had led to the resignation of President Syngman Rhee on 3 May 1960 and to the formation of the Interim Government. Constitutional amendments had gone into effect on 15 June 1960, significantly altering the governmental pattern by making the Executive directly responsible to the Legislature. National Assembly elections had taken place on 29 July and had been organized and conducted, on the whole, in a very satisfactory manner. The new President and Prime Minister had been elected on 12 and 19 August, respectively.

The political and constitutional changes, said the Commission, had been carried out with restraint and moderation, an evidence of the

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 70.

political maturity and self-reliance which the Korean people had attained since the proclamation of the Republic in 1948.

The Commission's report also reviewed the economic situation and prospects in the Republic of Korea.

Other information for consideration by the General Assembly's First Committee included memoranda from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and from the Republic of Korea.

In memoranda dated 29 October, 25 November 1960 and 6 March 1961, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintained, among other things, that UNCURK had aimed to conceal the United States policy of aggression in Korea and that the country had remained divided solely because of continued occupation of South Korea by United States armed forces. Korea must be unified peacefully by the Korean people themselves, without foreign interference, through the holding of free North-South elections on a democratic basis. To this end, the Democratic People's Republic proposed, among other things, the following provisional measures: immediate dissolution of UNCURK and withdrawal of United States armed forces from South Korea; establishment of a confederation of North and South Korea or of a North-South economic commission; reduction of armed forces in North and South Korea to 100,000 men each; and early convocation of an all-Korea consultative conference.

Albania and the USSR expressed support for the proposals, in communications addressed to the President of the Assembly.

In a memorandum dated 15 March 1961, the Republic of Korea stated, among other things, that the United Nations had recognized the Government of the Republic of Korea as the only lawful government in all Korea. The regime in North Korea was a "Soviet puppet" regime. The Republic of Korea, which had made great progress in developing democracy and in the protection of human rights, particularly since the "April Revolution" of 1960, favoured peaceful unification of the country, in accordance with United Nations objectives, by holding free elections throughout Korea under United Nations supervision, with proportionate representation for the north and south. The United Nations principles for peaceful re-

unification had, however, been rejected by the communist authorities, the memorandum added, and the country remained divided because of the aggressive policies of the USSR and the North Korean and Chinese communists.

On 10 April 1961, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution to the First Committee on the substance of the question.

By the preamble to this 13-power text, the Assembly would: (a) note with deep satisfaction the continued support of democratic principles and practices in the Republic of Korea and the full support which the Government of the Republic was giving for the peaceful unification of the nation in accordance with the principles endorsed by the General Assembly; (b) express its belief that the Republic of Korea, which the Assembly had repeatedly recognized as being fully qualified for membership in the United Nations, was entitled to the favourable vote of all members of the Security Council; and (c) note that the United Nations forces had in greater part already been withdrawn from Korea and that the Governments concerned were prepared to withdraw their remaining forces when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly had been fulfilled.

By the operative part of the text, the Assembly would: (1) reaffirm that the United Nations objectives in Korea were to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea, under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; (2) call upon the communist authorities concerned to accept these established United Nations objectives in order to achieve a settlement in Korea, and to agree on the holding of genuinely free elections; (3) request UNCURK to continue its work; and (4) ask the Secretary-General to place the Korean question on the provisional agenda for the Assembly's sixteenth session.

The first matter taken up by the Committee in connexion with the item before it was the question of invitations to participate in the discussions, without the right to vote.

On 22 October 1960, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had sent a cable to the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General, stating its right to participate in the discussion of the item.

On 10 April 1961, when the matter came before the First Committee, two draft resolutions were presented. One, by the USSR, proposed that representatives of the Democratic People's Republic and the Republic of Korea be invited to take part in the debate, without a vote. The other, by the United States, proposed that a representative of the Republic of Korea be invited.

Subsequently, Indonesia proposed that the United States text be amended to have the First Committee invite also a representative of the Democratic People's Republic. The United States thereupon proposed that Indonesia's proposal be amended so that the First Committee, in addition to inviting a representative of the Republic of Korea, would also invite a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided that the latter (i.e., the Democratic People's Republic) first unequivocally accept the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the United Nations Charter to take action on the Korean question, as had already been done by the Republic of Korea.

Discussion on the question of invitations occupied most of the time devoted by the First Committee to the item on Korea.

Speaking to his delegation's original proposal, the United States representative pointed out that the Government of the Republic of Korea had been recognized by the General Assembly as the only lawful government in Korea and as being fully qualified for United Nations membership. Further, it had also stated its support of the United Nations and of United Nations principles for the unification of Korea.

He also considered that the presence of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic at a United Nations debate would be inconsistent with the attitude of the North Korean regime towards the United Nations because, among other things, that regime, set up after the United Nations had been refused admission to the area under its control, could not claim to be representative on the basis of free elections, because it had launched an unpro-

voked attack in 1950 on the Republic of Korea and because it had consistently defied the United Nations and denied its competence to deal with the Korean problem.

Those who spoke in favour of the United States draft resolution included the representatives of Australia, China, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

In arguing for his delegation's draft resolution, the USSR representative maintained that the Korean question was a domestic affair of the Korean people. Many countries, including the United States, had acknowledged that the problem could not be solved without the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A decision to invite the representatives of both Korean Governments would be in accord with the United Nations Charter, he said. It would contribute to a rapprochement between the two Korean states and would be all the more desirable since the Democratic People's Republic had proposed measures for breaking the present deadlock.

Among those who expressed support for the USSR draft resolution were the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Iraq, Poland, Romania, Sudan, and the Ukrainian SSR.

In support of his delegation's amendment, the representative of Indonesia stated that it would be only fair, reasonable and practical for the United Nations to hear the representatives of both North and South Korea and to discuss with them the steps to be taken towards the unification of the country. Those who spoke in favour of the Indonesian amendment included the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Dahomey, Guinea, India, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Romania, Sudan and the Ukrainian SSR.

There was also considerable discussion in the Committee on whether it would be appropriate to make the invitation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subject to the condition proposed in the United States sub-amendment.

In support of this sub-amendment, the United States representative declared that the United Nations could not effectively discharge its responsibilities if groups could deny the authority

of the Organization and reject in advance its decisions. To allow an aggressor, which had denied the authority of the United Nations, to participate in the debate would undermine the basic principles of the Charter.

The spokesman for Cyprus observed that, while it was true that there was no precedent for setting a condition on an invitation, the situation itself was an unprecedented one, for there had been no previous instance wherein a party had sought to be heard by a United Nations body on a question and, at the same time, had denied the competence of an authority of the United Nations on the same question. Peru's representative stated that the United Nations, in dealing with a *de facto* authority such as the North Korean regime, must apply the principles embodied in Article 2(6) of the United Nations Charter—which extended jurisdiction of the United Nations to non-Members for the purposes of maintaining international peace and security—and in Article 35(2)—which provided that any non-Member seeking the co-operation of the United Nations in a dispute must accept in advance the objectives of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

The United States sub-amendment was supported also by Australia, China, Haiti, Liberia, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The Indonesian representative, however, considered that a conditional invitation would necessarily be interpreted to mean that the representative of the Democratic People's Republic would be unwelcome.

The USSR representative considered that the United States sub-amendment was discriminatory, outside the scope of the Charter, and deliberately designed to allay the misgivings of delegations which believed that the substance of the question could not be considered without hearing the views of both parties. In applying for membership in the United Nations, he said, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had undertaken to observe the Charter, and there was no reason to impose additional conditions.

India's spokesman observed that the General Assembly had never made the participation of a non-Member state in a debate subject to conditions. Unification of Korea could not be achieved without the co-operation of North Korea, and the Committee could achieve nothing

by laying down humiliating conditions which would make the participation of the Democratic People's Republic even more unlikely. India proposed postponing the consideration of the question until the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.

Ceylon, supporting the Indian proposal, stressed the need for a new approach by the United Nations and maintained that unification of Korea could not be achieved by a mere majority decision. There was no reason for imposing conditions on North Korea while some Member states violated the decisions of the United Nations or severely criticized the Organization but still remained as Members.

Statements in support of the Indian proposal also were made by Bulgaria, Ghana, Iraq, Nigeria and Poland.

The Indian proposal for postponement was rejected by First Committee on 12 April 1961 by a roll-call vote of 49 against and 30 in favour, with 17 abstentions.

Also on 12 April 1961, the First Committee adopted the United States draft resolution, as amended by Indonesia and sub-amended by the United States, by a roll-call vote of 59 to 14, with 23 abstentions. A Liberian motion not to put the USSR draft resolution to the vote was adopted by a roll-call vote of 54 to 33, with 7 abstentions.

On 14 April, the Committee adopted, by a roll-call vote of 44 to 15, with 18 abstentions, a Japanese proposal to seat immediately the representative of the Republic of Korea. It also adopted, without objection, a Netherlands proposal to seat the representative of UNCURK at the Committee table.

On 17 April 1961, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a cable addressed to the President of the General Assembly, described the conditional invitation as unjust and counter to United Nations principles. Among other things, he said that his Government, which had always respected and supported the United Nations, would send a representative to participate in the discussion as this was the right of the Korean people. But it would not recognize any unjust resolution which might be adopted without the participation and approval of its representative.

On 21 April 1961, the target date for closing the fifteenth session of the General Assembly,

the First Committee decided, without objection, to adjourn consideration of the Korean question until the sixteenth session. Later the same day, this decision was endorsed at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN
RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

The United Nations Korean Reconstruction

Agency ceased as an organization on 31 August 1960, the General Assembly was informed in a report dated 10 October 1960 from the Administrator for the Residual Affairs of the Agency. Certain responsibilities related to the Agency's residual assets, he reported, had been transferred to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. (For further information about UNKRA, see previous volumes of the Yearbook.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

First Committee, meetings 1143-1148, 1152, 1161.
Plenary Meeting 995.

A/4466 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

A/C.1/827. Cablegram of 22 October 1960 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/830. Letter of 24 November 1960 from Representative of USSR transmitting letter and memorandum from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/832. Letter of 7 December 1960 from Chairman of delegation of USSR.

A/C.1/833. Letters of 9 and 11 March 1961 from Representative of USSR transmitting letter and memorandum from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/834. Letter of 22 December 1960 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Albania.

A/C.1/835, A/C.1/836. Letters of 20 March and 11 April 1961 from Permanent Observer of Republic of Korea to United Nations.

A/C.1/837. Resolution adopted by First Committee on 12 April 1961, meeting 1146.

A/C.1/838. Cablegram of 17 April 1961 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/C.1/842. Statement by Dr. Juan M. Arreglado, representative of UNCURK, for delivery to First Committee.

A/C.1/843. Letter of 21 April 1961 from Permanent Observer of Republic of Korea at United Nations

transmitting statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs for delivery before First Committee.

A/C.1/L.266. Letter of 20 December 1960 from Representative of USSR transmitting letter of 25 November 1960 and memorandum from Foreign Minister of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other enclosures.

A/C.1/L.268. United States: draft resolution, as amended and sub-amended, adopted by First Committee on 12 April 1960, meeting 1146, by 59 votes to 14, with 23 abstentions.

A/C.1/L.269. Australia, Belgium, Colombia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.270. USSR: draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.272. Indonesia: amendment to United States draft resolution, A/C.1/L.268.

A/C.1/L.273. United States: sub-amendment to Indonesian amendment, A/C.1/L.272.

A/4746 and Corr.1. Report of First Committee.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN
RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

A/4517. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Report of Administrator for Residual Affairs of Agency (covering period subsequent to 30 September 1959).

OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/4773 and Corr.1. Note of 24 March 1961 from Permanent Representative of United States concerning appointment of General Guy S. Meloy, Jr., as Commanding General of Military Forces made available to Unified Command pursuant to Security Council resolution of 7 July 1950 (S/1588).

THE QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

In a letter of 6 September 1960, the USSR asked that the question of the representation of China in the United Nations be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session. This question had come before the General Assembly every year since 1949. During the period from 1949 to 1955, the question was raised as a point of order or in connexion with the report of the Assembly's Credentials Com-

mittee. Each year from 1956 to 1959, India made a formal proposal to place the item on the Assembly's agenda.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying its request of 6 September 1960, the USSR stated that the basic purposes of the United Nations—namely, the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations among all nations based on

respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples—had been violated by the exclusion of the People's Republic of China from the work of the Organization. The memorandum asserted that the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations would enhance the prestige and authority of the Organization, contribute to the general improvement of the international situation, and facilitate the tasks conferred upon the Organization by its Charter. The Assembly was asked to adopt a decision whereby the Government of the People's Republic of China would be invited to take part in the activities of the United Nations and the representatives of the Republic of China would be removed from all United Nations bodies.

When the Assembly's General Committee considered the USSR proposal on 27 September 1960, the representative of the United States declared that "Communist China" had flouted the Charter by committing aggression in Korea, by threats and by the use of violence against the Republic of China on Taiwan and by subversive and guerrilla activities in south Asia. More recently, it had sought to push southward after subjugating Tibet, had proclaimed an "extra-ordinary" doctrine of survival from a thermo-nuclear war, and had openly expressed its contempt for United Nations efforts in the Congo. Its leaders could not be judged peace-loving and able and willing to carry out the obligations imposed by the United Nations Charter. The United States proposed a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would: (1) decide to reject the USSR request for inclusion of the item in the agenda; and (2) decide not to consider, at its fifteenth session, any proposals to exclude "the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat the representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

During the discussion in the Assembly's General Committee, the representative of China supported the United States draft resolution and declared that the communist regime on the mainland could not speak on behalf of the Chinese people. Panama, the United Kingdom and Venezuela said that in the existing political circumstances it would be inappropriate to discuss the question.

The representatives of Bulgaria, Ceylon, Iraq,

Sudan and the USSR opposed the United States draft resolution, arguing that the participation of the world's most populous country was necessary for the effectiveness of the work of the Organization in settling international disputes and such major problems as disarmament.

The General Committee then voted on the United States draft resolution paragraph by paragraph. The paragraph to reject the request for placing the item on the Assembly's agenda was adopted by 11 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions. The second paragraph was adopted by 12 votes to 7, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 12 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

When the General Assembly discussed the General Committee's recommendation it also had before it two amendments proposed by Nepal and a sub-amendment of Guinea to the second Nepalese amendment. By the Nepalese amendments, the Assembly would: (1) accede to—rather than reject—the request that the item on the representation of China be placed on its agenda; and (2) delete the provision not to consider any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the People's Republic of China at the current session. The Guinean sub-amendment proposed an addition to the second Nepalese amendment to the effect that the Assembly would decide to consider at its fifteenth session any proposal to seat the representatives of the People's Republic of China.

Australia, China, Costa Rica, Panama, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, speaking in support of the General Committee's recommendation, stressed, among other things: the untimeliness of discussing the question of Chinese representation in the prevailing international situation; the hostile policy pursued by the People's Republic of China towards the United Nations, Tibet, Korea and South Asian countries; and doubts regarding the peace-loving nature of the regime, its non-representative character and the non-conformity of its behaviour with the principles of the Charter. Of these speakers, Panama and the United Kingdom based their statements solely on the inopportune of debating the question. France and Venezuela later expressed the same view in explaining their vote.

Speaking in favour of including the question

in the agenda were Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Among the points they made were the following: as a matter of procedure, a question of this nature—involving the claims of more than one authority to be the Government entitled to represent a Member state in the United Nations—should be considered by the General Assembly; participation of the People's Republic of China in the Organization was necessary for achieving the purposes of the Charter and for establishing universality of membership; disarmament questions could not be solved in the absence of the People's Republic; the prestige and authority of the United Nations suffered from the exclusion of the Central People's Government, which was truly representative of the will of the Chinese people.

Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the USSR stressed the peace-loving character of the People's Republic of China. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Nepal, among others, stressed the urgent need of having the People's Republic assume the obligations imposed by the Charter.

On 8 October 1960, the General Assembly voted on the recommendation of the General Committee. By roll-call votes, the first Nepalese amendment, the Guinean sub-amendment and the second Nepalese amendment were in turn

rejected by 38 against to 34 in favour, with 26 abstentions, 42 against to 34 in favour, with 22 abstentions, and 40 against to 34 in favour, with 24 abstentions, respectively.

The Assembly then voted on the draft resolution proposed by the General Committee. After the first two paragraphs were adopted by 38 votes to 34, with 26 abstentions, and by 41 votes to 34, with 23 abstentions, respectively, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 42 votes in favour to 34 against, with 22 abstentions, as resolution 1493 (XV).

When the Assembly's Credentials Committee reconvened on 20 April 1961, the USSR introduced a draft resolution by which the Committee would decide "to regard as invalid the credentials to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly ... of persons describing themselves as 'representatives of the Government of the Republic of China.' "

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee ruled that the USSR draft resolution was out of order, since the Assembly had already taken a decision on the matter. This ruling was challenged by the representative of the USSR but was upheld by 5 votes to 3.

On the following day, 21 April, the report of the Credentials Committee was adopted by the General Assembly by a vote of 87 to 1, with 0 abstentions, as resolution 1618 (XV). A number of Members, however, made reservations about the representation of China.

The question was also raised in other organs of the United Nations during 1960-61.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION (FIRST PART)
General Committee, meeting 129.
Plenary Meetings 881, 884, 891, 894, 895, 995.

A/4474. Cable of 6 September 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR, proposing item: "Representation of China in the United Nations" for inclusion in agenda of fifteenth session of Assembly.

A/4520. First report of General Committee, para. 10. Draft resolution, proposed by United States and adopted by General Committee on 27 September 1960, meeting 129, by 12 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

A/L.314. Nepal: amendments to draft resolution of General Committee, A/4520, para. 10.

A/L.315. Guinea: amendment to draft resolution of General Committee, A/4520, para. 10.

A/L.315/Rev.1. Guinea: sub-amendment to amendments of Nepal, A/L.314.

RESOLUTION 1493(xv), as submitted by General Committee, A/4520, adopted by Assembly on 8 October 1960, meeting 895, by roll-call vote of 42 votes to 34, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa,

United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Abstaining: Austria, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Laos, Libya, Madagascar, Niger, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

"The General Assembly

"1. Decides to reject the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the inclusion in the agenda of its fifteenth regular session of the item entitled Representation of China in the United Nations";

"2. Decides not to consider, at its fifteenth regular session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION (SECOND PART)
Plenary Meeting 995.

A/4743. Report of Credentials Committee.

RESOLUTION 1618(xv), as submitted by Credentials Committee, adopted by Assembly on 21 April, 1961, meeting 995, by 87 votes to 1, with O abstentions.

"The General Assembly

"1. Approves the report of the Credentials Committee;

"2. Calls the attention of Member States to the necessity of complying with the requirements of rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly which provide: 'The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.' "

OTHER ORGANS OF UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH AND 30TH SESSIONS

Plenary Meetings 1094, 1117, 1118.

Commission on Human Rights, 16th session, meeting 643.

Commission on Status of Women, 14th session, meeting 311.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 15th session, meeting 436.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH AND 26TH SESSIONS.

Plenary Meetings 1049, 1060, 1062, 1130.

United Nations Children's Fund, Executive Board, meeting 242.

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, meeting 1.

THE QUESTION OF TIBET

On 19 August 1960, the Federation of Malaya and Thailand proposed that an item entitled "The question of Tibet" be placed on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

In an accompanying explanatory memorandum, they pointed out that the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people continued to be disregarded and that the situation in Tibet remained a source of grave concern, despite the appeal made by a General Assembly resolution (1353(XIV)) of 21 October 1959 calling for respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life. The United Nations therefore had an obligation and duty to address itself once again to the Tibetan question, for there was a continuing attempt to destroy the Tibetan people's traditional and distinctive way of life and their religious and cultural autonomy.

On 10 October 1960, the General Assembly decided to accept the recommendation of its General Committee to include the item in its agenda and to consider it at a plenary meeting without prior reference to one of its Main Committees.

Prior to this decision, opposition to placing the question on the agenda was expressed by the representatives of Indonesia, Romania and the USSR.

One of the points they made was that Tibet was part of the People's Republic of China, the Government of which was not represented in the United Nations. Issues involving that Government, said the Indonesian representative, could not therefore be settled in the United Nations in its absence.

The USSR representative, citing Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter (which precludes United Nations intervention

in matters falling essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State), contended, among other things, that discussion of the item would mean interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of China, of which Tibet was an integral part. At the same time, the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations was being obstructed. Further, those who wanted the Assembly to discuss the so-called Tibetan question, despite its lack of competence to do so, sought to impair the growing solidarity of the Asian and African countries, to complicate the relations of the People's Republic of China with other Asian countries and to draw Asian countries into the cold war.

The Romanian representative, among other things, questioned the validity of the argument of the sponsors of the item that attempts to destroy the traditional way of life in Tibet were contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Serfdom, which was contrary to the Declaration, was a specific traditional way of life in Tibet, he stated.

The representatives of El Salvador, Ireland and New Zealand argued in favour of placing the item on the Assembly's agenda.

Among the points they made were the following. If the argument that the United Nations should not concern itself with the question of Tibet (because it was a domestic matter) were to prevail, the Assembly might perhaps never have been able to take up such questions as those of Algeria or Hungary or of race discrimination in the Union of South Africa. The plight of the Tibetan people remained tragic. The question of Tibet involved a violation of human rights and the Assembly had a compelling obligation not to ignore the flagrant oppression or denial of human rights in any part of the globe. The representative of Ireland also said he would not accept the claim that the Assembly be debarred from considering the question of Tibet because the party being indicted—the People's Republic of China—was not represented. In his view, the

violation of the human rights of the Tibetan people was a legitimate matter for consideration, regardless of the status of the regime violating those rights.

After hearing these views, the Assembly decided, by a roll-call vote of 49 to 13, with 35 abstentions, to consider the matter.

On 10 April 1961, the Federation of Malaya, Ireland and Thailand circulated a joint draft resolution, by the preamble to which the General Assembly would note with grave concern the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of fundamental human rights, suppression of cultural and religious life and denial of the traditional autonomy of the Tibetan people, resulting in a large-scale exodus of refugees. It would also make the point that these events were opposed to the observance of fundamental human rights and freedom and had the effect of increasing international tension and embittering relations between peoples.

By the operative points of the text, the Assembly would: (1) re-affirm its conviction that respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law; (2) solemnly renew its call for the cessation of practices which deprived the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms; and (3) appeal to Member states to use their good offices and best endeavours as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the resolution.

The Assembly, however, was not able to consider the item before the end of its fifteenth session on 21 April 1961, as the President of the Assembly explained, because of the pressure of work. The representative of the Federation of Malaya, expressing deep regret and disappointment that it had not been possible for the Assembly to discuss the question of Tibet, hoped that the matter would be given as high a priority as possible at the Assembly's sixteenth session (due to open in September 1961).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
General Committee, meetings 127, 130.
Plenary Meeting 898.

A/4444. Letter of 19 August 1960 from the repre-

sentatives of Federation of Malaya and Thailand proposing for inclusion in agenda item entitled "The question of Tibet."

A/L.344. Federation of Malaya, Ireland, Thailand: draft resolution.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

During 1960, several communications concerning the India-Pakistan question were addressed to the President of the Security Council by Pakistan and India. Some concerned issues raised in communications from these Governments during 1959.²

In a letter of 22 January 1960 to the President of the Security Council, Pakistan maintained, among other things, that facts relating to the Kashmir dispute did not support India's contention that the State of Jammu and Kashmir had been a constituent state of the Indian Union since October 1947. India's moves towards integrating the state with the Indian Union were not even remotely of a democratic character. The so-called "Government of the constituent state" was not legally constituted and was but a puppet regime sustained only by India's overwhelming military presence in Kashmir.

On 2 March 1960, India replied that its stand relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir was that it was a constituent state of the Indian Union and had been recognized as such all along by the Security Council, the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) and in the assurances given by the Commission to the Prime Minister of India. Pakistan's objective in pursuing its obstructive tactics seemed to have been to consolidate its own position in the area which it had occupied and still was occupying unlawfully.

The extent to which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had safeguarded peace and law and order and had carried out guarantees of human and political rights, in accordance with an UNCIP resolution of 13 August 1948, could be judged by statements made by independent observers who had visited Kashmir from time to time, the Indian letter stated.

Another set of communications in 1960 concerned the question of Chinese incursions into Ladakh, the subject of letters submitted to the President of the Security Council by Pakistan and India on 3 and 22 December 1959,³ respectively.

A letter of 24 March 1960 from Pakistan regretted that India had, in a communication of 22 December 1959, construed Pakistan's letter of 3 December 1959 on the subject as a

means of putting pressure on India and aggravating a situation caused by the Chinese incursions into Ladakh. Pakistan said its communication of December 1959 was intended to clarify and place on record its position on a development of extreme importance to the peace of the entire South-East Asian region concerning a territory in dispute which was being dealt with by the Security Council. On 17 January 1948, Pakistan's letter recalled, the Security Council had placed an obligation upon both India and Pakistan to keep the Council apprised of all important developments in regard to the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to consult with it thereon. India had not consulted the Council on the grave situation created by Chinese incursions into the territory of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Pakistan had therefore considered it its duty to draw the Council's attention to and clarify its own position on the change in the situation in the disputed State. Pakistan was confident that the Security Council would react to the situation in Ladakh on the basis that no dispute over the territory of Jammu and Kashmir or any part thereof could be settled except in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people concerned.

Replying on 20 May 1960, India said that the recent incursion by China into the territory of the Indian Union did not give Pakistan, itself an older aggressor on Indian territory, the right to exploit to its advantage a similar aggression from another quarter. Pakistan was using its unlawful occupation of part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to instigate subversion and sabotage in the territory of the Indian Union.

Yet another set of communications—one from Pakistan, dated 29 March 1960, and one from India, dated 27 May 1960—related, among other things, to the use of, and conclusions drawn from, excerpts from the texts of proceedings of the Security Council and of UNCIP.

On 1 November 1960, Pakistan addressed a further letter to the President of the Security Council, saying that while it did not accept the contents of India's communications of 2 March

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 79-80.

³ Ibid.

and 20 and 27 May 1960, it felt it inopportune, however, to enter into any controversy at that juncture in view of the fact that the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India had

agreed, according to a communique issued on 23 September 1960, to give further thought to the Kashmir question with a view to finding a solution.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

S/4529, S/4278, S/4292, S/4556. Letters of 22 January, 24 and 29 March, and 1 November 1960 from Acting Permanent Representative or Permanent Representative of Pakistan.

S/4273, S/4317, S/4327. Letters of 2 March, 20 and 27 May 1960 from Acting Permanent Representative or Permanent Representative of India.

CHAPTER XI

QUESTIONS RELATING TO EUROPE

STATUS OF THE GERMAN-SPEAKING ELEMENT IN THE PROVINCE OF BOLZANO (BOZEN)

On 23 June 1960, the Foreign Minister of Austria asked that an item described as "the problem of the Austrian minority in Italy" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

In an accompanying memorandum, Austria contended that the Paris Agreement signed by Austria and Italy on 5 September 1946—which provided for legislative and executive autonomy of the South Tyrolean population in order to protect the ethnic and cultural character of the Austrian population there—had been interpreted and applied by Italy in a way that contradicted its purpose in essential respects. Efforts through negotiation had failed to produce a solution and the situation had become increasingly acute. Accordingly, Austria asked the General Assembly to consider the dispute in order to bring about a just settlement based on democratic principles, by which the Austrian minority in Italy would be conceded a true autonomy so as to enjoy the self-determination and self-government it needed for the protection of its existence as a minority.

When the Assembly's General Committee on 23 September recommended inclusion of the question in the agenda, it decided, on a proposal by Canada, to recommend that the title be amended to read: "The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen); implementation of the Paris Agreement of 5 September 1946." The Assembly on

10 October agreed to include the item under this title in its agenda and referred it to the Special Political Committee.

The Committee had before it a proposal by Austria, the operative part of which would have the General Assembly: (1) recognize the justified demand of the South Tyroleans for substantial and effective regional autonomy; (2) recommend that the two parties concerned resume without delay negotiations aiming at the establishment of the Province of Bozen/Bolzano as an autonomous region with legislative and executive power; and (3) invite the two parties to submit a report on the result of these negotiations to the Assembly's sixteenth session (in 1961).

The Austrian Foreign Minister told the Committee that South Tyrol had been the victim of an historic injustice. During the initial phase of the First World War, he said, Austria had been ready to yield the Italian-speaking Trentino to Italy, but Great Britain, France and Russia had promised Italy that if it were to declare war on Austro-Hungary the whole of the Tyrol south of the Brenner would be given to Italy in case of an allied victory. Italy eventually refused to renounce its claim, after other of its territorial claims had been rejected. The autonomy statute promised to the Tyroleans by the King of Italy in 1919 did not materialize, the Austrian representative added, and "Italianization" began immediately. The campaign

against the South Tyrolean people reached its climax when Hitler and Mussolini signed an agreement in 1939 providing for the settlement in the Reich, or elsewhere, of the whole of the South Tyrolean population.

The Austrian Foreign Minister went on to say that the Paris Agreement of 1946 might have created conditions in which the South Tyroleans could have administered their own affairs and settled down to a reasonably secure existence within the framework of the Italian state. However, he charged, Italy had implemented neither the letter nor the spirit of the agreement. South Tyroleans were discriminated against and denied their democratic rights; thousands of them had been forced to emigrate. Instead of granting Bozen full autonomy, he said, this German-speaking province had been merged with the Italian Province of Trento and it was this new region—inhabited by half a million Italians as compared to 250,000 South Tyroleans—on which autonomous rights had been conferred. Once autonomy had been granted to the Province of Bozen, the Austrian Government would be in a position to declare that the provisions of the Paris Agreement had been carried out.

In reply, the Foreign Minister of Italy said that Austria's claims went beyond the scope of the item on the agenda and were quite unacceptable to his delegation. Although the item specifically referred to implementation of the Paris Agreement, Austria was now ignoring the agreement and asking that it be superseded. He recalled that the frontier had been established after the First World War and confirmed by peace treaties negotiated after the Second World War. Any territorial claim by Austria would thus amount to a revision of treaties already signed by it.

Moreover, the Italian Foreign Minister went on, the Paris Agreement of 1946, which had received the consent and approval of the Austrian Government and the German-speaking inhabitants of the Province of Bolzano, had been annexed to the Peace Treaty of 1947 and had been welcomed both by the representatives of the Austrian Government and by the Tyroleans as a liberal settlement.

Reviewing the implementation of the agreement, he maintained that the German-speaking inhabitants of the area had full civil and poli-

tical liberties. They elected their own parliamentary representatives. They had schools and newspapers in their own language. There was an active, autonomous region with wide legislative and executive powers and considerable financial resources.

The Austrian draft resolution, he added, distorted historical truth and was in fact seeking to have the Paris Agreement superseded. It did not reflect genuine concern for the protection of a minority, but rather the desire to transform a minority into a dominant racial group. Any claims by Austria exceeding the Paris Agreement were incompatible with the respect due to the sovereign independence of the Italian state and were contrary to the basic principles of international law and the United Nations system itself.

In spite of the Austrian attitude, the Italian Foreign Minister said, Italy would continue to apply the agreement in its entirety and—within that framework—was ready to resume conversations with Austria. Should there be insoluble differences of opinion, Italy was ready to submit the issue to the International Court of Justice and, whatever the outcome, to abide by the Court's decision.

During the ensuing discussion in the Special Political Committee, the consensus was that Austria and Italy should resume negotiations with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution of the question. A number of Members, including Argentina, Bolivia, France, Greece, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay, said they could not support the Austrian draft resolution. A dispute of this kind, they felt, should be referred to the International Court of Justice, since it involved the implementation of a treaty and was therefore a legal matter.

The representative of Argentina said he could not support the Austrian draft because it was based on the assumption that an obligation existed to grant autonomy to a region where a minority lived and because it specified that the autonomous region should be the one where this minority outnumbered the other inhabitants. According to the United States representative, questions of law and facts were involved and it would be difficult for the General Assembly to give a judgement on such questions, nor should the Assembly assume such a responsi-

bility. A far more appropriate course would be to seek a decision by the International Court of Justice. The representative of Sweden noted that the Austrian Government was not limiting its case to the implementation of the Paris Agreement but seemed to be striving for the granting of a distinct autonomous status to Bolzano, thus imparting a political character to the case. The French representative favoured a constructive approach within the framework of existing agreements and approved the Italian proposal to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

Cuba and Indonesia, however, felt that the question was essentially a political one; even if the International Court of Justice were able to determine which interpretation of the Paris Agreement was correct, the absence of a political solution of the problem would continue to threaten relations between the two countries.

Several of the delegations which favoured bilateral negotiations suggested that a third party might be appointed to assist in finding an equitable solution.

On 25 October, Austria submitted a revision of its original proposal by which the General Assembly would invite Austria and Italy to enter without delay into negotiations on the implementation of the Paris Agreement in order to find a just agreement. The Assembly would also ask the Secretary-General to place himself at the disposal of the parties to provide them with any assistance they might need during the course of the negotiations—either directly or by means of a representative.

On the same day, a joint draft resolution was put forward by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, by which the Assembly would urge the two parties to resume negotiations with a view to finding a solution for all differences relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. If these negotiations did not lead to satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, the Assembly would recommend that the parties give favourable consideration to the possibility of submitting the said differences to the appropriate judicial bodies. The Assembly would also recommend that Austria and Italy refrain from any action which might impair their friendly relations.

On behalf of 12 sponsors, the representative

of Ireland, on 26 October, introduced another joint draft resolution, by which the General Assembly would invite Austria and Italy to conduct negotiations without delay on the implementation of the Paris Agreement "in order to find a solution in conformity with the principles of justice and international law." If these negotiations did not lead to satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, the parties would be invited to give favourable consideration to the possibility of seeking a solution "by other peaceful means of their own choice." The Assembly would also recommend that the parties refrain from any action which might impair their friendly relations.

This proposal was sponsored by, in addition to Ireland: Bolivia, Ceylon, Cyprus, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Jordan and Mexico. These delegations also proposed amendments along similar lines to the two earlier draft resolutions.

At the suggestion of Argentina, the Committee postponed voting on the various proposals before it so that a compromise text could be worked out.

The next day, on 27 October, a new text was put forward by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Mexico, Norway, Paraguay and Uruguay, later joined by Cuba, which incorporated a number of provisions contained in the two earlier draft proposals. By this text, the Assembly would: (1) urge the two parties concerned to resume negotiations with a view to finding a solution for all differences relating to the Paris Agreement; (2) recommend that, in the event that these negotiations did not lead to satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, both parties should give favourable consideration to the possibility of seeking a solution of their differences "by any of the means provided in the Charter including recourse to the International Court of Justice or any other peaceful means of their own choice"; and (3) recommend that the countries in question refrain from any action which might impair their friendly relations.

A number of Members—including Austria and Italy—announced that they would support this new joint text. It was then adopted by acclamation. The representative of Austria

announced that he would not press his proposal to the vote and the other two draft resolutions before the Committee were withdrawn.

On 31 October, the text recommended by

the Special Political Committee was adopted—also by acclamation—at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1479(XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 128.

Special Political Committee, meetings 176-185.

Plenary Meetings 898, 904, 909.

A/4395. Letter of 23 June 1960 from Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria proposing item entitled "The problem of the Austrian minority in Italy" for inclusion in agenda.

A/4530. Letter of 4 October 1960 from Permanent Representative of Austria.

A/SPC/44. Letter of 12 October 1960 from Chairman of Delegation of Italy.

A/SPC/L.45 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Austria: draft resolution and revision.

A/SPC/L.46 and Corr.1. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.47. Bolivia, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Mexico: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/SPC/L.45/Rev.1.

A/SPC/L.48. Bolivia, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Mexico: amendment to 4-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.46.

A/SPC/L.49. Bolivia, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Mexico: draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.50. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Mexico, Norway, Paraguay, Uruguay: draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee by acclamation on 27 October 1960, meeting 185.

A/4553 and Corr.1. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1497(xv), as submitted by Special Political Committee, A/4553, adopted by acclama-

tion by Assembly on 31 October 1960, meeting 909.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered item 68 of its agenda,

"Considering that the status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen) has been regulated by an international agreement between Austria and Italy, signed in Paris on 5 September 1946,

"Considering that the said agreement establishes a system designed to guarantee the German-speaking inhabitants of that Province 'complete equality of rights with the Italian-speaking inhabitants, within the framework of special provisions to safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element,'

"Bearing in mind that a dispute has arisen between Austria and Italy in regard to the implementation of the said agreement,

"Desirous of preventing the situation created by the dispute from impairing the friendly relations between the two countries,

"1. Urges the two parties concerned to resume negotiations with a view to finding a solution for all differences relating to the implementation of the Paris agreement of 5 September 1946;

"2. Recommends that, in the event of the negotiations referred to in paragraph 1 above not leading to satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, both parties should give favourable consideration to the possibility of seeking a solution of their differences by any of the means provided in the Charter of the United Nations, including recourse to the International Court of Justice or any other peaceful means of their own choice;

"3. Likewise recommends that the countries in question should refrain from any action which might impair their friendly relations."

THE QUESTION OF HUNGARY

On 20 August 1960, the United States requested that an item entitled "The Question of Hungary" be placed on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. In an accompanying memorandum, it recalled that on 9 December 1959, by resolution 1454 (XIV),¹ the General Assembly had asked the United Nations Representative on Hungary to continue his efforts and had also called upon the USSR and the authorities in Hungary to co-operate with the United Nations Representative. Since the

latter had stated that his efforts to consult with the USSR and Hungarian authorities had been rejected, the United States considered that the question should be further examined.

On 23 September, the Assembly's General Committee, recommended, by 12 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, that the item be included in the agenda for the fifteenth session. On 10 October, the Assembly approved the Committee's recom-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 51.

mendation by a roll-call vote of 54 to 12, with 31 abstentions, and, on the following day, decided to consider the question in plenary meetings.

On 1 December, the United Nations Representative on Hungary submitted a report in which he briefly reviewed the sequence of events since the uprising in Hungary in 1956 and the unsuccessful results of United Nations action in the matter. He noted that the USSR Government and the Hungarian authorities had continued to decline to co-operate with the United Nations in the matter. He made the points that the people of Hungary were subjected to foreign domination and that troops of an alien power remained on their soil; in consequence they were denied the elementary human right of freely choosing those whom they wished to govern them.

In a letter dated 6 December 1960, Hungary protested that the Secretariat was continuing to co-operate with the public enemies of the People's Republic of Hungary and contended that the report of the United Nations Representative did not contain any matter that fell within the competence of any international organization.

On 15 April 1961, a joint draft resolution, sponsored by 22 Members, was circulated in the Assembly. The sponsors were: Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Federation of Malaya, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. By this text, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the United Nations Representative on Hungary, who was "responsible to the Assembly for reporting on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions on Hungary," would deplore the continued disregard by the USSR and the present Hungarian regime for the Assembly's resolutions concerning the situation in Hungary.

The item was not, however, discussed during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. At the closing meeting of the session, on 21 April 1961, the President stated that it should be understood that subsidiary organs whose reports had not been considered because of the

pressure of time were authorized to submit reports to the Assembly's sixteenth session. The United States representative expressed profound regret that the Assembly had not been able to complete its consideration of the Hungarian question and invited the attention of all Members to the report of the United Nations Representative on Hungary, whom he counted upon to continue his efforts.

Also raised at the Assembly's fifteenth session was the question of the credentials of the representatives of Hungary. On 20 April, the Credentials Committee decided, on a proposal by the United States, to take "no decision concerning the credentials submitted on behalf of the representative of Hungary."

The report of the Credentials Committee was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 April 1961, by a vote of 87 to 1, with 0 abstentions, with the adoption of resolution 1618(XV). (For text of resolution, see p. 173.)

Before the vote, a number of representatives, in explaining their votes, contended that the credentials of the representatives of Hungary should not have been left open to question. These included the representatives of Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Nepal, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. The United States representative held that the reasons which had led the Assembly since 1956 to decline to approve the credentials of the Hungarian representatives still remained valid. This position should therefore be maintained. He looked forward to the day when the Hungarian authorities would respond to the desires of the Assembly and would pay heed to its resolutions.

The representative of Hungary reiterated his delegation's previous protests against the irregular procedure—repeated at the current session—which had developed at the time of an extremely tense period in the cold war. The practice, which he attributed to the United States delegation, did not in the least disturb either the domestic or foreign policies of the Hungarian People's Republic, he said. The practice merely served to indicate that some wished to use the United Nations as a means of interfering in the domestic affairs of other states and not as a

forum for international peace and security. He was confident that by the Assembly's sixteenth session the rights of the Hungarian People's

Republic would prevail, particularly in the acceptance of its credentials without any sharp debates.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meetings 128, 130.
Plenary Meetings 898, 995.

A/4447. Letter of 20 August 1960 from Permanent Representative of United States requesting that an item entitled "The question of Hungary" be included in agenda.

A/4606. Report of United Nations Representative on Hungary.

A/4627. Letter of 6 December 1960 from First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of Delegation of Hungary to General Assembly.

A/4743. Second report of Credentials Committee.

A/L.349 and Add.1. Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution.

PROPOSAL ON IMPROVING RELATIONS AMONG EUROPEAN STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS

On 18 August 1960., Romania asked that an item entitled "Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European states having different social and political systems" be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session. In this connexion, Romania suggested that the Governments concerned might pledge to refrain from violence in their bilateral relations and might initiate talks for the removal of causes which could create tension and for the regulation of litigious issues, and might also sign treaties of understanding and collaboration

or other forms of regional understanding.

On 10 October 1960, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of its General Committee, to include the item in its agenda. It was allocated to the Assembly's Special Political Committee.

On 21 April 1961, the Chairman informed the Special Political Committee that, owing to the shortage of time, the sponsor of the item was not pressing for its consideration. Accordingly, the Committee made no recommendation to the General Assembly on the question.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 127.
Special Political Committee, meetings 254, 259.
Plenary Meeting 898.

A/4440. Letter of 18 August 1960 from Permanent

Representative of Romania requesting that following item be included in agenda: "Actions on the regional level with a view of improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems."

A/4752. Report of Special Political Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

In a letter dated 11 October 1960 to the President of the General Assembly, the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a joint statement of 10 October by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR, containing charges of the intensification of militarist and revanchist activities in West Germany. The four Governments called upon the people and Governments of all countries to avert by joint efforts the threat to peace emanating from German

revanchism, to prevent the armament of the German Army with nuclear-rocket weapons, and to secure the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German states.

On 25 November, the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, in identical letters addressed to the Secretary-General, refuted the allegations made in the USSR letter of 11 October about the Federal Republic of Germany and its allies, including France, the United Kingdom and the

United States. They maintained that Germany remained divided because the USSR had done everything possible to establish a communist regime in the Eastern Zone and had rejected all proposals for the establishment of normal con-

ditions in all Germany on the basis of self-determination. The crisis could only be brought to an end by a solution which respected the principles of freedom, tolerance and self-determination.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

A/4540. Letter of 11 October 1960 from Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR.

A/4595. Letter of 25 November 1960 from Represent-

ative of United States.

A/4596. Letter of 25 November 1960 from Ambassador and Permanent Representative of France.

A/4597. Letter of 25 November 1960 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

CHAPTER XII

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

DEVELOPMENTS ON ARMISTICE DEMARCATON LINE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA

During 1960, the Palestine question was not considered by the Security Council; however, certain complaints were brought before the Council in communications by the United Arab Republic and Israel and one of these was the subject of a full report by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

The United Arab Republic complained that on 31 January 1960 Israel forces had moved towards Arab farmers in the southern sector of the Demilitarized Zone north of Lake Tiberias (Syrian Region). On 1 February, following the shelling of Arab positions in the southern sector, the Israelis had occupied the village of Tawafiq, but had been compelled to withdraw on the same day.

On 3 February, Israel complained that, since December 1959, the area of the village of Beit Katzir in the Demilitarized Zone south-east of Lake Kinneret had been subjected to repeated harassments and attacks from Syrian military positions at Tawafiq. Israel stated that "in order to put an end to these attacks Israel forces cleared the positions in the Demilitarized Zone of Syrian military forces illegally entrenched there."

On 16 February 1960, Major-General Carl

Carlsson von Horn, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, submitted to the Security Council a report on the situation which had developed in the Tawafiq-Beit Katzir area.

Reviewing the background of the situation, the Chief of Staff said that the difficulties which UNTSO had met in the Tawafiq-Beit Katzir area had resulted from: the progressive extension of Israel cultivation towards the east; the Arab's opposition to what they considered to be encroachments on their lands; the difficulty of settling disputes owing to the complicated arrangements regarding land ownership; and the show or use of force in the Demilitarized Zone. UNTSO, he said, had been hampered by differences regarding the competence of the Mixed Armistice Commission (MAC) and the responsibilities of the Chairman under the General Armistice Agreement.

The Chief of Staff stated that the foundation ten years ago of the Kibbutz of Beit Katzir, and the development of cultivation by the Israel settlers using the waters of Lake Tiberias, had rapidly resulted in depriving Arab farmers in the Demilitarized Zone of all access to the Lake and of any land between the Kibbutz and the Lake. Moreover, like other Israel border settlements in or out of the Demilitarized Zone, the new Kibbutz had become a fortified position. Thirteen hundred metres to the east of Beit Katzir the Arab village of Khirbat-At-Tawafiq

viewed with anxiety the progress of Israeli cultivation in its direction.

With regard to the differences between the parties in their interpretation of the General Armistice Agreement, the Chief of Staff said that the observance of the Agreement and of the Security Council's resolution of 18 May 1951 should have permitted the settlement of legal disputes: when the competence of the MAC or its Chairman was challenged, interpretation of the relevant provisions of the General Armistice Agreement by the MAC should have determined whether the Commission or the Chairman had the pertinent responsibility under the Agreement. However, he said, Israel had denied that the MAC was competent to deal with issues pertaining to the Demilitarized Zone, arguing that those issues should be dealt with by the Chairman through contact with the Israel delegation. On the other hand, Syria requested that certain of its complaints relating to the Demilitarized Zone should be considered by the MAC in its formal regular meetings. Israel's refusal to attend such meetings had resulted in a suspension since June 1951 of the regular meetings of the MAC dealing with any issue whatsoever.

On 20 January 1960, the Chief of Staff, as Chairman, issued findings of a "practical character" which, in his opinion, could enable the Arabs and the Israelis to carry on peaceful activities in the Tawafiq-Beit Katzir area.

In view of the above considerations and of existing evidence concerning present and past uses of the land in the area, the Chief of Staff found that an equitable solution of the current difficulties was that the present eastern limits of Israeli cultivation should be, subject to some reservations, the limits of Arab use of lands to the west of Tawafiq. Israel, without expressly rejecting these findings, ignored them, he noted.

Finally, the Chief of Staff transmitted a declaration and two resolutions, adopted at an emergency meeting of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission on 16 February 1960, condemning Israel for the attack against Khirbat-At-Tawafiq village and its almost total destruction by regular Israel armed forces on the night of 31 January-1 February 1960, and for the overflying of four Mystère jet planes used by the Israel Air Force over the area of Kuneitra, within Syrian territory.

On 25 February 1960, Israel submitted a further communication to the Security Council, referring to its previous complaint and restating its view of the situation in the Demilitarized Zone since 1953.

OTHER INCIDENTS

In a letter dated 1 July 1960, the representative of Israel complained to the Security Council that the situation on the Israel-Syrian border was deteriorating as a result of recent acts of aggression committed by the armed forces of the United Arab Republic on 11, 12 and 28 June 1960. The renewal of unilateral armed action by the armed forces of the United Arab Republic along the Syrian border during recent weeks was especially disquieting, he said, because it had been accompanied by a concentration of United Arab Republic troops in the border area, and also by fresh expression by United Arab Republic leaders of their policy of active belligerency against Israel.

In a letter dated 6 July 1960, the representative of the United Arab Republic, replying to the Israel letter of 1 July, rejected the Israel claims as being far from accurate and not corresponding to the facts. He preferred not to discuss those facts because an investigation was being carried out by the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission and no decision had as yet been taken by that body.

He drew the attention of the Council to two resolutions of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission of 16 February 1960, condemning Israel for its hostile acts, and added that, as recently as 30 May 1960, the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission had condemned Israel for committing a hostile act against the airspace of the United Arab Republic.

In a letter dated 10 November 1960, the representative of Israel stated that the United Arab Republic, on 3 November 1960, had confiscated "finally" the cargo of four hundred tons of cement aboard the Greek vessel *Astypalea*. The vessel was "illegally and arbitrarily" detained at Port Said on 17 December 1959. On 10 April 1960, the ship was permitted by United Arab Republic authorities to return northward from Port Said, after having been forced not only to discontinue its voyage but also to offload and abandon its cargo. The persistence of the United Arab Republic in such illegal and pro-

vocative conduct, said the Israel representative, was, among other things, a source of tension in the area likely to impair peace and security.

REPORT OF CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

On 14 November 1960, the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine submitted its eighteenth progress report to the General Assembly for the period from 1 September 1959 to 11 November 1960. The Commission

stated that it had directed its efforts principally to the programme of identification and valuation of Arab refugee immovable property holdings in Israel, and the release of Arab refugee bank accounts and safe deposits blocked in Israel. As the identification of Arab individual holdings in Israel was now practically complete, the work of valuation had begun in both urban areas and rural districts; it was expected that the analysis work might be completed by August 1961.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- S/4263. Letter of 3 February 1960 from Permanent Representative of United Arab Republic.
- S/4264. Letter of 3 February 1960 from Permanent Representative of Israel.
- S/4270 and Corr.1. Report of Chief of Staff of UNTSO in Palestine on recent incidents in southern sector of Demilitarized Zone (Syrian Region) created by Article 5, paragraph 5 of Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement.
- S/4271. Letter of 25 February 1960 from Acting Permanent Representative of Israel.
- S/4365. Letter of 1 July 1960 from Permanent Representative of Israel.
- S/4376. Letter of 6 July from Permanent Representative of United Arab Republic.
- S/4560. Letter of 10 November from Permanent Representative of Israel.
- A/4494. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, 16 July 1959-15 July 1960, Part IV, Chapter 10.

SYRIAN-ISRAELI MAC

- S/4268. Letter of 18 February 1960 from Acting Permanent Representative of United Arab Republic.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MAC

- S/4547. Letter of 30 September 1960 from Permanent Representative of United Arab Republic concerning decision adopted on 29 September 1960 by Egyptian-Israeli MAC.

CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

- A/4573. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. Eighteenth Progress Report (for period 1 September 1959-11 November 1960).

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

Assistance to Palestine refugees continued to be given during 1960 by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The provision of such aid was also considered by the General Assembly—for the thirteenth successive year—at its fifteenth session. The matter was referred to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which discussed it in connexion with the annual report of the Director of UNRWA. The Special Political Committee discussed the question both at the first part of the Assembly's fifteenth session, in 1960, and at the second part of the session, in 1961.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF UNRWA

In his annual report, the Director of UNRWA urged United Nations Member states to approve a three-year programme aimed at increasing educational and vocational training opportuni-

ties for refugees, as well as continuing basic relief services.

The Director's report, which covered the year ending 30 June 1960, stressed that the lot of the refugees, dependent on relief since 1948, had been one of hardship and disappointment. Opportunities for living normal, independent lives had been non-existent for the majority of the refugees; their life of enforced idleness, now in its thirteenth year, had inevitably affected their outlook and morale. In their minds, the right to repatriation implicit in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III), which the General Assembly had adopted in 1948 and reaffirmed in subsequent years, continued to be the one acceptable long-term solution to their problem and they were embittered because it still stood unfulfilled.

(Paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) provided, among other things, that the refugees

wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property. The United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was instructed, among other things, to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation.)

The report pointed out that the refugees had been denied rehabilitation through repatriation or compensation for loss of or damage to their property because paragraph 11 of this Assembly resolution had never been implemented; they had not found work where they resided because those countries already had an ample supply of farmers and unskilled workers; and they had not moved to other nearby countries because these already had an abundance of such workers. For the most part, maturing youth had not been able even to move into those skilled jobs for which demand existed because they had had no opportunity to acquire the requisite skills.

UNRWA itself, the report emphasized, could not solve the refugee question. Any general solution to the complex Palestine problem, of which the refugee problem was a part, would be brought about largely by forces outside UNRWA—"forces which will govern and shape the future of the Middle East." UNRWA could and should work in harmony with those forces.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The report pointed out that the Palestine refugee problem was being compounded by the fact that maturing refugees were being given so little opportunity adequately to develop the latent productive talents they possessed; this deficiency was a major contributing cause of the continuing increase in the number of refugees dependent on UNRWA.

To meet this challenge, the Director proposed an expansion of vocational training facilities to increase, by the end of UNRWA's current mandate in June 1963, the number of graduates of these centres from the current 300 a year to 2,500 a year. Additional proposals called for doubling the number of university scholarships for first-year students and for continuing the Agency's loan-grants programme.

The total cost of this three-year programme, plus the rising costs of maintaining relief and educational services at their current level for an expanding population, would mean a total cumulative expenditure for the three-year period to 1963 of \$16.3 million in excess of the estimated level of 1960. Of this sum, it was hoped that \$4 million would be met by contributions from World Refugee Year (WRY); the other \$12.3 million would have to come from contributions from Governments.

It seemed to the UNRWA Director probable that the refugee problem would continue well beyond June 1963 and would grow more complex as the total number of refugees steadily increased in relation to the number of jobs available. He cautioned against "facile assumptions" that it rested with the host Governments to solve the problem.

It appeared certain to him that some responsibility for international assistance would continue for a decade or longer. Not to recognize this fact would without doubt prove far more expensive than to provide such assistance in an appropriate and timely manner. The Palestine refugee problem, he said, had a bearing "on the stability and peace of the Middle East and hence on the stability and peace of the world."

UNRWA OPERATIONS

The Agency's relief services continued to be its major undertaking, the report went on. But these services were on a minimal basis and involved the expenditure of no more than 7 cents (U.S.) per refugee per day—a cost which obviously could maintain an indigent population at only the barest subsistence level.

As of 30 June 1960, the total number of refugees registered with the Agency was 1,120,889, representing an increase of 33,000 in twelve months. There were 613,743 refugees in Jordan; 225,542 in the Gaza Strip; 136,561 in Lebanon; and 115,043 in the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic.

Food. The Agency devoted about one-third of its total budget to buying and distributing basic food commodities for 849,634 refugees, providing each with about 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter. As the basic ration did not in itself constitute an adequately balanced diet, the Agency continued its programme of supplementary feeding and milk distribution

to protect the most vulnerable groups—children, pregnant and nursing women, tuberculosis patients, etc.—against possible malnutrition.

Eligibility and Registration. As a result of continuous eligibility investigation, some 9,000 ration recipients were removed from the rolls and some 5,000 were added to the rolls or reinstated on them. These investigations, however, would clearly have only a marginal impact on the general problem of correcting the known inaccuracies in the ration rolls. A plan had therefore been worked out for a new approach to this problem. Its success, said the Director of UNRWA in his report, would depend on the extent to which the host Governments were in a position to co-operate in carrying it out.

Health. The state of health of the refugees had been well maintained, the report stated. No major epidemics had occurred. The Agency operated or subsidized 89 health centres and 13 mobile clinics, as well as about 2,000 hospital beds. Increasing emphasis was being placed on the preventative aspects of the programme and on health education.

Shelter. About 40 per cent of the refugees lived in 58 UNRWA camps in the four host countries. The Agency's shelter construction and maintenance programme had resulted in the elimination of all tents, as well as of many sub-standard shelters.

Clothing. UNRWA did not provide the refugees with clothing, but it did pay \$300,000 in the period under review for the ocean freight on nearly 3,000 tons of clothing and shoes collected overseas by voluntary agencies.

Social Welfare. The Agency's social welfare services supplemented the basic relief programme by seeking to mitigate the special hardship and low morale arising from 12 years of enforced idleness in the camps.

Education. The Agency's education system offered elementary education to all refugee children, secondary education to a gradually growing proportion of them (roughly equal to the proportion of the indigenous school population receiving it in the host countries), and university education to a few of the most gifted students.

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

The report underlined that a single effort such as World Refugee Year (WRY), neces-

sarily limited to humanitarian considerations, could not be expected to resolve such a complex problem as that of the Palestine refugees. Nevertheless, it was hoped that the refugees would benefit from increased financial support both for UNRWA and for voluntary agencies working on their behalf in the Middle East and that the Year would bring about a better understanding of their problem. As of 30 June 1960, the Agency had received over \$1 million in pledges, and promises of a further \$1 million towards its WRY goal of \$4 million. WRY funds would be spent on increased vocational training facilities, on additional university scholarships and on grants and loans to enable refugee families to become independent. (For further details about WRY, see below, p. 356. For details about contribution pledges and payments to UNRWA for 1960-61, see table at the end of this article.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In presenting his report to the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, the UNRWA Director, among other things, stressed the pressing need for a political settlement of the Palestine refugee problem which, as it increased in size and complexity year by year, overshadowed every major decision in the Middle East and seriously threatened the peace of the world.

During the general debate in the Special Political Committee, representatives of Arab states stressed the need for implementing Assembly resolution 194(III) of 1948, which had envisaged a choice between repatriation or compensation for those refugees who did not wish to return to their homes. They also called for the enlargement and re-activation of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and the appointment of a United Nations administrator to look after the properties of the refugees and collect the revenues from those properties. The representative of Saudi Arabia suggested that the present membership of the Commission (France, Turkey, and the United States) be increased from three to nine. Three of the new members would represent the "Eastern bloc," including the USSR, and the remaining three would represent the "uncommitted nations"—one each from Asia, Africa and Latin

America. With such an expanded membership, he said, the Commission would then represent all shades of opinion in the United Nations.

The spokesman for Israel said that the process of absorption of the refugees in the neighbouring countries, which was already going on, pointed the way to a permanent general solution of the problem. He maintained that paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194(III) (described above) did not recognize an unqualified "right of return" for the refugees. The General Assembly had no competence to confer "rights" on any individual to enter the territory of any sovereign state and, in any case, its resolutions were only recommendations. He re-affirmed his Government's previous declaration to the effect that if integration of the refugees in the Arab world were actually carried out, and if the international assistance offered in 1955 were still available, Israel would be prepared to pay compensation even before the achievement of a final peace settlement or the solution of other outstanding problems.

The United States representative noted that, since the Assembly's fourteenth (1959) session, the parties directly concerned had not shown that they were ready to approach the problem with the flexibility needed to solve it in accordance with the principles often confirmed by the Assembly. He urged United Nations Member states to continue their support of UNRWA in its constructive approach as outlined in the Director's report, and urged the Conciliation Commission to continue its efforts towards a solution of the refugee problem.

Cyprus, Guinea, India, Indonesia and Pakistan endorsed the suggestions made for enlarging the Conciliation Commission for Palestine and for appointing a United Nations administrator for Arab refugee property.

Several Members, including Australia, China, El Salvador, France, Turkey and the United Kingdom, noted with satisfaction the constructive work done by the Conciliation Commission in connexion with identifying and evaluating Arab refugee property in Israel. Others—among them Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Liberia, Honduras, Panama and Peru—urged the states directly concerned to approach the problem in a conciliatory spirit and to seek new ways of reaching agreement. The spokesman for Liberia also suggested that representatives of the Afri-

can-Asian states, Israel, the United States and a designated European state might hold a conference to discuss "problems engendered by the sovereignty of Israel, its frontiers and the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III)."

The representatives of Bulgaria and the USSR stressed that, in spite of "some useful work by UNRWA," the Palestine refugee problem had not been solved. It was, they said, a political problem—inseparable from the political aspects of the Palestine problem as a whole. Israel, by refusing to implement General Assembly resolutions on the Palestine refugee question, was undermining the authority of the United Nations, they maintained. They called on Israel to allow the refugees to return to their homes, give their property back to them and compensate those who did not wish to be repatriated. The Western powers which supported Israel, they maintained, should stop trying to create tension in the area.

The representative of Canada repeated the suggestion made by his delegation at the fourteenth session in 1959 that an up-to-date review—which might be prepared by the Secretary-General, and which would take into account the political, economic and psychological aspects of the refugee problem—be made available to the Assembly by the date of the expiration of UNRWA's mandate in 1963.

Ireland again put forward the proposal it had made at the Assembly's 1959 session that Israel should be urged to allow a limited number of refugees who were willing to live at peace with their neighbours to return to their homes, without prejudice to the general solution of the refugee problem or to other aspects of the Palestine problem. The repatriated refugees should be encouraged to keep in touch with the refugee camps, in order to remove the alleged ignorance of conditions in Israel. New Zealand supported Ireland's proposal.

Ireland also suggested that the Conciliation Commission for Palestine might be enlarged mainly by the addition of "small states outside military alliances."

On 3 December 1960, the Special Political Committee concluded its general debate on the Report of the Director of UNRWA and adjourned discussion of the item in order to enable delegations to reach agreement on a draft reso-

lution. On 19 December, the Committee agreed to resume consideration of the item at a later date.

When the Special Political Committee resumed its consideration of the item on 11 April 1961—at the Assembly's resumed fifteenth session—it had before it a draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Pakistan and Somalia.

By the operative part of this five-power text, the Assembly would: (1) note "with regret" that the Conciliation Commission for Palestine had not yet reported progress on the task entrusted to it regarding implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) (described above) and would ask the Commission to continue its efforts and report to the Assembly's sixteenth session (in 1961); (2) recommend the establishment, at the Assembly's sixteenth session, of "appropriate and effective machinery for safeguarding the property rights" of the Arab refugees; and (3) direct attention to UNRWA's "precarious" financial position and urge Governments to consider to what extent they could contribute or increase their contributions so that the Agency could carry out its programme.

By the preamble, to this draft, the Assembly would: recall its previous resolutions on the question; take note of the UNRWA Director's report; note "with deep regret" that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III) had not been effected and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; and recognize the need to safeguard the property rights of the Arab refugees.

The United States introduced amendments to the five-power text intended, among other things, to change the second operative paragraph so that, at the Assembly's sixteenth session, "primary consideration would be given to the future welfare of the refugees themselves," (instead of recommending the establishment of machinery for safeguarding the refugees' property rights.)

Another amendment was to have the preamble of the five-power text include a reference to the fact that "no substantial progress" had been made in the programme endorsed in an earlier Assembly resolution (513(VI)) for the

re-integration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement.

Another United States amendment was to change the final preambular paragraph of the five-power text so that—instead of recognizing the need to safeguard the refugees' property rights—the Assembly would recognize that the sixteenth General Assembly "is to review the whole problem of the refugees"

Iraq and Libya submitted sub-amendments to the United States amendments. One was to add a preambular paragraph to have the Assembly recognize that it was to review the whole problem of the refugees at its sixteenth session. A second sub-amendment was to change the second operative paragraph of the five-power text to recommend that the Assembly give "primary consideration" at its sixteenth session to "the future welfare of the refugees themselves and that effective machinery for safeguarding the property rights of the Palestine Arab refugees be established."

The United States subsequently withdrew its amendments to the five-power draft and submitted a draft resolution of its own. By this, the Assembly would, among other things: (1) note the annual report of the Director of UNRWA; (2) note further that UNRWA's mandate was to be reviewed at the Assembly's sixteenth session; and (3) express the belief that, in its consideration of the item at the sixteenth session, "careful consideration should be given to the future welfare of the refugees themselves, including the safeguarding of their rights set forth in resolution 194(III), paragraph 11, to repatriation or compensation for properties left behind."

The Iraqi-Libyan sub-amendments were then withdrawn. Iraq orally proposed amending the second operative paragraph of the five-power text to recommend that, at the Assembly's sixteenth session, "primary consideration be given to the future welfare of the refugees themselves including the means of safeguarding their property rights."

This was accepted by the sponsors of the five-power draft, who also accepted two of the United States amendments and then submitted a revised text of their proposal.

The United States then submitted a revised version of its proposal, the effect of which was to make the first and second operative para-

graphs preambular paragraphs, and to delete the reference in the third operative paragraph to "repatriation or compensation for properties left behind."

The United Kingdom submitted an amendment to the five-power text to make the point that the Conciliation Commission for Palestine had not yet "been able to report" progress on the task entrusted to it.

On 18 April, the Committee proceeded to vote on the various proposals before it.

The United Kingdom amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 to 22, with 32 abstentions. After a series of separate votes on the various paragraphs, the five-power revised draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 to 19, with 20 abstentions. The United States revised draft resolution was rejected by a roll-call vote of 31 to 30, with 15 abstentions.

At a plenary meeting on 21 April, the General Assembly voted on the recommendations of the Special Political Committee. The fourth preambular paragraph—by which the Assembly would recognize "the need to safeguard the property rights of the Arab refugees of Palestine"—was not adopted as it did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote, by roll-call, was 44 in favour, 38 against, with 12 abstentions.

The second operative paragraph of the draft proposal—recommending that the Assembly give primary consideration at its sixteenth session "to the future of the refugees themselves, including the means of safeguarding their property rights"—also failed to receive the required two-thirds majority. The roll-call vote was 44 in favour, 35 against, with 15 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole, as thus amended, was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 37 in favour to 17 against, with 38 abstentions, as resolution 1604(XV). (For full text of resolution as adopted by the Assembly, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS FOR 1960-61

During the financial (calendar) year 1960, 34 countries and territories pledged the equivalent of \$33,627,481 for UNRWA's activities. By 31 December 1960, the equivalent of \$32,651,179 had been received in payments of

these pledges, as well as \$203,634 from pledges of previous years. At the end of the year, pledges still unpaid amounted to \$976,302 for 1960 and \$358,679 for prior years.

As of December 1960, UNRWA had received pledges of approximately \$18,500,000 for 1961.

PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1960

(Showing the equivalent in U.S. dollars
of pledges and contributions in cash,
kind and services)

Pledging Government	Pledge	Contributions Received
Australia	\$ 196,000	\$ 196,000
Austria	2,000	2,000
Belgium	20,000	20,000
Burma*	1,046	1,046
Canada	2,040,000	2,040,000
Canada*	1,020,000	1,020,000
Denmark	43,440	21,720
Federation of Malaya	1,500	1,500
France	182,757	182,757
Gaza Authorities	130,045	130,045
Germany, Federal Republic of	238,095	238,095
Ghana	3,000	—
Greece	15,000	—
Greece*	2,500	2,500
India	13,235	13,235
Iran	3,000	3,000
Ireland	7,000	7,000
Italy	80,000	—
Japan	10,000	10,000
Japan*	2,500	2,500
Jordan	98,550	98,550
Lebanon	23,844	23,844
Liberia	5,000	5,000
Monaco	204	204
Morocco	4,000	—
Netherlands	65,790	65,790
New Zealand	140,000	140,000
New Zealand*	28,000	28,000
Norway	42,000	42,000
Pakistan	20,964	20,964
Pakistan*	1,050	1,050
Sweden	57,915	57,915
Switzerland	35,046	35,046
Turkey	5,000	5,000
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	340,000	340,000
Syrian Region	85,000	85,000
United Kingdom	5,400,000	5,400,000
United Kingdom*	224,000	224,000
United States**	23,000,000	22,147,418
Yugoslavia	40,000	40,000
Total	\$33,627,481	\$32,651,179

* Special contributions for World Refugee Year.

**The United States pledge was \$23,000,000 in cash and foodstuffs for the fiscal period 1 July 1960

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 199-214, 224, 246-254.

Plenary Meeting 993.

A/4478. Annual Report of Director of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East, 1 July 1959-30 June 1960.

A/SPC/48. Letter of 8 November 1960 from representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen requesting that a Palestinian Arab delegation be heard by Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/L.61 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Pakistan, Somalia: draft resolution and revisions, as amended by United Kingdom, adopted by the Special Political Committee on 18 April 1961, meeting 253, by roll-call vote of 47 to 19, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Honduras, Israel, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Senegal, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroun, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand.

A/SPC/L.62. United States: amendments to 5-power revised draft resolution, A/SPC/L.61/Rev.1.

A/SPC/L.63. Iraq and Libya: sub-amendments to United States amendments, A/SPC/L.62.

A/SPC/L.64. Philippines: amendment to 5-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.61/Rev.1.

A/SPC/L.65 and Rev.1. United States: draft resolution and revision, rejected by Special Political Committee on 18 April 1961, meeting 254, by a roll-call vote of 30 in favour to 31 against, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ice-

land, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Israel, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Venezuela.

A/SPC/L.66. United Kingdom: amendment to revised 5-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.61/Rev.2. A/4734. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1604(xv), as submitted by Special Political Committee, A/4734 and as amended in plenary, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 993, by roll-call vote of 37 to 17, with 38 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Against: Cameroun, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Albania, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 302(IV) of 8 December 1949, 393(V) of 2 December 1950, 513(VI) of 26 January 1952, 614(VII) of 6 November 1952, 720(VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818(IX) of 4 December 1954, 916(X) of 3 December 1955, 1018(XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191(XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315(XIII) of 12 December 1958 and 1456(XIV) of 9 December 1959,

"Noting the annual report of the Director of the

to 30 June 1961, payable on a matching basis not to exceed 70 per cent of contributions paid by all Governments. The Agency for its own accounting purposes allocated this pledge half to its 1960 fiscal year

and half to its 1961 fiscal year. The balance shown as unpaid is therefore only in terms of the Agency's allocation of the pledge. A further payment of \$4,250,000 was received in January 1961.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period 1 July 1959-30 June 1960,

"Noting with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513(VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

"1. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has not yet been able to report progress on carrying out the task entrusted to it in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1456(XIV), and again requests the Com-

mission to make efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) and report thereon not later than 15 October 1961;

"2. Directs attention to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges Governments to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions so that the Agency can carry out its programmes;

"3. Expresses its thanks to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency, and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees."

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

During 1960, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) continued to carry out its function of maintaining peace and quiet along the border area between Israel and the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic. The Force continued to be deployed along the western side of the Egypt-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line and the International Frontier south of the Gaza Strip—lines totalling 273 kilometres in length. The Force also continued to watch, mainly by air patrol, the coastline of the Sinai Peninsula from the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba to the Straits of Tiran, a further distance of 187 kilometres.

The over-all strength of the Force was maintained at approximately 5,350 officers and other ranks. The countries participating in the Force continued to be: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. As a consequence of the formation of the United Nations Force (ONUC) in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), the Swedish battalion with UNEF was sent to the Congo on 19 July 1960 on a temporary assignment. Thirteen UNEF officers were also temporarily deputed to ONUC for staff duties.

The Secretary-General reported to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly on the organization and functioning of the Force, as well as on financial arrangements and cost estimates connected with it. In his report, he noted that the presence of UNEF—whose functions had become largely routine—was a major factor in maintaining peace and quiet in the area; in the judgement of all concerned with it, its absence would have been likely to result in a

recurrence of dangerous border disturbances and violence. Though relatively few incidents occurred during the period under review, the report pointed out that many of them, except for a restraining influence, might easily have got out of hand and developed into threatening situations. It continued to be true, said the report, that any substantial reduction in strength below the present level would make it impossible for the Force adequately to carry out its existing responsibilities.

The report also dealt in detail with the deployment of the Force, its well-being—which continued to be very satisfactory—logistical and local arrangements and the number and type of incidents occurring during the period.

In connexion with the financial position of the Force, the Secretary-General pointed out that, in spite of a small improvement foreseen in the collection of assessments, the fact that approximately one-third of the assessments for all years would remain unpaid at the end of 1960 would create a serious cash shortage. He went on to note that the \$20 million assessed for 1960 included voluntary contributions in the amount of \$3.2 million from the United States and \$275,000 from the United Kingdom, which resulted in a 50 per cent reduction of the assessments for 1960 of all Member states, with the exception of the five having the largest assessments.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force were considered by the General Assem-

bly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee at the Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960. The Committee had before it the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1961 and the report thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

In his foreword to the UNEF budget estimates for 1961, the Secretary-General expressed the view that the Force should continue operations during 1961 at its present strength, and he submitted total estimates of \$19,384,800. He noted that the 1961 estimate for operating costs showed a decrease of \$915,000 from the 1960 appropriation, which more than offset the estimated increase of \$300,000 for reimbursements to Governments providing contingents to UNEF.

The Secretary-General referred to the question of compensation for equipment, material and supplies furnished by Governments to their contingents. In view of the fact that UNEF would soon be in its fifth year of operation and that substantial claims for loss or deterioration of government-owned equipment and supplies had accrued and must be expected to increase as long as UNEF continued, he considered that the General Assembly should reconsider its original reimbursement policy.

The Secretary-General noted that, as of 31 May 1960, unpaid assessments totalled over \$24 million—or 32.5 per cent of the total UNEF assessments for the four years. As a result of the steady increase in the arrears of contributions to the UNEF Special Account, advances from the Organization's Working Capital Fund had been needed to finance UNEF expenses. At the end of 1959, these had totalled slightly under \$3 million, but would be increased by several million dollars by the end of 1960. He considered the financial situation so critical as to require an urgent solution.

In its report on the Secretary-General's estimates, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions—while recommending an appropriation of the estimated amount for assessment purposes—suggested that efforts be made to keep the expenses within a target level of \$19 million.

During the debate in the Fifth Committee, the representatives of Bulgaria and the USSR took the view that UNEF had been established independently of the Security Council and

therefore in violation of the Charter. That violation would continue until the General Assembly decided that the entire cost of UNEF should be borne by the states which had committed aggression against Egypt. As in the past, they said, their Governments would not participate in the financing of the Force.

Other delegations, while not questioning the juridical basis of the Force, considered that the arrangements made for financing it did not take account of different levels of responsibility. Mexico and Venezuela, for instance, did not consider that UNEF expenses should be shared on the basis of the regular scale of assessments; a composite formula should be found, taking into account the special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as the responsibility of states which had large public or private investments in the Middle East and consequently benefited more than others from the presence there of UNEF.

Still other Members favoured inclusion of the costs of the Force in the regular budget of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and the United States also believed that the financing of UNEF was the collective responsibility of the United Nations but thought it desirable to reduce the burden on those Member states whose capacity to pay was limited. Both Governments announced their intention of making voluntary contributions—as they had in the past—over and above their assessed share of UNEF's expenses. The United States offered a voluntary contribution of \$1.8 million for 1961; the United Kingdom said it intended, subject to Parliamentary approval, to make a voluntary contribution of \$135,000.

On 16 December 1960, the Fifth Committee adopted—by a roll-call vote of 31 to 8, with 19 abstentions—a draft proposal submitted by Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. By this, the Assembly, among other things, would authorize the Secretary-General to spend up to a maximum of \$19 million for the continuing operation of the Force during 1961. It would also decide to assess that amount against all Members on the basis of the regular scale of assessments. In this connexion, the draft resolution stated that voluntary contributions to

UNEF could be used to reduce by as much as 50 per cent the assessment: (a) of states admitted to United Nations membership during the fifteenth session of the Assembly; and (b) of all other Member states receiving assistance during 1960 from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, beginning with those assessed at the minimum percentage of 0.04 per cent. The resolution also stipulated that such reductions must be requested prior to 31 March 1961. An amendment by Iraq to delete the reference to that date was rejected by the Committee by a vote of 8 in favour, 17

against, with 29 abstentions.

The resolution also approved the recommendations made in the Secretary-General's report on the reimbursement of Governments with regard to supplies, material and equipment furnished to their contingents.

The Fifth Committee's recommendation was approved by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, by a vote of 50 to 8, with 27 abstentions, as resolution 1575 (XV). The Assembly also took note of the Secretary-General's report on UNEF.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 821, 822, 824.

Plenary Meeting 960.

A/4396. Cost estimates for maintenance of the Force. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4409. Budget estimates for financial period 1961. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4486 and Add.1,2. Progress report of Secretary-General on the Force.

A/C.5/L.645. Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by sponsors, adopted by Fifth Committee on 16 December 1960, meeting 822, by roll-call vote of 31 to 8, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, Venezuela.

A/4674. Report of Fifth Committee.

A/4688. UNEF Budget for period 1 January-31 December 1961.

RESOLUTION 1575(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4674, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by 50 votes to 8, with 27 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1089(XI) of 21 December 1956, 1151 (XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337(XIII) of 13 December 1958 and 1441 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Having considered the observations made by Member States on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force,

"Having examined the budget estimates for the Force submitted by the Secretary-General for the year 1961 and the observations and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"Having noted with satisfaction that special financial assistance has been pledged voluntarily towards the expenditures for the Force in 1961,

"Considering that it is desirable to apply voluntary contributions of special financial assistance in such a manner as to reduce the financial burden on those Governments which have the least capacity to contribute towards the expenditures for maintaining the Force,

"1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to expend up to a maximum of \$19 million for the continuing operation of the United Nations Emergency Force during 1961;

"2. Decides to assess the amount of \$19 million against all States Members of the United Nations on the basis of the regular scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 below;

"3. Decides further that the voluntary contributions pledged prior to 31 December 1960, including those already announced and referred to in the fourth preambular paragraph above, shall be applied, at the request of the Member State concerned made prior to 31 March 1961, to reduce by up to 50 per cent:

"(a) The assessment that the Member States which were admitted during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly are required to pay for the financial year 1961 in accordance with Assembly resolution 1552(XV) of 18 December 1960;

"(b) The assessment of all other Member States receiving assistance during 1960 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, commencing with those States assessed at the minimum of 0.04 per cent and then including, in order, those States assessed at the next highest percentages until the total amount of the voluntary contributions has been fully applied;

"4. Decides that, if Member States do not avail

themselves of credits provided for in paragraph 3 above, the amounts involved shall be credited to section 9 of the 1961 budget for the Force;

"5. Approves the recommendations set forth in paragraphs 67 to 70 of the Secretary-General's report

on the United Nations Emergency Force concerning reimbursement of Governments in respect of supplies, material and equipment furnished to their contingents."

THE QUESTION OF OMAN

On 29 September 1960, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen requested that the "Question of Oman" be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

In an explanatory memorandum attached to their request, they stated that the Imamate of Oman, described as the hinterland of "what is erroneously called the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman," had been invaded by British-led forces, and its capital occupied in December 1955, because of the refusal of the Imams of Oman to grant oil concessions to British companies in their territory. The British aggression against the independence of Oman had been brought to the attention of the Security Council on 13 August 1957, but the Council had failed to deal with the problem. Since then British intervention had continued unabated. This aggression, the memorandum concluded, threatened peace and security in the Middle East and constituted a breach of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law.

On 27 October 1960, the Assembly's General Committee recommended, by 14 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, that the item be placed on the Assembly's agenda. To this the Assembly agreed, on 31 October. The matter was referred to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which considered it at five meetings held between 9 and 21 April 1961.

During the debate, the representative of Saudi Arabia stated that the ancient, independent and sovereign state of Oman, a target for British imperialism since the eighteenth century because of its strategic position, had finally been broken up into nine separate units. Until 1954, the British had been content to control the puppet Sultanate of Muscat and the seven so-called Trucial Sheikdoms, while the Imamate of Oman had continued fully independent and sovereign. Then oil was discovered, resulting in the British decision to bring the country under British control behind the facade of the puppet

Sultan who had granted an oil concession in Oman to British interests. British-led forces had launched armed aggression in 1954, occupied the capital of Oman in December 1955 and the Imam, its Head of State, had been driven out. In 1957, the offensive in central Oman had brought the question before the Security Council. The Council, however, had failed to deal with it. In 1958 and 1959, United Kingdom forces in the area had been reinforced by units from Malaya and Kenya.

The people of Oman, he said, would continue to fight for their freedom. The British military intervention was a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the basic principles of international law.

The United Kingdom argument that Oman was but a part of the Sultanate of Oman and Muscat was, in his view, absurd; Muscat was in fact merely the principal port of Oman. The statehood of Oman was amply borne out by the Sib agreement of 1920, a peace treaty concluded to end a war between the Imamate and the Sultanate. In addition, the Sultanate of Muscat, a British protectorate, had never exercised any authority over Oman.

The British claim that military action had been taken at the request of their friend, the Sultan, to restore order in the face of a revolt supported from outside was outrageous, in his opinion. A threat to peace could be averted only through collective action, and it was a total negation of the United Nations for the United Kingdom to take military action against Oman, whether Oman was an independent state or not.

The Saudi Arabian representative declared that the Arab states were anxious to settle the dispute by peaceful means. The United Kingdom's refusal to recognize the independence and sovereignty of Oman, he considered, had led to the breakdown, in February 1961, of negotiations initiated in 1959 between representatives of Oman and the United Kingdom.

Supporting speeches by sponsors of the request that the Assembly consider the matter

emphasized in particular that the question was a case of colonialist aggression by a great power against a small nation motivated by British oil interests in Oman. The United Nations, they argued, must put an end to the "intolerable" situation.

The United Kingdom representative, rejecting the contentions advanced, declared that there had never been a separate state under an Imam of Oman independent of, and separate from, the Sultanate of Oman and Muscat. The Sib agreement of 1920 had been a purely internal arrangement between the Sultan and certain of his tribal leaders. It was in no way an international instrument. It accorded the tribes in the interior a large measure of autonomy; but their unjustified requests for independence had been refused and abandoned.

The cause of the trouble in 1954, he continued, was not the United Kingdom's desire for oil but conspiracy and treason by the newly elected Imam, whose objective was the establishment of a new state in part of the Sultan's dominions, based on the greed of certain people to seize any oil revenues for themselves instead of allowing them to be used for the benefit of the country as a whole.

When an "Oman Liberation Army," trained in Saudi Arabia, had seized an area of central Oman, he said, the United Kingdom had granted the Sultan's request for aid because the rebellion was supported from abroad in breach of various General Assembly resolutions. The revolt had been quickly suppressed by the Sultan's forces, together with less than 300 British troops; the rebel leaders had fled to Saudi Arabia. Oman was now at peace, although individual terrorists were occasionally sent from

abroad to provoke incidents. There were now no British combatant units permanently stationed in the Sultanate, nor were there any British bases there, although a small number of British personnel were seconded to the Sultan's Army and Air Force. There was thus no case for the United Nations to consider.

Referring to the negotiations mentioned by the representative of Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom representative stated that his Government continued to hope for a settlement and that its good offices would always be available.

On 21 April, the last day of the Assembly's fifteenth session, the following 14 Members submitted a draft resolution on the subject: Afghanistan, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. By this text, the Assembly, recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960—containing a declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples (see p. 49)—would: (1) recognize the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence; (2) call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman; and (3) invite the parties concerned to settle their differences peacefully with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman.

At the suggestion of the representative of India, the Special Political Committee unanimously decided (also on 21 April) to recommend that, because of the shortness of time available, the Assembly defer further consideration of the item until its sixteenth session. The Assembly agreed to this recommendation later on 21 April, at the final meeting of its fifteenth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 131.

Special Political Committee, meetings 255-259.

Plenary Meetings 909, 995.

A/4521. Letter of 29 September 1960 from Permanent Representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen proposing following item

for inclusion in agenda: "The Question of Oman." A/SPC/47. Allocation of items. Letter of 31 October 1960 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/L.67. Afghanistan, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/4745. Report of Special Political Committee.

CHAPTER XIII

QUESTION RELATING TO THE CASE OF ADOLF EICHMANN

On 15 June 1960, Argentina requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider "the violation of the sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic resulting from the illicit and clandestine transfer of Adolf Eichmann from Argentine territory to the territory of the State of Israel." That transfer, contended Argentina in making the request, was contrary to the rules of international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and created an atmosphere of insecurity and mistrust incompatible with the preservation of international peace.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the request, it was pointed out that Argentina had already protested to Israel after it became known that Eichmann had been captured in Argentine territory by "volunteer groups." (An Argentine letter of 10 June to the Security Council's President referred to an Israel note verbale which, among other things, stated that "Jewish 'volunteer groups' (including some Israelis)" had taken Eichmann to Israel.) Argentina, the explanatory memorandum added, had requested as appropriate reparation the return of Eichmann—for which it set a time-limit of one week—and the punishment of those guilty of violating Argentine territory. The Argentine Government had informed Israel that, failing compliance with this request, it would refer the matter to the United Nations. Because attempts to reach a satisfactory solution through the normal diplomatic channels of negotiation had not been successful, the Argentine Government felt compelled to request that the case be dealt with by the Security Council. In Argentina's view, the case was explicitly covered by the provisions of Article 34 and Article 35(1) of the Charter. (These Articles deal with the right of the Council to investigate any dispute, or any situation likely to lead to international friction, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.)

In a letter dated 21 June to the President of

the Security Council, Israel—which subsequently described Eichmann as a Nazi war criminal who organized the mass extermination of six million Jews throughout Europe during World War II—contended, among other things, that the Argentine complaint and the action requested from the Council were beyond the Council's competence. It held that the matter should be settled by direct negotiations between the parties.

The Security Council discussed the question on 22 and 23 June. The representative of Argentina presented a draft resolution, by the operative part of which the Council would declare that acts like the present one, affecting the sovereignty of a Member state and therefore causing international friction might, if repeated, endanger international peace and security. The Council would also request Israel to "proceed to an appropriate reparation" in accordance with the Charter and the rules of international law. The preamble to this text, while stressing the essential need to safeguard the sovereign rights of states, noted, among other things, that nothing in the resolution should be construed as condoning the odious crimes of which Eichmann was accused.

The representative of the United States proposed two amendments to the Argentine draft resolution which were accepted by the sponsor. The first of these was an additional preambular paragraph to point to "the universal condemnation of the persecution of the Jews under the Nazis" and "the concern of all people in all countries that Eichmann should be brought to appropriate justice for the crimes of which he is accused." The second United States amendment was to add a new operative paragraph by which the Council would express the hope that "the traditionally friendly relations between Argentina and Israel will be advanced."

In presenting his case before the Council, the representative of Argentina stressed in particular the need to maintain the principle of the "unqualified respect which states owe to each other and which precludes the exercise of jurisdic-

tional acts in the territory of other states." If this principle could be violated with impunity, declared the representative of Argentina, international law would soon become "the law of the jungle." He also maintained that, in insisting on this principle, Argentina was "defending the security of the millions of men and women who seek refuge from persecution in their native lands and make new homes abroad." The representative of Argentina noted that his country's draft resolution did not pretend to say who was right, but aimed at safeguarding "one of the most important aspects of international order: mutual respect and security within one's own territory."

The Foreign Minister of Israel, who was invited to take part without vote in the Council's consideration of the question, said that Israel recognized that the persons who took Eichmann from Argentina to Israel had broken the laws of Argentina. Her Government had apologized for this, she noted, and she went on to repeat Israel's regrets at any infringement of the law of Argentina which might have been committed by any national of Israel. However, the Israel Government believed that "this isolated violation of Argentine law" should be seen in the light of the "exceptional and unique character of the crimes attributed to Eichmann." She denied that the Government of Israel had committed any violation of Argentina's sovereignty. With regard to the request for "appropriate reparation" contained in the Argentine draft resolution, the representative of Israel declared that, in her Government's view, its expression of regret constituted adequate reparation.

The representative of the USSR asked whether the demand for appropriate reparation included "the return of Eichmann to the Argentine authorities for them to deal with."

In reply, the representative of Argentina said that, once a resolution had been adopted by the Security Council, the parties concerned would have to consider the question and take the necessary steps to ensure that it was interpreted properly and applied in accordance with law.

The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States all stated their belief that Argentina would have received adequate satisfaction by the debate in the Council, by the expressions of regret of the Israel

Government and by the adoption of the draft resolution.

The Argentine draft resolution, as amended by the United States, was adopted by a vote of 8 to 0, with Poland and the USSR abstaining, and Argentina—a member of the Council—not participating in the vote.

During the debate on the question, Members of the Council, while fully supporting the principle of respect for national sovereignty, emphasized that the Council should not ignore the major issue that war criminals such as Eichmann had to be brought to justice. It was pointed out that both Israel and Argentina agreed on those two principles. The representatives of Poland and the USSR particularly stressed that the Allied Governments, as well as the General Assembly at its first session, had stipulated in various declarations that all persons responsible for the heinous crimes committed by the Nazis during World War II should not escape retribution.

The representative of Ecuador regretted the fact that Israel had announced that the unilateral suspension of international law was permissible when justified by moral considerations to be defined by the state suspending that law.

The representative of Tunisia observed that Eichmann's crimes had been committed in Europe at a time when Israel did not yet exist. Israel's argument appeared therefore to involve a "disquieting conception of the extension of the exercise of sovereignty both in space and in time." In his view, such a conception bore in itself the seeds of discord and conflict in international relations.

Explaining their abstentions on the vote, the representatives of Poland and the USSR stated that the resolution was ambiguous with regard to the future of war criminals such as Eichmann. According to the USSR, the second operative paragraph of the resolution—having to do with reparation—could not serve as an adequate basis for any claim for the return of Eichmann to a country where he had evaded justice for so many years.

The representative of Tunisia, who voted in favour of the resolution, stressed that his vote should not be construed as implying recognition of Israel in any manner.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 865-868.

S/4334, S/4336. Letters of 10 and 15 June 1960 from Representative of Argentina.

S/4338, S/4341, S/4342. Letters of 17 and 21 June 1960 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

S/4344. Report of Secretary-General on credentials of Israel.

S/4345. Argentina: draft resolution.

S/4346. United States: amendments to draft resolution, S/4345.

S/4349. Resolution, as submitted by Argentina, S/4345, and as amended by United States, S/4346, adopted by Security Council on 23 June 1960, meeting 868, by 8 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Poland, USSR), and one member (Argentina) not participating in vote.

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the complaint that the transfer of Adolf Eichmann to the territory of Israel constitutes a violation of the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic,

"Considering that the violation of the sovereignty of a Member State is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations,

"Having regard to the fact that reciprocal respect for and the mutual protection of the sovereign rights of States are an essential condition for their har-

monious coexistence,

"Noting that the repetition of acts such as that giving rise to this situation would involve a breach of the principles upon which international order is founded creating an atmosphere of insecurity and distrust incompatible with the preservation of peace,

"Mindful of the universal condemnation of the persecution of the Jews under the Nazis, and of the concern of people in all countries that Eichmann should be brought to appropriate justice for the crimes of which he is accused,

"Noting at the same time that this resolution should in no way be interpreted as condoning the odious crimes of which Eichmann is accused,

"1. Declares that acts such as that under consideration, which affect the sovereignty of a Member State and therefore cause international friction, may, if repeated, endanger international peace and security;

"2. Requests the Government of Israel to make appropriate reparation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law;

"3. Expresses the hope that the traditionally friendly relations between Argentina and Israel will be advanced."

A/4494. Report of Security Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter V.

CHAPTER XIV

QUESTIONS RELATING TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP, UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND ORGANS OF UNITED NATIONS

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

ADMISSIONS IN 1960

During 1960, 17 states were admitted to United Nations membership by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, as follows:

Applicant	1960	
	Date of Council Recommendation	Date of Admission by Assembly
Republic of Cameroun	26 Jan.	20 Sep.
Republic of Togo	31 May	20 Sep.
Malagasy Republic (Madagascar)	29 June	20 Sep.
Republic of Somalia	1 July	20 Sep.
Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)	7 July	20 Sep.
Republic of Dahomey	23 Aug.	20 Sep.
Republic of the Niger	23 Aug.	20 Sep.
Republic of the Upper Volta	23 Aug.	20 Sep.
Republic of the Ivory Coast	23 Aug.	20 Sep.

Applicant	1960	
	Date of Council Recommendation	Date of Admission by Assembly
Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)	23 Aug.	20 Sep.
Republic of Chad	23 Aug.	20 Sep.
Gabon Republic	23 Aug.	20 Sep.
Central African Republic	23 Aug.	20 Sep.
Republic of Cyprus	24 Aug.	20 Sep.
Republic of Senegal*	28 Sep.	28 Sep.
Republic of Mali*	28 Sep.	28 Sep.
Federation of Nigeria	7 Oct.	7 Oct.

* The Security Council's recommendations of 28 September 1960 for the admission of the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Mali to United Nations membership superseded its recommendation of 28 June 1960 that the General Assembly admit the Federation of Mali to membership. This was subsequent to the Federation's dissolution in August 1960. (See above, p. 154.)

(Information about the resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly on the admission of the 17 new Member states in 1960 and votes on the resolutions is to be found in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

APPLICATIONS OF MAURITANIA AND MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Also brought before the Security Council in 1960 and the General Assembly at its fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960 and 7 March-21 April 1961) was the application of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for United Nations membership. Raised in this connexion was the question of the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Security Council decided not to consider the latter question, but the Assembly discussed both applications. (For details, see below.)

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 28 November 1960, the Prime Minister of Mauritania applied, by telegram, for United Nations membership for his country. On 3 December, the Chairman of the Moroccan delegation asked, by letter, that he be permitted to present his Government's views to the Security Council on Mauritania's application. (See also pp. 140-141.)

Mauritania's application was considered by the Security Council on 3-4 December 1960.

This followed discussion on the agenda for the Council's meeting. Mauritania's application appeared as the first of two sub-items on the provisional agenda. The second item was a letter of 3 December from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR asking that the question of the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic to United Nations membership be placed on the agenda. The Council rejected, by 7 votes to 4, a USSR motion to consider the application of the Mongolian People's Republic as the first sub-item. The Council then decided, by 9 votes to 2, to take up Mauritania's application as the first sub-item on its agenda. The sub-item relating to the Mongolian People's Republic, however, failed to be included in the agenda, the vote being 4 in favour to 5 against, with 2 abstentions.

Following statements by all members of the Council and by the representative of Morocco, whose request to participate in the discussion

on the question was granted, the Council proceeded to vote on a joint draft resolution submitted by France and Tunisia whereby the Council would recommend to the General Assembly that Mauritania be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The draft resolution received 8 votes in favour to 2 against, with 1 abstention. One of the negative votes being that of a permanent member of the Council, it was not adopted.

During the Council's debate, the representative of France recalled the constitutional development of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, which had culminated on 19 October 1960 in the signature of agreements with France fully consecrating the independence and complete sovereignty of the country, and on 28 November in the proclamation and celebration of Mauritania's independence. As the Islamic Republic was a peaceful state, faithful and loyal to the democratic ideals which were the essence of the United Nations, and had undertaken to accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter, and also as France was certain that it was both capable of fulfilling them and willing to do so, he hoped that all members of the Council would support the draft resolution which had been submitted.

Support for Mauritania's admission was also expressed by the representatives of Argentina, China, Ecuador, Italy, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The representatives of Poland and the USSR, however, were opposed to the draft resolution because the matter was so controversial; many African states, it was pointed out, felt that Mauritania was part of the territory of Morocco and that its receiving independence from France was merely a political manoeuvre on the part of French colonialists.

The representative of Morocco said that a Council decision in favour of the application would gravely prejudice the position of his country, since Mauritania was a part of the national territory of Morocco, and its people had no desire to be separated from the rest of the country. He accordingly appealed to the Council to reject the application.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 16 December 1960, the Security Council submitted a special report to the General As

sembly on its consideration of Mauritania's application. The report was considered by the General Assembly on 18 December, when it had before it a draft resolution sponsored by the following 11 Members: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

By this text, the General Assembly would note that although eight Security Council members had voted in favour of a draft resolution recommending Mauritania's admission, no recommendation had been made because of the opposition of a permanent Council member. Considering it important for the future of the United Nations that all applicant states which fulfilled the conditions for membership laid down in Article 4 of the United Nations Charter be admitted to membership, the Assembly would declare that in its view Mauritania was a peace-loving state within the meaning of Article 4, that it was able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and that it should, in consequence, be admitted to membership. Further, the Assembly would ask the Security Council to take note of the Assembly's decision on Mauritania's candidature.

The USSR submitted three amendments for additions to the 11-power text. By these, the Assembly would, in effect: (1) note that the Mongolian People's Republic had been awaiting a decision on its application for admission since 1946, and that a favourable decision on the question was being impeded by those Security Council members which, on 4 December 1960, had voted against placing its application on the Council's agenda; (2) declare that, in its view, the Mongolian People's Republic was a peace-loving state within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter, that it was able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter and that it should therefore be admitted to United Nations membership; and (3) ask the Council to note the Assembly's decision on the candidature of the Mongolian People's Republic—as well as on that of Mauritania (the reference to the former being placed first).

Discussion on the 11-power proposal and the USSR amendments was resumed on 18 April 1961, at the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session. They were considered at three plenary meetings between 18 and 19 April.

On 19 April 1961, the General Assembly voted upon the joint draft resolution and the USSR amendments. By 52 votes to 11, with 26 abstentions, it accepted that part of the first USSR amendment to have the Assembly note that the Mongolian People's Republic had been awaiting a decision on its application for admission to membership in the United Nations since 1946. The remainder of the first USSR amendment, however, failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the vote being 36 to 21, with 34 abstentions. The second USSR amendment was adopted by 48 votes to 15, with 24 abstentions. The third USSR amendment was rejected by 39 votes to 24, with 22 abstentions. The 11-power draft resolution, as amended, was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 to 13, with 34 abstentions, as resolution 1602 (XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the Assembly's discussion, two motions to adjourn the consideration of the matter—in favour of other questions claimed to be more urgent—were rejected.

The representative of Morocco reiterated his country's claim to the territory of Mauritania and maintained that those who had recognized Mauritania's independence had been duped by French neo-colonialist machinations. The United Nations, he stated, should not take sides on the substance of the problem by supporting Mauritania's application before a settlement of Morocco's claims had been reached.

Support for Mauritania's application and for the 11-power draft resolution was expressed by a number of African states, among them, the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Upper Volta. Some of them also expressed willingness to support the application of the Mongolian People's Republic so long as it was considered separately and on its own merits.

Mauritania's application was also supported by China, France, the Netherlands and the United States, all of whom considered that the two applications should in no case be made dependent one upon the other.

They took different positions, however, on the merits of the application of the Mongolian People's Republic. China considered that it could in no way be considered qualified for membership in the sense of being sovereign, inde-

pendent, peace-loving, or able or willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter. The Netherlands expressed grave doubts about the actual independence of the applicant. The United States declared that it was engaged in making inquiries to determine whether Mongolia was really independent. France stated that it would be willing to support the application.

Indonesia supported the Mongolian application but considered that Morocco's claims should be settled before a stand was taken on the application of Mauritania. Poland and the USSR also supported Mongolia's application and urged

that an end be put to the practice of discrimination which they claimed had so far barred its admission.

Legal objections were raised by Afghanistan, Guinea, Jordan, India, Iraq and the United Arab Republic to any consideration by the Assembly in the absence of a recommendation from the Security Council.

On 21 April 1961, the President of the General Assembly forwarded the text of the Assembly's resolution to the President of the Security Council.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADMISSIONS IN 1960

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 850, 864, 869-872, 890-892, 907, 908.

S/4256. Letter of 13 January 1960 from Prime Minister of Cameroun.

S/4257. Letter of 20 January 1960 from Permanent Representative of France.

S/4258 and Add.1. France and Tunisia: draft resolution recommending admission of Cameroun, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 January 1960, meeting 850.

S/4318. Cable of 20 May 1960 from Prime Minister of Togo.

S/4320, S/4324. Letters of 21 and 24 May 1960 from Permanent Representatives of France and Tunisia, respectively.

S/4322 and Rev.1. France: draft resolution and revision.

S/4322/Rev.2. France and Tunisia: revised draft resolution.

S/4330. Resolution, recommending admission of Republic of Togo, adopted unanimously by Council on 31 May 1960, meeting 864.

S/4347. Cable of 23 June 1960 from President of Federal Government of Mali.

S/4348, S/4355. Letters of 23 and 25 June 1960 from Permanent Representatives of France and Tunisia, respectively.

S/4350. France and Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4357. Resolution, recommending admission of Federation of Mali, adopted unanimously by Council on 27 June 1960, meeting 869.

S/4352 and Rev.1. Cable of 26 June 1960 from President of Malagasy Republic.

S/4353, S/4358. Letters of 27 June 1960 from Permanent Representatives of France and Tunisia, respectively.

S/4354. France and Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4359. Resolution, recommending admission of Malagasy Republic, adopted unanimously by Council on 29 June 1960, meeting 870.

S/4360. Cable of 1 July 1960 from Provisional President of Republic of Somalia.

S/4362, S/4364, S/4366. Letters of 1 July 1960 from Permanent Representatives of Italy, Tunisia and United Kingdom, respectively.

S/4363. Italy, Tunisia, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

S/4374. Resolution, recommending admission of Republic of Somalia, adopted unanimously by Council on 5 July 1960, meeting 871.

S/4361. Cable of 1 July 1960 from Prime Minister of Government of Republic of Congo (Leopoldville).

S/4367, S/4370, S/4368. Letters of 1 and 5 July 1960 from Permanent Representatives of Belgium and Tunisia, respectively.

S/4369. Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4377. Resolution, recommending admission of Republic of Congo (Leopoldville), adopted unanimously by Council on 7 July 1960, meeting 872.

S/4428. Letter of 2 August 1960 from Prime Minister of Dahomey.

S/4429. Letter of 7 August 1960 from President of Council of Ministers of Niger.

S/4430. Letter of 7 August 1960 from President of Upper Volta.

S/4431. Letter of 7 August 1960 from Chief of State of Ivory Coast.

S/4433. Cable of 15 August 1960 from Head of State of Congo (Brazzaville).

S/4434. Letter of 12 August 1960 from President of Government of Chad.

S/4436. Letter of 17 August 1960 from President of Gabon.

S/4455. Cable of 22 August 1960 from President of Government of Central African Republic.

S/4438-S/4444, S/4456. France and Tunisia: draft resolutions.

S/4459-S/4466. Resolutions adopted unanimously by Council on 23 August 1960, meeting 891, recommending, respectively, admission of Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Central African Republic.

S/4435. Cable of 16 August 1960 from President of Cyprus.

S/4437, S/4467, S/4468. Letters of 18 and 23 August 1960 from Acting Permanent Representative of United Kingdom and Permanent Representatives of Greece and Turkey, respectively.

S/4458. Ceylon and United Kingdom: draft resolution.

S/4469. Resolution, recommending admission of Cyprus, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 August 1960, meeting 892.

S/4530 and Corr.1. Letter of 20 September 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic of Senegal.

S/4532, S/4533. Letters of 23 September 1960 from Permanent Representatives of Tunisia and France, respectively.

S/4538. France and Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4534, S/4535. Letter and cable of 22 September 1960 from Head of Delegation of Mali and President of Government of Republic of Mali, respectively.

S/4536, S/4537. Letters of 23 September 1960 from Permanent Representatives of Tunisia and France, respectively.

S/4539. Ceylon, France, Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4543, S/4544. Resolutions recommending admission of Republic of Senegal and Republic of Mali, respectively, adopted unanimously by Council on 28 September 1960, meeting 907.

S/4545. Telegram of 1 October 1960 from Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of Nigeria.

S/4548. Ceylon, Tunisia, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

S/4549. Resolution, recommending admission of Nigeria, adopted unanimously by Council on 7 October 1960, meeting 908.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—4TH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION AND 15TH REGULAR SESSION
Plenary Meetings 858, 863, 864-866, 876, 893.

A/4357, A/4377, A/4386, A/4392, A/4394, A/4430-A/4433, A/4435, A/4436, A/4438, A/4441, A/4451, A/4511, A/4512, A/4527. Communications from Cameroun, Togo, Madagascar, Somalia, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad, Cyprus, Gabon, Central African Republic, Senegal, Mali and Nigeria, dated, variously, 13 January, 20 May, 26 June, 1 July, 2, 12, 15-17 and 22 August, 20 and 22 September and 1 October 1960.

A/4384. Cable of 23 June 1960 from President of Federal Government of Mali.

A/4358, A/4372, A/4387, A/4388, A/4393, A/4398, A/4453-A/4460, A/4462, A/4513, A/4514, A/4533. Letters from President of Security Council, dated, variously, 26 January, 31 May, 28 and 29 June, 5 and 7 July, 23 and 24 August, 28 September, and 7 October 1960, transmitting resolutions of Council.

A/L.278-A/L.288. France and Tunisia: draft resolutions on admission, respectively, of Cameroun,

Togo, Madagascar, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad, Gabon and Central African Republic.

A/L.289. Italy, Tunisia, United Kingdom: draft resolution on admission of Somalia.

A/L.290. Tunisia: draft resolution on admission of Congo (Leopoldville).

A/L.291. Ceylon and United Kingdom: draft resolution on admission of Cyprus.

A/L.295-A/L.297, A/L.300-A/L.307. France and Tunisia: draft resolutions on admission, respectively, of Cameroun, Togo, Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Central African Republic.

A/L.298. Italy, Tunisia, United Kingdom: draft resolution on admission of Somalia.

A/L.299. Tunisia: draft resolution on admission of Congo (Leopoldville).

A/L.308. Ceylon and United Kingdom: draft resolution on admission of Cyprus.

RESOLUTIONS 1476(xv)—1489(xv) admitting the following 14 states to United Nations membership, adopted by Assembly by acclamation, on 20 September 1960: Cameroun, Togo, Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Somalia, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Central African Republic and Cyprus.

A/L.309. France and Tunisia: draft resolution on admission of Senegal.

A/L.310. Ceylon, France, Tunisia: draft resolution on admission of Mali.

RESOLUTIONS 1490(xv) and 1491(xv) admitting Republic of Senegal and Republic of Mali to United Nations membership, respectively, adopted by Assembly by acclamation on 28 September 1960, meeting 876.

A/L.318. Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom: draft resolution on admission of Nigeria.

RESOLUTION 1492(xv), as submitted by 11 powers, A/L.318, admitting Federation of Nigeria to United Nations membership, adopted by Assembly, by acclamation, on 7 October 1960, meeting 973.

APPLICATIONS OF MAURITANIA AND MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 911.

S/4563 and Corr.1. Cable of 28 November 1960 from Prime Minister of Mauritania.

S/4566. Letter of 29 November 1960 from Permanent Representative of France.

S/4567. France: draft resolution.

S/4567/Rev.1. France and Tunisia: draft resolution.

S/4568. Letter of 3 December 1960 from Representative of Morocco.

S/4569. Letter of 3 December 1960 from Deputy Permanent Representative of USSR.

S/4570. USSR: draft resolution.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 954, 959, 987-989.

- A/4656. Special report of Security Council.
A/4604. Cable of 28 November 1960 from Prime Minister of Mauritania.
A/4645. Letter of 9 December 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR transmitting statement by Government of Mongolian People's Republic.
A/4753. Letter of 20 April 1961 from Permanent Representative of Union of South Africa.
A/L.335. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta: draft resolution.
A/L.336. USSR: amendments to 11-power draft resolution, A/L.335.
RESOLUTION 1602(xv), as submitted by 11 powers, A/L.335, and as amended by USSR, adopted by Assembly on 19 April 1961, meeting 989, by roll-call vote of 47 to 13, with 34 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, Upper Volta.
Against: Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen.
Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador,

Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Laos, Mali, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Mongolian People's Republic has been awaiting a decision on its application for admission to membership in the United Nations since 1946,

"Noting that eight members of the Security Council voted on 4 December 1960 in favour of a draft resolution recommending the admission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to membership in the United Nations, but that no recommendation was made to the General Assembly because of the opposition of a permanent member,

"Considering that it is important for the future of the United Nations that all applicant States which fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations should be admitted to membership in the Organization,

"1. Declares that in its view the Mongolian People's Republic is a peace-loving State within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, that it is able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and that it should, in consequence, be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

"2. Declares that in its view the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is a peace-loving State within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter, that it is able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and that it should, in consequence, be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

"3. Requests the Security Council to take note of this decision of the General Assembly in regard to the candidature of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania."

QUESTION OF ENLARGING MEMBERSHIP OF SECURITY COUNCIL AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The question of enlarging the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council was considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, in accordance with a resolution (1404(XIV))¹ adopted by the Assembly on 25 November 1959.

The matter was taken up in the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which discussed it at 14 meetings between 31 October and 14 November 1960 and then at six meetings between 30 November and 7 December.

The discussions in the Special Political Committee revealed widespread agreement on the need to enlarge the two Councils, in view of the considerable increase in membership of the United Nations during recent years so that the composition of these two organs would more

adequately reflect the membership of the Organization.

When the two Councils were first constituted in 1945 in accordance with the United Nations Charter, it was pointed out, the United Nations had only 51 Members. Since then its membership had practically doubled, many of the newer Members being African and Asian states which had not been independent countries in 1945. The Security Council, however, still consisted of five permanent members and six non-permanent members (elected by the Assembly for two-year terms of office), and the Economic and Social Council still consisted of 18 members also elected by the Assembly (for three-year terms of office).

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 84.

Representatives of a number of the newer states felt that such states, particularly those in Africa, should be entitled to representation on the two Councils.

Most Members of the Special Political Committee were in agreement on the principle of enlarging the two Councils, but they could not agree on how to attain this objective.

Several Members, for instance, felt that the United Nations Charter should be speedily amended to permit the enlargement of the Councils. In their view, the moral weight of an Assembly decision to this effect would ultimately be enough to secure the necessary ratifications of the amendments. Among those subscribing to this opinion were: several Latin American countries, Australia, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR made it clear that they could not accept any amendments to the Charter unless the People's Republic of China was represented in the United Nations, unless the structure of the two Councils and the Secretariat was so modified as to correspond to the division of the world into three groups of countries—namely, the capitalist, socialist and neutralist states—and unless the institution of a single Secretary-General was replaced by an executive body of three persons representative of these three groups of states.

Cuba considered that if the People's Republic of China were represented in the United Nations, there would be no obstacle to the enlargement of the two Councils.

Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia and a number of other African Members were of the opinion that, besides making provisions for revising the Charter to enlarge the two Councils, it was also necessary, if no way of amending the Charter immediately could be found, to redistribute the seats on two Councils among the various United Nations Member states.

Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India and others thought that, if no satisfactory solution could be reached without the prior agreement of the permanent members of the Security Council, it would be advisable to set up a committee to

study the matter and report to the Assembly's sixteenth session (in 1961), as envisaged in the Assembly resolution on the subject of 25 November 1959 (1404(XIV)). (By this resolution, the Assembly declared that such a committee should be set up, if no agreement was reached at the Assembly's fifteenth session on enlarging the two Councils, to study the possibilities of arriving at an agreement to facilitate amending the Charter to achieve a solution of the problem.)

The USSR and its supporters made the following points, among others, in arguing for their position on the matter. The number of socialist states had increased to 12 in the period between 1945 and 1960, and their population accounted for one-third of the world total. The number of independent states in Africa during this period had risen from 3 to 26. The capitalist countries had lost their military and economic lead and their political influence had waned accordingly. It had therefore become imperative to correct the present imbalance in the United Nations by ensuring equal representation for the socialist, neutralist and capitalist groups of states.

This stand—and also the view that the Charter should not be amended until the People's Republic of China was represented in the United Nations—was challenged by a number of Members. Among them were Belgium, Cameroun, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as many Latin American states. It was pointed out that specific amendments to the Charter should not be linked to contingent and extraneous circumstances, even though, in the opinion of several of these Members, the Chinese People's Republic should be represented in the United Nations. Further, the prior conditions set out by the USSR for its acceptance of the amendments of the Charter were tantamount to an indefinite postponement of the whole problem.

In arguing for a redistribution of existing seats on the two Councils if the Charter could not be amended immediately, a number of African Members and others maintained that the six non-permanent seats on the Security Council belonged to all 99 Member states, and the 45 African-Asian states had a right to some of them. One suggestion was that the Western

European and the Latin American groups should each give up one seat. Indonesia said that the "gentlemen's agreement" for the allocation of seats which had been invoked against claims of the African-Asian states could not be considered binding on states which had not been parties to it.

Spokesmen for several Western European and Latin American countries—and also those for Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Haiti, the Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States—disagreed with the suggestions for a redistribution of existing seats. Among their various arguments were the following. It would be unfair to the older Members of the Organization and it would create a fresh injustice, though partly remedying the present one. At the same time, the representation which such a measure would give to the newly independent states would still be insufficient.

On 3 November, two draft resolutions were submitted to the Special Political Committee. The first dealt with the membership of the Economic and Social Council. The General Assembly would thereby adopt, and submit for ratification by Members, amendments to Article 61 of the United Nations Charter so as to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 24. It would urge all Members to ratify the amendments with the least possible delay. As soon as the ratification procedures were completed, the Assembly would proceed forthwith with the election of the six additional members, by holding a special Assembly session, if necessary. The amendments would, however, become inoperative if within three years after their adoption they had not been ratified, as required by the Charter for entry into force.

The draft resolution to this effect was sponsored by 45 delegations. (For list of sponsors, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under Document A/SPC/L.51 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5.)

The second draft resolution dealt with the membership of the Security Council. The General Assembly would thereby adopt, and submit for ratification to Members, amendments to Articles 23 and 27 of the Charter to increase the number of members of the Security Council from 11 to 13, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Council from six to

eight, and to increase the number of votes required for the adoption of decisions by the Council from seven to eight. This draft resolution was sponsored by 39 Members. (For list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under Document A/SPC/L.52 and Add.1-3.)

Later in the debate, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India and Iraq submitted another draft resolution whereby the Assembly would set up a committee—composed of France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and five other United Nations Members—for the purpose of finding a satisfactory solution to the pressing problem of getting the necessary ratifications.

Subsequently, Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia submitted amendments to the 45-power proposal. The same Members, except for Tunisia, also proposed amendments to the 39-power draft resolution.

These amendments were intended to change the existing texts in two main ways: (1) to stress the need to ensure an equitable redistribution of existing seats on the two Councils and to increase the membership of these two bodies and also to reduce the time-limit within which the Charter amendments should be ratified by Members from three to two years; and (2) to add a second part to each of two texts, the effect of which was to have immediate steps taken for the redistribution of the existing seats in the two Councils to become effective at the current Assembly session, so as to ensure equitable geographical distribution and, in particular, to reflect the increased membership of the United Nations.

During the second phase of the debate, which lasted from 30 November until 7 December, a number of countries opposed the proposal for an immediate redistribution of the existing seats of the Councils. Such a re-allocation, they argued, could be achieved only at the expense of the geographical areas already represented in the Councils.

On 5 December 1960, the Special Political Committee voted on the draft resolution and amendments relating to the composition of the Economic and Social Council and the amendments submitted thereto. All the amendments were adopted, but the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was rejected by a roll-call

vote of 41 against to 38 in favour, with 17 abstentions.

The following day, the same pattern of voting was repeated with respect to the draft resolution and amendments relating to the Security Council. Although the amendments were adopted, the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 42 against to 36 in favour, with 17 abstentions.

On 7 December, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India and Iraq withdrew their joint draft resolution.

Consequently, the Special Political Committee had no recommendation to make to the General Assembly on the subject.

On 20 December, the day when it adjourned the first part of its fifteenth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Political Committee, agreed to a Netherlands proposal, by 60 votes to 16, with 11 abstentions, to keep the item on its agenda for the second part of the session. The Netherlands representative hoped this would make it possible for further negotiations to yield resolutions acceptable to the various interested groups.

However, at the time the second part of the session closed, on 21 April 1961, no agreement had been reached, and the Assembly was not able to discuss or take a decision on the question.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Special Political Committee, meetings 186-199, 214-219.

Plenary Meeting 960.

A/SPC/L.51 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, as amended by 13 powers.

A/SPC/L.54 and Add.1, rejected by Special Political Committee on 5 December 1960, meeting 217, by roll-call vote of 38 to 41 with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Ceylon, China,

Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

A/SPC/L.54 and Add.1. Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia: amendment to 45-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.51 and Add.1-5.

A/SPC/L.52 and Add.1-3. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, as amended by 12 powers, A/SPC/L.55 and Add.1, rejected by Special Political Committee on 6 December 1960, meeting 218, by roll-call vote of 36 to 42 with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Ceylon, China,

Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Turkey.
A/SPC/L.55 and Add.1. Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Ni-

geria, Pakistan, Somalia, Togo: amendment to 39-power draft resolution, A/SPC/L.52 and Add.1-3. A/SPC/L.53 and Rev.1. Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq: draft resolution.
A/4626. Report of Special Political Committee.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Article 86, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter states that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations: (a) those administering Trust Territories; (b) permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories; and (c) as many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.

At the time of the General Assembly's fourteenth session, in 1959, the Trusteeship Council consisted of seven members which did not administer Trust Territories (these members included Haiti and India whose terms of office would expire at the end of 1959) and seven members which did, including France and Italy who were to relinquish their administering responsibilities on 27 April 1960 and 1 July 1960, respectively, for the reasons described below.

(After these changes came into effect, members of the Trusteeship Council would therefore no longer be equally divided between United Nations Members administering Trust Territories and non-administering Members, as provided for by Article 86, paragraph 1(c) of the United Nations Charter.)

In December 1959, the General Assembly discussed the steps to be taken to maintain the principle of parity in the membership of the Council after France and Italy ceased to be Administering Authorities. Tentative solutions were proposed by Tunisia and the USSR, but their proposals failed to obtain the required majority, and the General Assembly elected Bolivia to replace Haiti and re-elected India for terms of three years.²

On 1 January 1960, the composition of the Trusteeship Council was therefore as follows:

(a) Members administering Trust Terri-

tories: Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

(b) Permanent members of the Security Council not administering Trust Territories: China, USSR.

(c) Members elected by the General Assembly: Burma, Paraguay, United Arab Republic, Bolivia, India. (The terms of office of the first three were scheduled to end on 31 December 1961; those of Bolivia and India were scheduled to end on 31 December 1962.)

On 27 April 1960, the French-administered Trust Territory of Togoland attained independence, whereupon France ceased to be a member of the Trusteeship Council by virtue of administering a Trust Territory. It did, however, remain a member of the Trusteeship Council by virtue of being a permanent member of the Security Council which did not administer any Trust Territories. Italy ceased to be a member of the Trusteeship Council when the Trust Territory of Somaliland, which it had previously administered, attained independence (together with British Somaliland) on 1 July 1960 as the Republic of Somalia.

As a result of these changes, the Trusteeship Council had five members which administered Trust Territories and eight which did not.

The situation was drawn to the attention of the General Assembly's fifteenth session by the Secretary-General in requesting that the question of the Trusteeship Council's composition be put on the agenda for that session. In an explanatory memorandum of 21 August 1960 which accompanied his request, he pointed out that the composition of the Trusteeship Council was no longer in accordance with Article 86, paragraph 1(c) of the Charter. The changes in the Council's composition since 1 January 1960, he said, required that the General Assembly (which had already discussed the matter in December 1959) review the question anew.

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 84-88.

The General Assembly agreed to place the matter on the agenda of its fifteenth session. It came up at a plenary meeting on 7 April, when it was agreed, as a working arrangement, that the Council would continue to function in 1961 on the basis of its existing membership of 13. The President of the Assembly, reporting that there had been informal discussions on the matter, said he understood that this arrangement would be generally acceptable until the end of 1961, at which time the terms of office of three of the elected members would expire.

By this arrangement, the Trusteeship Council

in 1961 was thus to consist of five Administering Authorities (Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States) and eight non-administering members, as follows: three permanent members of the Security Council (China, France and the USSR); three members elected by the Assembly for terms of office due to expire on 31 December 1961 (Burma, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic); and two elected members (Bolivia and India) whose terms of office were due to expire on 31 December 1962.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 979.

A/4448. Note by Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item entitled: "Question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council" in agenda for General Assembly's fifteenth session.

CHAPTER XV

PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was established by the General Assembly on 12 December 1959,¹ held no meetings before the opening of the General Assembly's fifteenth session in September 1960. The Assembly nevertheless decided, on 10 October 1960, pursuant to a recommendation of its General Committee, to place an item entitled "Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" on its agenda. It was referred to the Assembly's First Committee.

Not having found an opportunity to consider the question, the First Committee, on 21 April 1961, recommended to the Assembly that consideration of the item be deferred to the Assembly's sixteenth session (due to open in September 1961). Later on 21 April, the General Assembly concurred in the First Committee's recommendation. Consideration of the item was thus deferred until the Assembly's sixteenth session.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 24-29.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
First Committee, meeting 1161.
Plenary Meeting 995.

A/4749. Report of First Committee.

Economic and Social Questions

CHAPTER I

THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Economic and Social Council's annual review of the world economic situation took place in mid-1960 at its thirtieth session. Also considered in this connexion were such questions as economic projections, international economic co-operation, the development of international trade, commodity problems and the advancement of less developed economies.

Several of these questions and related matters were again discussed later in 1960 in meetings at the General Assembly's fifteenth session on the economic development of less developed countries.

Participating in many of the Council meetings on the world economic situation—and on

various aspects of the development of less developed economies—were representatives of ministerial rank.

The main reports before the Council on world economic trends and conditions are summarized below.

This summary is followed by an account of the Council's discussions at the ministerial level on the world economic situation and problems (see p. 212). Discussions and decisions of the Council and the General Assembly on other aspects of the world economic situation and problems are dealt with in the other sections of CHAPTER I, in the first three sections of CHAPTER II, and in CHAPTER IV.

REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TRENDS AND CONDITIONS

Reports and studies providing background material for the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 review of the world economic situation included: the World Economic Survey, 1959, supplemented by Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1958-1959, and various regional economic surveys for Europe, for Asia and the Far East, for Latin America and for Africa, respectively.

In addition to a review of current economic trends in 1959 and a brief assessment of the prospects for 1960, the World Economic Survey contained a study of investment experience and policies in post-war years.

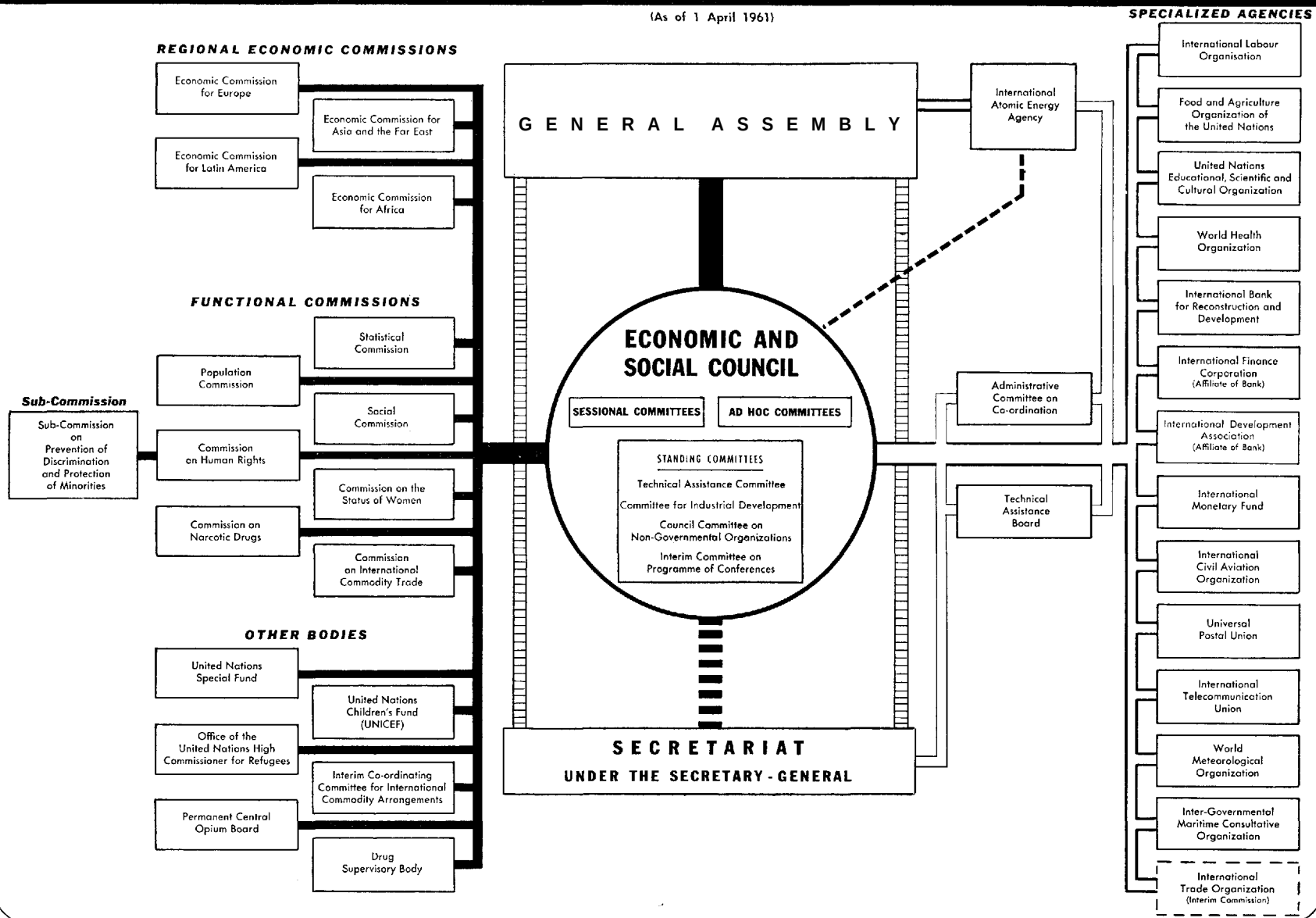
The rate of growth in output of the developed, private enterprise economies since 1950, the Survey noted, was broadly comparable to that recorded during the 1920's, which had also been a period of general economic expansion. Differences among countries in the share of resources devoted to productive investment

went far towards explaining disparities in rates of growth in the period following World War II. The role of governmental policy in shaping investment experience had been enhanced by the broader governmental participation in economic life. The post-war succession of emergencies of one type or another had, however, created a preoccupation with short-run problems, the Survey pointed out; it could not, therefore, be said that governmental investment policies had been oriented towards attainment of the goal of economic growth.

In reviewing investment trends in the underdeveloped countries, the Survey observed that there was generally a marked rise in the volume of investment during the 1950's. Governments had generally played a major role in fostering recent advances; in a number of countries, the expansion of public investment was the major factor underlying the growth in total investment. In formulating their investment policies,

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(As of 1 April 1961)



most Governments accordingly ascribed considerable importance to the expansion of domestic production of import subsidies, particularly in the field of consumer goods, or to the more rapid growth of exports.

In the centrally planned economies, the Survey noted, the high rates of growth in total output during the 1950's as a whole were the outcome both of the relatively large share of resources allocated to investment and of the relatively high productivity of capital. The investment drive of the early years of the decade, however, slackened after 1953, and a larger share of investment was thereafter channelled into consumer goods industries. In recent years, methods of investment planning underwent appreciable changes; their general direction was to introduce a greater measure of flexibility into the system of planning and to accord greater importance to the attainment of an optimum, rather than a maximum, rate of growth.

In reviewing recent economic developments, the Survey noted that in the developed, private enterprise countries the upswing in demand and production, which had begun about the middle of 1958, continued at an accelerating pace in 1959. The volume of foreign trade showed an even more vigorous revival than domestic production, the expansion of trade in manufactured goods among these countries being particularly marked.

The higher level of absorption of raw materials in the developed countries was reflected in a substantial increase in the export earnings of the primary producing countries. Along with an increase in the volume of exports of various foodstuffs, this helped to ease the balance-of-payments strains that had arisen in 1957 and 1958 in primary producing countries, and imports began to expand again.

In the centrally planned economies, the year 1959 was characterized by the continuation of high rates of growth in output and an acceleration in the rate of expansion of foreign trade. Changes in the rate of growth in output were

largely influenced by variations in agricultural production which, in several countries, was affected by adverse weather. Investment accelerated in all countries, except mainland China and eastern Germany, and consumption also expanded at a rate exceeding that of 1958.

The report on Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1958-1959, noted that agricultural developments in that region had been lagging behind the progress in industry and other economic activities. Production of crude oil in the region rose in 1959 but it was anticipated that the expansion of the Middle East oil industry would slow down in the coming decade. In addition, the report observed, many agencies had been created in recent years to implement the various development plans drawn up to raise living standards and to initiate a process of economic growth through government intervention in key economic sectors. The report contained a summary of the main plans.

SHORT-TERM APPRAISALS

Among the decisions subsequently taken by the Council was one on short-term appraisals of the world economic situation, in the form of resolution 776(XXX) which was unanimously adopted on 3 August 1960.

Up-to-date appraisals of the world economic situation and the short-term outlook, this resolution recalled, had previously been requested of the Secretary-General by the Council, to be published as frequently as possible. In 1960, the Secretary-General submitted proposals to the Council for publishing a quarterly statistical review of current world economic developments, together with plans for progressive improvements in this publication. The Council noted his proposals and plans with approval and asked him to review periodically the information available for this purpose and to take or suggest such measures as might be advisable to improve it.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 285-290, 292.
Plenary Meetings 1117-1121, 1132-1134.

World Economic Survey, 1959 (E/3361). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.C.1.

Economic Developments in Middle East, 1958-1959. Supplement to World Economic Survey, 1959 (E/3384). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.C.2.

Economic Survey of Europe, 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E.1.

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.1.

E/CN.12/541. Economic Survey of Latin America, 1959 (provisional).

Economic Survey of Africa since 1950. U.N.P. Sales No.:59.II.K.1.

E/L.876. Statements by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 14 July 1960, meeting 1121.

SHORT-TERM APPRAISALS

E/3391 and Add.1. Short-term appraisals of world economic situation. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.261. Afghanistan, Chile, Denmark, Sudan: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 20 July 1960, meeting 286.

E/3416. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 776(xxx), as submitted by Economic

Committee, E/3416, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolution 690 C (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare and publish at as frequent intervals as practicable an up-to-date appraisal of the world economic situation and short-term outlook,

"1. Notes with approval the Secretary-General's proposals to publish a quarterly statistical review of current developments in the world economy and his plans for progressive improvements in this publication;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to review periodically the information available for that purpose and take or suggest such measures as may be advisable to improve it."

MINISTERIAL-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

At its thirtieth session in mid-1960, the Economic and Social Council held meetings at the ministerial level to discuss the world economic situation and the economic development of under-developed countries.

The decision to hold meetings at the ministerial level was taken by the Council in December 1959, on the basis of a proposal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.¹

The ministerial-level meetings at the Council's mid-1960 session were opened by the Secretary-General. He said that, in suggesting ministerial meetings within the framework of the Council, he had felt that at the present juncture the hands of the Council should be strengthened to help it meet more adequately the requirements of an increasingly interdependent world.

In a written statement to the Council, the Secretary-General noted that, in spite of political tensions, there had been an unprecedented advance in international economic co-operation during the post-war years. Some broadening of institutional arrangements for international co-operation had also taken place on a regional basis outside the United Nations. But the danger existed that, in the absence of more effective action within the United Nations, the strengthening of regional economic organs outside the Organization might divide as much as unite.

For more than a generation, he added, the

pre-occupation of most Governments in the economic sphere had been with immediate crises; nevertheless, attention in recent years had been turning increasingly to the longer-term problem of economic growth. Responsibility for policies of economic growth, however, was not an exclusively national concern, he stressed, and it was probable that intensified and more systematic action by the United Nations was required. Periodic consultations between Governments at the policy-making level could usefully be organized to seek harmonization of national economic goals and policies.

In international trade, the Secretary-General's statement added, the concept of the international division of labour was gaining new favour as countries realized that it was not in conflict with the industrialization or diversification of their economies. But perhaps the greatest present economic obstacle to a well-integrated world economy was the lag in trade between the advanced and the under-developed countries, particularly the exporters of agricultural products. The industrial countries, he believed, could make a significant contribution to growth in the under-developed areas through reformulation of their policies to promote exports from these areas.

A related problem, the statement noted, was that of the violent, short-term fluctuations in

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 271-72.

trade of primary products. While most Governments considered a commodity-by-commodity approach to this problem to be the most appropriate, renewed interest had developed in proposals for more general stabilization measures or in measures for offsetting fluctuations by compensatory financing.

It was in the field of public international aid that post-war policies had proved dynamic, the Secretary-General's statement added. The United Nations had played a significant role in clarifying the issue and in initiating programmes relating to international aid. Through its work in technical assistance and related activities, the Organization had acquired considerable experience as an operational agency in the field of international assistance. There was no doubt that it could expand these activities in the pre-investment field or even beyond.

Programmes for public, foreign investment had helped also to expand opportunities for an increasing flow of private capital, the Secretary-General's statement also pointed out. The question had naturally arisen whether foreign enterprises would be readier to invest abroad if business risks were limited. In that connexion, interest had been shown in the development of machinery for international arbitration to settle disputes.

In the course of the debate, Council members drew attention to the special importance conferred on the thirtieth session by the presence of representatives of ministerial rank.

Members were agreed on the prime importance of the objective of economic growth for the world community. The representative of the United States observed that the establishment of national goals for economic growth in the developed economies, no less than in the under-developed countries, was important to the study and formulation of long-term economic policy.

It was noted, however, that very few of the developed private enterprise economies had comprehensive policies for economic growth.

Some members indicated that their policy was to create favourable conditions for economic expansion through the maintenance of high levels of demand, the exercise of suitable fiscal policies to encourage investment and the pre-

servation of a climate of confidence. The representative of the Netherlands, among others, considered that programmes for economic growth, provided they were pragmatic and flexible, were quite compatible with conditions permitting full scope to private initiative. Differences between countries in the use of planning techniques were a matter of degree rather than kind.

Several members stressed that the economic growth of a country was to some extent dependent upon the rates of growth elsewhere. Thus, vigorous growth in the developed countries could greatly facilitate the economic development of the under-developed countries. The latter, however, were still in great need of external aid to supplement their development efforts.

Afghanistan and Brazil, among others, considered that the existing institutions for assisting under-developed countries were not adapted to supply all the kinds of aid required, and reference was made to the need for a United Nations capital fund. Other members considered that the outstanding need was for a greater flow of capital.

Several members, including Bulgaria, France, Poland and Sudan, referred to the relationship between disarmament and external economic assistance. Progress in disarmament would release resources and permit a greater flow of external aid, it was observed.

The view was also expressed—by the United States spokesman, for instance—that, in the years to come, difficulties in obtaining external capital for sound economic development were not likely to be the significant limiting factor; one important obstacle arose from limitations on the capacity to absorb an expanding flow of capital. These stemmed from the difficulties encountered in the preparation and execution of development projects and in the shortages of trained administrative and executive personnel. The United Nations and specialized agencies therefore had an important role to play in overcoming these difficulties.

Council members were agreed on the special importance of United Nations assistance to peoples in Africa and elsewhere during their transition to independence and full participation in the community of nations.

Chile, Costa Rica and Sudan were among those who maintained that assistance to under-developed countries should, in addition to loans and grants, include measures to foster expansion of their export markets.

It was noted that fiscal regulations—as well as tariff policies—discouraged imports and consumption of many primary products in the developed countries; in this connexion, particular reference was made to the widespread policies of protection of domestic agriculture.

On the matter of encouraging exports of manufactures from under-developed countries, the representative of the United Kingdom noted that suitable changes in the trade policies of industrial countries simultaneously entailed a process of adaptation within their domestic economies; it was highly desirable that the burden of such an adjustment should be shared among the advanced economies and not fall largely upon a few countries.

Many Council members stated that the economic growth of the under-developed countries was considerably hindered by the wide fluctuations that occurred in trade of primary products. The extension of commodity agreements, the establishment of buffer stocks and the creation of a system for compensatory financing were mentioned as ways of alleviating the problem.

Several Council members commented also on the recent establishment of new regional economic groupings in the field of trade. While agreeing that regional arrangements of a less than universal character often facilitated the undertaking of constructive economic tasks, some members, including New Zealand, feared that these groupings might neglect broader international interests. The representative of Japan pointed out that the danger of a lapse into narrow regionalism would be greatest in periods of recession. Denmark, France and Spain, among others, however, emphasized that it was the intention of countries involved in these regional arrangements to work for the acceleration of world economic growth and the reduction of barriers to multilateral trade. There was general agreement in the Council that the means selected for regional economic co-operation should be in accordance with widely accepted multilateral principles; some members emphasized in particular that the principle

of the most-favoured nation should be adhered to.

Poland and the USSR were among those who thought there was still considerable room for progress in fostering trade between countries with different political and economic systems. In this connexion, Bulgaria suggested the establishment of a universal trade organization within the framework of the United Nations.

It was also pointed out by some members that one of the most important tasks of the United Nations, laid down by the Charter, was to establish and develop international economic co-operation on a sound and mutually beneficial basis. Venezuela, among others, observed that international consultations on harmonizing national measures could contribute towards the formation of common policies.

At the close of the debate at the ministerial level, the President stated that the debates of the Council had once more highlighted the economic interdependence of the world. The objective of world economic growth, and especially the development of under-developed countries, had been reaffirmed as the central pre-occupation of the Council. With regard to regional economic groupings, he noted, the Council had considered that such arrangements should not prejudice the interests of third countries and should complement and strengthen the functions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The importance of expanding trade, with reasonably stable prices for primary commodities, as an instrument for economic development had also been emphasized during the Council debate.

Several of the points made in the debate were the subject of resolutions later adopted or discussed by the Council and its Economic Committee. (See below, following sections of CHAPTER I, and also CHAPTERS II and IV, for details.)

In addition, on 3 August 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (782 (XXX)), noting, among other things, that the meetings at the ministerial level had provided a useful opportunity for the interchange of ideas on the most important problems of co-operation and economic policy and recognizing that such meetings, held from time to time under appropriate conditions and circumstances, might contribute to the advancement of the Council's

objectives. Reiterating the basic priority which it assigned to the economic and social development of under-developed countries, the Council also invited Governments of members of the Council to communicate their views to the Secretary-General on the conditions and circumstances in which it might be useful for the Council to provide for a further meeting at the

ministerial level. It asked the Secretary-General to report his findings and recommendations to the Council not later than at its thirty-second (mid-1961) session.

The resolution was based on a proposal submitted in the Council's Economic Committee by Venezuela, and amended by France and the United States, and by Poland.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 285-290, 292.
Plenary Meetings 1117-1121, 1133, 1134.

E/3394. Statement by Secretary-General.
World Economic Survey, 1959 (E/3361). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.C.1.

E/L.875. Statement by President at close of debate, on 14 July 1960, meeting 1121.

E/AC.6/L.267. Venezuela: draft resolution, as amended by France and United States (E/AC.6/L.270) and orally by Poland, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 28 July, 1960, meeting 292.

E/AC.6/L.269. Poland: amendment to draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.270. France and United States: amendment to draft resolution.

E/L.875. Text of statement made on 14 July 1960 by President of Council.

E/3416. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 782(xxx), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3416, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the functions of the Council, as laid down by the Charter, call for systematic and continuous consideration of the major problems of economic and social policy,

"Considering its responsibility for contributing to the promotion of higher living standards and more advanced economic and social conditions throughout

the world, and also its responsibility to further development of the world economy,

"Considering that the attainment of those objectives makes it necessary to recognize the interdependence of the world economy and the need for broader economic co-operation between Governments,

"Considering that the meetings at the ministerial level held during the thirtieth session have provided a useful opportunity for the interchange of ideas on the most important problems of co-operation and economic policy,

"1. Reiterates the basic priority which it assigns to the economic and social development of the under-developed countries;

"2. Recognizes that meetings at the ministerial level from time to time, under appropriate conditions and circumstances, may contribute to the advancement of the objectives of the Council;

"3. Invites Governments of States members of the Council, taking into account the proceedings of the thirtieth session of the Council at the ministerial level, to consider and communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1961, their views regarding the conditions and circumstances under which it might be useful for the Council to provide for a further meeting at the ministerial level;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the views expressed by such Governments and of any other consultations he may wish to undertake, to report to the Council not later than the thirty-second session his findings and recommendations;

"5. Expresses the hope that the regional economic commissions and their executive secretaries will make an appropriate contribution to any such meeting."

LONG-TERM ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

During 1960, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly continued to give attention to the subject of long-term economic projections—that is, estimates of probable future trends of national and international economic activity, in the context of world economic developments.²

At its thirtieth (mid-1960) session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on the evaluation of long-term economic projections.

This report, discussed in connexion with the world economic situation and the development of under-developed economies, gave the replies of Governments, the specialized agencies and a number of inter-governmental organizations to a questionnaire on the subject. The report also briefly discussed the value of projections as a factor in decision-making, summarized the recent work and experience on long-term eco-

² See also Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 94-97.

economic projections and indicated some of the problems and limitations in making and using such projections.

The Council debated a joint draft resolution on the question of projections, which was initially sponsored by France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States and later also by Afghanistan and Venezuela. It was amended during the discussion, after which the Council approved it unanimously on 3 August 1960, as resolution 777 (XXX). The Council thereby stressed the desirability of continuing national and international efforts to improve the techniques and reliability of projections in economic and social fields, the principal immediate objective for international projections being to advance towards the solution of problems of methodology, comparability and collation, and the overcoming of deficiencies in data.

The Council asked the Secretary-General to intensify his activities on economic and social projections, drawing as far as practicable upon the services of experts at present available in the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies. The Council also authorized the Secretary-General to convene such meetings of experts from representative groups of national Governments as he deemed appropriate for the purpose of further evaluation of techniques of medium- and long-term projections, particularly in the economic field. It recommended, too, that the regional economic commissions continue their activities in this field, particularly by encouraging and facilitating the preparation and supply of information from their member Governments on projections, and by arranging for appropriate technical advice and the collation of data.

Finally, it invited Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, and the regional economic commissions, by taking measures to improve their projection techniques, by providing information on the methods, assumption and projections used in their respective countries, and by participating in seminars and other meetings designed to improve the utility and availability of national and international economic and social projections.

Later in 1960, during the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the matter of projections was discussed in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, during its debates on the annual report of the Economic and Social Council and the economic development of under-developed countries.

A draft resolution on projections was submitted by Argentina, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand and Tunisia and adopted unanimously by the Committee on 29 November 1960, after having been amended during the course of the discussion.

On 15 December, it was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1517 (XV).

Projections of major economic trends, particularly for primary products, were especially important to the less developed countries in formulating their long-term economic development policies and plans, the Assembly pointed out in this resolution. Speeding their economic development required intensified activities on projections to make available even tentative data on the medium- and long-term prospects for the production and exports of these countries in the light of the longer-term world economic trends.

Endorsing the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 3 August 1960, the Assembly: (1) asked the Council and the regional economic commissions to continue and intensify their work on economic and social projections; (2) invited the Commission on International Commodity Trade to make appropriate recommendations on the question; (3) asked the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with appropriate agencies, a study for the Council's mid-1962 session containing tentative medium- and long-term projections of the prospective international demand for, and supply of, selected major primary commodities at present exported by the under-developed countries, together with a detailed note on the methodology used and the problems encountered.

The Council was to submit this material, together with its observations thereon, to the Assembly's seventeenth (1962) session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 285-287.

Plenary Meetings 1117-1121, 1132.

E/3379 and Corr.1. Evaluation of long-term economic projections. Preliminary report by Secretary-General.

E/3379/Add.1-7. Replies of Governments, specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations to questionnaire on long-term economic projections.

E/AC.6/L.262 and Add.1. Afghanistan, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United States (and Venezuela): draft resolution, as amended, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 21 July 1960, meeting 287.

E/AC.6/L.262/Add.2. Financial implications.

E/AC.6/L.263. Venezuela: amendments to draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.262.

E/3416. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I B.

RESOLUTION 777(xxx), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3416, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 741 (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 and General Assembly resolution 1428 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Considering that it is desirable to continue efforts at the national and international levels to improve the techniques and reliability of projections in economic and social fields,

"Bearing in mind proposals made to take steps for the preparation, on alternative assumptions, of projections of some of the more important international economic phenomena for medium- or long-term periods,

"Aware that considerable expertise is available in the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, in the specialized agencies, and in other inter-governmental organizations, and that much work in this field continues to be performed in the commissions and agencies, and noting in this respect the convening of the recent second meeting of experts from inter-governmental agencies,

"Having regard to the consideration by the Commission on International Commodity Trade in its report on its eighth session of the possibilities of preparing projections of international demand for, and supply of, primary commodities, to the request made by the Commission for a progress report to be provided at its ninth session, to the Commission's proposal that the United Nations Secretariat might prepare pilot studies of a few non-agricultural commodities before undertaking a more comprehensive programme of work, and to the proposal that a joint session of the Commission and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be convened to consider, inter alia, a report on prospective demand for, and supply of, primary commodities,

"Considering that the principal immediate objective

in relation to the preparation of projections on an international basis for aggregates of economic activity and their component parts must be to advance toward the solution of problems relating to methodology, comparability and collation and the overcoming of deficiencies in data,

"1. Takes note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of long-term economic projections including the replies of Governments, specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations to his questionnaire on these projections;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his activities in the field of economic and social projections, including work on the collection, standardization and processing of the relevant data, and on the development of techniques for making medium- and long-term projections, drawing so far as practicable upon the services of experts at present available in the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to convene such meetings of experts from representative groups of national Governments as he deems appropriate for the purpose of further evaluation of techniques of medium- and long-term projections, particularly in the economic field;

"4. Recommends that the regional economic commissions continue their activities in this field in particular by encouraging and facilitating the preparation and supply by their member States of information relating to projections, and by arranging for appropriate technical advice and the collation of data;

"5. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, and the regional economic commissions, by taking measures to improve their techniques of projection, by providing information on the methods, assumption and projections used in their respective countries, and by participating in seminars and other meetings designed to improve the utility and availability of national and international economic and social projections."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 694-696.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4489 and Add.1. Methods and techniques for carrying out study of world economic development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.492. Argentina, Denmark, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Tunisia: draft resolution, as modified by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 29 November, meeting 695.

A/C.2/L.523. Burma: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.492.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1517(xv), as submitted by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the importance of projections of certain major international economic trends, particularly in the field of primary products,

"Aware of the special importance of such projections to the less developed countries, including those which have recently achieved their political independence, for the formulation of their long-term policies and plans for economic development, including the use of their natural resources,

"Recalling its resolution 1428(XIV) of 5 December 1959 on world economic development,

"Taking note of the activities of the Economic and Social Council in this field, and in particular of its resolution 777(XXX) of 3 August 1960 concerning the solution of problems relating to methodology, comparability and collation of relevant data,

"Believing that the need to accelerate the economic development of the under-developed countries calls for an intensification of all activities conducted in this field, in order to make available even tentative data on the medium- and long-term prospects for the production and exports of those countries in the light of the longer-term trends prevailing in the world economy,

"1. Endorses Economic and Social Council reso-

lution 777(XXX);

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to intensify its work in the field of economic and social projections;

"3. Recommends that the regional economic commissions continue and intensify their activities in this field;

"4. Welcomes the decision of the Commission on International Commodity Trade to continue the consideration of this question at its next session and invites it to make such recommendations as it deems appropriate;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, to prepare, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, a study containing tentative medium- and long-term projections of the prospective international demand for, and supply of, selected major primary commodities at present exported by the under-developed countries;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit this study, together with a detailed note on the methodology used and the problems encountered, to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its thirty-fourth session and for transmission, with its observations, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND CONCERTED ACTION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The question of formulating a general statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and the principles of international economic co-operation best suited to obtain these objectives was raised both in the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during 1960. The Assembly also discussed concerted action for the economic development of less developed countries.

At its thirtieth session in mid-1960, the Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General giving an analytic and comparative summary of the replies of Governments to a questionnaire on the subject.³

The Secretary-General reported that those Governments supporting such a statement of economic objectives believed, among other things, that a declaration of United Nations objectives would increase understanding among nations, serve to guide states in their economic relations and, in general, contribute to the achievement of these objectives. It was also felt by these Governments that, as considerable

time had elapsed since the signing of the United Nations Charter, it would be useful to generalize present experience and to elaborate further the objectives of international economic co-operation.

Other Governments, the report went on, felt that there was no need for a new statement of objectives: the general economic aims of the United Nations had already been stated in the United Nations Charter and in various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. These Governments also held that the formulation of meaningful objectives was most fruitful when it was related to specific problems, and that a further formulation of general principles would limit the flexibility of United Nations economic bodies and limit the future course of their development.

During the Council's debate, both in meetings at the ministerial level and in the Council's Economic Committee, it was emphasized

³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 97, 98.

that one of the most significant functions of the United Nations, as laid down in the Charter, was the furtherance of international economic relations. The USSR suggested that the Council should adopt a declaration on international economic co-operation.

The representatives of Bulgaria, Poland and the USSR, among others, emphasized the importance of enlarging the scope of international economic relations, especially through trade.

There was wide agreement on the need to expand market opportunities for the exports of under-developed areas, to reduce the fluctuations in their earnings and arrest the deterioration in their terms of international trade. Also stressed were the needs to diversify the economies of these countries, especially through industrialization—thus reducing their vulnerability to the instability of the markets for particular commodities; to increase the flow of capital and technical assistance to them; and to give the United Nations a more prominent role in stimulating and co-ordinating such assistance. The representatives of New Zealand, Poland, Sudan and Venezuela drew attention to the possibilities of the United Nations as a clearing house for the exchange of technical information and economic experience, in line with a suggestion put forward by the Secretary-General.

Along with other speakers, they also emphasized the role of the United Nations in focusing attention on the capital needs of the least favoured regions of the world and in mobilizing technical and administrative help for the new United Nations Member nations, especially in Africa.

Later in 1960, during the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the question of formulating a general statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations was raised in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee during its general discussion of the economic development of under-developed countries.

The Committee considered two proposals—a draft resolution put forward by the United Kingdom and co-sponsored by seven other Members, and a draft "Declaration on International Economic Co-operation" proposed by the USSR. The Committee agreed that the draft declaration should be considered jointly with the draft resolution.

The draft resolution—sponsored by the United Kingdom, and co-sponsored by Canada, Colombia, the Federation of Malaya, Italy, Nigeria, Norway and Turkey—was originally entitled "Partnership for Economic and Social Development." The title was later amended at the suggestion of Poland to read "Concerted Action for Economic Development of Economically Less Developed Countries." After having been revised and amended during the Committee's debate, the draft as amended was unanimously approved by the Committee on 15 November 1960. On 15 December, it was adopted unanimously at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1515 (XV), details of which are given below.

With regard to the USSR's "Draft Declaration of Principles of Economic Co-operation," (described more fully below) the USSR representative said that, in view of statements by several delegations, he would agree to a procedural proposal by Afghanistan to have the draft declaration discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session (in mid-1961), taking into account the views expressed in the Second Committee.

By the eight-nation proposal, as finally adopted in the form of resolution 1515 (XV), the Assembly: reiterated that a prime duty of the United Nations was to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the less developed countries of the world; recognized the need for diversification and development of economic activity, including the improvement of conditions for the marketing and production of food-stuffs and the industrialization of those economies which were largely dependent on subsistence agriculture or on the export of a small range of primary commodities; and expressed its belief in the need for trade "free from artificial restrictions," the increasing provision of public and private capital—notably through international organizations and freely negotiated arrangements—and the expansion of technical, scientific and cultural co-operation.

The resolution then made various recommendations with regard to commodity trade problems (including compensatory financing to offset the effect of wide swings in commodity prices), technical training, education and pre-investment assistance, and an increase in the supply of technical assistance and development

capital. It also recommended that regional economic groupings should be designed to offer the opportunities of an expanding market to all trading nations, and urged respect for the sovereign right of every state to dispose of its wealth and natural resources. Finally, the Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, the related agencies and Member Governments to play their appropriate part in carrying out the objectives of the resolution "for the general and common benefit of the human race." (For full text of Assembly's resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Introducing the original version of the proposal, the United Kingdom representative said that it sought to define the means of accomplishing a goal which was already stated in the United Nations Charter and which now needed no more than reaffirmation for the benefit of newly admitted Members. It was concerned, he said, wholly and unequivocally with the development of under-developed countries, and was not aimed at securing benefits for developed countries or at establishing the superiority of any economic or political system. It was recognized, he went on, that the under-developed countries must be mainly responsible for their own development and must themselves find capital, resources and manpower and learn the necessary managerial skills. However, he stressed, outside help could do much to assist them, provided it was given and received in a spirit of partnership and good faith. The same was true of trade, which required understanding and the ability of all parties to take a long view of their common interests.

During the discussion of the eight-power proposal, the representative of Pakistan, among others, urged that attention be given to the adoption of measures, including compensatory financing, to offset the effects of wide swings in world commodity prices on the balance-of-payments position of under-developed countries and their economic and social development programmes.

Another point—made by the Ukrainian SSR—was that the establishment of priorities in providing economic aid to less developed countries should not be subordinated to political motives. Also, the diversification and industrial-

ization of economies dependent on subsistence agriculture or the exports of a small range of primary commodities required, among other things, the maintenance of a high level not only of advantageous multilateral trade but also of advantageous bilateral trade.

Romania stressed the point that the provision of technical financial aid should not be used to gain political, economic, military or other advantages for those providing such aid. Further, the sovereign right of every state to dispose of its wealth and natural resources should be respected. The United States maintained that this right should be respected with due regard to the rights and duties of states under international law.

Brazil, Ceylon, Indonesia and Iraq emphasized the need for increasing technical aid and the supply of development capital and providing such assistance in a form which was acceptable to and in accordance with the wishes of the recipients and which involved no unreasonable conditions for them.

Guinea drew special attention to the need to enable the peoples of under-developed countries to carry out adequate development programmes and diversify single-crop economies.

Various amendments to the eight-power proposal, incorporating many of these points, were put forward during the debate. A number of the amendments were subsequently withdrawn after the proposal was revised by the sponsors to take them into account.

(See also p. 231, INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS.)

By the USSR proposal for a "Declaration on International Economic Co-operation," the United Nations Members signing it would, among other things, declare their determination to join their efforts in seeking ways to ensure the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems in conformity with the United Nations Charter. Among other things, they would also jointly declare that: (1) world economic and social progress required the strengthening and development of economic relations among states, irrespective of differences in their economic and social systems; (2) economic competition among countries with different social systems should not lead to the economic isolation of some countries or to

economic warfare; (3) economic and trade relations among countries should be founded on principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in internal affairs; (4) in trade relations, countries should adhere to the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment, discriminatory trade restrictions should be removed, and the formation of sub-regional economic organizations and alignments should not prejudice the interests of third countries; and (5) aid from developed to less developed countries should be aimed at their economic independence, with the goal of doing away with the single-crop economy and developing their national industry, and with respect for the sovereignty of less developed countries and the inadmissibility of making any political, economic or military claims on the recipient states.

The USSR representative explained that the declaration was designed to extend, rather than replace, the United Nations Charter provisions

relating to the basis for international economic co-operation. Such a declaration, he considered, would constitute a solemn undertaking by Member states to abide strictly by certain standards in international economic co-operation and eliminate mistrust and unfair competition between states. He suggested that such a declaration should also lay down principles governing regional economic associations, the granting of economic assistance to under-developed countries and the safeguarding of the rights of such countries over their natural resources.

Many Second Committee Members felt that the declaration might more properly be discussed in the Economic and Social Council and supported a proposal by Afghanistan to this effect. The USSR representative agreed to this on the understanding that the draft declaration and the records of the Committee's discussion would be transmitted to the Council not by the USSR delegation but by the General Assembly.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

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A/C.2/L.475. Brazil: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.461 and Add.1.

A/C.2/L.476. United Arab Republic: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.461 and Add.1.

A/C.2/L.477 and Rev.1. Ukrainian SSR: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.461 and Add.1, and to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.461/Rev.2 and Corr.1.

A/C.2/L.478 and Corr.1. Pakistan: amendments to 8-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.461 and Add.1.

A/C.2/L.480. Romania: amendment to 8-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.461/Rev.1 and Add.1.

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 A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.
 RESOLUTION 1515(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Believing that the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations with regard to international economic and social co-operation should be reaffirmed now when so many states have recently become Members of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the solemn undertaking embodied in the Charter to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

"Recalling also that one of the principal objectives of the United Nations is to promote higher standards of living and that Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action to achieve this purpose,

"1. Reiterates that a prime duty of the United Nations is to accelerate the economic and social advancement of the less developed countries of the world, thus contributing to safeguarding their independence and helping to close the gap in standards of living between the more developed and the less developed countries;

"2. Recognizes that this social and economic advancement requires the development and diversification of economic activity, that is, the improvement of conditions for the marketing and production of food-stuffs and the industrialization of those economies which are largely dependent on subsistence agriculture or on the export of a small range of primary commodities;

"3. Believes that in the present circumstances the achievement of these ends demands, *inter alia*:

"(a) The maintenance of a high and expanding level of economic activity and of generally beneficial multilateral and bilateral trade free from artificial restrictions, in order to enable the less developed countries and those dependent on the export of a small range of primary commodities to sell more of their products at stable and remunerative prices in expanding markets, and so increasingly to finance their own economic development from their earnings of foreign exchange;

"(b) The increasing provision of public and private capital on acceptable terms from the more developed to the less developed countries, notably through international organizations and through freely negotiated multilateral or bilateral arrangements;

"(c) The expansion of technical co-operation between countries at all stages of development, with the objectives of aiding the people of under-developed countries to increase their knowledge of, and capacity to apply, modern techniques;

"(d) Scientific and cultural co-operation and the encouragement of research;

"(e) Proper regard for the human and social aspects of economic development;

"4. Recommends, with these objects in view, that:

"(a) Member States and the international organs concerned should continue as a matter of urgency to seek and apply ways of eliminating both excessive fluctuations in primary commodity trade and restrictive practices or measures which have unfavourable repercussions on the trade in basic products of the less developed countries and those dependent on the export of a small range of primary products, and to expand trade in these products;

"(b) In particular, the Economic and Social Council should give close and serious attention to the problems of commodity trade and to the recommendations of the Commission on International Trade designed to deal with them, including those such as compensatory financing relating to off-setting the effects of large fluctuations;

"(c) Technical training, education and pre-investment assistance, whether undertaken by international organizations or by individual Governments, should be regarded as an important factor in the economic development of under-developed countries and, in particular, the fullest possible support should be given to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to the Special Fund and to the other voluntary programmes of the United Nations which are concerned with these ends;

"(d) Technical assistance and the supply of development capital, which are increasing, should be increased further—whether provided through existing and future international organizations and institutions or otherwise—should be of a kind and in a form in accordance with the wishes of the recipients and should involve no unacceptable conditions for them, political, economic, military or other;

"(e) Regional economic grouping should be designed to offer the opportunities of an expanding market to all trading nations, taking into account the interests of third parties;

"5. Recommends further that the sovereign right of every State to dispose of its wealth and its natural resources should be respected in conformity with the rights and duties of States under international law;

"6. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Government of States members of these organizations to take note of the present resolution and asks them to play their appropriate part effectively in carrying out its objectives and principles for the general and common benefit of the human race."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

During 1960, the economic and social consequences of disarmament were discussed in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly, which on 15 December 1960 adopted a resolution on the question.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The question was brought up during the Economic and Social Council's twenty-ninth session in April 1960, when the USSR submitted a proposal calling for a study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

Specifically, the USSR proposal would have had the Council: (1) consider it necessary that due place be given in the work of the Council and its commissions to the question; (2) that the question be included in the agenda of the Council's thirtieth session in mid-1960; and (3) that the Secretary-General prepare a preliminary report setting forth ideas and recommendations on practical steps which might usefully be taken.

The USSR representative stressed that the proposed study would reveal incalculable benefits—economic, social, cultural and other—to be derived from general and complete disarmament, not for one country or group of countries but for all the world. The study, in his view, should concentrate on the possibilities disarmament would open up for the under-developed countries, which needed some \$14,000 million annually to cure their economic backwardness in a short time. Disarmament would permit the industrially advanced countries greatly to increase their assistance to the less developed countries, even if they devoted only a small proportion of the sums released by disarmament to that purpose.

The proposed study, he went on, would also reveal how the enormous burden of direct and indirect taxes could be reduced as a result of disarmament and permit liquidation of the national debt. Another item for study would be the opportunities opened up by disarmament for an increase in international trade, at present seriously affected by the armaments race.

The United Kingdom representative was against the Soviet proposal on the grounds that

long-range economic forecasting of a hypothetical degree of disarmament would be an impractical academic exercise which could not lead to any reliable conclusions. The United States representative considered that the problems facing the under-developed countries were much too urgent to wait upon eventual disarmament. In his view, it was wholly unrealistic to look to disarmament as a source of additional funds for economic development before any disarmament agreement had been reached. If no such agreement were reached, any Council resolution linking economic development with disarmament might serve as an excuse not to make the maximum effort to assist economic development now, and thus prove to be a backward step.

The USSR draft was also opposed by France, Japan and Spain for similar reasons. Chile, Costa Rica and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution by which the Council, among other things, would decide not to discuss the problem of the economic and social aspects of disarmament in the present circumstances.

At a later meeting of the Council, the President announced that the sponsors of the two draft resolutions had reached an agreement not to press either of them to a vote. However, they wished the Secretary-General to take note of the Council's debate during the current session on the question of a study of the economic and social aspects of disarmament.

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of the economic and social aspects of disarmament was discussed later in 1960 during the General Assembly's fifteenth session. Pakistan submitted a draft resolution in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which would have the Assembly establish a committee of highly qualified experts to study the possibility of using funds employed for military expenditures to be diverted into economic assistance.

The proposed committee would examine "the national economic and social consequences of disarmament in countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development," with emphasis on the

problems of replacing military expenditures with other funds so as to maintain effective demand and to absorb the human and material resources released from military uses. Also to be studied would be "the impact of disarmament on international economic relations," including world trade and especially the trade of under-developed countries. Finally, the committee would look into "the utilization of resources released by disarmament" for the purpose of economic and social development, particularly of the under-developed countries. The committee was to report to the Economic and Social Council, and the Secretary-General was to lend such assistance as might be required.

Introducing the proposal, the representative of Pakistan noted that the economic and social implications of disarmament had received much less attention than its political and military aspects. A reduction of military expenditures would clearly entail major adjustments in the national economies of the various countries and in international economic relations. The proposed study could not be expected to provide solutions, he said, nor was it intended to lead to detailed surveys of armaments production in individual countries. Pakistan envisaged the study as being based on comprehensive economic data concerning production, employment, the demand for raw materials and the scale of expenditures. To be fruitful, he stressed, the study should avoid raising contentious issues.

Committee Members generally agreed that an objective and accurate study would be valuable. Indonesia and Iraq were among those who felt that the economic consequences of disarmament should be considered "well in advance," to avoid difficulties if disarmament were, in fact, achieved. Several speakers, including Yugoslavia, felt that the implementation of disarmament would be helped by a study of its economic and social aspects, which would contribute to a better understanding of the economic advantages of disarmament and would dispel fears of adverse repercussions.

Others, however, had reservations about the usefulness of a study at the present time. Cey-

lon and Chile thought the study should await evidence of more progress in disarmament at the political level. The representative of France regretted that no concrete plan of disarmament existed on which a firm economic analysis could be based.

It was argued by some, including Hungary, the United Arab Republic and the USSR, that the proposed study would help to allay fears that disarmament might lead to economic dislocation. The United Kingdom and others, however, felt that those fears were exaggerated.

The representative of Poland said it was essential that the proposed Committee should be able to count on the assistance of Governments in carrying out its tasks, and he proposed the addition of a new operative paragraph to this effect in Pakistan's text.

The Lebanese representative submitted an amendment which would have the proposed committee investigate the possibility of using expanded capital assistance to the under-developed countries to correct structural imbalances in national economies resulting from disarmament.

Pakistan submitted a revised version of its proposal, incorporating the Polish amendment and taking account of other suggestions made during the debate. In place of a committee of experts of international standing, the revised draft called on the Secretary-General to prepare the report with the assistance of expert consultants appointed by him.

On 21 November 1960, the Lebanese amendment was adopted by the Committee by 19 to 15, with 35 abstentions. The Committee then adopted Pakistan's revised draft resolution, as amended, by 66 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

At a plenary meeting on 15 December, the General Assembly adopted the Second Committee's recommendation by 76 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 1516 (XV). The paragraph which had been adopted in the Second Committee on a proposal by Lebanon was voted on separately and adopted by a vote of 39 to 13, with 23 abstentions.

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Second Committee, meetings 683-686; General debate: 646-654, 659-671, 676.

Fifth Committee, meeting 813.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter I, Section VII.

A/C.2/L.469 and Rev.1. Pakistan: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Second Committee, as amended by sponsor and by Lebanon (A/C.2/L.511 as modified), on 21 November 1960, meeting 686, by 66 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.469/Rev.1/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

A/C.2/L.510. Poland: amendment to Pakistan draft resolution, A/C.2/L.469.

A/C.2/L.511. Lebanon: amendment to Pakistan draft resolution, A/C.2/L.469.

A/C.5/845, A/4622, A/4633. Statement of financial implications. Note by Secretary-General. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Report of Fifth Committee.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1516(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 76 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1378(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Conscious that the impact of disarmament is likely to set in motion great changes in the domestic economies of states and in international economic relations, as a result of the progressive diversion of human and material resources from military to peaceful purposes,

"Recognizing that effective action at the national and international levels will need to be taken to make use of material and human resources becoming available as a consequence of disarmament, in order

to promote social progress and better standards of living in the world,

"Bearing in mind the importance of comprehensive and systematic studies in this field to enable Member States, especially those which are under-developed, to make the necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament,

"Convinced that it is both timely and desirable to undertake such studies,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to examine:

"(a) The national economic and social consequences of disarmament in countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development, including, in particular, the problems of replacing military expenditures with alternative private and public civil expenditures so as to maintain effective demand and to absorb the human and material resources released from military uses;

"(b) The possible development of structural imbalances in national economies as a result of the cessation of capital investment in armaments industries, and the adoption of possible corrective measures to prevent such imbalances, including expanded capital assistance to the under-developed countries;

"(c) The impact of disarmament on international economic relations, including its effect on world trade and especially on the trade of under-developed countries;

"(d) The utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries;

"2. Recommends that the Secretary-General should conduct the proposed examination with the assistance of expert consultants to be appointed by him with due regard to their qualifications and to the need of geographical representation and intimate knowledge of countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development;

"3. Appeals to Governments of Member States to give full co-operation to the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of the task entrusted to him;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on the results of the examination to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-third session;

"5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to transmit the report with its views to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

At its twenty-ninth session in April 1960, the Economic and Social Council discussed the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1959 and a supplementary statement covering the period from 1 May 1959 to 31 December 1959.

Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the

Fund, pointed to the good results of the steps taken at the end of 1958 by 14 European countries to restore the external convertibility of their currencies; the Fund, he said, had been able to make a considerable contribution to those results.

Since the end of 1956, he pointed out, the

Fund had granted financial assistance amounting to the equivalent of over \$2,000 million, not including technical assistance.

The Fund's resources had also been used to assist countries which had large seasonal fluctuations in their balance of payments. In recent years, however, many of the countries which had benefited from that type of assistance had adopted more general stabilization programmes and had applied for longer-term assistance under stand-by arrangements. Technical assistance had also been given in connexion with stabilization programmes.

The monetary reserves of most industrialized countries, added Mr. Jacobsson, had increased substantially during 1959. In October 1959, the Executive Board of the Fund had unanimously approved a statement expressing the view that there was no longer any justification—because of balance-of-payments problems—for discrimination by countries whose current receipts were largely in external convertible currencies.

The increase in the Fund's resources by the addition of \$5,000 million to the total quotas had strengthened "the second line of reserves" of the Fund's member states. Mr. Jacobsson pointed out that the strengthened competitive position of Western Europe constituted a new element affecting the balance of the world economy. Greater price stability in many countries had produced more confidence in money, and the inflation period seemed to be over.

In conclusion, Mr. Jacobsson pointed to the growing awareness in the industrialized countries of the vital importance of assisting the less developed countries. It was important to facilitate the marketing of primary products and any other commodities which the under-developed countries might be able to export as a result of the diversification of their economies.

The representatives of Costa Rica, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sudan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela welcomed the re-establishment in 1958 of external convertibility for the currencies of 14 Western European countries. Denmark, France, Spain and the United States supported the view of the Managing Director that the lowering of artificial and discriminatory barriers to trade was necessary to achieve balanced world trade.

In reply, the Managing Director stressed the fact that the idea of stability as a prerequisite of economic growth had been recognized by both industrialized and non-industrialized countries and that there appeared to be full agreement on the importance of resisting inflation and basing development on genuine savings. In conclusion, he stated that the Fund saw no signs of deflation at present.

On 8 April 1960, without formal vote, the Council adopted a resolution (750(XXIX)) taking note of the Fund's annual report. (See also PART TWO, CHAPTER IX.)

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1100, 1101.

E/3313 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of International Monetary Fund for fiscal year ended 30 April 1959 and summary of

activities of Fund from 1 May to 31 December 1959.

RESOLUTION 750(XXIX), taking note of report of Fund, adopted without formal vote on 8 April 1960, meeting 1101.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITY QUESTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD MARKETS AND IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE CONDITIONS OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Ways of developing world markets and improving trade conditions of economically less developed countries were considered in 1960 by

both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The Council's discussion, which took place at

its mid-1960 (thirtieth) session, was based on a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on trade relations between centrally-planned and predominantly market economies. This was prepared in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of 5 December 1959¹ asking him to report on ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among states, irrespective of their economic systems and stages of development.

This report was discussed in the course of the Council's debates on the world economic situation and the development of under-developed countries.

Among other things, the report pointed out that the underlying principles and practices of market economies were cogently stated in the relevant provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose basic approach was that trade should be guided as far as possible by market forces.

The principles underlying trade among the centrally-planned economies, the report continued, differed in some important respects. Their foreign trade was regulated by plans which were part of over-all state economic plans, put into effect by state-owned foreign trade corporations within a framework of planned, and usually negotiated, bilateral trade and payments relationships.

According to the report, the following were among the problems facing market economies in trade with centrally-planned economies: the inherent difficulty of distinguishing between normal commercial considerations and the impact of state policy; insufficient information on, or appreciation of, the criteria guiding state policy; and lack of information on such matters as the actual field of competition open to traders. For the centrally-planned economies, the report noted, the main problems of trading with market economies arose from the instability of trading relations subject to the free play of market forces, and the discrimination against trade with centrally-planned economies implied in commercial and other policies of some market economy countries.

The preliminary report concluded with a review of attempts to reduce obstacles to trade

between the two types of economy and noted that some limited progress had been made in recent years.

Discussing the report, Council members noted, among other things, that more thorough study was needed to reveal the common elements which might serve as ties between countries with different economic and political systems and to overcome the difficulties in trade between them.

On 3 August 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (778(XXX)) expressing its belief that the expansion of international trade would stimulate economic and social progress and development. Recognizing that international trade was one of the important forms of international economic co-operation and that it was important to promote conditions conducive to the development of such trade, it noted the Secretary-General's preliminary report with satisfaction and looked forward to the further report envisaged, as well as to studies which had been called for by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

The resolution was based on a revised version of a proposal put forward in the Council's Economic Committee by Afghanistan and Poland.

Ways of strengthening and developing world markets and improving the trade conditions of less developed economies were again discussed later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, during the course of the debates in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee on economic development matters.

The outcome of the discussions was the adoption of a resolution by which the Assembly, among other things, recognized that the expansion of international trade—particularly trade between countries with different social and economic systems and those at markedly different stages of development—was of real importance to the progress and welfare of all peoples, contributed to the strengthening of peace, and constituted one of the most efficient means of speeding the increase in the rate of development of the less developed economies.

The Assembly's resolution also made the point that regional trade co-operation which

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 99-101.

did not prejudice the interests of other countries, or the interests of world trade at large, represented an important step towards world economic and trade co-operation.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly made the following requests of the Economic and Social Council: (1) that it recommend that the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) ensure that its studies on multi-lateral and other methods to improve international payments relations in the ECE region be prepared in time for the Council's mid-1961 session; (2) that it recommend that the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the regional economic commissions (a) continue to study the causes of, and obstacles resulting in, substantial fluctuations in the volume or prices of exports of economically less developed countries, as well as ways of improving the existing situation, and (b) present their views to the mid-1961 session of the Council which, in its studies and recommendations, should take into account the problems of all United Nations Member states; and (3) that it recommend that the regional economic commissions elaborate further appropriate measures to promote intra-regional trade co-operation.

In addition, the Council was to discuss the various studies to be prepared and submit them with its comments to the Assembly's 1961 session.

The resolution to this effect (1519(XV)) was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December 1960 by 74 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

The Committee approved it on 24 November 1960 by 64 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions, on the basis of a twice-revised proposal by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, as amended by the United States and as further modified by the sponsors.

Introducing the three-power proposal in the Second Committee, the representative of Poland stressed the vital role of international trade in accelerating the development of under-developed countries. Regardless of the amount of economic aid they received, he said, only a rise in their export earnings, coupled with an increase in their imports, could enable them to

lay solid foundations for economic and social development.

In recent years, he pointed out, trade among the industrialized capitalist countries and trade among the socialist countries had increased quite rapidly. But trade relations between these two groups of countries had grown much more slowly; there was, in addition, only a small increase in imports into the highly developed capitalist countries from the less developed countries. This, and the failure of world trade to expand in line with demand, hurt the growth of the under-developed countries, he maintained.

Although GATT was doing useful work, he added, it could not replace the United Nations as a forum for study of the fundamental problem of world trade, since not all United Nations Members were parties to GATT. As it had proved impossible to set up a genuine world trade organization, the sponsors believed it was the duty of the United Nations to do all it could to study the problems of international trade on a world basis.

There was general agreement in the Second Committee that an improvement of trade conditions throughout the world would benefit the under-developed countries.

Opinions differed, however, as to the best methods of examining world trade problems.

Belgium, Canada and France, for instance, stressed that trade problems were highly technical and could best be studied by such bodies as GATT and the Commission on International Commodity Trade, rather than by the regional economic commissions. New Zealand, Turkey and the United Kingdom were among those who argued that the expansion of trade between the countries of Eastern Europe and Western Europe could play only a limited part in accelerating the increase in the rate of development of the less developed countries, since that trade amounted to only a small percentage of world trade as a whole.

The three-power text was revised to take account of changes proposed, or suggestions made, by various Members.

In addition, the Second Committee approved a United States amendment, the effect of which was that the Council should not discuss the various studies mentioned in the resolution un-

der a separate agenda item at its mid-1961 session, as proposed in the three-power text voted on. (For text of resolution as finally ap-

proved, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) (See also p. 231, INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 285-290.
Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3389 and Corr.1/Rev.1. Ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among states. Preliminary report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.268 and Rev.1. Afghanistan and Poland: draft resolution and revision, as further revised by sponsors, adopted by Economic Committee on 27 July 1960, meeting 290, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/3416. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I C.

RESOLUTION 778(xxx), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3416, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolution 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 of the General Assembly entitled 'Strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries,'

"Recalling further resolution 6(XV) of 5 May 1960, of the Economic Commission for Europe, entitled 'Improvement of techniques of foreign trade,'

"Believing that the expansion of international trade would stimulate economic and social progress and development,

"Recognizing that international trade is one of the important forms of international economic co-operation and that it is important to promote conditions conducive to the development of such trade,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the preliminary report by the Secretary-General on ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States;

"2. Looks forward to the further report envisaged therein, as well as to the report of the Economic Commission for Europe concerning the studies called for in resolution 6(XV) of that Commission."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 689-691.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4490. Promotion of wider trade co-operation among States. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.471 and Rev.1, 2. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland: draft resolution and revisions, as amended by United States, and as further modified by sponsors, adopted by Second Committee on 24 November 1960, meeting 691, by 64 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.517. United States: amendments to 3-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.471.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1519(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 74 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 on strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries,

"Recognizing that expansion of international trade, and in particular of trade between countries of different social and economic systems as well as of trade between countries at markedly different stages of economic development, is of real importance for the progress and welfare of all peoples, contributes to the strengthening of peace and constitutes one of the most efficient means of accelerating the increase in the rate of development of the less developed countries, many of which have recently become Members of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the real importance of maintaining and developing generally beneficial trade free from artificial restrictions,

"Considering the endeavours made in this direction by the different United Nations bodies, and in particular by the Commission on International Commodity Trade and, as far as trade between countries of different economic systems is concerned, by the Economic Commission for Europe,

"Being aware that regional trade co-operation which does not prejudice the interests of other countries or the interests of world trade at large represents an important step towards world economic and trade co-operation,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 778(XXX) of 3 August 1960 and of Economic Commission for Europe resolution 6(XV) of 5 May 1960,

"Reiterating the high priority of this field of work of the United Nations in its activities related to the world economy,

"Requests the Economic and Social Council:

"1. To recommend to the Economic Commission for Europe that it ensure the preparation of the studies envisaged in its resolution 6(XV) in time for the thirty-second session of the Council;

"2. To recommend to the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to the regional economic commissions that they continue to study the causes of, and the obstacles which have resulted in, substantial fluctuations, whether in volume or prices, of exports of the economically less developed countries, as well as the ways and means of im-

proving the existing situation, and present their views on these matters to the thirty-second session of the Economic and Social Council, which should take into account in its studies and recommendations the problems of all Member States, including those which at present do not belong to any regional economic commission;

"3. To recommend to the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa that they elaborate further appropriate measures to promote intra-regional trade co-operation;

"4. To discuss at its thirty-second session, after a preliminary exchange of views among the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Chairman of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the findings of the studies recommended in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above together with the report being prepared under General Assembly resolution 1421 (XIV) on ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States, in order to submit those studies together with the Council's comments to the Assembly at its sixteenth

IMPROVING TERMS OF TRADE BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL AND UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

During the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, the question of improving the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries was discussed in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee during its debate on the economic development of under-developed countries.

On 6 December 1960, the Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution on the question, proposed by Colombia and Costa Rica, and revised in the light of suggestions made during the debate in the Committee. The General Assembly approved it unanimously at a plenary meeting on 15 December as resolution 1520 (XV).

By this text, the Assembly recalled that one of the greatest economic development problems in most of the under-developed countries was the imbalance between the prices of their exports and those of the goods they needed to import. These terms of trade, the Assembly pointed out, had been deteriorating steadily in recent years; it appreciated that the means which the under-developed countries could adopt in isolation to protect the prices of their raw materials or primary products were weak and for the most part ineffective. The Assembly also hoped that agreements similar to the international agreements concluded between producers and consumers in the case of sugar, wheat and tin could be concluded for other primary commodities and implemented on a wider basis more favourable to the under-developed countries. There were other measures, too, the Assembly noted, which could be

taken to alleviate the export problems of under-developed countries.

By the operative part of the resolution, the Assembly: (1) recommended that the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on International Commodity Trade intensify the study of measures—including, in particular, multilateral agreements among states—which might be adopted to extend and improve markets for the sale of primary commodities which form the basis of the economies of the under-developed countries; and (2) asked the Economic and Social Council to report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session (in 1961) on any results of such studies, as well as other similar studies under way in various international organizations which might promote the desired ends.

In the Second Committee, prior to the adoption of the resolution, Members generally welcomed the initiative taken by Colombia and Costa Rica as expressing the considerable concern of the less developed countries over the steadily deteriorating terms of trade; with this decline, it was felt, the earnings from the export of primary commodities were in general inadequate to obtain imports of capital goods needed for a satisfactory rate of economic development. The consensus was that it was essential to study the forces which undermined the bargaining power of the under-developed countries in the world market.

(See also p. 231, INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 700, 705.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/C.2/L.493 and Rev.1, 2. Colombia and Costa Rica: draft resolution and revisions as further modified by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 6 December 1960, meeting 705.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1520(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that one of the greatest economic development problems in most of the under-developed countries is the imbalance between the prices of the products they export and those of the merchandise and other goods which they need to import,

"Considering that these terms of trade have been deteriorating steadily in recent years, thereby contributing to the difficult situation of economic and social instability in the countries concerned,

"Appreciating that the means these countries can adopt in isolation to protect the prices of the raw materials or primary products which they produce are very weak and for the most part ineffective,

"Expressing the hope that arrangements similar to the international agreements concluded between pro-

ducers and consumers in the case of sugar, wheat and tin might be concluded in the case of other primary commodities and implemented on a wider basis more favourable to the under-developed countries,

"Noting further that there are other measures which States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies might take to alleviate the export problems of under-developed countries through improving their access to the markets of the more developed countries for their present and potential export products,

"Recognizing that by such procedures a considerable improvement could be brought about in the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries,

"1. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on International Commodity Trade intensify the study of measures, including in particular multilateral agreements among States, which might be adopted in order to extend and improve markets for the sale of primary commodities which form the basis of the economies of the under-developed countries;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on any results of such studies as well as other similar studies now under way in various international organizations which might promote the above ends."

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL
COMMODITY TRADE

The 18-member Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) held its eighth session from 2 to 13 May 1960. The Commission reviewed developments in international trade in primary commodities (based on the Commodity Survey 1959 prepared by the United Nations Secretariat) and considered progress on a number of items in its continuing programme of work.

With regard to estimates of the prospective demand for, and supply of, primary commodities, the Commission recommended that work on commodity projections should be placed on a continuing basis and that a start should be made with pilot studies of a few non-agricultural commodities.

The possibility of using compensatory financing measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary producing countries was considered at the session; the Commission, how-

ever, confined itself to isolating certain basic aspects that appeared to warrant examination by the expert group which the General Assembly in 1959 had asked the Secretary-General to set up to report on the feasibility of establishing machinery for this purpose within the United Nations framework.

The Commission considered replies to a questionnaire received from Governments regarding the use of national or international measures to reduce fluctuations in primary commodity markets and agreed that some of these measures should be systematically examined.

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1959, the Commission considered further the question of holding a joint session with the Food and Agriculture Organization's Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), and recommended that such a joint session be held in Rome in 1962, preceding the Commission's tenth regular session.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA), which was set up by the Economic and Social Council in 1947, held two sessions in 1960.

In its 1960 Review of International Commodity Problems, the Committee drew attention, among other things, to the need for wide participation by both consuming and producing countries at all stages in the study and negotiation of international action, as well as in the implementation of an agreement; it noted with satisfaction increased participation in the sugar and wheat agreements. On occasions, it added, "emergency action" had been necessary, but there was danger that a difficult situation could be aggravated by such action unless both exporting and importing countries had an opportunity to express their views and steps were also taken to seek longer-term solutions.

The Committee also pointed out that contributions to a buffer stock could represent a serious hardship to producing countries and suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of increasing the resources of a commodity buffer stock by permitting borrowing within certain limits against the stock held.

The ICCICA continued to maintain close contact with the various commodity councils and study groups, in accordance with the functions given to it by the Economic and Social Council of co-ordinating the activities of these bodies.

In November 1960, the Chairman of ICCICA, in his capacity as nominee of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), reported to them on the impact of commodity problems on international trade.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council, and its Economic Committee, discussed international commodity problems at the Council's mid-1960 session largely on the basis of the CICT and ICCICA reports mentioned above.

The importance of finding solutions to the problems arising in international trade in prim-

ary products was stressed by a number of Council members. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, France and the USSR were among those who referred to the serious effects upon underdeveloped countries of fluctuations in the prices and volume of trade in primary commodities. Such fluctuations frequently occurred as the result of changes in business conditions in the industrialized countries.

Also discussed was the question of developing compensatory financial measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary producing countries. The Chairman of the Commission on International Commodity Trade referred to the assistance which the International Monetary Fund had been able to provide to particular countries to help them with their special problems. The representatives of Afghanistan, France, the Netherlands and the United States looked forward with interest to the results of the examination of compensatory measures to be undertaken by an expert group.

The Council also discussed the long-range problem of finding adequate export markets for the primary commodities produced. Costa Rica and Sudan noted that low prices for such commodities in relation to the prices of imported manufactured goods had had serious effects on the monetary reserves of some exporting countries. A permanent solution to the problem would be more helpful to the exporting countries than the granting of loans requiring repayment. In this connexion, particular attention was given by Spain and the United States to the need for increasing consumption of primary products and to the diversification of production. In some commodities, large surpluses presented a continued threat to the market, but any surplus disposal arrangements should follow accepted principles protecting the interests of third parties. Interest was expressed by Afghanistan, Japan and New Zealand in the work of the CICT on commodity projections.

On 3 August 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (783(XXX)) taking note with satisfaction of the reports of CICT and ICCICA. On the basis of a recommendation by CICT, the Council invited Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, not represented on the Commission but having experience in stabilization measures, to designate observers to participate in the future sessions

of the Commission. It also drew the Commission's attention to the work on primary commodities being undertaken by the regional economic commissions and by the Contracting Parties to GATT, and invited it to take such work into account in the studies it was carrying out on a world-wide scale.

The Council also endorsed the support given by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Commission to the proposal for a joint session of the Commission and the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems in 1962. It accordingly agreed that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO should prepare a draft agenda which would include the subject of projections of supply of, and demand for, primary commodities as well as other matters of mutual interest; and it invited the Secretary-General to submit the draft agenda to the Council at its thirty-second session in mid-1961.

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, where it was sponsored by Brazil and France and amended by China and the United States.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1960, considerable attention was given to problems of international trade in primary commodities during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. On the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the Assembly adopted four resolutions which, among other things, advocated certain courses of action in relation to commodity problems.

The first of these resolutions, having to do with concerted action for the economic development of economically less developed countries, recommended—among other things—that Member states and the international organs concerned should continue as a matter of urgency to seek and apply ways of eliminating both excessive fluctuations in primary commodity trade and restrictive practices having unfavourable repercussions on the trade in basic products of the less developed countries and those dependent on the export of a small range of primary products, and to expand trade in these products. In particular, the resolution stressed, the Economic and Social Council should give "close and

serious" attention to the problems of commodity trade and to the recommendations of the Commission on International Commodity Trade designed to deal with them, including those such as compensatory financing relating to offsetting the effects of large fluctuations.

This resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 15 December 1960 as resolution 1515 (XV). (For further details, see p. 222.)

The General Assembly made a further recommendation on commodity problems in a resolution dealing with economic projections, adopted unanimously at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December 1960 as resolution 1517 (XV). Among other things, it referred to the importance of projections of certain major international economic trends, particularly in the field of primary products, welcomed the decision of the Commission on International Commodity Trade to continue consideration of the question at its next session, (due to be held in May 1962) and invited it to make appropriate recommendations. (For further details, see p. 218.)

Another recommendation bearing on commodity problems was made by the Assembly in another resolution (1519 (XV)), unanimously adopted on 15 December, on the strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries. This resolution asked the Economic and Social Council, among other things, to recommend that the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the regional economic commissions continue to study the causes of, and the obstacles which have resulted in, substantial fluctuations—whether in volume or prices—of exports of the economically less developed countries, as well as ways of improving the existing situation. They were asked to present their views to the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1961 session.

(For further details about this resolution, see p. 229.)

A fourth recommendation on commodity problems appeared in a further Assembly resolution (1520 (XV))—unanimously adopted on 15 December—on the improvement of the terms of trade between the industrial and the underdeveloped countries. By this, the Assembly, among other things, recommended that the

Economic and Social Council and the Commission on International Commodity Trade intensify the study of measures—including in particular multilateral agreements among states—which might be adopted in order to extend and

improve markets for the sale of primary commodities which form the basis of the economies of the under-developed countries. (For further details about this resolution, see also p. 231.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 290, 291, 293.
Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3374. 1960 review of international commodity problems, prepared by Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements.

E/3383. Report of 8th session of Commission on International Commodity Trade, 2-13 May 1960.

E/3392. Question of convening a joint session of Commission on International Commodity Trade and FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. Note by Secretary-General.

Commodity Survey 1959 (E/CN.13/36 and Corr.1, 2). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.D.1.

E/AC.6/L.271 and Rev.1. Brazil and France: draft resolution and revision, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee, as orally amended, on 29 July 1960, meeting 293.

E/AC.6/L.271/Rev.1/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/3417/Rev.1. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 783(xxx), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/3417/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the importance of primary commodities for the economies of developing countries and, especially, of nations achieving independence,

"Recognizing the need to follow up its previous action to promote the study of measures to limit fluctuations on primary commodity markets and to remedy the harmful effects of such fluctuations,

I

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (eighth session) and endorses the programme of work proposed therein;

"2. Takes note also, with satisfaction, of the 1960 Review of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for

International Commodity Arrangements;

"3. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies not represented on the Commission but having experience of stabilization measures, to designate observers to participate in future sessions of the Commission, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Commission in its report on its eighth session;

"4. Draws the attention of the Commission to the work on commodities done by the regional economic commissions and by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and invites it to take that work into consideration in the studies it is carrying out on a world-wide scale;

II

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the resolution adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and of the opinion expressed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade favouring a joint session of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Commission, on the occasion of the regular session of those two bodies in 1962;

"2. Gives its assent to the preparation, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, of a draft agenda for the joint session which should include, besides the study of prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities, other matters of mutual interest to both bodies;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate the draft agenda to the Council at its thirty-second session."

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Section II.
Commodity Survey 1960 (E/CN.13/34). U.N.P. Sales

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN 1960

TIN

The United Nations Tin Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 23 May to 24 June 1960. It approved the text of a second International Tin Agreement with a duration of five years to enter into force after the first Agreement expired on 30 June 1961.

The first Agreement—which entered into

force in 1956 and was designed, among other things, to prevent both shortages of tin and burdensome surpluses—provided for the establishment of a buffer stock arrangement.

The second Agreement incorporated the same regulatory mechanisms—buffer stock and export quotas—as the first Agreement and also provided for administration by a Council, the International Tin Council.

It differed however, in a number of ways from the first Agreement. Action by the Tin Council under the second Agreement in many cases required larger voting majorities of producing and consuming countries than under the first. Total contributions to the buffer stock in tin and cash were to be smaller, but under certain conditions the Tin Council was given authority to borrow money on the security of tin held by it. The operation of the buffer stock could also be suspended under special circumstances. The requirements as to the amount of tin to be held in the buffer stock before exports could be restricted were somewhat less strict.

The new Agreement also involved an entirely new method for calculating from time to time the percentages which determine the distribution among producing countries of aggregate

contributions to the buffer stock and of the aggregate quantity which might be exported when export control was in force.

The second Agreement was opened for signature from 1 September to 31 December 1960 and was signed on behalf of 21 countries. Entry into force depended on ratification or acceptance by enough signatory Governments in accordance with a formula based on numbers and votes allocated to producing and consuming countries.

LEAD AND ZINC

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group held its first and second sessions in Geneva from 27 January to 3 February and from 12 to 15 September 1960 respectively. Secretariat services were provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS TIN CONFERENCE 1960
E/CONF.32/4 and Corr.1. Second International Tin Agreement.

E/CONF.32/5. Summary of proceedings.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/CN.13/SER.A/33, 34, 35 and Corr.1, 36 and Corr.1 Recent Commodity Developments. January, April, July and October 1960.

E/CA/INF. 15, 16. Calendar of international meetings relating directly or indirectly to commodities. February and September 1960.

United Nations Sugar Conference, 1958. Summary of Proceedings. (E/CONF.27/6). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.D.2.

United Nations Wheat Conference, 1958-59. Summary of Proceedings (E/CONF.30/8). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.D.3.

CHAPTER III

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

ACTIVITIES IN 1960

The United Nations Special Fund completed its second year of operations on 31 December 1960. The over-all aim of the Special Fund is to assist Governments in accelerating the economic development of their countries—particularly by facilitating new capital investments—through the creation of conditions which make domestic and outside investments either feasible or more effective. Its activities include assistance in natural resource surveys and feasibility studies, research, and education and training. These are financed by voluntary contributions from Governments. For 1960, the equivalent of \$38.5

million was pledged by 78 Governments to the Special Fund.

The Governing Council of the Special Fund approved 71 projects in 1960 for which it allocated \$59,053,900, and the recipient Governments undertook to meet the equivalent of \$85,442,700 as their counterpart contributions. This brought the total number of projects approved by the Governing Council to 115 at an estimated cost of \$227,159,200, the Special Fund allocations for which amounted to \$95,844,400; the counterpart contributions of Governments came to the equivalent of \$131,264,800.

The programme approved in 1960 included

projects in 39 individual countries and territories and two regional projects.

The individual countries and territories concerned were: Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Surinam), Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom (British Guiana), United Kingdom (North Borneo), United Kingdom (Malta), United Kingdom (Uganda), Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

One of the regional projects was for a hydrographic survey of the Lower Mekong River in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The other was to strengthen the agricultural education and research being carried out by the Inter-American Institute of Sciences both at its main centre in Turrialba, Costa Rica, and in selected institutions of its 18 member countries.

The distribution of projects approved in 1960, by geographical region, was as follows:

REGION	NO. OF PROJECTS	SPECIAL FUND ALLOCATIONS	
		Amount	Per cent
Africa	15	\$10,289,900	17.4
The Americas	17	16,378,300	27.7
Asia and the Far East	20	18,684,200	31.6
Europe	3	2,141,900	3.7
Middle East	16	11,559,600	19.6
Totals	71	\$59,053,900	100.0

The distribution of the approved projects by field of activity was as follows:

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	NO. OF PROJECTS	SPECIAL FUND ALLOCATIONS	
		Amount	Per cent
Surveys			
Mineral and geological surveys	3	\$2,649,800	4.5
Waterpower, hydraulic and meteorological surveys	3	3,783,200	6.4
River basin surveys	5	3,864,100	6.6
Other land and water use surveys	11	7,294,500	11.5
Transport and Communication surveys	2	1,267,000	2.1
Other surveys	2	683,700	2.0
Total	26	19,542,300	33.1

FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	NO. OF PROJECTS	SPECIAL FUND ALLOCATIONS	
		Amount	Per cent
Research			
Agricultural research	12	11,503,100	19.5
Industrial and other research	8	6,179,900	10.4
Total	20	17,683,000	29.9
Training			
Agricultural training	4	2,683,400	4.6
Industrial training	13	12,761,000	21.6
Transport and Communication training	7	5,332,000	9.0
Other training	1	1,052,200	1.8
Total	25	21,828,600	37.0
Grand Total	71	\$59,053,900	100.0

The Special Fund concluded 37 basic agreements with Governments during 1960, bringing the total number of signed agreements to 44. Standard agreements were also concluded between the Special Fund and the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in their capacity as executing agencies for Special Fund projects. Similar agreements were signed in 1959 with the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Individual project agreements were concluded with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Of the 71 projects approved in 1960, 32 were to be executed by FAO, 11 by UNESCO, 8 by the United Nations, 6 by ILO, 6 by ICAO, 3 by the International Bank, 3 by WMO, 2 by ITU and 2 by WHO.

During 1960, the Managing Director of the Special Fund authorized the commencement of operations on 46 projects (approved either in 1959 or 1960) in the following fields of activity, countries and territories:

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	NO. OF PROJECTS	COUNTRY OR REGION
Mineral and geological surveys	4	Chile, Netherlands (Surinam), Pakistan, United Kingdom (Uganda)
Water power, hydrological and meteorological surveys	5	Chile, China, Ecuador, Israel, Nigeria

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	NO. OF PROJECTS	COUNTRY OR REGION
River basin surveys	3	Brazil, Ghana, and Lower Mekong River (Regional, Asia)
Other land and water use surveys	9	Afghanistan, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Israel (2), the United Arab Republic (2), United Kingdom (British Guiana)
Transport and Communication surveys	1	United Kingdom (British Guiana)
Industrial and other surveys	1	Guinea
Agricultural, forestry, fisheries and veterinary research	4	Ecuador, Peru, Tunisia, and Inter-Regional
Industrial and other research	3	India (2), and Regional (Central America)
Agricultural training	1	Bolivia
Industrial training	15	Argentina, Colombia, India (2), Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco (2), Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Turkey, United Kingdom (West Indies), Yugoslavia
Total	— 46	

The Argentine power study, which was begun in September 1959, was successfully concluded in May 1960—the first Special Fund project to have been completed. The study recommended a programme of capital investments totalling \$735,600,000 during the next decade to meet Argentina's requirements for electric energy.

FINANCES OF SPECIAL FUND

As at 31 December 1960, 78 Governments had pledged the equivalent of \$45.7 million, in the form of voluntary contributions, to the Special Fund for 1961—compared with a total of \$38.5 million from 78 Governments for 1960. (The contribution pledges are listed below, by country.) While the over-all increase in the amounts pledged was encouraging and the increases in the individual contributions of a number of countries were very substantial, it became evident in the course of 1960 that the needs of under-developed countries for Special Fund pre-investment assistance were out-stripping the Special Fund's ability to meet them. The Managing

Director continued his consultations with Governments to increase their contributions and reported fully on the financial situation to the Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

On 15 December 1960 the Assembly adopted a resolution (1529(XV)) urging Members of the United Nations or its related agencies to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so as to obtain \$150 million for these two operations in the immediate future (see also p. 238, CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

MEETINGS OF GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council held two sessions in 1960, its fourth and fifth.

At its fourth session (25-27 May 1960), the Governing Council, among other things, discussed the Managing Director's annual report for 1959; approved 30 projects involving a Special Fund allocation of \$22.8 million; authorized the Managing Director, until further notice, to increase the allocation for any project, where necessary, by up to 15 per cent; agreed to the proposal of the Managing Director that the Special Fund in future also provide aid in the secondary educational field, notably in setting up certain teacher-training institutions in carefully selected fields; authorized him to consider certain pre-investment studies which fully met the criteria of the Special Fund but which did not require for their execution as much as the \$250,000 minimum set for a Special Fund contribution for a Fund project; and asked him to report to the Council in May 1961 on the overall financial situation of the Fund, including the question of establishing a reserve fund.

At its fifth session (19-21 December 1960), the Governing Council, among other things: approved 41 projects recommended by the Managing Director and allocations totalling \$36.2 million for these projects; approved the administrative budget estimates for 1961 amounting to \$1,087,200; and agreed that the preparatory allocation for aiding Governments in revising requests to the Special Fund be reduced from \$250,000, the amount approved in 1959 for 1960, to \$100,000 annually. It was also generally agreed that the Fund consider providing advisory services in economic programming to less developed countries in

collaboration with the United Nations regional economic commissions and other appropriate United Nations bodies.

In addition, the Governing Council asked the Managing Director for a number of reports and studies for its May 1961 session, including a report on currency utilizations and requirements, and a report on the criteria and actual practices employed by executing agencies in the procurement of goods and services for Special Fund projects.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The report of the Governing Council on its third and fourth sessions was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session in mid-1960, together with the annual report of the Managing Director for 1959.

In a statement to the Council, the Managing Director noted that there was an awareness of the importance to all countries of a rapidly expanding world economy and of the urgent need to hasten the economic development of the low-income countries. There was also a steadily growing appreciation of the importance of pre-investment work, the critical needs being for knowledge to determine where capital from all sources could be most productively placed and for manpower trained in the knowledge and skills required to develop the riches of nature for mankind. The Special Fund, he said, could play its part only if given the necessary means. He hoped that Governments would substantially strengthen the Special Fund's resources and thereby its activities.

During the subsequent discussion, Council members praised the first year's work of the Special Fund. Many commended the emphasis placed on pre-investment surveys and the decision to aid secondary education projects. Some suggested that the Special Fund should give greater prominence in future to industrial pilot projects. Several members stressed the desirability of a more equitable geographical distribution of projects and the need for increased assistance to the newly independent countries of Africa.

The continuing close collaboration between the Special Fund and the Executing Agencies received wide approval but some members suggested that closer links be established between

the Special Fund and other international organizations. It was also urged by some members that greater use be made of national agencies of recipient countries in the execution of projects.

Most members stressed the need for a substantial increase in contributions of Governments to the Special Fund for 1961.

On 26 July, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (775(XXX)) noting with appreciation the report of the Governing Council on its third and fourth sessions and the annual report of the Managing Director for 1959.

On 3 August 1960, the Council endorsed the request of its Committee on Questions relating to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (established on 5 July 1960 in pursuance of Council resolution 692(XXVI) of 31 July 1958) that the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board undertake a joint study of questions affecting the Fund and the Expanded Programme. The Council did so without adopting a formal resolution.

(See also p. 244, THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, and p. 399, APPRAISAL OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES for Economic and Social Council and General Assembly consideration of effects of an increase in activities under the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The progress and operations of the Special Fund were again discussed later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

In a statement to the Second Committee, the Managing Director reviewed the operations of the Special Fund and described recent significant developments, including the new areas of activity authorized by the Fund's Governing Council. Drawing attention to the inadequate financial resources on hand or definitely in prospect for 1961, he urged that a \$100 million target for the Special Fund be established by the General Assembly for the next Pledging Conference to be held in the latter part of 1961, at which contributions to the Special Fund and

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance would be pledged.

Ten nations—Afghanistan, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—proposed a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would urge Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to \$100 million and \$50 million, respectively, by 1962.

While there was general agreement in the Second Committee on the need to increase the resources of both operations, there was some debate as to whether there should be a combined target figure for the two programmes or separate targets for each, as envisaged by the 10-power proposal. Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Japan, the USSR and the United Kingdom felt that, in view of the voluntary nature of the two operations, contributing countries should be free to decide the ratio of their contributions and it would, therefore, be better to establish a single target for both programmes.

The Committee rejected—by 25 votes against to 16 in favour, with 35 abstentions—a United Kingdom amendment calling for contributions

to reach a target of \$100 million for both operations so as to make it possible to set a target of \$150 million in 1962.

It accepted, by a roll-call vote of 34 to 14, with 14 abstentions, an amendment by Brazil calling for a target of \$150 million for 1962 for the two operations.

Rejected, by a roll-call vote of 40 against to 23 in favour, with 16 abstentions, was an amendment by the Byelorussian SSR, to permit "all states" (instead of Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies or IAEA) to contribute to the Special Fund and Expanded Programme.

The 10-power draft resolution, as amended by its sponsors and Brazil, was adopted by the Second Committee on 13 December 1960 by a vote of 75 in favour, 0 against, with 2 abstentions. On 19 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 83 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 1529 (XV).

The Assembly thereby urged the Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that the funds available to these two operations would attain an annual level of \$150 million in the immediate future.

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO SPECIAL FUND FOR 1960 AND 1961

(As at 31 December 1960)

COUNTRY	AMOUNTS PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)			AMOUNTS PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)	
	1960	1961		1960	1961
Afghanistan	\$9,000	I 11,000	El Salvador	1,000	2,000
Albania	2,000	2,000	Ethiopia	29,000	29,000
Argentina	96,004	97,561	Federation of Malaya	5,000	10,000
Austria	50,000	260,000 ^a	Finland	—	100,000
Belgium	100,000		France	1,072,067	1,072,066
Brazil	208,108	208,108	Gabon	—	2,000
Bulgaria	14,706	14,706	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,904,762	3,449,750
Burma	10,000	20,000	Ghana	28,000	
Byelorussian SSR	50,000	50,000	Greece	30,000	30,000
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	Guatemala	8,000	8,000
Canada	2,000,000	2,350,000	Guinea	10,000	10,000
Central African Republic		5,000	Haiti	22,000	14,000
Ceylon	5,000	10,000	Holy See	1,000	1,000
Chile	97,143	104,762	Honduras	5,000	5,000
China	20,000	20,000	Hungary	42,608	42,608
Colombia	16,500	—	Iceland	4,000	4,011
Cuba	5,000	—	India	1,750,000	1,750,000
Cyprus		4,200	Indonesia	16,317	25,000
Czechoslovakia	69,444	69,444	Iran	125,000	125,000
Denmark	332,996	579,123	Iraq	28,000	34,000
Ecuador	40,000	40,000	Ireland	—	25,000

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO SPECIAL FUND FOR 1960 AND 1961

(As at 31 December 1960)

COUNTRY	AMOUNTS PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)			AMOUNTS PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)	
	1960	1961		1960	1961
Israel	45,000	70,000	Turkey	323,333	322,222
Italy	600,000	1,350,000	Ukrainian SSR	125,000	125,000
Japan	480,000	1,422,483	USSR	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jordan	40,000		United Arab Republic	287,191	287,191
Korea, Rep. of	10,000	10,000	United Kingdom	5,000,000	5,000,000
Laos	20,000	20,000	United States of		
Lebanon	30,476	30,476	America	15,824,770	18,172,427
Liberia	15,000	15,000	Uruguay	20,000	20,000
Libya	20,000	25,000	Venezuela	40,000	100,000
Luxembourg	4,500	5,000	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	16,686	16,686
Mexico	34,000	34,000	Yugoslavia	175,000	192,000
Monaco	1,013	1,519			
Morocco	20,000	30,000	Total	\$38,547,729	\$45,243,317
Nepal	2,000	2,000			
Netherlands	2,440,105	2,440,105			
New Zealand	70,000	140,000			
Nicaragua		^b			
Norway	419,992	597,088			
Pakistan	129,997	129,998			
Panama	1,000	1,000			
Peru	70,000	70,000			
Philippines	66,000	66,000			
Poland	125,000	125,000			
Portugal	10,000				
Romania	16,667	16,667			
Saudi Arabia	25,000				
Senegal		^c			
Spain	50,000	50,000			
Sudan	29,000	29,000			
Sweden	2,103,228	2,100,000			
Switzerland	465,116	465,116			
Thailand	160,000	160,000			
Tunisia	20,000	13,000			

^a Belgium, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta indicated that they would announce their 1961 pledges later.

^b Nicaragua pledged \$6,429 to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the distribution to be announced at a later date.

^c Senegal pledged \$40,000 to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the distribution to be announced at a later date.

^d The United States pledged a contribution of \$40 million to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, subject to the condition that the contribution would not exceed 40 per cent of total Government contributions to each of these two operations. The amount listed represents matching by the United States of the contributions pledged by Governments to the Special Fund and of payments received from Governments in respect of local costs of approved projects.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Committee on Questions relating to Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, meeting 1.

Plenary Meetings 1130-1132.

E/3398. Report of Governing Council on its third and fourth sessions, 8-10 December 1959 and 25-27 May 1960.

E/3401 and Corr.1. Annual Report of Managing Director for 1959.

E/3418. Report of Committee on Questions relating to Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

E/3435. Report of Governing Council on its fifth session, 19, 21 December 1960.

E/L.881. Japan and United States: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 775(xxx), as submitted by two powers, E/L.881, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 July 1960, meeting 1131.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its third and fourth sessions and the annual report of the Managing Director of the Special Fund for the calendar year 1959."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 694, 711, 712, 714. Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, B.

A/4491. Progress and Operations of Special Fund. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4565. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative budget estimates for 1961.

A/C.2/L.519. Statement by Managing Director on 28 November 1960, meeting 694.

A/C.2/L.520. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 30 November 1960, meeting 694.

A/C.2/L.529 and Corr.1. Afghanistan, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Netherlands, Nigeria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution as amended by sponsors and Brazil (A/C.2/L.544), adopted by Second Committee on 10 December 1960, meeting 712, by 75 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.539. United Kingdom: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.529.

A/C.2/L.544. Brazil: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.529.

A/C.2/L.545. Argentina: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.529.

A/C.2/L.546. Byelorussian SSR: amendment to 9-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.529.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1529(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4649, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 83 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having heard the statements of the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board,

"Bearing in mind the increasing and urgent needs of the less developed countries, and the increase in the number of Members of the United Nations through the admission of the newly independent countries,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its third and fourth sessions and of Economic and Social Council resolutions 785(XXX), 786(XXX) and 787(XXX) of 3 August 1960 regarding the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

"2. Urges States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that the funds available to these two programmes attain, in the immediate future, the sum of \$150 million."

United Nations Special Fund, 1960, U.N.P. Sales No.: 60.I.8.

THE PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Technical assistance is provided to Governments, at their request, by the United Nations and its related agencies through two main types of programmes. One is the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, financed by voluntary contributions from Governments which are members of the United Nations family of organizations, the funds being shared among the United Nations and eight of the agencies related to it. The second type of assistance operations are commonly known as regular programmes because they are financed from the regular budgets of the organizations concerned.

On 29 December 1960, the Economic and Social Council decided that the name "United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation" should henceforth be used to describe the United Nations technical assistance activities under both the Expanded Programme and the United Nations regular programme, when these were referred to collectively. At the same time, it was decided to retain the use of the original names of these two programmes when they were referred to separately. (For further details, see p.261.)

The United Nations and the following eight related agencies provide technical assistance with Expanded Programme funds: the Interna-

tional Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

In addition to supplying technical aid financed from the funds for the Expanded Programme and from their regular budgets, four international bodies—the United Nations, ILO, FAO and ICAO—provided technical assistance in 1960 from other sources either on the basis of direct and full reimbursement from the Governments receiving such aid, or—as in the case of the United Nations—on the basis of contributions from certain non-governmental organizations. Activities so financed are known as "extra-budgetary operations." (For further details, see p.243.)

Details about the technical aid activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies during 1960 are given in PART TWO of this volume, in the individual chapters on these international organizations.

Activities in 1960

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

Eighty-five Governments voluntarily pledged a total of \$34.20 million for the 1960 operations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. During 1960, the sum of \$34,410,000 (including local costs) was spent to give assistance, on request, to 103 countries and territories. During the year, 2,258 Expanded Programme experts from 57 countries and territories served in the field. They were sent to 88 countries and territories. A total of 2,017 fellowships and study grants were awarded to the nationals of 113 countries and territories for study in 82 countries and territories. (For further details, see table, pp. 264-68.)

The major fields in which the United Nations and the related agencies advised and aided Governments under the Expanded Programme during 1960 were: agricultural production, health services, economic planning, basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services, industrial research and production, auxiliary services to industry and agriculture, education, public utilities, power, transport and communications, community development, narcotics control and other social services such as housing and social security.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

During 1960, the United Nations spent a total of \$9,104,467 on its technical assistance

operations. Of this amount, \$2,338,627 came from the regular United Nations budget of the Organization for aid in the fields of economic development, public administration, social welfare, human rights, narcotics control and the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel; \$6,211,975 came from the funds for the Expanded Programme; and \$553,865 came from "extra-budgetary" sources (Governments receiving aid and other sources). The following tables show the breakdown of expenditures by field of activity, and the number of experts and fellowships provided in these fields from the three different sources of funds.

The 924 experts provided by the United Nations in 1960 under the Expanded and regular programmes came from 68 countries and served in 70 different countries and territories. The 928 fellowships awarded by the United Nations in 1960 were granted to nationals of 125 countries and territories for study abroad in 50 countries. A limited quantity of supplies and equipment was also made available.

Expenditures under United Nations regular programme increased from \$1,776,000 in 1959 to \$2,338,627 in 1960.

Supplementing the United Nations technical assistance activities financed under the Expanded and regular Programmes were a number of projects financed by extra-budgetary arrangements. (For details, see p. 243.)

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
EXPENDITURES BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY IN 1960
(In U.S. dollars)

Field of Activity	Regular Programme	Expanded Programme	Extra-Budgetary Operations	Total
Economic Surveys	\$ 153,563	\$ 932,550	\$ 43,217	\$1,129,330
Fiscal and Financial Matters	81,855	190,278	10,637	282,770
Industrial Development	115,349	1,327,853	137,134	1,580,336
Natural Resources and Development	148,680	1,044,762	9,293	1,202,735
Statistics	92,847	408,738	40,997	542,582
Transport and Communications	26,672	497,568	21,416	545,656
Trade Promotion and Marketing	22,305	78,655	—	100,960
Social Welfare	1,200,000	582,363	257,969	2,040,332
Human Rights	99,789	—	—	99,789
Narcotics Control	49,195	21,978	—	71,173
Public Administration	348,372	1,127,230	33,202	1,508,804
Total	\$2,338,627	5,211,975	\$553,865	\$9,104,467

EXPERTS AND FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED BY UNITED NATIONS IN 1960

(By Field of Activity)

(E=Experts; F=Fellowships)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	EXPANDED PROGRAMME		REGULAR PROGRAMME		EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS		TOTALS	
	E	F	E	F	E	F	E	F
Economic Development	98	50	26		10		134	50
Fiscal and Financial Matters	14	19	7	8	1		22	27
Industrial Development	109	114	18	25	9	4	136	143
Natural Resources Development and Power	89	44	19	12	1		109	56
Statistics	39	84	9	2	6		54	86
Transport and Communications	45	64	4		2		51	64
Trade Promotion and Marketing	3	17	2	2			5	19
Social Welfare	..50	66	179	126	17	5	246	197
Human Rights			41	80			41	80
Narcotics Control	1	3	13	22			14	25
Public Administration	74	95	36	86	2		112	181
Total	522	556	354	363	48		924	928

PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

By the end of 1960, a total of 27 appointments had been made since the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) started at the beginning of 1959 (against 26 separate posts); recruitment was in progress for 27 more posts, including two replacements.

Five officers completed their assignments and returned home; two died in the field before completing their assignments, and a replacement for one of the deceased only remained a year and had to be withdrawn because of ill-health.

During the course of 1960, a total of 26 officers had served or were serving in the following countries and territories: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Guinea, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Sudan, Tunisia, and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Nineteen of them were still in the field at the end of 1960, including one for whose appointment the recipient Government had assumed the total cost.

By the end of 1960, a total of 218 requests for aid under the OPEX scheme had been received from 45 Governments.

EXTRA-BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

In 1960, as in previous years, the United Nations and its related agencies carried out some technical aid projects on the basis of extra-

budgetary financing; that is, with funds other than those provided from the regular budgets of these organizations or from the central account of the Expanded Programme.

Most of this supplementary programme was accounted for by technical assistance on a payment basis—whereby a recipient Government reimbursed the United Nations or the agencies directly and totally for the cost of projects which could not otherwise be carried out under the Expanded Programme. The United Nations, ILO, FAO and ICAO received a total of well over \$2 million in 1960 from the Governments of Argentina, the Federation of Malaya, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and countries and territories in the East African and Near Eastern regions to carry out supplementary projects in these areas.

In addition to these activities, some technical assistance projects were financed partly or wholly from contributions made to the United Nations by non-governmental organizations.

United Nations technical aid activities in 1960 financed by extra-budgetary arrangements with Governments included projects in Venezuela, Iran, Haiti, Iraq, Kuwait and the Philippines, the Governments of which paid for the projects in their respective countries. In Venezuela, 12 experts out of a total of 30 provided under the United Nations programmes during 1960 were supplied under the terms of an over-

all funds-in-trust agreement negotiated with the United Nations in 1959.

A number of projects in 1960 were wholly or partially supported through contributions made by non-governmental organizations or other institutions: these included the Ford Foundation, the World Population Council, Inc. and the World Veterans Federation.

In addition, the Netherlands Government continued to provide the services of associate

experts to work with United Nations experts in the field. An agreement was concluded with the Federal Republic of Germany for the provision of similar assistance.

Canada continued its financial support for a centre set up at the University of British Columbia to assist holders of United Nations technical assistance fellowships placed in the western parts of Canada and the United States.

The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

During 1960, the work under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was reviewed by the Economic and Social Council's Technical Assistance Committee, by the Council and by the General Assembly. Discussions in these organs, as described below, covered past performance, future direction and resources, and the modification of specific procedures on the basis of operational experience.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TAB FOR 1959

At the Council's thirtieth session in mid-1960, the review of the Expanded Programme was based on the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC).

This report—the twelfth to be submitted by TAB since the Programme began—covered operations and administration during 1959. It showed that the volume of activities had decreased by about 3 per cent, as compared to the previous year—due to a drop of about \$1 million in pledges of contributions to the Programme. The disappointment over the cutback, said the Executive Chairman of TAB, was heightened by setting it against initial plans to move ahead of 1958 in response to steadily increasing requests. Nevertheless, some 102 countries or territories received assistance from the United Nations and its related agencies during 1959 and new projects were launched in almost every field of activity. This was particularly true in Africa, where the level of Expanded Programme activity continued to increase.

The Technical Assistance Committee noted with gratification that the downward trend of earlier years in the number of fellowship awards had been reversed in 1959 and that, in fact, the number of awards had increased by some 20

per cent. There was, however, a decrease in the number of experts assigned, from 2,539 in 1958 to 2,416. Although TAC was pleased to see that these experts came from 64 countries—evidence of the multilateral character of the Programme—some representatives felt that there were still wider possibilities for recruitment; they also expressed concern at the decrease in the amount of equipment and supplies provided under the Programme.

As in the past few years, TAB's annual report for 1959 included an evaluation of the Expanded Programme. This concentrated on such specific points as the effectiveness of co-ordinating machinery and the provision of counterpart personnel. It also analysed the factors causing projects to fall short of expectations.

The Committee expressed its particular appreciation for the objective and realistic way in which the shortcomings of the Programme were examined.

On 3 August 1960, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (784 (XXX)), on TAC's recommendation, taking note with appreciation of TAB's annual report for 1959.

TWO-YEAR PROGRAMMING FOR 1961-62

At its twenty-eighth session in mid-1959, it will be recalled, the Council had decided that activities under the Expanded Programme be planned, approved and carried out for a two-year, rather than a one-year, period on an experimental basis for 1961-62.¹ In November-December 1959, the Technical Assistance Committee approved the procedural arrangements involved in this experiment. It decided, how-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 118, 119, 123, 124.

ever, to postpone until mid-1960 its consideration of the legislative amendments to existing governing resolutions which were required to put the new programming into effect.

These legislative changes were considered by TAC in mid-1960 on the basis of a paper submitted by the Technical Assistance Board. On 3 August, the Council, on TAC's recommendation, unanimously adopted a resolution (785 (XXX)) amending its basic resolutions on the Expanded Programme—222 A (IX) of 14 August 1949; 542 B II (XVIII) of 29 July 1954; and 623 B II (XXII) of 9 August 1956—in order to permit the approval and implementation of the activities for 1961-62 on a two-year basis.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The Technical Assistance Board also submitted recommendations in 1960 to TAC on the initiation of "project programming" as from 1963. Under this system, each new project would be planned and approved for its entire duration (though funds for it would be allocated for each financial period as before). The Board pointed out that a high percentage of Expanded Programme undertakings were of a long-term nature, perhaps lasting three years or more. Currently, these undertakings all had to be reviewed before they could be continued into the next year; under the proposed system, each would be submitted for approval only once before the date of initiation. Not only would this ensure a greater degree of continuity in the Programme, but it would substantially reduce the administrative work-load entailed in programming.

On 3 August 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (786(XXX)), approving in principle the system of project programming recommended by TAB and requesting TAB to submit its recommendations to TAC in 1961 for specific procedures and its suggestions, in general, for simplifying and improving the planning of projects. Major ways of simplification suggested were eliminating agency sub-totals from the planning targets presented to each recipient country, and also eliminating the present system of planning shares for each of the organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme.

By this resolution, the Council also reaffirmed

its belief that countries receiving assistance under the Expanded Programme should have free choice of carefully considered programmes and projects, including the means for implementing them.

LOCAL COST ARRANGEMENTS

The system of local costs—whereby Governments receiving technical assistance under the Expanded Programme contribute to the local living costs of the international experts assigned to help them—has been under consideration by the Council for the past several years.

The arrangements by which Governments were assessed for these costs have been modified several times since they were originally set up in 1953. The system applied in 1960 (on the basis of Council resolution 736(XXVIII) of 30 July 1959) had been an interim one for 1960 alone. Acting on a request made by the Council the previous year, TAB drew up proposals in 1960 for a new and permanent system.

Its recommendations, put before TAC and the Council in mid-1960 was, briefly, that each recipient Government should pay to the Expanded Programme—in its own currency—a flat 12.5 per cent of the costs of maintaining experts in that country. This system would go into effect partially in 1961, and would be applied fully in 1963. In the two transitional years, arrangements would be made to ensure that no Government would face too severe an increase or decrease in its payments in the transition from the old to the new system.

In the lengthy discussion of this matter, many members of TAC supported the new proposals on the grounds that they would be both simpler and more equitable than the previous practice. Other Governments, while conceding its simplicity, questioned the equity of the new system. It was felt that the imposition of a flat rate would be too heavy a burden on the most needy countries, and that the new arrangements should be worked out only after full consultation and with the support of the countries most affected.

The Committee also viewed with great concern the arrears in the payment of past local costs assessments and expressed the hope for a considerable improvement in the situation before the November session, when the 1961-62 Programme would be submitted to the Committee.

On 3 August, the Council approved the new local costs system with its transitional arrangements, in the form of resolution 787 (XXX), by a vote of 12 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions. (Earlier, in the Technical Assistance Committee, the representatives of Afghanistan, Sudan and the United Arab Republic reserved the position of their Governments regarding the financial implications of this resolution.)

INCREASE IN CONTINGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

In several years prior to 1960, 5 per cent of the Expanded Programme's resources were uncommitted at the start of the year concerned so that they could be used, at the discretion of the Executive Chairman of TAB, to meet urgent and unforeseen needs which arose during the course of the year concerned.

On 3 August 1960, on the recommendation of TAC, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (788 (XXX)), increasing the limit of contingency authorizations in 1960 by no more than 2.5 per cent of estimated resources. This was mainly to provide additional assistance to newly independent countries and to countries expecting to become independent in 1960 and 1961, without affecting activities in other countries.

CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

At its mid-1960 session, the Council also discussed the over-all question of co-ordination and relations with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies related to the United Nations.

Discussion was based mainly on a report entitled *Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964*, a Consolidated Report on the appraisals of the scope, trends and costs of the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

After consideration of this report—which dealt in some detail with activities under the Expanded Programme, among other things—the Council adopted several resolutions bearing directly on the Programme.

One of these resolutions (795 (XXX))—adopted by the Council on 3 August 1960 by a vote of 14 to 3—drew attention to the growing importance of the role which the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board had to play in meeting the need for close co-operation and co-ordination among the inter-governmental organizations at the country level, as well as on a global and regional basis, in providing assistance for development. (One of the duties of the Resident Representatives is to co-ordinate, with the Governments in the areas to which they are assigned, the activities under the Expanded Programme and the United Nations Special Fund in the countries concerned.) The Council pointed out that their services as co-ordinators and as advisers on the aid available through the United Nations and related agencies might be of special value in countries which had recently achieved independence or were expecting to attain it in the near future. It called for the provision of Resident Representative services to these countries as quickly as possible, as well as to other countries where appropriate. The Council, further, endorsed the view of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) that it was necessary to maintain a high standard of representation and that, while no changes were called for in the present terms of reference of the Resident Representatives or the procedures for their appointment, some improvement in their emoluments and conditions of service should be introduced where necessary.

It hoped that Governments would make full use of the services of the Resident Representatives accredited to them. It asked the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies to accord adequate authority to these officials in co-ordinating the development and execution of programmes of assistance, whether financed from voluntary funds or from the regular budgets of their respective organizations. The Technical Assistance Board was requested to take the necessary steps to achieve these objectives, and to submit a report thereon to the Technical Assistance Committee.

STUDY OF EFFECTS IN INCREASE IN EXPANDED PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES

Another resolution (794 (XXX)) adopted by the Council on 3 August 1960, by 14 votes to 0,

with 3 abstentions, as a result of consideration of the Consolidated Report on programme appraisals pointed out that an increase was to be expected in the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA in the fields with which the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund were concerned. The further responsibilities thus imposed on these organizations, it was also pointed out, might entail alterations in the organization of services and the composition of programmes of work. Convinced of the importance of ensuring consistent development of their activities within the limits of the available resources, the Council invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to study the possible effects on the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA of an increase in the operations of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund in the coming years, bearing in mind the need to ensure the co-ordinated development of these activities. ACC was invited to report on this subject to the Council's mid-1961 session.

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1961

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

On 10 October 1960, a Pledging Conference was held at United Nations Headquarters to obtain indications of financial support for the 1961 operations of both the Expanded Programme and the United Nations Special Fund.

Pledges to the Expanded Programme made at this conference, and announced subsequently (up to the end of February 1961), are listed in the table below. (For contributions to the United Nations Special Fund, see above, THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND, p. 239.)

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)		CONTRIBUTION PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)	
COUNTRY		COUNTRY	
Afghanistan	\$ 13,500	Cambodia	5,714
Albania	2,000	Canada	2,150,000
Argentina	120,287	Central African Republic	2,000
Australia	660,000	Ceylon	25,000
Austria	170,000	Chile	200,000
Brazil	832,432	China	20,000
Bulgaria	14,706	Colombia	110,000
Burma	40,000	Costa Rica	10,053
Byelorussian SSR	100,000	Cuba	100,000

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)		CONTRIBUTION PLEDGED (In U.S. dollars)	
COUNTRY		COUNTRY	
Cyprus	4,200	Monaco	1,519
Czechoslovakia	69,444	Morocco	15,000
Denmark	1,158,245	Nepal	2,000
Ecuador	20,000	Netherlands	1,565,083
El Salvador	7,700	New Zealand	280,000
Ethiopia	20,000	Nicaragua	2,571
Federation of Malaya	25,000	Norway	615,988
Finland	50,000	Pakistan	170,000
France	1,852,532	Panama	4,000
Gabon	2,000	Peru	40,000
Germany, Fed.		Philippines	66,000
Rep. of	2,120,000	Poland	100,000
Greece	30,000	Romania	16,667
Guatemala	12,000	Senegal	*
Guinea	10,000	Spain	50,000
Haiti	16,000	Sudan	32,000
Holy See	1,000	Sweden	900,000
Honduras	8,000	Switzerland	465,116
Hungary	53,259	Thailand	38,095
Iceland	4,011	Tunisia	17,000
India	750,000	Turkey	266,667
Indonesia	50,000	Ukrainian SSR	250,000
Iran	85,000	Union of South Africa	10,000
Iraq	56,000	USSR	2,000,000
Ireland	14,000	United Arab Republic	143,596
Israel	64,000	United Kingdom	3,000,000
Italy	900,000	United States	17,756,944t
Japan	400,000	Uruguay	100,000
Korea, Rep. of	5,000	Venezuela	550,000
Kuwait	42,000	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	25,714
Laos	20,000	Yugoslavia	138,000
Lebanon	20,317		
Liberia	25,000		
Libya	25,000		
Luxembourg	4,000		
Mexico	121,000		
		Total	\$41,242,360

*A total of \$40,000 was pledged for both the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. The distribution was to be announced at a later date.

† The United States stipulated that its pledge to the Expanded Programme must not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions to the Programme. The amount shown is calculated on the basis of pledges announced by other Governments as of 28 February 1961, plus estimated local costs payments by recipient Governments to the central fund of the Programme.

APPROVAL OF OPERATIONS FOR 1961-62 AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Between 23 and 28 November 1960, a month after the Pledging Conference which gave the first indications of the level of funds which would be available to carry out assistance activities in 1961, the Technical Assistance Com-

mittee met to consider proposed activities under the Expanded Programme in 1961 and in 1962. This marked the first time that a plan of operation had been prepared to cover a two-year period, in accordance with earlier decisions of the Economic and Social Council (see p. 244).

In presenting to TAC the programme which the Technical Assistance Board was recommending for this two-year period, the Executive Chairman of TAB drew attention to the fact that the recommendations were being made in two parts for a basic programme which had been prepared in accordance with the established procedure, and for a tentative supplementary programme covering 21 countries and territories of Africa, for which it was possible to make arrangements only late in 1960. Taken together, the over-all programme for 1961-62 would involve a total expenditure of \$84.5 million (administrative costs included) on assistance to 119 countries and territories, for the provision of 5,304 experts (2,652 each year) and for awards of 5,722 fellowships (2,712 in 1961). The Executive Chairman informed TAC that the number of fellowships provided for in the 1961-62 programme represented a substantial increase over the previous years.

The recommended programme of activities for 1961-62 was 20 per cent larger than the one carried out in 1960, with much of the increase being accounted for by new and increased activities in African countries. Generous increases in pledges for 1961, said the Executive Chairman, had made it possible to increase the assistance activities in Africa without cutting back on activities in any other part of the world. It was also possible to increase the volume of aid to some countries in other parts of the world where the need was particularly urgent—for example, to Cambodia, Cyprus, the Federation of Malaya, Laos, Singapore, the Republic of Viet-Nam, and particularly to Chile, where the ravages of the earthquake disaster in 1960 had led the Economic and Social Council to request that the Expanded Programme give particularly favourable attention to the requests for aid to Chile. (See p. 429, MEASURES CONCERNING EARTHQUAKES.)

The regional distribution of the expenditures proposed for 1961-62 was: Asia and the Far

East, 27.2 per cent; Europe, 5.3 per cent; Latin America, 22.0 per cent; Middle East, 15.3 per cent; Africa, 28.4 per cent; inter-regional, 1.8 per cent. Africa, TAB's Executive Chairman pointed out, would thus receive the largest amount of aid under the Expanded Programme—some 29 per cent of the global aid expenditures—as compared with 1958 or 1952, when 12.2 per cent and 7.2 per cent, respectively, of the expenditures under the Programme were directed to Africa.

The expenditures on assistance to be given in formulating and implementing development plans (including basic surveys of resources and building up administrative services), the Executive Chairman also noted, would rise in the years 1961-62 by some 2 per cent over 1960, and by some 4 per cent over 1959. Assistance in the field of education was also due to increase significantly, from 11 per cent in 1960 to 15.3 per cent in 1961-62. More modest increases were planned for other fields such as health services, auxiliary services to industry and agriculture and other social services. Again, the new African projects were responsible for the largest percentage shifts, since they emphasized basic surveys, education and health services.

The members of TAC expressed pleasure at the attention which it was possible to give to Africa, to Chile and to other parts of the world where the services of the Expanded Programme were in special demand. They also welcomed the increase in the general level of activities and the strengthening of the fellowship programme. In approving the Programme, the Committee decided to maintain the level of contingency authorizations at 7.5 per cent of estimated resources during 1961.

On 28 November 1960, TAC unanimously approved the programme recommended by TAB for 1961-62 and agreed to the allocation of funds for 1961 to the participating organizations. Allocations for 1962 were to be made later in 1961. It was understood however, that the supplementary programme for the newly independent African states was subject to further review by the Governments concerned.

These allocations were confirmed unanimously by the General Assembly on 15 December 1960, by resolution 1533(XV), as follows:

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS	ALLOCATION (In U.S. dollars)
United Nations	\$ 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	\$40,900,000

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EXPANDED PROGRAMME AND UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The question of the level of financial resources which would be available to the Expanded Programme—as well as to the United Nations Special Fund—in the coming years was considered by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

Discussion took place in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which adopted a resolution on the subject on 10 December 1960 by 75 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. On 15 December it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 83 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 1529(XV).

The Assembly thereby urged Members of the United Nations or its related agencies to increase their contributions so that the funds available to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund might reach, "in the immediate future, the sum of \$150 million."

In a statement to the Second Committee on 28 November 1960, the Executive Chairman of TAB pointed to the much-improved financial situation of the programme for 1960 and for the years immediately ahead. Noting that resources for 1960 had exceeded 1959 funds by some 12 per cent, he explained that the level of expenditures for the year would probably not reflect all or any of this increase because of difficulties in making full use of all the currencies made available within the limits of the calendar year; any carry-over, however, would be available to augment the Programme in 1961. The Executive Chairman commented on the co-operative nature of the Programme and also reported to the Committee on the Programme's plans for Africa, as well as on its general financial and programming outlook for the years 1961 and 1962.

(For further details about discussion on resolution 1529(XV), see pp. 238-39.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 207-225.
Plenary Meetings 1112, 1116, 1132, 1136.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TAB FOR 1959

E/3337 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Annual Report of TAB to TAC for 1959.

E/TAC/L.210. Opening statement by Executive Chairman on 27 June, 1960, meeting 207.

E/3376. Increase of ICAO regional projects in expanded programme. Note by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/99. Communication from Secretary-General of International Telecommunication Union.

E/3419. Report of TAC, Annex I. Draft resolution sponsored by Netherlands, adopted unanimously on 6 July 1960, meeting 214.

RESOLUTION 784(xxx), taking note with appreciation of TAB's annual report to TAC, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

TWO-YEAR PROGRAMMING FOR 1961-62

E/TAC/96. Country programming procedures. Implications of Council resolution 735 (XXVIII) on two-year programming procedures. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/L.215. Implementation of two-year pro-

gramming for 1961-62. Note by Executive Chairman of TAB containing draft resolution.

E/3419. Report of TAC, Annex II, draft resolution as proposed by TAB Secretariat (E/TAC/L.215), adopted unanimously by TAC on 20 July 1960, meeting 221.

RESOLUTION 785(xxx), as recommended by TAC, E/3419, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Decides to amend its resolution 542 B II (XVIII) of 29 July 1954 as follows:

"(a) Replace in paragraph 1 (b) (i) the words 'ensuing year' by 'period 1961-1962';

"(b) Replace in paragraph 1 (b) (iii) the words 'the following year' by '1961-1962';

"(c) Replace the last sentence of paragraph 1 (b) (iv) by the following:

"The preparation and review of the programme and all other necessary steps shall be carried out in such a way that the Technical Assistance Committee will be in a position to approve the over-all 1961-1962 programme and authorize allocations to the participating organizations for 1961 by 30 November 1960 at the latest';

"2. Decides to amend its resolution 623 B II

(XXII) of 9 August 1956 as follows:

"(a) Replace the first sentence of paragraph 1 B (v) by:

"Subject to the confirmation of the General Assembly, the Technical Assistance Committee shall authorize (1) at its session to be held in November 1960, the allocation of funds for 1961 to each of the participating organizations in proportion to their share in the over-all programme for 1961-1962 and (2) at its session to be held in November 1961, the allocation of funds for 1962 to each of the participating organizations in proportion to their share in the approved over-all programme for 1961-1962';

"(b) Replace paragraph 1 B (vii) by the following:

"Any extraordinary requests submitted by a Government for modification of the programme received subsequent to the approval of the programme by the Technical Assistance Committee may be approved by the Technical Assistance Board and reported to the Technical Assistance Committee at its next meeting. Should it not be possible to effect necessary increases and decreases within the programme of the country concerned, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board may authorize participating organizations to enter into commitments to meet urgent needs during the biennium up to a fixed percentage, set by the Technical Assistance Committee, of the estimated resources for the period 1961-1962, with the proviso that the obligations to be incurred in 1961 and 1962 should not exceed the amounts authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee for the year 1961 and the year 1962 respectively. The Technical Assistance Board shall report to the Technical Assistance Committee annually all allocations made under this provision, together with the circumstances relating thereto. The Technical Assistance Committee shall review those allocations, and make such recommendations as it deems appropriate';

"3. Decides to amend paragraph 9 (f) of its resolution 222 A (IX) of 14 August 1949 to replace the words 'fiscal year in which these amounts are received' by 'period 1961-1962'."

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

E/TAC/97. Report of TAB on project programming.
E/TAC/L.214. Introductory statement by Director of Programming Division of TAB, delivered on 7 July 1960.

E/TAC/L.216. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB, delivered on 18 July 1960.

E/TAC/L.217. Brazil, Japan, New Zealand, Sudan, United States: draft resolution as amended by Poland, adopted unanimously by TAC on 20 July 1960, meeting 221.

E/3419. Report of TAC, Annex III.

RESOLUTION 786(xxx) as recommended by TAC, E/3419, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1131.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the proposals of the Technical Assistance Board on Country programming procedures,

"Recalling its resolutions 222 A (IX) of 14 August 1949, 542 B (XVIII) of 29 July 1954, 700 (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, and 735 (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, on the planning and approval of country programmes,

"Reaffirming its belief that countries receiving aid should have free choice of carefully considered programmes and projects, including the means for implementing such programmes and projects,

"Reaffirming also that participating organizations should continue to advise and assist the recipient Governments in the planning and in the implementation of programmes and projects, and to review the technical aspects of the programmes and projects for which they assume responsibility,

"Believing that simplification in procedures of country programming is essential,

"Considering that such simplification can be promoted by eliminating agency sub-totals from country targets and by eliminating the present system of planning shares of the participating organizations,

"1. Approves in principle the system of project programming recommended by the Technical Assistance Board;

"2. Requests the Technical Assistance Board to submit to the Technical Assistance Committee at its 1961 summer session specific recommendations for simplification and improvements on the above lines, in particular, by project programming, the elimination of agency sub-totals from country targets and the elimination of the present system of agency planning shares."

LOCAL COSTS ARRANGEMENTS

E/TAC/98. Local costs arrangements. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/L.209. Arrears in government payments towards local living costs of experts. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/L.212. Statement by representative of Executive Chairman of TAB, delivered on 4 July 1960.

E/TAC/L.218. Chile, France, Haiti, Netherlands: draft resolution, adopted by TAC on 22 July 1960, meeting 222, by 17 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

E/3419. Report of TAC, Annex IV.

RESOLUTION 787(xxx), as recommended by TAC, E/3419, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 12 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 470 (XV) of 15 April 1953 on the method of obtaining payment towards the living costs of experts under the Expanded Programme,

"Having reviewed the interim arrangements for assessing local costs of obligations adopted for the year 1960, and set forth in its resolution 736 (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959,

"Noting the proposals of the Technical Assistance Board, made in response to resolution 736 (XXVIII), for a further revision of the arrangements for assessment aimed at securing a more equitable distribution among Governments of local cost obligations,

"Believing that a simplification and improvement

of the present temporary arrangements will best be obtained if all Governments are assessed in any one year on the basis of the same percentage of the total cost of experts' services provided to them under the Expanded Programme,

"1. Decides that for the year 1961 and subsequent years:

"(a) The contribution of each Government towards the local costs of expert services shall be computed on the basis of a percentage of the total cost of expert services provided to that Government by the participating organizations under the Expanded Programme;

"(b) The assessment of each Government shall be at the rate of 12.5 per cent, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this resolution;

"(c) The assessment of each Government shall be made, before the beginning of each year, by applying the percentage figure referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above, to the approved Programme for that year; Governments shall make payments in advance as assessed, and the accounts shall be adjusted after the end of the year, on the basis of the total cost of experts' services actually provided during the year;

"2. Decides that the arrangements thus approved shall be made fully effective for all countries from 1 January 1963 and that for the interim period 1961 and 1962 the arrangements shall apply as follows:

"(a) In 1961 the amount of the local cost obligations of any Government shall not increase or decrease by more than U.S. \$5,000 compared to the amount that the Government would have been charged for local costs under the scheme in force in 1960;

"(b) In 1962 the amount of the local cost obligations of any Government shall not increase or decrease by more than U.S. \$20,000 compared to the amount that the Government would have been charged for local costs under the scheme in force in 1960;

"(c) Governments of recipient countries where there was not a programme in 1960 shall be assessed in 1961 and subsequent years at the rate of 12.5 per cent provided for in paragraph 1 (b) above;

"3. Decides that for the purposes of this resolution the equivalent in local currency shall be calculated at the Technical Assistance Board operating rate of exchange;

"4. Decides that the assessment arrangements now approved shall be applied to regional projects, where the shares of each recipient Government under such a project can be clearly identified, and where the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board has reached an appropriate agreement with the Government concerned;

"5. Requests the Technical Assistance Board to keep under review the rate of assessment of 12.5 per cent and to make a recommendation to the Technical Assistance Committee regarding a new rate if and when any change appears to be required;

"6. Decides that the arrangements governing the provision of, and accounting for, lodging provided in kind shall be removed from the context of the local cost scheme now approved."

INCREASE IN CONTINGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

E/TAC/L.213. Afghanistan, Brazil, Netherlands, Sudan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by TAC, as amended, on 6 July 1960, meeting 214.

E/3408. Report of TAC.

RESOLUTION 788(xxx), as recommended by TAC, E/3408, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that there is a need for increasing assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance without delay to the countries which have recently achieved independence, or which are expected to become independent in the near future, without affecting the activities of the Programme in other countries,

"Having examined the statement of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and his suggestion to increase to 7.5 per cent of the estimated resources the total amount which may be authorized for meeting urgent needs in 1960,

"Recalling its resolution 623 B II (XXII) of 9 August 1956, under which the Executive Chairman may authorize participating organizations to enter into commitments to meet urgent needs within limits fixed annually by the Technical Assistance Committee, but not to exceed 5 per cent of the estimated resources for the year,

"Decides, without affecting the activities of the Programme in other countries, to increase by not more than 2.5 per cent of the estimated resources the limit of authorization for urgent needs in 1960, mainly to provide additional assistance to newly independent countries and to countries expected to become independent in 1960 and 1961."

CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 206, 208, 209.

Five-year Perspective, 1960-1964. Consolidated Reports on Appraisals of Scope, Trend and Costs of Programmes of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA in Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields (E/3347/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IV.14.

E/AC.24/L.171. New Zealand and United States: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.171/Rev.1 and 2. Brazil, New Zealand, United States: revised draft resolution, as further amended orally, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1960, meeting 209, by 14 votes to 3.

E/AC.24/L.177. Brazil: amendments to 2-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.171.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution E.

E/L.882. Netherlands: amendment to draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 795(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, and as amended by Netherlands, E/L.882, adopted by Council on 3 August, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 3.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that the Consolidated Report calls attention to the necessity for close co-operation and co-ordination, at the country level, as well as on a global and regional basis, among the inter-governmental organizations providing assistance for development,

"Recognizing that it is the responsibility of Governments to relate the assistance which they receive, both multilateral and from other sources, to their development needs and programmes,

"Being convinced that, as regards the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the related agencies as well as the projects financed by the Special Fund, resident representatives have an important role to play in this respect,

"Believing that the advice and support which can be given by resident representatives may be of special value in countries which have recently achieved independence or are expecting to achieve it in the near future,

"Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, recognizing the growing importance of the work performed by the resident representatives, considers it necessary to maintain a high standard of representation,

"Noting further that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination feels no changes are called for in the present terms of reference of the resident representatives or the present procedure for their appointment, but that some improvements in their emoluments and conditions of service should be introduced where necessary,

"1. Considers that, with the consent of the Governments concerned, resident representatives should be made available to the newly independent countries as quickly as possible, as well as to other countries where appropriate;

"2. Expresses the hope that Governments will make full use of the services of resident representatives accredited to them;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General and invites the executive heads of the related agencies to continue to make full use of the resident representatives and to accord them adequate authority, in co-operation with the Governments to which they are accredited, in co-ordinating the development and execution of programmes of assistance, whether financed from voluntary funds or from the regular budgets of their organizations;

"4. Expresses the view that the administrative support for the offices of the resident representatives should be strengthened, and that, whenever necessary, improvements in their emoluments and conditions of service should be considered;

"5. Invites the Technical Assistance Board to take the necessary steps to achieve these objectives, and to submit a report thereon to the Technical Assistance Committee."

STUDY OF EFFECTS OF INCREASE IN EXPANDED PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 206, 208, 209.

Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964, Consolidated Report on the Appraisals of Scope, Trend and Costs of Programmes of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA in Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields (E/3347/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IV.14.

E/AC.24/L.162/Rev.1. France: draft resolution, as amended orally, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1960, meeting 208, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 794(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Being of the opinion that the operations of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund will probably tend to develop in coming years,

"Considering that an increase is therefore to be expected in the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the fields concerning technical assistance and the Special Fund,

"Convinced that the further responsibilities thus imposed on these organizations may entail alterations in the organization of services and the composition of programmes of work,

"Convinced, moreover, of the importance of ensuring consistent development of their activities within the limits of the available resources,

"1. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the possible effects on the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency of an increase in the operations of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in coming years, bearing in mind the need to ensure the co-ordinated development of these activities;

"2. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report on this subject to the Council at its thirty-second session."

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1961

Pledging Conference for Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (10 October 1960), meetings 1, 2.

E/TAC/REP/186. Contributions pledged and paid for eleventh financial period (1961) as at 31 January 1961.

APPROVAL OF OPERATIONS FOR 1961-62
AND ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR 1961

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 226-230.

E/TAC/100. Administrative and operational services costs. Budget estimates for Secretariat of TAB for year 1960: Supplementary allocation. Report by Executive Chairman.

E/TAC/101 and Corr.1. Administrative and operational services costs. Budget estimates for Secretariat of TAB for year 1961.

E/TAC/102. Allocations to participating organizations towards their administrative and operational services costs for years 1961-62.

E/TAC/104. Transfer of allocations, 1960. Report of TAB.

E/TAC/L.221. Programme for 1961-62. Descriptive summary of Category I programme.

E/TAC/L.223 and Corr.1, 2. Programme for 1961-62. Category I programme recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.224. Programme for 1961-62. Category II programme recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.225. Programme for 1961-62. Supplementary Category I programme recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.226. Programme for 1961-62. Supplementary Category II programme recommended by TAB.

E/TAC/L.227. Programme for 1961-62. Descriptive summary of Supplementary Category I programme contained in E/TAC/L.225.

E/TAC/L.228. Programme for 1961-62. Recommendations of TAB.

E/TAC/L.230. Review of contingency allocations made in 1960 (1 January through 9 November) from Working Capital and Reserve Fund.

E/TAC/L.231. Note by Executive Chairman of TAB. Local costs arrears.

E/TAC/L.232. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 23 November 1960.

E/3430. Report of TAC, Annex I. Draft resolution approving 1961-62 programme and authorizing allocation of funds, adopted unanimously by TAG on 28 November 1960, meeting 228.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meeting 713.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4564. Budget estimates of TAB Secretariat: Supplementary estimates for 1960; estimates for 1961. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.2/208 and Corr.1. Memorandum by Secretary-General containing draft resolution adopted by TAB.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII, as recommended by TAC, E/AC.2/L.208, and as adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 10 December 1960, meeting 713.

RESOLUTION 1533(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4649, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the years 1961 and 1962,

"1. Confirms the allocation of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from contributions, general resources and local costs assessments, as follows:

Participating organization	Allocation (equivalent of U.S. dollars)
United Nations	\$ 8,806,838
International Labour Organisation	4,274,019
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	10,569,053
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	6,593,104
International Civil Aviation Organization	1,534,750
World Health Organization	6,912,445
International Telecommunication Union	804,465
World Meteorological Organization	636,622
International Atomic Energy Agency	768,704
Total	\$40,900,000

"2. Concurs in the Committee's authorization to the Technical Assistance Board to allocate to the participating organizations an undistributed amount of \$162,162 not included in the amount shown above, and to make changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide as far as possible for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme, provided that such changes shall not in the aggregate exceed 3 per cent of the total amount allocated to the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme;

"3. Concurs further in the Committee's authorization to the participating organizations to retain for operations in 1962 the balance of funds allocated to them in 1961 which have not been obligated by the end of the year."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EXPANDED
PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL FUND

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 694, 695, 698-701, 707-714.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Section II B.

A/C.2/L.520. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB on 30 November 1960, meeting 694.

(For other documents and text of resolution (1529 (XV)) on subject of contributions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 240-41.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/CONF.18/1. Statement of contributions pledged for 1960 to Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to Special Fund as at 1 June 1960.

A/CONF.18/2. Final act of 1959 United Nations

Pledging Conference on Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Special Fund.

ST/TAA/INF/5/Add.1. Index of unrestricted final reports issued as United Nations documents or prepared as final papers for Governments from 30 June 1959 to 30 June 1960 inclusive.

The United Nations Programmes

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

United Nations technical assistance activities were discussed in 1960 both by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Considered by the Council at its thirtieth session in mid-1960 were a report by the Secretary-General and recommendations of the Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) on the United Nations programmes.

The Secretary-General's report reviewed the work undertaken by the United Nations in economic development, social welfare, public administration, human rights and narcotics control under the several programmes financed in 1960 from the regular United Nations budget and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The report was arranged along the lines suggested by the Council's Technical Assistance Committee in 1959.

Introducing the report to TAC, at the Council's mid-1960 session, the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance pointed out, among other things, that 1960 showed an increase since 1959 in the number of experts assigned and the number of fellowships awarded by the United Nations,

The regional economic commissions had played a greater role in planning and carrying out projects, he said, and commented also on the close working relationship established with the Special Fund. He pointed out, too, that resources were inadequate to meet the demand for technical assistance. (He again made this point later in the year in the General Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.) The Commissioner, further, outlined the steps taken to attempt to overcome the difficulties in recruiting experts.

During the discussions in TAC, the increase in regional participation in technical assistance programmes was noted with interest. Attention was also drawn to the importance of providing national staff to understudy and take over from the United Nations experts. Several members

called attention also to the needs for technical assistance beyond those accommodated in the current programmes.

On 3 August 1960, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (789 (XXX)) taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on United Nations technical assistance programmes.

Also discussed at the Council's mid-1960 session was technical aid in public administration. (For details, see p. 255, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION and PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL.)

In November 1960, TAC considered the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance programmes financed by the regular United Nations budget. This amplified the information given in the first report on the 1960 programmes and, among other things, showed an appreciable increase in the amounts allocated for technical aid projects in Africa.

In the ensuing discussion, various TAC members stressed the importance of regional projects for training and industrial development; the statistical programmes in Africa; the need for arranging seminars on decentralization of government administration and for providing information to the new African countries on public administration activities. Also pointed out was the desirability of having nationals of countries receiving technical aid participate to the greatest possible extent in carrying out technical assistance programmes.

A proposal by the Sudanese representative for the establishment of a training programme for foreign service personnel from the newly independent African countries drew strong support from members of TAC, and various suggestions were offered on the content of such a programme and on the initial steps required for carrying it out. TAC asked the Secretary-General to report on this subject to TAC's mid-1960 session.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

With the admission of many new countries to United Nations membership in 1960, the administrative problems of the newly independent governments, particularly in Africa, were given greater attention. In other respects, the range and nature of technical assistance activities in public administration followed the lines of previous years. Training activities continued to feature prominently in the programme.

In Sudan, an Institute of Public Administration was established with United Nations technical aid, and expert advisory assistance was given to several other African countries.

A number of projects were undertaken in collaboration with specialized agencies. Among these were: a regional seminar on public administration of new and rapidly growing towns in southern Asia, held in New Delhi in collaboration with UNESCO; a course on the administration of water supplies, in Mexico City; and a seminar in public health administration, at the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America at San Jose, Costa Rica. The two latter projects were carried out in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). (For other details, see tables under ACTIVITIES IN 1960, pp. 242-43.)

At the Economic and Social Council's thirtieth session in mid-1960, a number of statements were made on the need to make the public administration assistance activities of the United Nations and its related agencies more effective.

Several resolutions bearing on this matter were adopted by the Council.

One called for a review of the various public administration programmes of these international organizations. It was to be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, with appropriate outside experts. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to report to the Council's mid-1961 session on the scope and adequacy of these programmes and on ways of improving international action in this sphere (including the desirability of developing a concerted action programme).

The resolution to this effect (796(XXX)) was adopted on 3 August 1960 by 14 votes to 0,

with 3 abstentions. This was based on a proposal put forward by New Zealand, Sudan, the United Kingdom and the United States in the Council's Co-ordination Committee—where it was approved by a vote of 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions—following a debate on appraisals of the scope, trends and costs of the economic, social and humanitarian programmes of the United Nations and various related agencies. (See also CHAPTER XIV, p. 399.)

Another Council resolution of 3 August 1960 dealt with measures for the rapid formation of adequate cadres of trained administrative and technical personnel in the less developed countries. (See p. 258, and also pp. 446 and 526.)

Yet another aspect of technical assistance in public administration which was the subject of a resolution of the Economic and Social Council in 1960—and also of a General Assembly resolution—was the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel under what is known as the OPEX scheme. This action is described in the following paragraphs.

PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL,
EXECUTIVE AND
ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

The United Nations technical assistance programme for providing operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) was first authorized on an experimental basis by the General Assembly in 1958, on the basis of proposals put forward by the Secretary-General in 1956. In 1959, the Assembly decided to continue the programme for a second year (1960).² It also voted the sum of \$300,000 for use in 1960, which was expected to be sufficient for between 30 and 35 posts, including those continued from the previous year.

In a report of 7 June 1960 to the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General made it clear that the demand for technical assistance of this character was increasing, and he recommended that the programme should "no longer be treated as experimental, but be authorized on a continuing basis, in the same manner as other regular programmes of technical assistance; and that the resources placed at his disposal for financing the programme be enhanced

² For background information on the OPEX scheme, see: Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 170-71; Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 174-78; Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 128-32.

to a level more commensurate with the volume of the present and expected demand for such assistance."

The Council considered this report at its mid-1960 session when, on 3 August, it adopted a resolution recommending in effect that the Assembly place the OPEX operation on a continuing basis and that it provide appropriate financial resources to meet the need for aid of the kind this operation was set up to supply.

This resolution (790(XXX)) was approved by the Council on 3 August 1960 by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal put forward in the Council's Technical Assistance Committee by Afghanistan, France, Haiti, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sudan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, as orally amended by Israel. (See also pp. 258-59.)

The Council's resolution was considered later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, together with the Secretary-General's report to the Council and a note by him giving up-to-date statistical information about the OPEX scheme.

On the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, the Assembly approved the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council. In addition, the Assembly: (i) recommended that in determining priorities for meeting requests for aid under the OPEX scheme, the Secretary-General should fully take into account the urgency of the needs of the requesting countries; (ii) asked the Secretary-General to ensure that due atten-

tion be paid to training nationals of the countries receiving aid under the programme to take over as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to internationally recruited personnel provided under the OPEX scheme; (iii) invited the Secretary-General to adopt the same procedures in reporting on this scheme to the Economic and Social Council as he followed in reporting on other United Nations regular technical assistance programmes. (The term "regular programmes" applies to those financed from the normal United Nations budget.) The Assembly also urged Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency which could supply qualified personnel to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in carrying out the OPEX programme.

The resolution to this effect (1530(XV)), was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December 1960 by 71 to 0, with 9 abstentions. The Second Committee approved it on 9 December by a roll-call vote of 56 to 0, with 14 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal put forward by Afghanistan, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

In approving the United Nations budget for 1961 the Assembly appropriated \$850,000 for the OPEX scheme in 1961, which was expected to be enough to pay for between 80 and 90 posts filled under this programme.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 207-225; 226-230.

Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3366 and Corr.1, 2. Technical assistance activities of United Nations under General Assembly resolutions 200(III), 304(IV), 418(V), 723(VIII), 926(X), 1024(XI) and 1395(XIV). Report by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.211. Opening statement by United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance delivered on 27 June 1960.

E/3419. Report of TAC, Annex V.

RESOLUTION 789(xxx), as submitted by TAC, E/3419, taking note with appreciation of report of Sec-

retary-General on United Nations Technical Assistance programmes, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

E/TAC/103. Report of Secretary-General on programmes of technical assistance financed by regular budget.

E/TAC/L.233. Statement by United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance, delivered on 29 November 1960.

E/3430. Report of TAC.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meeting 694.

A/C.2/L.521. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance on 28 November 1960, meeting 694.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Public Industrial Management in Asia and Far East (ST/TAO/M/15 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 60.II.H.1.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 202, 203, 206, 208.

Plenary Meetings 1119, 1123, 1124, 1127, 1132.

E/3366 and Corr.1, 2. Technical Assistance activities of United Nations. Report by Secretary-General (Paras. 108-121; and pp. 81, 82, 84-100).

E/3399. Consolidated work programme in economic, social and human rights fields (XII. Public Administration).

E/AC.24/L.172. New Zealand, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1960, meeting 208, by 15 votes to O, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.172/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 796(xxx), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to O, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the statements made during its thirtieth session concerning the need to improve the effectiveness of international action in the field of public administration activities,

"Noting the increasing need for the creation of adequate administrative services in many countries,

"Noting that the United Nations and its related agencies are assisting in the establishment of administrative services in their respective fields of activity,

"Requests, therefore, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and with such outside experts as may be appropriate, to review the various public administration programmes and to report to the Council at its thirty-second session on the scope and adequacy of those programmes and on measures designed to improve the effectiveness of international action in this field, including the desirability, at this stage, of developing a programme of concerted action."

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 259.)

PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL,
EXECUTIVE AND
ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 221, 223-225.

Plenary Meetings 1117, 1119-1123, 1127, 1132, 1133.

E/3370 and Corr.1. Technical assistance in public administration: provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel. Report by Secretary-General.

E/TAC/L.219. Afghanistan, France, Haiti, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sudan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted on 22 July 1960, meeting 223, by 19 votes to O, with 5 abstentions.

E/3419. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, Annex VI.

RESOLUTION 790(xxx), as submitted by Technical Assistance Committee, E/3419, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 13 votes to O, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1256(XIII) of 14 November 1958 and 1385(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Taking note of the report by the Secretary-General on the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel,

"Considering that the experimental programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel has proved its usefulness,

"Considering further that the demand for such personnel is considerably increasing and their provision is urgently needed, particularly to meet the requests of newly independent countries,

"Recommends to the General Assembly:

"(a) That the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel be placed on a continuing basis;

"(b) That the Secretary-General continue to consult with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency whenever requests fall within their competence;

"(c) That the financial resources for this activity be established at a level appropriate to the needs for this assistance."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 694, 695, 707-709, 711. Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4390. Annual Report of Secretary-General on Work of Organization, 16 June 1959-15 June 1960, p. 59.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Section III B.

A/4589. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.521. Statement by Commissioner for Technical Assistance, in the Second Committee, on 28 November 1960, meeting 694.

A/C.2/L.460 and Add.1, 2 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Venezuela: draft resolution adopted by Second Committee on 9 December 1960, meeting 711, by roll-call vote of 56 to O, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Hungary, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1530(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4649, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 71 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1256(XIII) of 14 November 1958 and 1385(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Considering that the experimental programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel has proved its usefulness,

"Considering further that the demand for such personnel is considerably increasing and their provision is urgently needed, particularly to meet the requests of newly independent countries,

"Recalling that several Member States have centres and institutes for training in public administration, some of which have been created or expanded with the technical assistance of the United Nations,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the provision of technical assistance of an operational, executive and administrative nature;

"2. Approves the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 790(XXX) of 3 August 1960:

"(a) That the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel be placed on a continuing basis;

"(b) That the Secretary-General continue to con-

sult with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency whenever requests fall within their competence;

"(c) That the financial resources for this activity be established at a level appropriate to the needs for this assistance;

"3. Recommends that:

"(a) In determining the priorities according to which requests are to be met, the Secretary-General continue to take fully into account the urgency of the needs of the requesting countries;

"(b) In submitting candidates for selection by recipient Governments, the Secretary-General continue to make use to the fullest possible extent of all available sources of personnel, having regard to their qualifications and experience and to the desirability of using as much as possible persons who have been trained in the above-mentioned centres and institutes for public administration;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that due attention be paid in the operation of the programme to the training of nationals to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to internationally recruited personnel and that due regard be given to this aspect of the matter in the reporting thereon;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General to adopt the same procedures in reporting to the Economic and Social Council and the Technical Assistance Committee on the programme of provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel as he follows in reporting on the other United Nations regular programmes of technical assistance;

"6. Urges the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency which are in a position to supply qualified personnel to this programme to co-operate with the Secretary-General in implementing it."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964. Consolidated Report on Appraisals of Scope, Trend and Costs of Programmes of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields (E/3347/Rev.1), pp. 75 and 76—paras. 284-287. U.N.P. Sales No.: 60.IV.14.

Administrative and Technical Training

The need for more concerted efforts to assist the under-developed countries in the improvement of education and in the rapid formation of adequately trained cadres, particularly in the administrative and technical fields, was stressed by the Economic and Social Council in a resolution it adopted on 3 August 1960 after consideration of a report on the appraisal of the scope, trends and costs of the economic, social

and human rights programmes of the United Nations and several of its related agencies.

By this resolution (797(XXX))—approved by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions—the Council noted the efforts which were already being made by the inter-governmental organizations individually, through the Expanded Programme and through the United Nations Special Fund, in the training field. The Council also drew atten-

tion to the opportunities offered by the United Nations scheme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) for training national officials to assume, as early as possible, the responsibilities temporarily assigned to the internationally recruited staff provided under the OPEX scheme. At the same time, the Council recommended that high priority be given in future by the competent organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

to their work in the training sphere. It invited annual information from these bodies on the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered. The Council also expressed the hope that Members of the United Nations and of the related agencies would be able to respond suitably and sympathetically to requests for assistance in strengthening the administrative and technical structure of the under-developed countries through the training of national cadres of specialists at all levels.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 206, 208, 209. Plenary Meeting 1132.

Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964. Consolidated Report on Appraisals of Scope, Trend and Costs of Programmes of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA in Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields (E/3347/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IV.14.

E/AC.24/L.170 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Denmark, France, Sudan, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as amended orally by USSR, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1960, meeting 209, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 797(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the emphasis placed in the Consolidated Report on recent developments in programmes for training at all levels, and on the need for more concerted efforts to assist the under-developed countries in the improvement of education and in the rapid formation of adequately trained cadres, particularly in the administrative and technical fields,

"Noting further that the United Nations and many of the related agencies are well aware of this need, and are already taking steps to place greater emphasis on programmes in this field,

"Noting also the readiness of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to

assist, through the agencies, in the establishment of training centres and institutions,

"Recognizing the continuing value of scholarships and fellowships in this sphere,

"Realizing the opportunities for the training of national cadres to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to the internationally recruited staff, which are offered by the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel,

"Believing that it is the duty of the Council to encourage such objectives, and to be aware of the difficulties encountered in attaining them,

"1. Recommends to the competent organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency that they should within their own spheres of competence give a high priority in their future work to these objectives;

"2. Invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Council in their annual reports with information about the progress achieved and difficulties encountered;

"3. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to keep developments in this sphere under review, and to advise the Council on those aspects of such developments which appear to require a joint approach, particularly as to the best use of the scarce resources in training experts;

"4. Expresses the hope that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies will be able to respond suitably and sympathetically to requests for assistance under any of the programmes of these organizations designed to strengthen, through the training of national cadres of specialists at all levels, the administrative and technical structure of the under-developed countries."

Arrangements to Facilitate Prompt Supply of Technical Aid Personnel

The recurring and vital subject of recruitment, of finding enough qualified technical assistance experts to fill all the requests received by the United Nations and its related agencies and to do so speedily, came up before the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in 1960.

A draft resolution on the subject was sub-

mitted to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Afghanistan, Burma, Canada, Chile, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Peru and Sudan. This was unanimously approved by the Committee on 10 December 1960 in a revised form.

On 15 December, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly—also unanimously—as resolution 1532 (XV).

By this text, the Assembly, pointing out that the problems of meeting the growing need of international organizations for highly trained and qualified technical assistance would be intensified with the new demands coming from emerging nations, urged Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to support and assist the efforts being made by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies to recruit and train adequate numbers of qualified personnel for the work of their respective organizations. It also asked the Governments concerned to take appropriate measures to facilitate the prompt recruitment of suitably qualified personnel for short- or long-term assignments in response to requests received

through the United Nations and its related agencies, especially when a requesting Government signified that its request was particularly urgent.

The Assembly further recommended that the Governments concerned consider the desirability and feasibility, within their own constitutional and administrative structures, of establishing and maintaining rosters of qualified personnel available for assignment by the United Nations and its related agencies to advisory or operational posts, or evolving other effective means of responding rapidly to requests for technical assistance personnel, including the use of national committees. (National committees are bodies set up, particularly in European countries, to facilitate the recruitment of their own nationals for service with technical assistance operations of the United Nations and its related agencies.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 710, 713.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Section III B.

A/C.2/L.532. Afghanistan, Burma, Canada, Chile, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Peru, Sudan: draft resolution, as orally modified, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 10 December 1960, meeting 713.

A/C.2/L.538. Poland: amendment to 11-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.532.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1532(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4649, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals has drawn attention in its report to the growing need of international organizations for highly trained and qualified personnel and to the difficulties of recruiting them,

"Noting also that the Secretary-General, in his report on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and newly independent States, has pointed out that, with the expansion of activities which he envisages for the new Member States, the task of recruiting will become still more difficult,

"Recognizing that the value of the provision of technical assistance personnel is in general enhanced when it is possible to meet requests for such personnel promptly,

"Desirous of drawing attention to certain measures

which Governments can take to facilitate the recruiting of qualified personnel by the United Nations and its related agencies,

"Bearing in mind the desirability of the recruitment of qualified and experienced technical assistance personnel on a wide geographical basis from all sources made available by all participating countries, in order that requesting Governments may select the individuals best equipped to fulfil their particular requirements,

"1. Urges Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to support and assist the efforts being made by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to recruit and train adequate numbers of qualified personnel for the work of their organizations;

"2. Requests the Governments concerned to take appropriate measures to facilitate the prompt recruitment of suitably qualified personnel for long- or short-term assignments in response to requests received through the United Nations and its related agencies, especially when a requesting Government signifies that particular urgency attaches to its request;

"3. Recommends that for this purpose the Governments concerned consider the desirability and feasibility, within their own constitutional and administrative structures, of establishing and maintaining rosters of qualified personnel available for assignment by the United Nations and its related agencies to advisory or operational posts, or of evolving other effective means of responding rapidly to requests for technical assistance personnel, including the use of national committees;

"4. Invites the Governments concerned, subject to their own requirements, to bring the value of service with international organizations to the attention both of their own agencies and of other bodies **which** may be in a position to supply personnel, and in order to

overcome an important obstacle to rapid recruiting to consider measures for the protection of the seniority, prospects for promotion, reinstatement and pension rights of personnel made available for technical assistance assignments."

Change in Name of Programmes

The efforts of the United Nations and its related agencies over the past 15 years to help provide Member states with the technical knowledge and trained personnel required for their economic and social development have been referred to as technical assistance programmes during this period.

In the course of the discussion of these programmes at the General Assembly's fourteenth session in 1959,³ many delegations pointed out that it would be more appropriate to use the term "technical co-operation" for United Nations technical assistance in view of its multi-lateral nature. As the result of the increased use of the skills and knowledge available in countries receiving technical aid, technical assistance had become an interchange of experience serving to harmonize development. The Assembly accordingly called on the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of a change of name for the United Nations programmes as well as the Expanded Programme.

In July 1960, the Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) asked the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) for a paper on the subject. The paper was submitted to TAC in November 1960, setting out the advantages and disadvantages of a change in name at this stage of operations. While pointing out that no legal or financial problems would result from a change, it noted that after 10 years the Expanded Programme had become well-known under its present full and abbreviated titles to Governments, inter-governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and to the public at large. Any change in name might therefore create difficulties for them in readily identifying the Programme and its legislative or executive bodies.

In the course of discussion in TAC, the representative of the United Arab Republic once again paid tribute to the way in which the skills and resources of all Members of the United Nations and its related agencies were pooled in the United Nations programmes. He felt, however, that the practical difficulties envisaged by the Board should be seriously considered and he therefore offered a compromise solution. He proposed a draft resolution whereby the term "United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation" would be used to describe United Nations activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the regular United Nations programmes collectively. The original names of the programmes would be retained, when these were referred to separately, as would the names of the bodies associated with the review and administration of these programmes (e.g., Technical Assistance Board and Technical Assistance Committee).

In the discussion on the draft resolution, the representative of New Zealand pointed out that it appeared to refer only to the United Nations as distinct from the related agencies. It was therefore agreed to add a paragraph to the resolution recommending that the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency consider the possibility of adopting the same collective name for their own technical assistance programmes.

The draft resolution as thus amended was unanimously approved by TAC on 29 November 1960. On 22 December, the Economic and Social Council unanimously endorsed this decision in adopting resolution 806 (XXX).

³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 122, 125, 126.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 30TH SESSION
Technical Assistance Committee, meetings 229, 230.
Plenary Meeting 1135, 1136.

E/TAC/L.229. Consideration of possibility of change in name of technical assistance programmes. Note by TAB.
E/3430. Report of TAC, Annex II. Draft resolution

as submitted verbally by United Arab Republic, amended by Haiti and New Zealand, and as adopted unanimously by TAG on 29 November 1960, meeting 229.

RESOLUTION 806(xxx) as submitted by TAC, E/3430, adopted unanimously by Council on 22 December 1960, meeting 1136.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting General Assembly resolution 1383 B (XIV) of 20 November 1959, and taking into account that technical assistance, through its growing extension to countries at various stages of development and through the increased utilization of the skills and knowledge available in recipient countries, has become an interchange of experience serving to harmonize efforts at development,

"Noting that the names of the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and their organs are well known under their

present full and abbreviated titles to officials of Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and to the public interested in their activities and that any change of name might create difficulties for them in readily identifying the programmes and their bodies,

"1. Decides that henceforward the work of the United Nations in the field of technical assistance shall be given the collective name of the United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation, while maintaining the established titles for the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as well as the organs related to them;

"2. Invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider the possibility of using this collective name to cover also their own activities in the field of technical assistance."

E/3426. Note by Secretary-General.

Assistance to Libya

Special attention has been given by the United Nations to providing assistance for the economic and social development of Libya, which became an independent, sovereign state on 24 December 1951 in accordance with a General Assembly recommendation of 21 November 1949.

Assistance to this country was again discussed briefly in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, at which a resolution was adopted pointing out that the United Nations had assumed a special responsibility for Libya's future. The aid provided to Libya through the United Nations technical assistance programmes and the United Nations Special Fund was noted with satisfaction.

The Assembly also renewed its invitation to all Governments willing and able to do so to provide additional financial aid on a voluntary basis through the appropriate United Nations channels, to help in financing Libya's fundamental and urgent reconstruction and economic

and social development programmes.

The United Nations and its related agencies, the Assembly recommended, should give due consideration to Libya's specific development needs, if and when further means for financing the development of under-developed areas and increasing technical aid became available. In addition, the Assembly asked that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Technical Assistance Board and the agencies related to the United Nations continue to give all possible favourable consideration to Libya's requests for technical aid. The authorities of the United Nations Special Fund, too, were asked to give special consideration to Libya's requests for aid.

The resolution to this effect (1528(XV)) was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. (For further details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Second Committee, meeting 713.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4575. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4576. Communication of 13 October 1960 from Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Libya, transmitting memorandum on assistance received by Libya from United Nations.

A/C.2/L.531 and Add.1, 2. Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yemen:

draft resolution, as modified by sponsors, adopted by Second Committee on 10 December 1960, meeting 713, by 56 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1528(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4649, adopted unanimously (86-0) by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the part played by the United Nations in the creation of the independent State of the United Kingdom of Libya, in accordance with Gen-

eral Assembly resolution 289 A (IV) of 21 November 1949 recommending that Libya should be constituted as an independent and sovereign State, and recalling that this independence was achieved on 24 December 1951, in accordance with that resolution,

"Recalling its resolution 515 (VI) of 1 February 1952, by which it requested the Economic and Social Council to study, in consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom of Libya, ways and means by which the United Nations, with the co-operation of all Governments and the competent specialized agencies, and upon the request of the Government of Libya, could furnish additional assistance to the United Kingdom of Libya with a view to financing its fundamental and urgent programmes of economic and social development, giving consideration to the possibility of opening a special account of voluntary contributions to that end, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventh session,

"Recalling further its resolution 529 (VI) of 29 January 1952 on the problem of war damages in Libya,

"Recalling its resolution 398 (V) of 17 November 1950 in which it recognized the special responsibility assumed by the United Nations for the future of Libya, and its resolutions 924 (X) of 9 December 1955 and 1303 (XIII) of 10 December 1958,

"Having noted the communication dated 13 October 1960 from the Prime Minister of Libya to the Secretary-General,

"Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the question of assistance to Libya,

"Noting with satisfaction the technical assistance given to Libya under the United Nations technical assistance programmes, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 726 (VIII) of 8 December 1953 and 924 (X) of 9 December 1955,

"Noting also with satisfaction the assistance being provided by the Special Fund,

"1. Invites anew all Governments willing and in a position to do so to provide financial assistance to the United Kingdom of Libya through the appropriate mechanisms available within the United Nations for receiving voluntary contributions, in order to assist Libya in the financing of its fundamental and urgent programmes of reconstruction and economic and social development;

"2. Recommends that, if and when further means become available for assisting in the financing of the development of under-developed areas and for expanding technical assistance to them, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency should give due consideration to the specific development needs of Libya;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to waive local costs and to give all possible favourable consideration to the requests of Libya for technical assistance, taking into account the special needs of Libya and the principles of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies enumerated in Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949;

"4. Requests the Governing Council and the Managing Director of the Special Fund to continue to give sympathetic consideration to requests by Libya for Special Fund assistance;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Governments of Member States and to take the necessary measures to facilitate the implementation of paragraph 1 above;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to make a special report on the implementation of the present resolution in time for the report to be placed on the provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly."

Increasing Voluntary Contributions to Operational Fund of International Atomic Energy Agency

Technical assistance activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are financed largely from voluntary contributions by Governments which are paid into the Agency's Operational Fund.

On 15 December 1960, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 1531 (XV) inviting: (1) IAEA to develop its technical aid programmes to help in the efforts of less developed countries to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; and (2) the economically advanced Members of the United Nations and of IAEA to increase their voluntary contributions to IAEA's Operational Fund.

This decision was taken on the recommendation of the Assembly's Second (Economic and

Financial) Committee, which approved the resolution on 9 December 1960, by 60 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, Ghana, India and Yugoslavia.

Introducing the proposal in the Second Committee, the representative of Brazil found it disquieting that some of the economically advanced countries were reluctant to increase their voluntary contributions to IAEA's Operational Fund. The Fund's finances for 1961 would not permit an expansion of the Agency's technical assistance programme, he said.

The USSR representative felt that the Agency should make use of all available contributions. No use, he said, had been made of the contributions of some countries—including the USSR,

which had contributed the equivalent of \$125,000. The representative of Czechoslovakia made a similar point.

The United Kingdom representative, who abstained in the Second Committee's vote on the proposal, did not consider the system of voluntary contributions a satisfactory one to finance IAEA's technical assistance programme. The

resolution seemed to imply approval of this method of financing. The regular technical aid programmes of other international organizations, he pointed out, were financed from their regular budgets, i.e., from membership contributions by their members which were determined according to a fixed scale of assessments.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 709, 711.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4531 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Annual report of Board of Governors of IAEA to General Conference, 1 July 1959-30 July 1960.

A/C.2/L.512 and Rev.1. Brazil, Ghana, India, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, adopted by second Committee on 9 December 1960, meeting 711, by 60 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1531(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4649, adopted unanimously (84-0) by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking into consideration the report presented by the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning its programme for 1960,

"Taking into account the role of the Economic and Social Council in co-ordinating assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Convinced that the programme of technical assistance has acquired increasing importance among the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Considering that the programme of technical assistance is largely financed by voluntary contributions from the States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"1. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to develop its programme of technical assistance to help the less developed countries in the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

"2. Invites the economically developed States Members of the United Nations and members of the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase their voluntary contributions to the Operational Fund of the Agency."

Technical Aid Received and Provided in 1960 by United Nations and Related Agencies through Expanded and Regular Technical Assistance Programmes

The following table, based on the latest available report of the Technical Assistance Board, shows the types of technical assistance received and provided in 1960 through the United Nations and its related agencies under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and through the regular technical assistance programmes of these agencies financed from their regular budgets. (For list of pledges of contributions to Expanded Programme, see: for 1960, Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 119,120; and for 1961, above, p. 247.)

The regional groupings of countries and territories in the table below follow those in the annual reports of the Technical Assistance Board.

In the column showing the gross costs of aid received under the Expanded Programme, an asterisk (*) indicates that the project costs for the country or territory concerned are included under the costs for regional projects in the region concerned.

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM:		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN:	
	EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. dollars)	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes
AFRICA									
Algeria	\$ 3,025	1		6	1			1	
Basutoland			2	1	4				
Bechuanaland					2				
British East Africa	64,787	4							
Cameroun	71,844	2	4	20	7			19	3
Cameroons (under United Kingdom administration)	7,706	1	2		1				
Canary Islands								1	
Central African Republic	4,000			6	2				
Chad	9,750			5	3	1			
Comoro Islands					5				
Congo (Brazzaville)	4,205		5	3	4				5
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,220		44	2	77				3
Dahomey	3,136			4	2				6
Ethiopia	500,847	37	17	9	97		1	1	108
Gabon	10,485			1	2	1			
Gambia	218	1			1				
Ghana	293,822	24	13	7	13		1	26	42
Guinea	103,885	12	4	6	4				3
Ifni					2				
Ivory Coast	4,470			4	4		1		
Kenya	73,886	8	5	7	8	1		2	47
Liberia	206,741	17	14	3	8				4
Libya	628,897	59	18	17	32				2
Madagascar	10,946			5	9				2
Mali	30,500		1	12	5			2	4
Mauritania				1	3				
Mauritius	8,187	2	3		8				3
Morocco	328,548	47	7	9	20			5	2
Niger				2	3				
Nigeria	142,556	12	13	12	12		1	7	31
Portuguese Terri- tories in Africa			5	2	15				26
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	20,100	1	6	8	7	4		1	2
Ruanda-Urundi	34,995	4			3				
Senegal	4,502			3	2			1	8
Seychelles	113,575	1	1		1				
Sierre Leone	23,614	3	1	2	6				
Somalia	171,336	19	10	18	20				
Sudan	473,836	46	24	24	42	3	1		7
Tanganyika	107,415	8	1	2	12			1	11
Togo	82,367	11	1	7	6				
Tunisia	285,542	30	15	24	28			1	12
Uganda	13,133	1	3	7	12			2	10
Union of South Africa					19	11	6	1	3
Upper Volta			1	2	3				6
Zanzibar	67,801	5	2		3				6
Regional Projects	465,706	38	25						
Total, Africa	\$4,377,583	394	247	241	519	21	11	71	356

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COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM:		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN:	
	UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. dollars)	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes
THE AMERICAS									
Argentina	450,169	41	11	45	42	31	13	7	26
Bolivia	451,818	44	13	12	28	6	4	1	1
Brazil	485,404	48	22	18	18	21	17	26	68
British Guiana	2,280		1	2	2				
British Honduras	2,220				1				
Canada					4	96	30	37	52
Chile	694,964	50	10	11	24	49	27	69	82
Colombia	515,295	44	9	20	29	11	6	3	8
Costa Rica	86,871	5	2	8	16	9	7	2	65
Cuba	146,542	16	5	6	10	10	2	1	
Dominican Republic	31,342	2	1	7	18	1			
Ecuador	408,003	33	4	7	13	10	9	1	20
El Salvador	111,716	10	1	1	1	1	1		
French Antilles	9,328	1							
Guadeloupe				1	1				
Guatemala	212,669	16	7	7	19	2	2	1	6
Haiti	204,443	15	3	6	16	8	9		
Honduras	200,389	19	4	8	20	1		1	1
Mexico	412,278	21	19	60	30	19	11	36	68
Netherlands Antilles					2	1			
Nicaragua	152,194	11	5	4	26		1	1	
Panama	91,309	8	3	3	16		1	3	1
Paraguay	340,865	31	4	9	23	2			
Peru	397,613	34	5	18	33	12	7	2	9
Puerto Rico	12,373	1				2		4	10
Surinam	7,313	1			2				
The West Indies	79,965	3		4	20				41
Jamaica	51,032	6	2	2	1			19	2
Trinidad	17,168	7			1				
United States			3	1	5	265	131	223	290
Uruguay	206,414	20	3	6	11	3	4		
Venezuela	380,501	29	10	6	7	1	2	10	24
Regional Projects	1,060,493	81	63						
Total, The Americas	\$7,222,972	597	210	272	433	561	284	447	774
ASIA AND FAR EAST									
Australia			1		9	60	19	44	47
Brunei				1	1				
Burma	840,379	50	11	40	37	4	4	13	22
Cambodia	286,407	26	19	6	9	2	1	3	2
Ceylon	438,967	40	15	15	15	7	3	17	14
China	182,223	12	4	30	36	22	9	4	12
Cook Islands Federation				1	1				
of Malaya	313,199	25	9	16	11		2	25	26
Fiji Islands		2	2	6					4
French Polynesia					1				
Gilbert and Ellice Islands					3				
Hong Kong	1,500			4	6		1	3	12

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COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. dollars)	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM:		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN:	
		Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes
India	2,150,237	145	61	104	105	99	42	101	137
Indonesia	964,635	71	29	41	47	1	2	4	1
Japan	140,135	8		48	48	15	6	29	81
Korea, Rep. of	141,075	5	8	35	28				1
Laos	278,814	24	7	17	2		1		
Macao					3		1		
Maldives Islands			1	1	1				
Nepal	208,393	16	20		5				1
Netherlands									
New Guinea	946			1	8				
New Caledonia					1				
New Hebrides					5				
New Zealand					11	21	6	19	11
North Borneo	36,499	4		3	1			4	
Pakistan	972,067	66	29	40	32	12	4	3	38
Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea				1	9				2
Philippines	473,945	30	11	42	28	15	11	61	48
Portuguese Terri- tories in India	6,880			2	1				
Portuguese Timor				1	1				
Ryukyu Islands				1					
Sarawak	51,177	4		3	1				
Singapore	76,786	13	3	4	8		1	18	14
Solomon Islands	3,158		2	3	11				24
Thailand	695,159	48	21	58	37	2	5	50	35
Tonga	26,607	2		1	2				
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	5,500			4	2				
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	249,839	20	7	13	17		8	2	2
Western Samoa			1	1	4				1
Regional Projects	723,045	78	48						
Total, Asia and Far East	\$9,267,572	689	309	539	547	260	126	400	535
EUROPE									
Albania	8,285	1		2	5				
Austria					55	12	2	14	80
Belgium					28	39	17	31	102
Bulgaria				2	47	2		14	3
Byelorussian SSR					1				
Cyprus	60,716	10		2	5		1		
Czechoslovakia			2		62	8		15	94
Denmark			1		26	51	26	143	121
Finland					40	16	9	16	26
France			1		63	204	98	188	377
Germany, Fed. Rep. of					35	92	26	158	131
Greece	249,661	23	4	37	44	11	10	2	9
Holy See					1				
Hungary	9,000			2	32	4		17	
Iceland	10,706	2	1	1	2	4		1	1

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	GROSS COST OF AID RECEIVED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAMME (In U.S. dollars)	TOTAL NO. OF EXPERTS PROVIDED		TOTAL NO. OF FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED		NO. OF EXPERTS RECRUITED FROM:		NO. OF FELLOWS PLACED IN:	
		Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes	Under Ex- panded Pro- gramme	Under Regular Pro- grammes
Ireland			1		32	15	4	1	1
Italy			1		63	56	34	89	152
Luxembourg					3	2			
Malta		2	2		2				1
Monaco					1				
Netherlands				7	35	112	64	87	61
Norway				1	23	54	18	11	30
Poland	82,946		1	69	106	6	9	13	9
Portugal					28	9	3	4	4
Romania				3	14			4	9
Spain	22,557	3		19	53	30	8	6	16
Sweden				7	37	69	21	63	164
Switzerland					37	55	39	109	117
Turkey	499,732	51	12	42	58	9	1	22	29
Ukrainian SSR					2			19	
USSR					43	47	2	227	63
United Kingdom				1	39	337	140	218	416
Yugoslavia	657,466	41	3	425	87	15	8	7	78
Regional Projects	59,171	10	39						
Total, Europe	\$1,660,240	143	68	620	1,109	1,259	540	1,479	2,094
MIDDLE EAST									
Aden	28,827	3							
Afghanistan	792,059	61	22	41	21				8
Bahrain				1					
Iran	960,245	73	31	38	46	3	8	20	6
Iraq	452,516	31	14	22	24	3	1		3
Israel	308,361	32	4	43	12	13	3	5	12
Jordan	367,874	19	7	44	30	17	6	1	4
Kuwait			2						
Lebanon	232,917	27	10	17	26	12	14	26	32
Saudi Arabia	157,073	13	11	17	22				
Trucial Oman	5,657†								
United Arab Republic (unspecified)			2		18	17	14		1
Egyptian Region	711,820	63	14	73	45	29	8	63	157
Syrian Region	513,620	43	10	34	22	2	1		3
Yemen	79,326	8	2	15	16				
Regional Projects	366,753	46	23						
Total, Middle East	\$4,977,048	419	152	345	282	96	55	115	226
INTER-REGIONAL	421,225	16	62						
STATELESS						12	2		
Grand Total	\$27,926,640	2,258	1,048	2,017	2,890	2,209	1,018	2,512	3,985

† Type of aid provided not specified.

CHAPTER IV

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

During 1960, considerable attention was given by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to various questions involved in the advancement of less developed economies, such as assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent states, training and education in developing countries, ways of financing economic development, industrialization of less developed economies, the use and development of natural resources, land reform and co-operatives. Discussions and decisions on these topics are described in the following sections of this chapter.

Other aspects of the economic development question were dealt with in the course of discussions on world economic trends and conditions and on international trade and commodity questions. These included such matters, dealt with in CHAPTER I above, as: international economic co-operation and concerted action for

economic development; the use of economic projections; and the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

Among the world trade and commodity questions dealt with which had a bearing on economic development were such matters as: the development of world markets and the improvement of trade conditions of less developed countries; improvements in the terms of trade between industrial and less developed countries; and measures to offset the adverse effects of sharp swings in the world prices of primary products on less developed economies. Discussions and decisions on these topics are described in CHAPTER II (pp. 226-34).

The roles of the United Nations Special Fund and technical assistance operations in furthering economic development are described in CHAPTER III (pp. 235-40, 244-49.)

AID TO FORMER TRUST TERRITORIES AND OTHER NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

Various aspects of the question of providing international aid to former Trust Territories and other newly independent states were discussed during 1960 by both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In a memorandum submitted to the Economic and Social Council's twenty-ninth session in April 1960, the Secretary-General said that the United Nations had a special responsibility to be of assistance to newly independent countries during the crucial formative period immediately following their attainment of independence. However, the financial implications of such assistance as well as the methods of rendering it deserved further examination. The memorandum also broadly outlined various special problems involved in the period of transition.

In a note to the Council, the Secretary-General drew attention to a recommendation by

the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) that advantage should be taken of the establishment of the Commission in any arrangements for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories which had become independent.

Addressing the Council, the Secretary-General made the point that the Government of a newly independent country had to take serious and often irrevocable decisions during the transitional period immediately after independence had been attained. If the giving of assistance with the necessary speed at the right moment were hampered by administrative and budgetary obstacles, a great deal of its potential value would be lost. The allocation of means for this urgent temporary purpose, under the regular programme of technical assistance, would, he considered, be in harmony with the specific character of the needs in question.

Council members were generally agreed on giving special priority to the transitional needs

of newly independent countries. There was general agreement, too, that the problem, though mainly concerning Africa, was by no means limited to that continent.

It was also stressed by some members that assistance to newly independent countries should not be given at the expense of other underdeveloped countries.

Most members thought it would be necessary to increase the regular United Nations budget to take appropriate action under the regular United Nations technical assistance programme. Some, however, reserved their positions as to the financial commitments involved. The USSR, for instance, thought the main work would have to be undertaken within the framework of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the specialized agencies; further, as the resources of the United Nations were limited, the main role in aiding newly independent countries would be played by bilateral assistance.

On 14 April 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (752 (XXIX)) asking the Secretary-General to prepare a report, bearing in mind existing bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, for its next (mid-1960) session. This report was to be based on a further and more specific examination of the opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent states, including opportunities offered under various technical assistance operations financed from the regular United Nations budget. Regard was to be paid to the need for possible increases in the United Nations budget for this purpose.

In adopting this resolution, the Council also expressed the hope that additional funds would be made available for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund to permit a substantial increase in their activities in Africa, at the request of the newly independent states concerned, while fully maintaining or increasing the aid given to other regions under these operations.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal by Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan, the United States and Venezuela, and amendments by Afghanistan and by Venezuela.

The report requested of the Secretary-General was considered at the Council's mid-1960 session. Among other things, it examined: the long-term problems of newly independent countries and the special problems of transition to independence; the nature of action required on the basis of requests for technical aid; and measures to expand the existing United Nations programmes. In addition, the Secretary-General recommended a substantial increase in the credits already available for various technical assistance activities financed from the regular United Nations budget, as well as increases in contingency authorizations under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programmes.

In an oral statement to the Council, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, referring to the new circumstances arising from events in the Congo (Leopoldville), said that recent developments might necessitate a modification of the concept of the United Nations role in aiding newly independent countries. The revised concepts would have to be taken into account in presenting budgetary proposals to the Assembly's fifteenth session. The OPEX scheme (for providing administrative, operational and executive personnel) would have to be considerably expanded, he added.

Council members agreed on the need for prompt and effective action to aid newly independent countries. The majority endorsed the proposals by the Secretary-General for enlarging the technical assistance programmes.

Several members—including Bulgaria, Poland and the USSR—felt that the additional resources should come from such operations as the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and the United Nations Special Fund, financed by voluntary contributions. Most members favoured the principle of increasing assistance activities financed from the regular United Nations budget, but some thought the General Assembly was the appropriate body to decide on this.

There was general agreement on meeting the urgent needs of Africa. Afghanistan, Brazil and Chile, while subscribing to this view, also argued that the provision of funds for the emerging countries of Africa should not prejudice aid to less developed countries in other regions.

On 21 July 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (768 (XXX)) commending the Secretary-General's reports and the objec-

tives and principles they had set forth and stating the need for special efforts to provide prompt and effective aid to newly emerging countries within the existing framework of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Stressing the need for speedy and adequate provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel, the Council asked the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to prepare, as far as possible, detailed programmes for consideration later in the year by the General Assembly and the Council's Technical Assistance Committee, respectively, to meet the additional needs of newly independent and emerging states, without prejudice to other countries. In addition, the Council recommended that the General Assembly make appropriate provisions for these purposes in the United Nations budget, and urged that every effort be made to increase contributions for the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal by Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan, the United Kingdom and the United States, as orally amended by Afghanistan and the United Kingdom.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The accession of 17 states to political independence and United Nations membership during 1960 gave added weight to the Council's recommendations on aid to newly independent countries, as was pointed out by the Secretary-General in a report presented to the General Assembly's fifteenth session, on the request of the Council.

This report contained, among other things, an analysis of the needs of eight countries—Cameroun, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta, and Nigeria, Somalia and Togo. The first five of these were visited, at the request of the Governments concerned, by a mission headed by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. This resulted in the drawing up of provisional programmes to meet the most urgent needs of these five countries. Provisional programmes for Nigeria, Somalia and Togo, also reviewed in the report, were prepared earlier in the year.

Though the needs and the types of aid to

meet them varied from country to country, the Secretary-General's report brought out a number of common features. One was a basic need for intensive and accelerated training of local personnel in the entire range of development activities.

The analysis of requests for aid covered by the report also stressed the urgent necessity for assistance in carrying out a number of tasks which were prerequisite for developing further international assistance and formulating national policies.

The Secretary-General's report also pointed out that he had proposed that the regular budget appropriations for technical assistance for 1961 and 1962 be combined so that \$5 million would be immediately available in 1961. If there were major delays in fully implementing the 1961 programme, he said he would request an appropriation for 1962 approximately equal in amount to the balance of funds unspent and surrendered at the end of 1961.

This report was debated in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, which, on 2 December 1960, approved a resolution on aid to former Trust Territories and other independent countries. This was later adopted, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, on 15 December as resolution 1527 (XV).

The Assembly thereby decided, within the context of an all-round expansion of aid, to increase technical assistance to newly independent and emerging states to a level commensurate with their pressing needs and so ensure equitable distribution of United Nations aid in such a way that no under-developed country suffered any curtailment in the aid it was receiving or was altogether deprived of eventual increases in that aid as a result of increased contributions to the technical assistance programmes.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's proposals for increased aid to these states from the regular United Nations budget.

The economically advanced countries were urged to continue to render, and increase, effective financial and technical aid to these states, through multilateral and bilateral channels, with no conditions attached which were prejudicial to their political and economic sovereignty.

At the same time, the Assembly invited the

Economic and Social Council to encourage and facilitate the provision of various types of assistance requested by Governments through the appropriate international organs—including the United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund—in co-operation with and, wherever appropriate, through the Economic Commission for Africa and other regional commissions. (For types of assistance specifically mentioned, see text of resolution 1527 (XV) quoted in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council was further asked to review and report to the Assembly in 1961 on the progress made in implementing the resolution.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to lend his assistance to the Council and the regional economic commissions concerned in carrying out their tasks under this resolution.

This resolution was approved by the Second Committee by a roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 9 abstentions, after a series of votes on individual paragraphs of the text and amendments. It was based on a revised version of a proposal originally sponsored by the following 16 Members: Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Thailand, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. Chad and Cuba later joined them in sponsoring the version finally voted upon. The resolution adopted incorporated amendments sponsored jointly by the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and other changes made in the light of amendments proposed, but later withdrawn, by Cyprus, by Argentina, Brazil and Chile, by France, by Japan and by the United States, among others.

The vote for the resolution in the plenary meeting of the Assembly was 72 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

There was general agreement among Members of the Second Committee on the need to aid newly independent countries.

Introducing the proposal on ways of assisting them, the Nigerian representative called for urgent steps to help them and to increase this assistance, the present level of which was inadequate. He also stressed the importance of industrializing their economies and of the role of the Economic Commission for Africa.

One of the questions arising in the Committee's debate on aiding newly independent states concerned ways of providing the necessary funds for increased assistance.

Several Members argued for an increase in the regular United Nations budget appropriations for technical assistance. Among them were the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom—who favoured approval of the Secretary-General's proposals to this end. The United States, supported by Sudan and others, called, in addition, for an increase in voluntary contributions by Governments to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund.

The USSR—supported by the Byelorussian SSR and Czechoslovakia, among others—while stressing the need for all countries able to do so to aid the newly independent countries either bilaterally or through the United Nations framework—considered that the additional funds required should be provided, not through the regular United Nations budget which was already overburdened, but through voluntary contributions. The USSR representative said that if the General Assembly decided to help develop the economies of newly independent states through a programme financed by voluntary contributions, his Government would increase its voluntary contribution to the Expanded Programme by \$5 million. The USSR, he added, could not approve the idea of entrusting the Secretary-General with administering the programme for aiding new states.

The Sudanese representative regretted that the USSR made its offer of increased aid conditional upon a political attitude.

Argentina thought it better to raise the necessary funds by stepping up voluntary contributions to the Expanded Programme and the United Nations Special Fund so that the countries most able to pay would assume the largest share.

The Second Committee finally decided, by a roll-call vote of 18 to 9, with 49 abstentions, to approve an amendment to the 18-power revised proposal—put forward by the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom—to have the Assembly note with satisfaction the Secretary-General's proposal for increasing aid to newly independent and emerging states from the regular United Nations budget.

In deciding on the regular United Nations budget for 1961, the General Assembly approved the sum of \$5,780,000 for technical assistance. This involved an increase of \$3,500,000 over the budget estimates originally prepared. Of the total sum finally approved for technical aid to be financed from the regular United Nations budget, \$1,970,000 was for aid in economic development (an increase of \$1,490,000 over the initial budget estimate); \$1,196,000 for aid in the social fields (an increase of \$760,000); \$1,000,000 for aid in public administration (an increase of \$700,000); and \$850,000 for the provision of administrative, operational and executive personnel (an increase of \$550,000). (See also p. 574, THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1961.)

Another point made in the discussion was that an increase in aid to new states should not result in curtailing aid to other less developed countries. Among those holding this view were the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines and Venezuela. In addition, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom felt that increased aid to newly independent states should also apply to areas emerging towards independence. These points were incorporated in the resolution finally adopted.

Yet another point made in the debate, by Cyprus, Yugoslavia and others was that the increase in aid from economically advanced countries to newly independent states should not be prejudicial to the economic and political sovereignty of the latter states. This point, too, was provided for in the final resolution.

Among the other questions raised in the Second Committee was that of ways of channelling technical aid to newly independent countries.

One view—supported by the representatives of Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Yugoslavia, among others—was that the regional economic commissions, particularly the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), should play an increasing role in planning and carrying out United Nations technical assistance programmes and projects of the United Nations Special Fund. They favoured having the Assembly invite the Economic and Social Council to encourage and facilitate the provision of technical aid "through the Economic Commission for Africa and through the other regional economic commissions concerned in close collaboration with appropriate international organs" (including the United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund).

This wording, maintained the United Kingdom representative, implied a radical change in the functions of the bodies responsible for technical assistance. Although the regional economic commissions had a great part to play in that connexion, he said, they were not responsible for the distribution of technical assistance funds.

Finally, it was agreed, in the light of an amendment by the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, as subsequently revised, to have the Assembly invite the Council to encourage and facilitate the provision of various types of technical assistance "through the appropriate international organs" (including the United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund) "in co-operation with and, wherever appropriate, through the Economic Commission for Africa and other regional economic commissions."

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1106, 1107.

E/3327, E/3338. Note and Memorandum by Secretary-General.

E/L.866. Statement by Secretary-General on 14 April 1960, meeting 1106.

E/L.864 and Add.1, 2. Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

E/L.865. Afghanistan: amendment to draft resolution, E/L.864 and Add.1.

E/L.867. Venezuela: amendment to draft resolution, E/L.864 and Add.1.

RESOLUTION 752(XXIX), as proposed by 7 powers, E/L.864 and Add.1, 2, and as amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 April 1960, meeting 1107.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered General Assembly resolution 1414(XIV) of 5 December 1959 calling for a study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have

become independent, together with Assembly resolution 1415(XIV) of 5 December 1959 regarding assistance to territories emerging from a trust status and to newly independent States,

"Recognizing that there is an urgent need for international assistance to strengthen the newly found independence of these countries by sound economic growth and social progress,

"Noting the desire of the Economic Commission for Africa, as expressed in its resolution 10(II) of 5 February 1960, to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Economic and Social Council in this matter, in view of its terms of reference and of the advantages inherent in the fact that it is situated in the African continent,

"Having considered the memorandum of the Secretary-General concerning opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's observations, which form a valuable basis for further consideration of the problem;

"2. Believes that special efforts need to be made in support of the newly emerging States of Africa and elsewhere to provide without delay effective assistance within the framework of existing programmes of the United Nations and through the specialized agencies;

"3. Expresses the hope, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1382(XIV), paragraph 5, and 1383 A(XIV), paragraph 5(b), of 20 November 1959, that additional funds will be made available to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in 1961 and following years to permit a substantial increase in the activities of these programmes in Africa, at the request of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States, while fully maintaining, or increasing, assistance given to other regions under these programmes;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind existing bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, to present to the Council at its thirtieth session a report based on a further and more specific examination of the opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States including opportunities offered:

"(a) Under the regular assistance programmes, specifically those established by General Assembly resolutions 200(III) of 4 December 1948 concerning technical assistance for economic development, 723 (VIII) of 23 October 1953 concerning technical assistance in public administration and 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958 concerning operational, executive and administrative personnel, and having regard to the possible need for the provision of additional funds in the United Nations regular budget for these purposes;

"(b) Under General Assembly resolution 418(V) of 1 December 1950 regarding advisory social welfare services;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the above-mentioned report, to consult the Governments of countries which were formerly under

trusteeship and which have become independent, as suggested in General Assembly resolution 1414(XIV), the executive heads of the specialized agencies as contemplated under Assembly resolution 1415(XIV) and as he has indicated at the twenty-ninth session of the Council, and, as appropriate, such other international governmental and non-governmental organizations as may be competent to make a contribution to the study;

"6. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its thirtieth session with a view to further action and the submission of its report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION Plenary Meeting 1127.

E/3387 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries.

E/L.878. Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 768(XXX), as submitted by 7 powers, E/L.878, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 July 1960, meeting 1127.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1414(XIV) and 1415(XIV) of 5 December 1959, Council resolution 752(XXIX) of 14 April 1960, and resolution 10(II) of 5 February 1960, of the Economic Commission for Africa,

"Having considered the report by the Secretary-General entitled 'Opportunities for International Co-operation on Behalf of Newly Independent Countries,'

"Taking into account the oral statement made to it by the representative of the Secretary-General about the new and urgent needs which have arisen in recent weeks,

"Believing that the emergence of newly independent States, in Africa and elsewhere, calls urgently for additional international assistance of all kinds to help them in their endeavours to reap the benefits and assume the responsibilities of independence and to attain rapid economic and social advancement in conditions of stability,

"Recognizing the importance of ensuring that such countries should have access to advice concerning their requests for assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the basis of balanced assessment of priority needs, and noting the contribution which resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa can make to this end,

"1. Commends the Secretary-General for his reports and endorses the objectives and principles contained therein;

"2. Believes that special efforts must be made to provide, within the existing framework of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, prompt and effective assistance to newly emerging countries mak-

ing appropriate use in this connexion of existing resident representatives and of those who may be appointed in the future;

"3. Stresses the need for providing speedily and on an adequate scale operational, executive and administrative personnel where requested;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to prepare, so far as possible, detailed programmes for consideration, respectively, by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, and by the Technical Assistance Committee at its November 1960 session for meeting the additional needs of newly independent and emerging States, without prejudice to assistance to other countries;

"5. Recommends that the General Assembly make appropriate provision for these purposes in the budget of the United Nations;

"6. Urges that every effort be made to secure increased contributions to the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 694, 695, 698-701.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, Section IIIA.

A/4585. Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent countries. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.509. Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Libya, Nigeria, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, 2. Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.509/Rev.2. Same sponsors as for A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2, with addition of Chad and Cuba: revised draft resolution, adopted, as revised and amended, by Second Committee on 2 December 1960, meeting 701, by roll-call vote of 67 in favour, 0 against, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/C.2/L.522. Statement by Executive Secretary of Economic Commission for Africa on 28 November 1960, meeting 694.

A/C.2/L.524. Cyprus: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.2/L.525. United States: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.2/L.526. Argentina, Brazil, Chile: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.2/L.527. Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.2/L.528. France: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.2/L.530. France: sub-amendment to 3-power amendment A/C.2/L.527.

A/C.2/L.533. Japan: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.2/L.534. Argentina: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.509/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2.

A/4649. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1527(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4649, adopted by General Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 72 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1414(XIV) and 1415 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Considering that the great increase in the membership of the United Nations of countries belonging to the under-developed sector of the world economy underlines the urgency of substantially expanding the flow of technical and capital assistance to less developed countries,

"Bearing in mind the estimate made in the Secretary-General's report of 3 June 1960 entitled 'Opportunities for International Co-operation on Behalf of Newly Independent Countries' that the present level of technical assistance to the newly independent States is wholly inadequate on the basis of population and of needs, and that their share of such aid will need to be more than doubled and perhaps tripled if it is to be brought roughly into line with that of other Member States of the United Nations at comparable stages of development,

"Recognizing the urgent necessity of taking measures to strengthen and consolidate the economic independence of the new and emerging states,

"Noting the findings and estimates contained in the Secretary-General's report of 22 November 1960, which includes an up-to-date assessment of the situation in the newly independent states in Africa and is based partly on the work of a recent mission to a number of these States,

"Considering further that diversification and industrialization are crucially important for the economic advancement of these new States,

"Noting Economic Commission for Africa resolu-

tions 10(II) and 11(II) of 5 February 1960, contained in the Commission's annual report to the Economic and Social Council, and Council resolution 768(XXX) of 21 July 1960,

"Welcoming the results of the recent United Nations Pledging Conference, which indicate a substantial increase in the resources of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund for the year 1961, and the decision of the Technical Assistance Committee to increase substantially the assistance to the newly independent and emerging States,

"1. Decides, within the context of an all-round expansion of aid, to increase technical assistance to newly independent and emerging states to a level commensurate with their pressing needs and so ensure equitable distribution of United Nations aid, in such a way that no under-developed country suffers any curtailment in the assistance it was receiving or is altogether deprived of the eventual increase of that assistance as a consequence of increased contributions to the programmes of technical assistance;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the proposals of the Secretary-General, contained in the report of 22 November 1960, for increased assistance to these States from the regular budget of the United Nations;

"3. Urges the economically advanced countries to continue to render, and increase, effective financial and technical assistance to those States through multi-lateral and bilateral channels with no conditions attached prejudicial to their political and economic sovereignty;

"4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to encourage and facilitate the provision through the appropriate international organs—including the United Nations Programmes of technical co-operation, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund—in co-operation with and, wherever appropriate, through the Economic Commission for Africa and other regional economic commissions, of assistance requested by Governments for:

"(a) Surveys of mineral, hydroelectric, fuel and

other natural resources of their countries;

"(b) Specific inquiries and reports, where economic development programmes exist or are being prepared, on the needs for equipment and machinery for specific industries and for other sectors of the economy;

"(c) The establishment, where economic development programmes do not yet exist, of advisory groups of experts to assist in the preparation of economic development programmes and the determination of investment requirements and priorities, and to render other advisory services as may be required;

"(d) Accelerated programmes for training in practical methods and techniques of economic development programming and related subjects, including fiscal policy and management, public finance and public administration through:

"(i) The use of appropriate existing institutions in individual countries;

"(ii) The creation of regional and sub-regional training institutes or courses serving several countries;

"(iii) The organization of seminars on specific subjects of immediate and practical value to the countries concerned;

"(iv) The granting of increased fellowships and scholarships and urgent provision of facilities for in-service training;

"5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to review at its thirty-second session, in the light inter alia of the reports of the United Nations operational programmes and of the reports of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the other regional economic commissions concerned, the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, and to report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to lend the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions concerned his assistance in the execution of the tasks mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 above."

Proposal on Training and Education in Developing Countries

At the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had before it a five-nation proposal, subsequently revised, on training and education in countries in process of development, especially in Africa—submitted in connexion with the Committee's consideration of the annual report of the Economic and Social Council.

By the revised proposal—sponsored by Ethiopia, Guinea, Morocco, Nigeria, and Senegal and revised by them—the General Assembly would, among other things: (1) call on the United Nations Member states directly con-

cerned to assess their immediate requirements for trained personnel, as well as their long-term educational requirements, with the assistance of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other appropriate specialized agencies; (2) ask the Secretary-General to consult with the Director-General of UNESCO to make arrangements for a practical programme for training and education in developing countries, especially in the newly independent African countries; (3) express the hope that an increasing proportion of new resources available

to the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance would be made available for training and education projects in the newly independent countries without prejudice to assistance to other countries; and (4) welcome steps which Member states giving bilateral aid to such countries in training and education might take to co-ordinate their efforts through the specialized agencies concerned and through the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the Special Fund.

Other documents before the Third Committee referred, in this connexion, to action taken elsewhere in the Assembly on aid to former trust territories and other newly independent states.

On 6 December 1960, the representative of

Ethiopia, on behalf of the sponsors, asked that the Third Committee postpone consideration of their proposal until the First (Political and Security) Committee had concluded its consideration of the item entitled "Africa: a United Nations Programme for Independence and Development" (see p. 129.) If debate on this item was not completed before the close of the fifteenth session, the sponsors indicated they would resubmit their draft resolution to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in 1961. Consideration of the item concerned was not completed when the Assembly's fifteenth session ended on 21 April 1961.

(See also p. 269, AID TO FORMER TRUST TERRITORIES AND OTHER NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 991, 994, 1047.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council, to General Assembly, Chapter II, section III A, and para. 635.

A/C.3/L.852 and Rev.1. Ethiopia, Guinea, Morocco,

Nigeria, Senegal: draft resolution and revision. A/C.3/589. Letter of 6 December 1960 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Third Committee.

A/C.3/L.882. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4615. Report of Third Committee, para. 7. (See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 273-76.)

THE FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introductory Summary of Main Decisions and Reports in 1960

Measures for financing the economic development of less developed countries were the subject of several reports and decisions in both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during 1960.

Resolutions were adopted on such subjects as: the international flow of capital, both private and public, to less developed areas; the establishment of international credit insurance organizations; speeding the flow of capital and technical aid to developing countries; the collection of information on technical and pre-investment assistance; the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund; and financing economic development through long-term loans and other ways and through ensuring the less developed countries an increasing share in world trade for their products. The debates leading to these decisions are reviewed in the following sections on various aspects of financing economic development.

In 1960, the Economic and Social Council

also discussed the roles of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation.

Several of the resolutions were the outcome of debate on three reports prepared by the Secretary-General entitled, respectively, International Economic Assistance to the Less Developed Countries, The Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital, and International Flow of Private Capital, 1958-1959

A summary of some of the main points made in these reports follows.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

The report on the flow of international economic assistance to the less developed countries (the second of a series of periodic reports requested of the Secretary-General by the Economic and Social Council in 1957) covered the two fiscal years ending in 1958 and 1959 and trends over the six-year period ending in 1959.

Among other things, it reviewed changes in the period 1953-1959 in the composition of assistance in terms of grants and loans, in the shares of different regions and countries in the over-all flow, and in the relationship between the value of the assistance provided and per capita incomes, export earnings and capital formation of the recipient countries. The relative importance of bilateral and multilateral contributions had, it showed, grown steadily in importance, rising at an average annual rate of the order of 15 per cent. This had taken place at a faster rate than the growth in export proceeds of the recipient countries. It also appeared that contributions had increased faster than the overall resources of the contributing countries.

The foreword to the report also pointed out that, while the various programmes of assistance to the under-developed countries had developed largely on an ad hoc basis, there had been an increasing tendency to strengthen co-ordination between them. Attention was drawn to a trend to institute new machinery making use of a flexible partnership of private and public capital, as illustrated by the rapid growth of export credit and investment guarantee schemes, the establishment of semi-public corporations, and the raising of private subscription capital for public agencies investing in, or lending to, the under-developed countries.

(For a summary of the Council's discussions and its recommendations for future work on this subject, see p. 279.)

REPORT ON PROMOTING THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

The report on The Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital (a progress report) indicated that the efforts of developing countries to attract foreign private capital should be viewed against the background of an expanding world economy, which had stimulated increasing international business investment by major companies seeking to establish and consolidate new markets for their products.

Industrialization, the report noted, was a major objective in most under-developed countries; foreign private capital and technical skills were most frequently sought for the manufacturing sectors of their economies. Foreign private capital had also continued to participate in the

development of natural resources, sometimes under new types of contractual arrangements.

Most industrial companies operated abroad through branches or subsidiaries which they controlled. Of late, however, they had tended to establish joint ventures with other foreign investors and domestic enterprises in the country of investment.

Incentive measures designed to reduce or remove the deterrents to foreign investments frequently applied only to investors in preferred fields of activity, the report pointed out. An increasing number of Governments had established investment information centres to assist prospective investors, and a growing number of institutions, both governmental and international, were providing supplementary finance for private business ventures.

Governments of both capital-receiving and capital-supplying countries had made unilateral or bilateral provision for the protection of foreign investors against non-business risks. Proposals for a multilateral investment charter had not yet found acceptance, mainly because of the difficulties of reaching agreement on a meaningful definition of the investor's rights and obligations. Considerable interest had been expressed, however, in the possibility of international arbitration of disputes between foreign investors and the Governments of the countries of investment. (For summary of debates and decisions of United Nations organs on this report, see p. 279.)

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL, 1958-1959

The report entitled International Flow of Private Capital, 1958-1959, showed that private long-term capital investments abroad in 1958 totalled \$5,300 million. This was less than the average annual outflow of \$6,000 million in 1956-1957 but \$1,500 million more than in 1955. As in previous years, the United States was the main supplier of funds. Preliminary data for 1959 indicated that the outflow of new capital investments from the United States fell below the 1958 level, but there was a rise in capital exports of some Western European countries, in particular the Federal Republic of Germany.

International business investments were lower in 1958 than in 1957, the report added. Their

level was affected by the recession in the United States and by conditions of over-supply in the oil industry. Net long-term foreign investment in the under-developed areas, most of which was direct business investment, was \$1,200 million in 1958, about \$1,000 million lower than in 1957.

Portfolio investments, the report also pointed out, increased in 1958 and 1959. The main movements of funds were between the United

States and Europe, and between European countries. There was also an increase in the volume of loans and credits granted to foreign Governments and public agencies by private banks, and massive export credits were extended to Latin American and other countries.

(For summary of debates and decisions of United Nations organs on this report, see below, THE INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF CAPITAL.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

International Economic Assistance to Less Developed Countries (E/3395/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 61.II.B.2.
E/3325 and Corr.1-3. Promotion of international

flow of private capital. Progress report by Secretary-General.
E/3369 and Corr.1, 2. International flow of private capital, 1958-1959. Report by Secretary-General.

The International Flow of Capital

Ways of increasing the flow of capital, both private and public, to less developed countries were the subject of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth (April 1960) and thirtieth (mid-1960) sessions, and also by the General Assembly at its fifteenth (1960) session.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 21 April, the Council adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, a resolution (762 (XXIX)) asking the Secretary-General to transmit a progress report he had submitted to the Council on The Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital to the General Assembly (for details about this report, see p. 278). It also invited him to prepare a further report for the Council in 1961 on measures to promote the international flow of private capital, including measures to facilitate the adjustment of disputes related to private investments. This decision derived from a proposal made in the Council's Economic Committee, as amended in the course of debate.

During the discussion in the Economic Committee, several members commented on the suggestion made in the Secretary-General's progress report that facilities for the adjustment of disputes involving private foreign investors might be made available, possibly under the auspices of the United Nations, as a means of protecting foreign investments. Considerable interest was

shown in such a possibility. The representative of Afghanistan said that the existence of international arbitral facilities would promote the international flow of private capital, and that the Council should study the question carefully.

The USSR representative, however, found the suggestion unacceptable because it conflicted with the principle of sovereignty over natural resources. Venezuela's spokesman considered it incompatible with Venezuelan legislation.

The representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark and Japan, on the other hand, pointed out that the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague was empowered to adjudicate disputes between states and private corporations.

Discussed, too, was the question of drafting an international charter for foreign investments—a matter also dealt with in the Secretary-General's report. The United Kingdom representative indicated that his Government would welcome such a step in principle, and favoured a regional approach as presently advocated in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC). The United States representative stressed the value of bilateral agreements as a means of protecting foreign investors.

Several speakers also drew attention to various issues which they thought merited further investigation in the Secretary-General's next report on promoting the international flow of private capital, such as the desirability of setting up an international investment promotion centre, the problem of obtaining foreign capital

for financing agricultural development, and the desirability of encouraging investment through joint ventures.

Discussed at the Council's mid-1960 session was the need for adequate information about the flow of both private and public capital, particularly to under-developed countries. Background material for the discussion included reports by the Secretary-General on International Economic Assistance and International Flow of Private Capital, 1958-1959. (For details about these two reports, see pp. 278 and 279.)

During debate on these reports in the Council's Economic Committee, the Netherlands representative observed that the flow of public and private capital was mainly towards countries which had already achieved some measure of development. There was an increasing tendency, he said, to grant economic assistance to countries with sound development programmes, with emphasis on loans and self-liquidating projects. Private capital, too, tended to flow mainly to countries where development had begun and an adequate infra-structure had been created. Agreeing with this point, Sudan's representative pointed out that private capital, in particular, tended to follow rather than to precede development.

The Bulgarian and USSR spokesmen stressed the importance of obtaining adequate information on profits derived from foreign private investments and on the re-investment of earnings.

Favouring further studies of international capital movements, the representative of the Netherlands drew attention to the need for comparable data on gross flows of public and private capital. He also suggested that, at a later stage, information on the flow of capital might be compared with available data on capital requirements.

On 3 August 1960, on the recommendation of the Economic Committee, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 780 (XXX) asking the Secretary-General to assemble information on the international flow of public and private capital, including, to the extent practicable, data on the volume, distribution, re-investment and repatriation of profits, and to report to the Council in a form which would facilitate the study and analysis of total capital movements,

particularly with regard to the less developed countries.

INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL AND PRE-INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

Also on 3 August 1960, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (781 (XXX)) asking the Secretary-General to report to a future session on the possibility of establishing "a full and up-to-date record of specific technical and pre-investment assistance relating to the economic and social development of the less developed countries." This was to be done in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. This decision was taken on a proposal made in the Council's Economic Committee by Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain, the United States and Venezuela.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The international flow of capital and aid, and the promotion of the international flow of private capital, were also considered later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT INSURANCE

During its discussion on the annual report of the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee considered a draft resolution by Indonesia and Pakistan on international credit insurance, with a view to increasing the flow of private funds to the less developed countries.

Introducing the proposal, the representative of Pakistan said that existing export credit insurance schemes were inadequate as they applied only to the export of goods and to short- and medium-term credits. Bilateral agreements concluded by some capital-exporting countries for the insurance of foreign investors against non-business risks, he observed, had led to a substantial increase in private investments from these countries.

The representative of Belgium proposed that the Secretary-General be invited to report on the working of existing national credit insurance institutions, as well as on the feasibility of establishing international arrangements.

On 7 December 1960, the Second Committee

approved the two-power proposal, with some revisions, by 54 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. On 15 December, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, by 80 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1523(XV).

The Assembly thereby asked the Secretary-General, when reporting on measures to promote the international flow of private capital

(as requested by the Economic and Social Council on 21 April 1960), to examine also the feasibility of expanding the activities of existing national credit insurance institutions and of creating new national and international credit insurance organizations or arrangements, keeping in view the balance-of-payments difficulties of the less developed countries.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 282, 283.

Plenary Meeting 1111.

E/3325 and Corr.1-3. Promotion of international flow of private capital. Progress Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.260. Costa Rica, Japan, Netherlands, Sudan, United States: draft resolution, as orally revised, adopted by Economic Committee on 20 April 1960, meeting 283, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3357. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 762(XXIX), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3357, adopted by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1318(XIII) of 12 December 1958,

"Reaffirming the need for increased knowledge and better understanding of the opportunities for international private investment in less developed countries,

"Conscious of the need to improve the climate and conditions necessary for an expanding flow of private investment beneficial to less developed countries,

"1. Notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's progress report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit his progress report to the General Assembly in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1318(XIII);

"3. Invites the Secretary-General, having regard to the discussion at the twenty-ninth session of the Council and at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly and to the views of Member states, specialized agencies and appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental sources, to submit a further report to the Council at its thirty-first session concerning measures—including measures to facilitate the adjustment of disputes related to private investments—designed to promote the flow of private capital;

"4. Decides that, on the basis of the Secretary-General's further report to be considered at its thirty-first session, it will prepare comments for transmittal to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session."

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CAPITAL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meeting 289.

Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3369 and Corr.1, 2. International flow of private capital 1958-1959. Report by Secretary-General.

International Economic Assistance to Less Developed Countries (E/3395/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 61.II.B.2.

E/AC.6/L.265. France, Netherlands, United Kingdom: draft resolution, co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Brazil, Denmark and Venezuela, orally amended by USSR, and by Afghanistan and United States, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 25 July 1960, meeting 289.

E/3416. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II B.

RESOLUTION 780(xxx), as recommended by Economic Committee E/3416, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note with appreciation of the reports on the international flow of private capital, 1958-1959, and on international economic assistance to the less developed countries,

"Cognizant of the replies which have been received in response to General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII) of 12 December 1958,

"Aware of the importance, for the future work of the Council, of adequate information regarding the flow of international private and public capital, particularly to the under-developed countries, and also of actions and measures being taken to advance the development of the less developed countries,

"Believing that a further improvement of the statistical and economic analysis of such capital flow, particularly along lines which will facilitate the study of trends in the volume, direction and composition of capital movements as a whole, will contribute to a better understanding of their nature and significance,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the discussion at the thirtieth session of the Council, to continue his efforts to facilitate, in consultation with states Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, and with the appropriate specialized agencies and inter-gov-

ernmental organizations, the availability, collection and analysis of data relating to the international flow of public and private capital, including, to the extent practicable, data on the volume, distribution, reinvestment and repatriation of profits;

"2. Invites the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General by continuing to meet his requests for statistical and other data relating to the international flow of private and public capital and for pertinent information regarding actions and measures being taken to advance the economic development of less developed countries;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the Council the data and related information he assembles, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above, in a form which will facilitate the study and analysis of total capital movements, particularly in regard to the less developed countries."

INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL AND PRE-INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meeting 289.

Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/AC.6/L.266. Denmark, France, Netherlands, Spain, United States and Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 25 July 1960, meeting 289.

E/3416. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 781(xxx), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3416, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the importance of having readily available a full and up-to-date record of specific technical and pre-investment assistance relating to the economic and social development of the less developed countries,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, to report to a future session of the Council on the pos-

sibility of establishing such a record in a form which will make it readily accessible."

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT INSURANCE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meeting 706.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, A.

A/4487. International Flow of Private Capital. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.495. Pakistan: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.495/Rev.1. Indonesia and Pakistan: revised draft resolution, as revised orally, adopted by Second Committee on 7 December 1960, meeting 706, by 54 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IX.

RESOLUTION 1523(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted by Assembly, on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 80 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1318(XIII) of 12 December 1958,

"Taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on the promotion of the international flow of capital [E/3325 and Corr.1-3],

"Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 762(XXIX) of 21 April 1960,

"Conscious that all feasible measures should be adopted at the earliest possible date to assist and expand the flow of private funds for the purpose of developing the economically less developed countries,

"Requests the Secretary-General, when reporting on measures designed to promote the flow of private capital as envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 762(XXIX), to report also on the feasibility of extending the scope of activities of existing national credit insurance institutions, of creating new institutions or arrangements of this kind and of establishing international credit insurance organizations, keeping in view especially the difficulties encountered by the economically less developed countries with regard to their balance of payments."

Speeding the Flow of Capital and Technical Assistance

During 1960, the General Assembly took steps towards accelerating the flow of international funds and technical assistance to the less developed countries. (For the text of Assembly resolution on the subject, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

This action arose from discussion of a proposal on the subject put forward in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria,

Pakistan, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. This proposal was revised several times during the discussion in the Committee.

Introducing the original version of the draft resolution, the representative of India said that, even if the less developed countries did all in their power to develop themselves and if the obstacles to their development were removed or reduced as far as possible, they still could not develop at a rate acceptable to themselves

or adequate to ensure world peace without a large inflow of external capital and technical assistance. Although the flow of external capital and technical aid to the under-developed countries was increasing, it was wholly inadequate for their development goals. The draft resolution, he said, therefore aimed at increasing the net flow of such funds from the economically advanced states to an amount equal to about one per cent of their national incomes. It did not, he stressed, propose any kind of compulsory levy but merely urged a course of action.

By the original version of the proposal, the Assembly would have urged the economically advanced states to ensure, as a matter of continuing national policy, that the total net capital outflow from these countries for the development of less developed economies be increased to and maintained at a level not less than about 1 per cent of their national income.

One of the revisions made to the original draft resolution during the debate was to have the Assembly "express the hope that the flow of international assistance should be increased substantially so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries." The Second Committee approved the words quoted by a roll-call vote of 28 to 14, with 36 abstentions.

This change was made in the light of comments on the original wording made by the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Cuba, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

Among their arguments were the following: the terms of the original draft resolution were too vague and would be most difficult to apply; the references to developmental capital and national income were open to widely differing interpretations; contributions by economically advanced states should be voluntary in relation to their resources—it was questionable whether a fixed target should be imposed on them, especially since doing so would raise legal and constitutional problems in some countries.

Introducing a revised text of the 15-power proposal, the representative of India stated that the revision had been made to avoid the implications of imposing a compulsory levy on the economically advanced countries or of holding out a threat to the national sovereignty of states.

The original version of the draft resolution also contained a clause to have the Assembly urge that "as much as possible" of the funds going to under-developed countries be channelled through the United Nations and the specialized agencies. On the basis of an amendment by France—accepted by the sponsors—this was changed to refer to channelling "an appropriate part of the flow of capital and technical assistance" to under-developed countries through the United Nations and specialized agencies.

Pointing out that the original version might create difficulties, the representative of France said that it might compel the French Government to change its method of distributing its assistance to foreign countries. A more flexible wording would emphasize simply that the method of distributing the assistance depended on the wishes of the countries which were receiving such assistance, within the framework of agreements freely arrived at.

Another change in the original text was to have the Assembly recommend that "all Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (rather than "all countries") take "appropriate" measures to speed the flow of capital and technical aid and ensure its effective use (rather than take the "legal and organizational steps" necessary to achieve the objectives of the draft resolution).

The new phrasing referring to all Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies—the result of an amendment proposed by Italy—was approved by the Second Committee by a roll-call vote of 39 to 35, with 3 abstentions. This amendment was proposed in order to have the resolution conform to the practice and terminology employed in other resolutions.

The reference to taking "appropriate" measures was accepted by the sponsors of the resolution in line with the general desire for a flexible wording.

On 9 December 1960, the Second Committee adopted the 15-power resolution, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 75 to 0, with 4 abstentions. On 15 December, it was approved in amended form as resolution 1522 (XV) at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, by 87 votes to 0.

By this text, the Assembly expressed the hope that the flow of international assistance "and capital" to the less developed countries would

be substantially increased as soon as possible by about one per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries. (The words "and capital" were inserted as a result of a 13-power amendment¹ which was adopted by the Assembly by 71 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions; the rest of the clause—on increasing the flow of international aid and capital "to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries"—was approved by 40 votes to 7, with 32 abstentions.)

The Assembly also urged that an appropriate part of the flow of capital and technical aid to under-developed countries be channelled through

the United Nations and the specialized agencies in such a way as not to bear heavily upon the future balance-of-payments situation of the less developed countries.

It recommended, too, that all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies take appropriate steps to speed the flow of capital and technical aid and ensure its effective use. In addition, the Secretary-General was asked for an annual report on progress made towards realizing the objectives of the resolution.

¹ Sponsors of this amendment were: Burma, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, India, Japan, Nigeria, Sudan, Thailand, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 694, 701, 704, 705, 709, 710.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/C.2/L.474 and Add.1, 2. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.474/Rev.1, Rev.1/Add.1, Rev.2, 3. Same sponsors as for A/C.2/L.474 and Add.1, 2, with addition of Sudan: revised draft resolution, as amended by Italy (A/C.2/L.541, as modified) adopted by Second Committee on 9 December 1960, meeting 710, by roll-call vote of 75 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Japan, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.2/L.540. Netherlands: amendment to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.474/Rev.2.

A/C.2/L.541. Italy: amendment to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.474/Rev.2.

A/C.2/L.543. France: amendment to 15-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.474/Rev.2.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VIII.

A/L.330 and Add.1. Burma, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, India, Japan, Nigeria, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States: amendment to draft resolution VIII of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1522(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, and as amended by Assembly, A/L.330 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 87 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the responsibilities laid upon Member States by Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, and by Article 56 to take joint action in co-operation with the United Nations for the achievement of these purposes,

"Bearing in mind also the widening gap in standards of living between the economically advanced and the less developed countries, and the necessity to deal with it through international co-operative action,

"Recognizing the urgency and importance of accelerating the economic and social development of the under-developed countries for the maintenance of world peace and security and the promotion of better understanding among nations,

"Recognizing further that, while the primary responsibility for their economic development, whether through the creation of appropriate social and economic conditions or the generation of internal capital, is and must remain that of the economically under-developed countries themselves, this development would be greatly aided by improving the nature and increasing the volume of the present flow of capital and the scope of technical assistance from the economically advanced countries to the under-developed countries,

Appreciating the steady contribution already made over the years to the promotion of development by the regular flow of international assistance,

"Believing however that this present flow is inadequate,

"1. Expresses the hope that the flow of international assistance and capital should be increased substantially so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries;

"2. Urges that, while the flow of capital and technical assistance to the under-developed countries could be through public or private channels, whether bilaterally, multilaterally or through international organizations, an appropriate part thereof should be channelled through the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and in such a manner as not to bear heavily on the future balance of payments of the less developed countries;

"3. Recommends that all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, economically advanced as well as under-developed, take such measures as may be appropriate both to accelerate the flow of capital and technical assistance and to ensure its effective utilization;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the progress made towards the objectives of the present resolution, taking into account Assembly resolution 1034(XI) of 26 February 1957 and Council resolution 780 (XXX) of 3 August 1960."

Establishment of United Nations Capital Development Fund

On 15 December 1960, at its fifteenth session, the General Assembly decided in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund be set up and that a 25-member committee be created to consider concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary to this end.

Earlier in the year, the Secretary-General presented a report to the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 5 December 1959,² giving the replies of 18 Governments to requests for views on the early creation of such a fund. These replies revealed no significant change in the position of Governments. Some favoured its early establishment. Others pointed to the fact that multilateral machinery for providing development capital already existed, and that a new financing agency, in the form of the International Development Association (see PART TWO, CHAPTER VIII), would shortly come into being.

The Council adopted no resolution on the question. It was, however, the subject of some debate later in 1960 in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, where 44 Members submitted a proposal on the matter. This was to have the Assembly decide to set up a United Nations Capital Development Fund, and to establish a committee to prepare the draft statutes for this Fund, for submission to the Economic and Social Council's mid-1961 session, and then, with the Council's comments thereon, to the Assembly in the latter part of 1961.

The 44 sponsors of the proposal were: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the Federation of

Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The representative of Yugoslavia pointed out that the questions raised by the proposal were not new. All were agreed that there was an urgent need to increase the flow of public capital to the under-developed countries. The proposal, he added, had been drafted in such a way as to call for an unequivocal decision by the United Nations to establish a capital development fund.

The Brazilian spokesman, commenting on the inadequacy of existing international credit organizations, observed that the establishment of the International Development Association could not entirely fulfil the expectations of the less developed countries. The proposal for a Special United Nations Economic Development Fund³ must be revived, he said.

Indonesia's representative said that external aid could not take the place of self-help in the newly independent states, which were now responsible for their own development. It could, however, enable them to lay the groundwork for accelerated economic and social development. The time had come for the United Nations to take action to provide the less developed countries with financial assistance.

Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands and Sweden put forward an amendment to the proposal

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 139-41.

³ See Y.U.N., 1956, pp. 165-68, 170-71, and Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 139-45.

because, as the Netherlands representative said, they wished to ensure that no decision be taken to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund before it was certain that the necessary financial resources would be available. Their amendment was therefore intended to broaden the terms of reference of the proposed drafting committee to permit it to investigate whether the idea of establishing a capital development fund enjoyed sufficient support, as well as to draw up draft statutes. By their amendments, the Assembly would also "look forward to the earliest possible establishment" of the proposed United Nations Capital Development Fund instead of "decide to establish" such a Fund, as proposed by the 44-power draft resolution.

Several references were also made in the debate to the work of the United Nations Special Fund. (See p. 235, for an account of the Special Fund's activities.) Thus, the spokesman for the United Arab Republic thought that the establishment of a United Nations financing agency was now more than ever necessary to ensure that projects developed by the Special Fund could be carried out. The USSR representative suggested that the possibility of converting the Special Fund into a capital development fund should not be excluded.

The representative of Afghanistan pointed out that the under-developed countries could not obtain credits for non-self-liquidating projects on sufficiently generous terms from any existing national or international credit agency. The activities of the United Nations Capital Development Fund would not duplicate those of other institutions, as it would confine itself to financing projects that would not yield an immediate return.

The United States representative cautioned against dissipating the resources available for financing economic development by multiplying the agencies responsible for distributing financial assistance. He pointed out that the International Development Association had been established to fulfil the functions of the proposed United Nations Capital Development Fund. Further, only 18 Member states had replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry on the establishment of a Capital Development Fund; this suggested that few Governments were ready to find the additional financial resources required. Doubts about the availability of resources were also

expressed by other representatives, including those of Canada, Greece, Israel and the United Kingdom.

The representative of Ceylon pointed out that membership of the International Development Association was limited to countries which were members of the International Bank. Several speakers felt that responsibility for financial assistance should be borne by the United Nations itself and not relegated to other organizations.

The 44-power proposal was subsequently revised, with Chad as an additional sponsor. This text embodied some of the four-power amendments. The 45 sponsors of the revised text did not, however, accept the amendment to have the Assembly "look forward to the earliest possible establishment" of the proposed Development Fund because, as the Burmese spokesman said, the text of the resolution should embody a clear and unequivocal decision to set up a United Nations Capital Development Fund.

Denmark, Greece and the Netherlands then submitted an amendment on this point to the new 45-power text. By this the Assembly would "decide in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund shall be established." The sponsors of the 45-power text agreed to this.

When it came to the voting, on 6 December, the Second Committee approved this new clause by a roll-call vote of 67 to 5, with 8 abstentions.

The Committee then approved the 45-power text as a whole, by a roll-call vote of 68 to 4, with 8 abstentions. On 15 December 1960 it was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 71 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1521 (XV).

By this text, the Assembly decided in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund be established, and resolved to set up a 25-member committee to consider all concrete preparatory measures to this end, including draft legislation. In doing so, the Assembly, among other things, recognized that the present flow of capital from economically advanced countries for the economic and social development of under-developed countries was "wholly inadequate in nature and scope." It also pointed out the need for the United Nations to supplement all existing efforts for capital aid to under-developed countries. (For full text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

E/3393 and Add.1-4. United Nations Capital Development Fund. Replies received from Governments pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1424(XIV).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 691-693, 699, 705.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, Part A.

A/4488. Question of Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.472 and Add.1-4. Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.472/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Revised draft resolution, sponsored by above countries plus Chad, adopted, as modified, by Second Committee on 6 December 1960, meeting 705, by roll-call vote of 68 to 4, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden.

A/C.2/L.514. Denmark, Greece, Netherlands,

Sweden: amendments to 44-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.472 and Add.1-4.

A/C.2/L.535. Denmark, Greece, Netherlands: amendments to 45-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.472/Rev.1 and Add.1.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1521(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 71 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

"Recognizing the urgency of accelerating the economic and social development of under-developed countries,

"Recognizing further that the present flow of capital from the economically advanced countries to the under-developed countries for the economic and social development of the latter is wholly inadequate in nature and scope,

"Considering the need for the United Nations to supplement all existing efforts for capital assistance to the under-developed countries,

"Recalling its resolutions 1219(XII) of 14 December 1957, 1240(XIII) of 14 October 1958, 1317(XIII) of 12 December 1958 and 1424(XIV) of 5 December 1959, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 662(XXIV) of 30 and 31 July 1957 and 740(XXVIII) of 31 July 1959,

"1. Decides in principle that a United Nations capital development fund shall be established;

"2. Resolves that a committee of twenty-five representatives of Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, shall consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary to that end;

"3. Requests the committee to submit its recommendations, including the draft legislation, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session, which shall transmit them, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session for action;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the committee with the necessary facilities."

Financing Economic Development Through Long-Term Loans and in Other Ways

Among the various ways of speeding the economic development of under-developed countries which were discussed at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960 was that of providing long-term loans to these countries and ensuring them a greater share in world trade for their products.

A proposal on this subject was put forward in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Czechoslovakia. By this, the Assembly would recommend that all Member states: (1) encourage the extension of medium- and long-term credits to less developed countries at low interest rates, particularly for

building industries and other productive branches of their economy in harmony with the needs of their development programmes; and (2) encourage changes in the international division of labour to increase the share of the less developed countries in the world trade for industrial products. It also called for studies on the matter by the United Nations regional economic commissions.

The Czechoslovak representative suggested 2.5 per cent per annum as an appropriate rate of interest for credits to under-developed countries; they should be granted for at least five years. As to changes in the international division of labour, he stated that it was essential to encourage the transformation of the current pattern of international trade to enable under-developed countries to export the manufactured goods they produced.

Six amendments to the draft resolution were introduced jointly by Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic. They were intended, as Afghanistan's spokesman explained, to broaden the scope of the draft resolution by making it clear that under-developed countries wished to accelerate their economic development as a whole, not only through industrialization. The representative of the United Arab Republic thought that controversy over the interpretation of the concept of the international division of labour might be avoided if the reference to this in the Czechoslovak proposal were replaced by a more general statement on the need for diversification of the economies of the less developed countries.

Other changes were proposed, too. One, by the United States, was intended to take into account the establishment of the International Development Association as a new international source of credits on advantageous terms. Another, by the United Kingdom, was intended to emphasize the undesirability of aid tied to particular sources of supply or particular projects. Canada also proposed an amendment intended to have the Assembly recommend that Member Governments encourage the provision of grants and interest-free loans in addition to long-term, low-interest loans. Assistance by means of appropriate grants was also the subject of a change proposed by New Zealand.

Czechoslovakia then introduced a revised version of its original proposal. This text, among

other things, incorporated the reference to interest-free loans as proposed by Canada and also the substance of the amendments put forward by Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic. In addition, it called for studies on the matter, not only by the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions, but also by the Council's Committee for Industrial Development.

The new text did not, however, refer to the International Development Association, as proposed by the United States, because, the Czechoslovak representative said, the draft resolution dealt with types of loans, not with international or national financing institutions.

The representatives of Canada and New Zealand still felt that some reference should be made to assistance in the form of grants. Argentina's spokesman suggested that the United States amendment on the International Development Association might be broadened to include all new international sources of credit.

Czechoslovakia agreed to this and subsequently submitted a further revision of its draft resolution which was finally accepted by a unanimous vote—after some additional changes—by the Second Committee on 17 November 1960. On 15 December, it was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1524 (XV).

By this text, the Assembly, taking into account the establishment of new international sources of credit, recognized the need to speed the industrialization of less developed countries through increasing the flow of capital in a way acceptable to receiving countries.

It recommended, among other things, that all Member states: (1) encourage, bilaterally and multilaterally, the extension, as appropriate, of long-term loans, grants or credits on favourable terms, including interest-free or low-interest loans, the longest possible repayment periods and repayment in local currencies, as well as the influx of other forms of capital and assistance from abroad; (2) avoid, except for balance-of-payments reasons, reliance on restricting economic aid to particular sources of supply or exclusively to particular projects, and make the supply of goods and services, when these were part of the aid provided, available at competitive world prices; (3) co-operate in financing industrial, agricultural, social and

other productive projects in harmony with the development needs of less developed countries. The Assembly also called on Member Governments to encourage the development and diversification of the less developed economies with a view to increasing their share in world production and world trade, including trade in industrial products. The Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions were called on to continue their studies of the

question, and the Council's Committee for Industrial Development was asked for suggestions on the matter.

Before the resolution as a whole was adopted, the clause on the need to avoid aid tied to particular sources of supply or particular projects was voted on separately and approved in the Second Committee by 63 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, and in the Assembly by 78 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 678-682.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/C.2/L.465 and Rev.1, 2. Czechoslovakia: draft resolution and revisions, as further revised and modified, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 17 November 1960, meeting 682.

A/C.2/L.486. United States: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465.

A/C.2/L.487 and Rev.1. Afghanistan and United Arab Republic: amendments to draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465.

A/C.2/L.498. Canada: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465.

A/C.2/L.499. Canada: sub-amendment to amendments by Afghanistan and United Arab Republic, A/C.2/L.487/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.500. New Zealand: sub-amendment to amendments by Afghanistan and United Arab Republic, A/C.2/L.487/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.501 and Rev.1, 2. United Kingdom: amendment to draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465, and revised amendments to draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.503. Turkey: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.504. Argentina: sub-amendment to amendment by United States, A/C.2/L.486.

A/C.2/L.505. Greece: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.506. India: sub-amendment to revised amendment by United Kingdom, A/C.2/L.501/Rev.2.

A/C.2/L.507 and Rev.1. Italy: amendment and revised amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.508. Mexico: amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.465/Rev.1.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution X.

RESOLUTION 1524(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted unanimously (91-0) by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the urgent necessity of further facilitating the financing of the development of the less developed countries with a view to accelerating

their economic development,

"Recognizing the need to accelerate the industrialization of the less developed countries through the provision of an increasing flow of capital in a manner acceptable to the receiving countries,

"Realizing that the diversification of the economies of the less developed countries implies industrialization and is becoming increasingly more urgent in view of the instability of their export earnings and their limited financial resources,

"Believing that diversification, the establishment of modern industries in the less developed countries and the development of their economies must take place in such a manner as to provide them with an opportunity to participate to a greater extent in the world market and, especially, to realize larger earnings from exports of their products, including exports of products of their newly established industries,

"Taking into account the establishment of new international sources of credit,

"1. Recommends all Member States:

"(a) To encourage, on a bilateral and a multilateral basis, the extension as appropriate of long-term loans, grants, or credits on favourable terms, including interest-free loans or loans at the lowest possible interest rates, the longest possible repayment periods and repayment in local currencies or in other beneficial forms, as well as the influx of other forms of foreign capital and assistance, which are important factors in the economic and social progress of the less developed countries;

"(b) To avoid, except for balance-of-payments reasons, reliance on the practices of restricting economic aid to particular sources of supply or exclusively to particular projects; when aid involves the supply of goods or services they should be made available at competitive world prices;

"(c) To co-operate in financing industrial, agricultural, social and other projects for productive purposes in harmony with the needs and requirements of the development programmes of the less developed countries;

"2. Calls upon Governments of Member States to encourage the development and the diversification of the economies of the less developed countries with a view to increasing their share in world production and world trade, including trade in industrial products;

"3. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions to continue to study this important question, and requests the

Committee for Industrial Development to make suggestions on the matter."

Reports of International Bank and International Finance Corporation

At its twenty-ninth session in April 1960, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation, for the period ending 30 June 1959, together with supplements recording the principle activities of the two agencies up to 31 January 1960.

The President of the Bank, Eugene R. Black, told the Council that the Bank's high level of lending had continued. Since 1957-58, when there had been a sharp rise in new lending, loans had averaged \$700 million annually, compared with an average annual rate of \$400 million for the previous three years. The authorized capital of the Bank had been increased from \$10,000 million to \$21,000 million in September 1959, in view of increasing demands for its services.

In discussing the work of the Bank during the period under review, Mr. Black concentrated on its lending and technical assistance activities in Africa, where nine loans, totalling over \$260 million, had been made since April 1959.

Mr. Black said that the proposed International Development Association (IDA), which was expected to come into existence in the latter part of 1960, would provide development assistance without unduly burdening the balance of payments of countries which were not in a position to finance conventional loans.

Presenting the report of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Mr. Black announced that the Corporation's investment had continued to grow and that it had extended its activities to an increasing number of countries. The Corporation's commitments currently totalled \$20 million, and these investments had been accompanied by the investment of three and a half times that amount in private capital.

In conclusion, Mr. Black emphasized that, although the problems of economic development were still immense, their nature and magnitude were coming to be more generally understood and both the less developed and the more developed countries were attacking them with greater vigour. The Bank, he stressed, would continue to do its utmost to support those activities.

During the subsequent debate in the Council, the representatives of the United States, France, the Netherlands and Sudan expressed their appreciation of the Bank's developmental activities, particularly in Africa. The French representative emphasized the need for the Bank—and IDA when it began its operations—to co-operate closely with other international organizations such as the European Investment Bank. The spokesman for Sudan said that the Bank should co-operate closely with the Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Special Fund. The valuable work the Bank had done in facilitating a solution of the problem of the Indus waters was specifically referred to by the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

The report of the International Finance Corporation was generally welcomed as indicative of that organization's increased flexibility and its growing scope. The United Kingdom representative drew special attention to the fact that IFC was now prepared to make at least part of its investments in currencies other than dollars.

On 7 April 1960, without formal vote, the Council adopted a resolution (749(XXIX)) taking note of the reports of the Bank and IFC. (See also PART TWO, CHAPTERS VI-VIII.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1098, 1099.

E/3314 and Add.1 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for fiscal year ended 30 June 1959, and summary of developments in Bank from 1 July 1959 to 31 January 1960.

E/3315 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting third annual report of International Finance Corporation, 1958-1959, text of address by President of IFC and summary of developments in IFC from 1 July 1959 to 31 January 1960.

RESOLUTION 749(XXIX), taking note of reports of Bank and IFC, adopted without formal vote on 7 April 1960, meeting 1099.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

During 1960, questions concerning the industrialization of less developed countries were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth and resumed thirtieth sessions, and by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

In 1959, at its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1431 (XIV)) recommending that the Council consider the prompt establishment of a commission for industrial development, without prejudicing the activities of the regional economic commissions in this connexion and taking into account views expressed during the Assembly's fourteenth session.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT

At its twenty-ninth session in April 1960, the Council considered the item arising out of the Assembly's resolution, and established a standing Committee for Industrial Development. The Council also considered the Secretary-General's proposals for immediate future work on industrialization.

In the discussion preceding the establishment of the Committee, a number of members, including New Zealand, France, Brazil and the United States, held that the General Assembly had left open the form which any new institutional machinery should take. In their view, the Council, which had full responsibility in matters pertaining to the establishment of its subsidiary organs, was free to choose between setting up a standing committee, a functional commission or an advisory group of experts. Some of them felt that, since the function of the new body was mainly to advise the Council on industrialization matters, the work of a standing committee could be more closely integrated with that of the Council.

Other members, including Bulgaria, Poland and Sudan, considered that the only appropriate way of implementing the Assembly's resolution was to establish a functional commission—an organ which would better serve the interests of the under-developed countries.

Still others thought either a standing com-

mittee or a functional commission would meet the needs of the less developed countries, but stressed the need for expert representation in the new body.

There was general agreement that membership of the new body should be wider than that of the Council. However, some members considered that representation of industrialized and less industrialized countries should not be strictly balanced, since parity would give the former—representing only Europe and North America—an advantage over the latter—representing three continents.

On 12 April 1960, by a vote of 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions, the Council adopted a resolution (751 (XXIX)) establishing a standing Committee for Industrial Development, composed of the 18 members of the Council and six additional members to be elected from among Members of the United Nations or of the related agencies. The Committee was given the task of advising the Council in matters relating to the acceleration by the less industrialized countries of their industrial development. To that end, it was to: (1) examine the work programme on industrialization and make recommendations concerning its further development; (2) initiate, propose and encourage studies and seminars dealing with certain specified techniques and policies—particularly those relating to production, management, distribution marketing, economic programming, finance, taxation and administration; (3) undertake, propose or encourage the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information derived from those studies and of other information relevant to industrialization; and (4) perform such other relevant functions as the Council might from time to time assign to it.

The resolution was based on a proposal by Brazil, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

The Council elected India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia as the six additional members of the Committee.

WORK PROGRAMME ON INDUSTRIALIZATION

The Commission also had before it the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the work programme on indus-

trialization, which also contained proposals for future work in that field. Most members generally approved the proposals for 1960-61.

On 21 April 1960, the Council unanimously approved resolution 757 (XXIX), commending the Secretary-General on the work programme carried out thus far and asking him to submit proposals for a longer-range and expanded work programme in the field of industrial development, for consideration by the new Committee for Industrial Development and—in the light of that Committee's report—by the Council at its thirty-first session in mid-1961.

The resolution was based on a proposal by Brazil, Costa Rica, Japan, New Zealand, Spain and the United States.

CONCERTED ACTION PROGRAMME

At its thirtieth session in mid-1960, the Council, on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, considered the question of concerted action programmes. It noted that the consolidated report submitted by its Committee on Programme Appraisals suggested that the time was ripe for drawing up concrete plans for concerted action in a number of fields, including industrialization. On 3 August 1960, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 792 I (XXX) by which it asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), to prepare suggestions for a concerted action programme on industrialization for consideration by the new Committee for Industrial Development.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FIELD

At the General Assembly's fifteenth session, later in 1960, the question of industrialization of less developed countries was discussed by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, during its consideration of the annual report of the Economic and Social Council and the agenda item dealing with the economic development of under-developed countries.

The Second Committee had before it a 39-power draft resolution by which the Assembly would recommend certain additional functions for consideration by the Committee for Industrial Development in drawing up its programme of work; it would also recommend that the membership of the Committee be enlarged to 30 members in order to ensure a more balanced representation of Member states in that Committee. The proposal was sponsored by Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

The draft resolution, as revised by the sponsors, was unanimously approved by the Second Committee on 5 December 1960; on 15 December 1960 it was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 1525 (XV).

At the resumed thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council, which was held following the conclusion of the work of the Second Committee, the Council considered the recommendations of the General Assembly as to the functions and membership of the Committee for Industrial Development and endorsed them at its meeting on 21 December 1960. It thereupon elected six additional members to the Committee, namely, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, the Philippines, Sudan and Tunisia.

PUBLICATIONS

A third issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity was published in March 1960.

Prepared in 1960 was a publication entitled Establishment of Industrial Estates in Under-Developed Countries.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1102-1105.

E/L.851. Consideration of establishment of Commission for Industrial Development.

E/L.860 and Rev.1, 2. Brazil, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution and revisions.

E/L.860/Rev.3. Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela: revised draft resolution.

E/L.862. Bulgaria: amendment to revised 5-power draft resolution, E/L.860/Rev.1.

E/L.863. Chile, Costa Rica, Venezuela: amendments to revised 5-power draft resolution, E/L.860/Rev.1.

RESOLUTION 751(XXIX), as submitted by 8 powers, E/L.860/Rev.3, adopted by Council on 12 April 1960, meeting 1105, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered General Assembly resolution 1431 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Convinced of the need to accelerate the process of industrialization of under-developed countries, by the expansion of the means of providing advice, information and assistance through the United Nations in the planning and execution of their industrial development, and to keep the General Assembly informed of the pace of their industrial growth,

"Bearing in mind the value of developing new approaches to industrial development, by bringing together the heads of national economic development agencies or other qualified experts from less industrialized and from highly industrialized countries to discuss problems of common concern on the basis of their respective views and experiences,

"Establishes a standing Committee for Industrial Development with the following terms of reference:

"1. The Committee for Industrial Development shall advise the Economic and Social Council in the matters related to the acceleration by less industrialized countries of their industrial development, and to this end it will:

"(a) Examine for the Council the work programme on industrialization and make recommendations concerning its further development;

"(b) Initiate, propose and encourage studies and seminars dealing primarily with:

"(i) The most effective application of modern industrial methods of production and management techniques to the establishment and operation of industries in the under-developed countries;

"(H) Economic programming techniques as applicable to industrialization;

"(iii) Financial, fiscal and administrative policies conducive to the acceleration of industrial development;

"(iv) Effective techniques of distribution and marketing of industrial products, taking into account the progressive industrialization of under-developed countries;

"(c) Undertake, propose or encourage the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information derived from the studies under sub-paragraph (b) above and of other information relevant to industrialization;

"(d) Perform such other relevant functions as the Council may assign to it from time to time.

"2. The Committee may establish or propose ad hoc bodies to facilitate its tasks.

"3. The Committee shall exercise its functions without prejudice to the activities of the regional economic commissions.

"4. The Committee shall consist of all members of the Economic and Social Council together with an additional six members to be elected for three-year terms by the Council from amongst States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency with due consideration to the principle of geographical distribution and to the adequate representation of under-developed countries in view of the fact that their industrial development is the main objective of the Committee. The Committee is authorized to sit, with the approval of the Council, while the Council is not in session. In the event that any of the six additional members becomes a member of the Council, the Council shall elect another State to the membership of the Committee for the remainder of the term of office of that member.

"5. Any State Member of the United Nations or member of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency not represented on the Committee may bring to the attention of the Committee any problem relating to its industrial development and take part, in a consultative capacity, in the deliberations on the subject.

"6. The States members of the Committee should endeavour to designate representatives who hold key functions in the planning or execution of national economic development or other experts qualified to discuss the problems of industrial development.

"7. The Committee shall assist the Economic and Social Council to maintain the necessary liaison between the activities in the field of industrialization of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies working in the same field, with a view to ensuring the utmost efficiency and co-operation in their work.

"8. The Committee shall report and make its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

"9. The agenda of the Committee shall be established in accordance with paragraph 1 above."

WORK PROGRAMME ON INDUSTRIALIZATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 274-277, 279.

Plenary Meeting 1111.

E/3328. Work programme on industrialization: Progress report and proposals for future work submitted by Secretary-General.

E/L.855. Note by Secretary-General.

Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin 3, March 1960. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.B.1.

E/AC.6/L.255. Brazil, Costa Rica, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, United States: draft resolution, as revised, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee, on 18 April 1960, meeting 279.

E/3356. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 757(XXIX), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3356, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 709 A (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 and the report of the Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on Industrialization, and its resolution 740 G (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 on the collection, analysis and dissemination of technical experience in the field of industrialization,

"Having considered the progress report and proposals for future work submitted by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 709 A (XXVII),

"Recalling its resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960 establishing a standing Committee for Industrial Development,

"1. Commends the Secretary-General on the work programme carried out thus far in the field of industrialization;

"2. Approves the Secretary-General's proposals for the work programme to be carried out in 1960-1961, to be implemented from resources now available or which can reasonably be expected to become available;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit proposals, together with any financial implications, for a longer-range and expanded work programme in the field of industrial development, taking into account the report of the Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on Industrialization, for consideration by the Committee for Industrial Development and, in the context of the report of that Committee, by the Council at its thirty-first session."

Establishment of Industrial Estates in Under-Developed Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.B.4.

CONCERTED ACTION PROGRAMME

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 206-208.

Plenary Meetings 1122-1126, 1132.

E/AC.24/L.169. Afghanistan, Brazil, Japan, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1960, meeting 208.

E/AC.24/L.169/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C (concerted action programmes).

RESOLUTION 792 I (XXX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council. . .

"Considering that the Committee for Industrial Development will examine the work programme on industrialization and make recommendations concerning its further development,

"Recognizing the important role of the regional economic commissions in this field,

"Recognizing further the need to accelerate the process of industrialization of under-developed countries,

"Considering that the Committee for Industrial Development will, in accordance with Council resolu-

tion 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960, make recommendations to the Council at its thirty-first session on a work programme for industrialization and its further development,

"Recognizing further that, to be fully successful in promoting industrial development, the United Nations organizations concerned should pursue common objectives,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to draw up suggestions for concerted action in the field of industrialization to be considered by the Committee for Industrial Development. . ."

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FIELD

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 702, 703.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/C.2/L.491 and Add.1-6. Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as modified by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 5 December 1960, meeting 703.

A/C.2/L.563. Italy: amendment to 39-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.491 and Add.1-6.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XI.

RESOLUTION 1525(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, adopted unanimously by General Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1431 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, which recommended that the Economic and Social Council give consideration to the prompt establishment of a commission for industrial development,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960 on the establishment of the Committee for Industrial Development,

"Taking into consideration the substantial interest of the economically less developed countries in developing their own industries as one of the main ways of diversifying their economic structures and developing their national economies generally,

"Being convinced that the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development should be widened and accelerated,

"1. Recommends that the Committee for Industrial Development should consider in drawing up its programme of work, in conjunction with the functions set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX), the following:

"(a) To review the methods and techniques of

programming general industrial development which have been evolved by different countries and regions, and to contribute to international co-operation in this field;

"(b) To work out general conclusions on the basis of the experience of industrial development in all countries with a view to promoting the exchange of experience in the field of industrial development between countries of different regions and having differing economic systems;

"(c) To encourage the preparation of long-term economic projections in the field of industrial development, taking into account social aspects of industrialization in the economically less developed countries as well as its influence on international economic relations and trade;

"(d) To follow developments in the field of the financing of new industries in the economically less developed countries and to make appropriate recommendations thereon;

"2. Recommends that the Economic and Social

Council at its resumed thirtieth session enlarge the membership of the Committee for Industrial Development to thirty members in order to ensure a more balanced representation of Member States in that Committee, in accordance with the principles enunciated in paragraph 4 of the Committee's terms of reference as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX) and taking into account, in particular, the countries of Africa;

"3. Appeals to the Governments of the States members of the Committee for Industrial Development to designate their representatives to the Committee in the near future and in accordance with the principle set forth in paragraph 6 of its terms of reference;

"4. Decides to include in the General Assembly's provisional agenda, beginning with the sixteenth session, at item entitled 'Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization.' "

USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

At its twenty-seventh session in April 1959, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to take measures for holding a United Nations conference on solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy, to be held not later than in 1962. The Council considered his report at its thirtieth session in mid-1960.

The Secretary-General reported that the conference was scheduled to take place from 21 to 31 August 1961 in Europe. The report also described the results of three preliminary meetings of experts on the three new sources of energy which had been held, respectively, in Madrid, from 23 to 28 May 1960; in Grenoble, France, from 14 to 17 June; and in Rome, from 27 June to 2 July. These meetings had resulted in the final formulation of the Conference's agenda, the establishment of substantive guide-lines for potential contributors of papers, and other matters related to the organization of the Conference.

The report envisaged that participants would include representatives of governmental services or individuals selected by Governments; individual specialists selected to prepare papers and lead discussions; representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; and representatives of interested international organizations and learned societies.

During the discussion in the Council, several

members felt it would be most appropriate for representatives of governmental services to act in their private capacities as technicians rather than as governmental officials—which would lead to a more constructive exchange of views and experience. It was also proposed that less developed countries might avail themselves of fellowships granted under the United Nations technical assistance programmes so as to help their technicians participate in the conference. Some members pointed out that they did not object to this proposal provided it did not constitute a departure from normal technical assistance policy.

The observer for Italy offered to provide host facilities for the conference.

On 3 August 1960, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 779 (XXX), on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, commending the Secretary-General for his report, noting with satisfaction the results of the meetings of experts, approving the arrangements proposed for the conference to be held from 21 to 31 August 1961, and accepting with appreciation the offer of the Government of Italy to provide host facilities. The Council further drew the attention of Member Governments—and especially those of the less developed countries—to the facilities available under the United Nations technical assistance programmes for granting fellowships and other assistance enabling them to benefit from the conference.

Finally, it asked the Secretary-General to report to its thirty-third session (early in 1962) on the proceedings and results of the conference. The resolution was based on a proposal sponsored by Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, the Netherlands and Sudan.

In October 1960, an information bulletin was issued announcing the agenda and other details concerning the forthcoming conference. The bulletin, together with an invitation to nominate participants, was distributed to Member Governments and was also sent to selected experts.

WATER RESOURCES

The first biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre of the United Nations, which had been established in January 1959, was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth session in April 1960. It described the establishment and functions of the Centre and organizational arrangements which had since been made for co-ordination and concerted action in the field of water resources development. In addition, it reviewed current projects relating to: the techniques of water resources surveys; river flow evaluation; water resources terminology; groundwater resources development; water pollution problems; and river basin development. It also contained recommendations for further action and an annex summarizing current activities of United Nations organizations in the water resources field.

The report stressed the need for country surveys of water resources and uses, as a first step towards a comprehensive approach to water resources development in the context of the past and prospective development of a given country. It advocated preliminary surveys of selected international river basins, beginning in each case with a review of relevant governmental services existing in a drainage area. It also advocated the study of the value and cost of water for different uses with a view to providing basic information to administrators and others responsible for formulating water policy. Lastly, it recommended giving priority to the study of the economics of desalinization of brackish and sea water.

On 21 April 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (759 (XXIX)) in which

it commended the Centre for its initial activities, endorsed the suggested priorities for further action, maintained the priorities—relating to water pollution abatement, groundwater problems and integrated river-basin development—established in an earlier resolution (657 (XXV), adopted on 2 May 1958), and recommended that the Water Centre also give attention to the development of standards and criteria for the formulation and study of water resources projects. This resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Council's Economic Committee, where it was sponsored by Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, Japan, the Netherlands, Sudan, the United States and Venezuela.

PETROLEUM RESOURCES

In April 1960, at its twenty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council also had before it a report of the Secretary-General which summarized studies so far undertaken in the petroleum field by the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, reviewed the technical assistance that had been given and suggested possible further action. The Council also had before it the records of the debates on petroleum resources during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly in 1959.

The Council's Economic Committee had before it two proposals on petroleum resources. The first of these, sponsored by Costa Rica, Japan, Sudan, the United Kingdom and the United States, would have the Council, among other things, invite the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to continue to provide assistance to requesting Governments on existing lines, in the field of petroleum resources, and also to organize seminars on the techniques of petroleum development with the co-operation of the specialized agencies. The Council would also express the hope that competent private and non-governmental organizations would be invited to participate in such seminars.

The five-nation text would also express satisfaction that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been able to meet the demands so far made by Member Governments for studies and meetings on common problems, as well as requests for technical and other assistance of a more individual nature to further the development of petroleum resources in under-

developed countries. In addition, the Secretary-General would be asked to bring to the Council's attention any significant increases in requests by under-developed countries for the services of petroleum experts which could not be taken care of adequately under existing arrangements.

The other proposal—sponsored by Brazil and Bulgaria—would, among other things, stress that international co-operation in the field of petroleum development should be concentrated mainly on: the training of skilled local personnel at different levels; the provision and manufacture of equipment for petroleum extraction, processing and transport in under-developed countries; and the exchange of information in this field.

Supporting the two-power draft, the representative of the USSR said that he could not agree with the thesis that the United Nations could play only a secondary role in promoting the development of petroleum resources. The two-power text, in his view, took a practical, straightforward approach to the problem, whereas the five-power draft seemed to assume that everything had already been done in assisting under-developed countries to utilize their petroleum resources.

In support of the five-nation proposal, the United Kingdom and the United States held that it provided a practical and constructive approach to the matter. In their view, the United Nations was unable, at the present time, to provide either equipment or capital for equipment, and there was no evidence that any significant number of Member Governments were seeking such aid from non-private sources. The five-nation proposal, they stated, was based on an analysis of the Secretary-General's report and the conclusions it contained, while the two-power proposal largely ignored the facts set out in that report.

On 19 April 1960, the Economic Committee adopted the five-power text by a roll-call vote of 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The Committee then rejected the two-power proposal by a vote of 5 in favour, 9 against, with 4 abstentions.

On 21 April, the Council adopted the five-power proposal as recommended by the Economic Committee—also by a vote of 15 to 0,

with 3 abstentions—as resolution 758 (XXIX).

The question of petroleum resources was again discussed later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

Before the Committee was a Brazilian proposal by which, among other things, the General Assembly would ask the Secretary-General to give high priority to a study of the possibilities of international co-operation—particularly through the United Nations and its specialized agencies—in the granting of long-term, low-interest credits to the petroleum industry in less developed countries for the purchase or manufacture of petroleum equipment and for the services of experts to train national personnel. The Secretary-General would be asked to report on the possibilities to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session in mid-1961. The Assembly would also request the assistance of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and invite the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) to include petroleum and its by-products in projections of future supply and demand of primary commodities.

Several Members, including Bulgaria, Romania, and the USSR, welcomed this proposal and stressed the importance to the less developed countries of the proposed studies.

Others—among them Iran, the United States and Venezuela—held, however, that the Assembly should avoid making specific recommendations about a particular commodity. Specific problems, they held, should be studied by subsidiary organs—in this case, the Committee for Industrial Development was suggested.

After a discussion, during which various oral suggestions were made regarding the text of the draft proposal, the Committee agreed that the draft resolution (as modified by the sponsor) and the relevant summary record should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirtieth session, with the recommendation that they be forwarded to the Committee for Industrial Development for action.

On 21 December, at its resumed thirtieth session, the Economic and Social Council agreed to this course.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meeting 288.

Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3371 and Add.1. Report by Secretary-General on preparatory action.

E/3371/Add.2. Statement of financial implications.

E/AC.6/L.264. Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, Sudan: draft resolution, as revised by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 22 July 1960, meeting 288.

E/3416. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II A.

RESOLUTION 779(xxx), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3416, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the importance of harnessing new forms of energy, with a view to their application especially in the less developed countries lacking conventional energy resources for their economic development,

"Bearing in mind that considerable progress has been made in the application of solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy,

"Recalling its resolutions 653 III (XXIV) of 26 July 1957 and 710 A (XXVII) of 17 April 1959, including its decision to convene a United Nations Conference on Solar Energy, Wind Power and Geothermic Energy,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on preparatory action for the holding of a United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy,

"Having heard the offer of the Government of Italy to provide host facilities for the Conference,

"1. Commends the Secretary-General for his report and notes with satisfaction the results of the meetings of experts on solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy;

"2. Approves the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General for a United Nations Conference on these forms of energy, to be held from 21-31 August 1961;

"3. Accepts, with appreciation, the offer of the Government of Italy to provide host facilities;

"4. Draws the attention of Governments of Member States, especially those of the less developed countries, to the facilities under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for the granting of fellowships and other assistance enabling them to benefit from the Conference;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-third session on the proceedings and results of the Conference."

E/CONF.35/1. United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy—Information Bulletin.

WATER RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 274, 277, 278.

Plenary Meeting 1111.

E/3319. Water Resources Development Centre. First biennial report.

E/AC.6/L.254. Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, Japan, Netherlands, Sudan, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee, on 18 April 1960, meeting 278.

E/3356. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 759(XXIX), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3356, unanimously adopted by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 675(XXV) of 2 May 1958 and 743 A (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the first biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre;

"2. Commends the Centre for its initial activities;

"3. Endorses the priorities for further action outlined in chapter IV of the report;

"4. Maintains also the priorities established in Council resolution 675(XXV);

"5. Recommends that the Centre, in its work programme, give attention to the development of standards and criteria for the formulation and study of water resources projects."

Large-Scale Ground-Water Development. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.B.3.

PETROLEUM RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION

Economic Committee, meetings 280, 281.

Plenary Meeting 1111.

E/3324. Petroleum resources. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.252. Costa Rica, Japan, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by Economic Committee on 19 April 1960, meeting 281, by roll-call vote of 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sudan, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Poland, USSR.

E/AC.6/L.256. Brazil and Bulgaria: draft resolution.

E/3356. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 758(XXIX), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3356, adopted by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1319 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 and 1425(XIV) of 5 December 1959 and Council resolutions 711 B (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 and 740 B (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on petroleum resources,

"Having regard to the importance of energy resources of all kinds, including petroleum, to the economic development of under-developed countries,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction that the United Nations and the specialized agencies have been able to meet the requests so far made by Member States in respect of studies and meetings on common problems as well as the requests for technical and other direct assistance of a more individual nature designed to further the development of petroleum resources in under-developed countries;

"2. Welcomes the assurance provided by the Secretary-General, in his report, that the United Nations and the specialized agencies are able to continue to meet the requests of Member States for such assistance;

"3. Notes the conclusions of the report that Member States may find it useful to give further attention to petroleum development in under-developed countries and to the further training of petroleum technicians, the provision of laboratory and other facilities for training, and problems of fuel efficiency;

"4. Notes that the regional economic commissions have, where appropriate and at the request of their

members, included the study of such problems in their past and future work programmes;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to continue to provide assistance, at the request of Governments, along the existing lines and also to organize seminars on the techniques of petroleum development with the co-operation of the specialized agencies;

"6. Expresses the hope that competent non-governmental and private organizations will be invited to participate in such seminars so that their acknowledged technical experience may be placed at the service of Member States;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Council any significant increases in requests by under-developed countries for the services of petroleum experts which cannot adequately be taken care of under existing facilities and programmes."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Second Committee, meeting 707.

A/C.2/L.494 and Rev.1. Brazil: draft resolution.
A/4648. Report of Second Committee.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 30TH
SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1135.

E/L.886. Disposal of items arising out of the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly. Note by Secretary-General.

PROVISION OF FOOD SURPLUSES TO FOOD-DEFICIENT PEOPLES

Convinced of the impelling need to solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition confronting many peoples, the United Nations General Assembly took steps on 27 October 1960 to use United Nations machinery to help solve this critical problem.

It unanimously adopted a resolution (1496 (XV)) aimed at providing food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system. It invited the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to work out procedures without delay for making available the largest practicable quantities of surplus food to help fight hunger in less developed countries, on mutually agreeable terms.

These procedures were to be compatible with desirable agricultural development as a contribution to economic development, without prejudice to bilateral arrangements for this purpose. They were to be compatible, too, with FAO's principles for the disposal of surpluses.

FAO was also invited to study the feasibility and practicability of additional arrangements,

including multilateral arrangements under FAO auspices, with a view to mobilizing available surplus foodstuffs and distributing them in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries.

The Assembly, in addition, stressed the need for adequate safeguards and appropriate measures against: (i) dumping agricultural surpluses on international markets; and (ii) adverse effects upon the economic and financial position of countries primarily dependent on food exports for their foreign exchange earnings. The avoidance of damage to normal trading in foodstuffs, it was recognized, would best be assured by multilateral trading practices.

The Assembly's resolution was transmitted for consideration by the FAO Council meeting in Rome.

The ultimate solution to the hunger problem, the Assembly's resolution recognized, lay in an effective speeding-up of economic development, allowing under-developed countries to increase their food output and enabling them to purchase

more food through normal international trade channels. It believed, too, that international aid in establishing national food reserves was one effective transitional measure of helping accelerate economic development in the less developed countries.

In adopting the resolution on the use of food surpluses, the Assembly also endorsed, and called on Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to support, FAO's "Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign" launched in July 1960 as a concerted attack on the problem of providing adequate food for food-deficient peoples.

FAO was to report on the action taken on the food surplus question to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in mid-1961. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was also to report to the Council's mid-1961 session on the role which the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies could play in facilitating the best possible uses of food surpluses for the economic development of the less developed countries.

The Assembly's resolution was based on a proposal originally introduced in its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee by Canada, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan, the United States and Venezuela. After several revisions, it was adopted by the Second Committee in an amended form by a unanimous vote on October 26, 1960.

Introducing the original version of the proposal, the United States representative said that, in deciding on the final shape of the programme, there should be no harmful interference with normal patterns of international and domestic trade. There should be no adverse effect on indigenous production, and the transfers must help the recipient countries to increase their productivity. The long-term goal must be a world in which all people had enough to eat. Special terms must be transitional.

Several Members warned against the danger that the disposal of surpluses might harm the normal trade of food-producing countries, and stressed the need for adequate safeguards against such adverse effects. Those subscribing to such views included Argentina, Burma, Canada and Thailand.

Argentina also made the point that the proper solution to the problem of hunger was to be

found in speeding the economic development of less developed countries and thereby increasing their purchasing power. Guinea's spokesman warned that reliance on food surpluses from abroad might endanger the economic development of under-developed countries.

India, Italy and the Sudan contended that food surplus disposal programmes need not interfere with normal trade. Such programmes, India also held, were not, however, to be regarded as substitutes for capital aid.

Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic considered that the proposed system for using surpluses should not prejudice bilateral aid schemes. Afghanistan, in addition, stressed the need for capital investment in agriculture to raise food production.

In the opinion of the Netherlands' representative, the way to solve the surplus problem was to increase effective demand and improve the international distribution of production.

The USSR representative maintained that the United States had been prompted primarily by domestic surpluses to submit the proposal. To adopt it as originally proposed would undoubtedly disrupt the world agricultural market. Offers of foodstuffs were, at best, temporary emergency measures. Food shortages could only be overcome by the development of national agriculture, thus avoiding continued dependence on countries possessing so-called surpluses. This required agricultural equipment, seed, fertilizer, technical aid and land reform.

Making similar points, the representative of Czechoslovakia stressed the need for wide international co-operation to raise food production in needy countries and proposed that FAO be asked to elaborate further appropriate measures against the dumping of agricultural surpluses in the international market.

Yet another point referred to in the debate was the possible establishment of a United Nations food bank. Thus, the representative of Canada hoped that in studying the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements for mobilizing and distributing available surplus foodstuffs in areas of greatest need, FAO would find it possible to recommend the establishment of a United Nations food bank, which would be supported by all member countries on an equitable financial basis. New Zealand's spokesman, however, thought that the establishment of a

world food bank would tend to institutionalize the existence of surpluses.

Subsequently, the six-power proposal was revised by the sponsors to take into account most of the amendments suggested during the debate. It included a reference to "adequate safeguards against dumping."

This reference, however, did not satisfy the representative of Czechoslovakia who wanted the Assembly to ask FAO to elaborate further appropriate measures against dumping.

The spokesman for the United Arab Republic suggested a compromise proposal to have the Assembly call not only for "adequate safeguards" but also for "appropriate measures" against dumping of agricultural surpluses. To this the sponsors agreed, as did Czechoslovakia.

The Byelorussian SSR proposed amendments to have the Assembly: (1) urge "all states" (rather than "Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies") to support FAO's "Freedom-from-Hunger" Campaign; and (2) appeal to "all states" (rather than to United Nations and specialized agency Members) to take suitable measures to relieve the suffering of food-deficient peoples and help them in their

economic development. Countries which were not members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies should not be denied the right to fight hunger and help the hungry, the Byelorussian spokesman said. This point was also made by the representatives of Tunisia and Morocco.

The Byelorussian SSR also proposed other amendments to ensure that trading practices should not be prejudicial to the interests of the under-developed countries.

The Byelorussian proposals, however, were rejected by the Second Committee, which approved the revised six-power text after some further amendments. During the explanations of vote which followed, the USSR representative, making what he called "a point of principle applicable to all resolutions," said that the text adopted gave wide powers to the Secretary-General. The Soviet delegation could not concur in that arrangement, for it no longer had complete confidence in the Secretary-General for the reasons which Mr. Khrushchev had previously outlined at a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 649, 650, 652, 655-658. Plenary Meeting 908.

A/C.2/L.459 and Rev.1, 2, Rev.2/Corr.1. Canada, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution and revisions; Revision 2, as modified by sponsors, and as orally amended by Afghanistan and United Arab Republic, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 26 October 1960, meeting 658.

A/C.2/L.462. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.2/L.463 and Corr.1. Afghanistan and United Arab Republic: amendment to 6-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.459/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.464. Czechoslovakia: amendment to 6-power revised draft resolution A/C.2/L.459/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.467. Guinea: amendment to 6-power revised draft resolution A/C.2/L.459/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.468. Byelorussian SSR: amendments to 6-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.459/Rev.2 and Corr.1.

A/4551. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1496(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4551, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 27 October 1960, meeting 908.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the peoples in many of the less

developed countries suffer from serious shortages of food,

"Noting with approval that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in co-operation with the United Nations, appropriate specialized agencies, Governments of member States and non-governmental organizations, has launched a Freedom from Hunger Campaign designed as a concerted attack on the problem of providing adequate food for food-deficient peoples,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 827(IX) of 14 December 1954 and 1025(XI) of 20 February 1957 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 621(XXII) of 6 August 1956 and 685(XXVI) of 18 July 1958 concerning international co-operation in the establishment of national food reserves,

"Bearing in mind the existing opportunities for consultation and exchange of information provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization through its Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal,

"Recognizing that the principles of surplus disposal and guiding lines of the Food and Agriculture Organization are a valuable instrument for guidance to Governments in transactions, programmes, policies, and consultations relating to the disposal and utilization of agricultural surpluses,

"Recognizing further that the ultimate solution to the problem of hunger lies in an effective acceleration of economic development allowing the under-de-

veloped countries to increase their food production and enabling them to purchase more food through normal channels of international trade,

"Convinced of the impelling need to solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition among many peoples and of the role which the United Nations system can play in actions designed to help solve this critical problem,

"Further convinced that assistance to food-deficient peoples will help raise productivity and thus contribute to the improvement of their standard of living,

"1. Endorses the Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and urges all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to support this campaign in every appropriate way;

"2. Appeals to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take suitable measures to relieve the suffering of food-deficient people in other nations and assist them in their economic development and in their efforts towards a better life;

"3. Expresses the belief that international assistance in the establishment of national food reserves in food-deficient countries is one effective transitional means of assisting accelerated economic development in the less developed countries;

"4. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, after consulting Governments of member States, the Secretary-General and appropriate specialized agencies, to establish without delay procedures—in particular for consultation and the dissemination of information—by which, with the assistance of the United Nations system, the largest practicable quantities of surplus food may be made available on mutually agreeable terms as a transitional measure against hunger, such procedures to be compatible with desirable agricultural development as a contribution to economic development in the less developed countries and without prejudice to bilateral arrangements for this purpose and compatible with the principles of the Food and Agriculture Organization;

"5. Further invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, in consultation with Governments of member States, the Secretary-General, appropriate specialized agencies and other international bodies

(such as the International Wheat Council, the Wheat Utilization Committee, etc.), to undertake a study of the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements, including multilateral arrangements under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization, having as their objective the mobilization of available surplus foodstuffs and their distribution in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries;

"6. Requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization to report on action taken to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and after such other consultations as he may deem necessary, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session on the role which the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies could play in order to facilitate the best possible use of food surpluses for the economic development of the less developed countries;

"8. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in preparing, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the provisional programme for the joint session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization which will examine a report on the prospects of the production of, and demand for, primary commodities, include the question of the production of, and demand for, food in relation to the problem of hunger;

"9. Stresses that any action taken or contemplated under the present resolution proceed in accordance with the principles of surplus disposal and guiding lines of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and, specifically, with adequate safeguards and appropriate measures against the dumping of agricultural surpluses on the international markets and against adverse effects upon the economic and financial position of those countries which depend for their foreign exchange earnings primarily on the export of food commodities, and in the recognition that the avoidance of damage to normal trading in foodstuffs will best be assured by multilateral trading practices."

LAND REFORM

At the request of Cuba, the question of land reform was included in the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960. It was referred to the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

In making the request, the representative of Cuba stressed that land reform was essential for the economic development of under-developed countries and that the Assembly had not given it the attention it deserved. He observed that a resolution (1426 (XIV)) adopted by the Gen-

eral Assembly at its fourteenth session in 1959—of which his Government was a co-sponsor—did not provide for analysis of all the aspects of land reform which he considered important. (The 1959 resolution, among other things, asked the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1962 on possible improvements in the support given by the United Nations to land reform programmes initiated by Member Governments. It had also asked him for a report, with appropriate recommendations,

on the results of land reform programmes in under-developed countries and their effect on the economic development of these countries. This report, to go to the Council and the Assembly in 1962, was to be along the lines of a prospectus previously approved by the Council.)

Before the Second Committee was a proposal by Bolivia, Cuba, Ghana, Iraq, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, which was subsequently revised by its sponsors in the light of various suggestions made during the Committee's debate. This revised proposal was adopted unanimously by the Committee on 30 November 1960 and approved by the Assembly, also unanimously, on 15 December as resolution 1526 (XV).

By this resolution, the Assembly recommended, among other things, that the Secretary-General continue to study the progress of the transformation of agrarian structures in certain countries and submit to the Economic and Social Council a comprehensive analytical survey every three years, beginning in 1962, paying particular attention to a detailed and critical examination of the basic problems of land reform in the under-developed countries. He was also asked to report to the sixteenth session of the Assembly in 1961 on implementation of earlier resolutions on the question.

The resolution also invited the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of: (a) undertaking studies of the principal factors which might impede or expedite structural changes in

the system of land tenure; (b) carrying out country studies to determine how various monetary factors—as well as the present use of land—could impede or expedite national land reform programmes in the under-developed countries; and (c) evaluating the role of co-operatives and credit agencies in such programmes.

During the debate in the Second Committee, the Cuban representative advocated the publication of periodic United Nations reports on land reform—dealing with basic problems and not confined to compilations of data of secondary importance which offered no basis for assessing changes in agrarian structures.

Hungary, India, the United Arab Republic and the United States were among those stressing the advantages to be gained by comparing the experiences of countries which had undertaken reform programmes; in this connexion, India noted that future studies might cover such matters as the type of assistance received, the need for outside technical assistance, the technical and financial role of co-operatives and the supply of fertilizers and agricultural machinery. The Ukrainian representative felt that the effects of land reform on industrial countries should be studied. The United States representative pointed out that the individual, and not the state, should benefit from land reform—which should be designed to improve society as a whole. The Australian representative stressed the importance of emphasizing the social as well as the economic aspects of land reform.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 127.

Second Committee, meetings 646-654, 659-671, 676, 696-698.

Plenary Meeting 948.

9/4439. Letter of 17 August 1960 from Permanent Representative of Cuba proposing inclusion of item entitled "Land Reform" in agenda of fifteenth regular session of Assembly.

A/C.2/L.490 and Rev.1. Bolivia, Cuba, Ghana, Iraq, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, as orally amended by sponsors, unanimously adopted by Second Committee on 30 November 1960, meeting 697.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution XII.

RESOLUTION 1526(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, unanimously adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind that land reform is frequently one of the main prerequisites for the general improvement of agricultural productivity, that the needs foreseen and the difficulties encountered still constitute a serious obstacle to the economic development of many under-developed countries and that the necessary remedies to this end have not been set forth,

"Convinced that the reports submitted by the Secretary-General for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 401(V) of 20 November 1950, 524(VI) of 12 January 1952, 625 A (VII) of 21 December 1952 and 826(IX) of 11 December 1954, and Council resolutions 370(XIII) of 7 September 1951, 512 C (XVII) of 30 April 1954 and 649 B (XXIII) of 2 May 1957, have provided valuable information on land reform but by no means indicate that the subject of land reform

has been exhausted either from the standpoint of economic development and social well-being or that of the maximum utilization of resources,

"Recognizing the usefulness of studies concerning obstacles which impede or render difficult the implementation of land reform,

"1. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the executive heads of the other specialized agencies concerned, should continue to study the progress achieved by countries which have carried out or are carrying out programmes for the transformation of their agrarian structure, at their request and should submit for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council a comprehensive analytical survey every three years—the first of which would be presented in 1962 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1426(XIV) of 5 December 1959 and Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII) of 17 April 1959—devoting particular attention to a detailed and critical examination of the basic problems of land reform in under-developed countries, as mentioned in paragraph 55 of the 1959 report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Further recommends that the Secretary-General, prior to submitting his 1962 report, should inform the General Assembly at its sixteenth session of the progress achieved in implementation of Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 712(XXVII);

"3. Invites the Secretary-General, in complying with the terms of the present resolution and after appropriate consultations with, and at the request of,

the Governments concerned in the carrying out of land reform programmes, as well as with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the executive heads of the other interested specialized agencies, to consider the possibility of:

"(a) Undertaking studies with a view of ascertaining the demographic, legal, social, economic or other principal factors which may impede or expedite structural changes in the system of land tenure and consequently influence the application of the recommendations made in Economic and Social Council resolution 370 (XIII);

"(b) Carrying out country studies in order to determine how tax, financial and budgetary factors, as well as the present utilization of land, can impede or expedite the execution of national land reform programmes in the under-developed countries;

"(c) Evaluating the role of co-operatives and credit agencies in facilitating programmes for the transformation of the agrarian structure;

"4. Deems it convenient that the question of land reform, in view of its importance for the economic development of the under-developed countries, should continue to be considered by the Economic and Social Council in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned;

"5. Renews the hope, expressed in its resolution 1426(XIV), that existing United Nations organs for technical and financial assistance and any new organs which may be set up by the United Nations give as much assistance as possible and the necessary high priority to projects connected with the execution of agrarian reform programmes."

CO-OPERATIVES

The Economic and Social Council considered the question of co-operatives at its twenty-ninth session, held in April 1960. It had before it a report—submitted in accordance with a Council resolution of 1957—and prepared by the United Nations, the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The report outlined the studies made and assistance provided by these organizations; it also described the role of co-operatives in community development and in low-cost housing and the contribution of co-operatives to the promotion of modern techniques and in agriculture and fisheries.

During the debate in the Council's Economic Committee, the representatives of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Japan, Spain and Venezuela were among those who emphasized the importance of co-operatives in relation to various aspects of economic development, particularly in less developed countries. It was felt, for example, that

co-operatives could be particularly helpful in the development of agriculture, fisheries and housing, as well as in community development. The representative of Bulgaria emphasized that the co-operative farms organized in his country had transformed its rural economy.

Several members also drew attention to the valuable role being played by consumers' co-operatives.

The representative of the United States felt that the potential contribution of co-operatives to economic progress should not be exaggerated, and that under-developed countries had to rely mainly on other approaches and techniques to speed up their industrialization. The spokesman for Japan also thought that there were limits to the spheres of activity proper to co-operatives.

The representative of Afghanistan said that the effectiveness of the co-operative method depended on support from the population and, in some instances, from Governments.

Several Council members stressed the importance of educating and training co-operative personnel.

Future activities to be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in this field were also discussed. The Netherlands representative felt that greater emphasis could be placed on the role of co-operatives in production—particularly farming—from the general and not merely the agricultural angle. New Zealand's representative felt that the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be concentrated in spheres and, if possible, in countries where the co-operative form of organization was most suited to the social and economic situation and where government encouragement was likely to be forthcoming; planning should be confined to practical needs. The United States spokesman stressed that technical assistance to Governments requesting such aid

was the most practical contribution which the United Nations and the specialized agencies could make. The Danish representative drew attention to the need for suitable studies and developing suitable types of co-operatives.

On 21 April 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (760(XXIX)) which looked forward to the completion of studies already initiated by the United Nations, ILO and FAO, and asked the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to render appropriate assistance to Governments, especially of under-developed countries—at their request—in the establishment and development of co-operatives.

The resolution was based on a proposal adopted unanimously on 18 April by the Council's Economic Committee which was sponsored by Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, New Zealand, Sudan and Venezuela.

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Economic Committee, Meetings 278, 279.
Plenary Meeting 1111.

E/3321. Co-operatives. Report of Secretary-General on studies made and assistance provided by United Nations, ILO and FAO.

E/3321/Add.1. Statement submitted by UNRWA.

E/AC.6/L.257. Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, New Zealand, Sudan, Venezuela: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 18 April 1960, meeting 279.

E/3356. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 760(XXIX), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3356, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 649 C (XXIII) of 2 May 1957 on co-operatives,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on studies made and assistance provided in this field by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

"1. Commends the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned for their activities in this field;

"2. Looks forward to the completion of studies already initiated;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to render appropriate assistance to Governments, especially of under-developed countries, at their request, in the establishment and development of co-operatives."

CHAPTER V

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

At its fifteenth session, held in Geneva from 20 April to 7 May 1960, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and discussed the economic situation on the basis of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1959, prepared by its secretariat.

The Commission adopted resolutions on the further expansion of collaboration in exchanging scientific and technical experience; assistance in the joint planning and carrying out of industrial projects; a meeting by high-level senior government advisers; assistance to the less developed

countries; study of certain aspects of the chemical industry; and the improvement of techniques of foreign trade. Other resolutions dealt with arbitration, automation, labour productivity and energy problems. With regard to the co-operation with the other regional economic commissions on matters of common concern, the growing interrelationship of economic problems in the various regions and the increasing opportunity for co-operation in this field was emphasized.

In September 1960, Vladimir Velebit succeeded Sakari Tuomioja as Executive Secretary.

AGRICULTURE

The Committee on Agricultural Problems surveyed the main developments in the agricultural and food situation in Europe and in the short-term outlook for trade. It also considered the future development of agricultural production and food consumption in Europe and the basis of a secretariat study on the prospects of European agriculture for the period up to 1965.

The Committee's Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture approved the publication of reports on modern methods of cultivation and harvesting of vegetables both in the field and under glass; tractor needs for small and large-scale farming; mechanical equipment for field drainage and ditching, and soil preparation and fruit growing.

The Working Party on Standardization of Conditions of Sale for Cereals drew up a non-reciprocal and a reciprocal contract for the sale of cereals carried by rail.

The Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs continued its work on national measures for standardization and quality control.

FUEL AND ENERGY

GOAL AND GAS

The Coal Committee examined current problems and longer-term prospects of the European coal market. Reports on the coal situation and prospects in Europe in 1958/59 and 1959/60 gave emphasis to the structural changes taking place in the fuel market, and on the increasing role of oil and natural gas. The study on the productivity of investments in coal mining and comparisons of costs of production was continued. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee pursued its quarterly examination of the market situation.

The Utilization Working Party published reports on the utilization of solid fuels and low- and medium-temperature carbonization. It also considered the problem of utilization of ash, especially fly ash, and arranged for samples of coke and semi-cokes to be exchanged between laboratories in many European countries in order to test their reactivity.

The Working Party on Gas Problems discussed the European gas situation and its future prospects. Emphasis was given to consideration of markets for natural gas imported from overseas. Work has continued on the economic and legal problems involving storing gas in liquid form underground.

ELECTRIC POWER

The Committee continued to serve as a means of facilitating governmental action to promote an optimum development of Europe's electric power supply industry. To this end it considered an annual report on the electric power situation and its prospects in 1959/60; decided to set up two ad hoc groups of experts to study, respectively, peak load problems and questions involved in the operation and design of thermal power stations; and initiated a study of economic methods and criteria for dealing with problems of investment for power supply equipment.

The Working Party on Rural Electrification considered reports dealing with production, utilization and economics, administration and finance as well as a review of the position of rural electrification in Europe.

The Group of Experts for Study of Legal Questions continued a comparative analysis of the powers, with respect to local authorities and private persons, enjoyed by electric power production, transmission and supply undertakings for developmental purposes.

The Group of Experts for Study of Hydro-Electric Resources examined the state of preparation of the first international map of Europe's gross surface hydro potential and of an analysis of standardized regional characteristics of Europe's hydro resources; and reviewed the results obtained in publishing regular data on hydraulic conditions.

HOUSING

The Housing Committee examined the progress made in housing policies followed in

Europe during 1959 and continued its study of problems of housing finance, especially of private financing of housing.

The groundwork was being prepared for a new inquiry into the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the European housing situation, drawing extensively on data obtained from the housing censuses that had already taken place or were soon to take place in many European countries.

INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

The Industry and Materials Committee did not meet in 1960, nor did its ad hoc Working Party on Agricultural Machinery.

The ad hoc Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering prepared a draft set of general conditions for the export of durable consumer goods and other articles.

ECE's studies on automation continued during the year.

INLAND TRANSPORT

A convention was opened for signature in 1960 for the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation, and a second dealing with the registration of inland navigation vessels was being prepared. A convention concerning the nationality of inland navigation vessels and their right to a flag was also being considered.

Several new road signs, uniform throughout Europe, had been adopted and many traffic rules were unified and made more precise. In co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), a draft agreement was prepared on regulations concerning working hours in international road transport.

(For ECE action regarding the proposal of the Inland Transport Committee concerning driving licenses in international traffic, see p. 426, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.)

STATISTICS

The Conference of European Statisticians in 1960 discussed the following topics: statistics of private consumption expenditure; basic industrial statistics; statistics of financial assets and liabilities and comparisons of east/west systems of national accounts. The Conference also reviewed the statistical activities of ECE committees and made various recommendations for consideration by the committees.

The Conference's work programme for 1960/61 provided for: continued work on statistics of private consumption expenditure; comparisons of national accounts and industrial statistics, and the study of index numbers of agricultural production; uses of data-processing electronic machines; family budget inquiries; food consumption surveys and housing and building statistics.

STEEL

The Steel Committee reviewed current trends in European and world steel markets on the basis of an ECE report entitled *The European Steel Market in 1959*. The Working Party on Steel Statistics examined ways and means of improving replies to statistical questionnaires and reviewed progress made in collecting data on actual consumption and stocks of steel.

Three ad hoc groups of experts met during the year on specific projects or inquiries, namely, the relative contribution to total steel production of various steel-making processes; productivity in the steel industry; and automation of rolling and finishing of steel.

TIMBER

The Timber Committee reviewed the European market in 1960 in sawn softwood, hardwoods (including imports of tropical hardwoods), pulpwood and pitprops, and appraised prospects for 1961. Among other things, it also reviewed the activities of its subsidiary bodies, including work on protocols for testing forest machinery; on establishing safe practices in forest work; and study tours and training courses.

TRADE

During 1960, the work done by and under the auspices of the Committee on the Development of Trade took the form mainly of efforts to explore the possibility of a multilateral understanding on trade techniques suitable for countries with different economic systems; to improve facilities for arbitration, insurance, trade fairs, sales contracts and patents protection; and to promote trade expansion through multilateral procedures such as annual commercial consultations between experts and multilateral compensations of balances held under bilateral payments agreements.

The Committee decided to convene in 1961 a

group of governmental trade experts which, among other things, would seek to eliminate trade difficulties; and recommend to Governments that they examine the possibility of extending or further expanding transferability of balances rising in their international payments relations, to keep under examination the question of the effects on intra-European trade of sub-regional trade groupings and to set up a working party on the simplification and standardization of export documents.

The Committee also considered the views of Governments on long-term trade agreements, inter-regional trade, arbitration, insurance problems, the protection of patents and technical inventions, trade fairs and technical shows, the standardization of general conditions of sale, problems of trade in machinery and equipment and trade in consumers' goods.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The ECE secretariat continued to co-operate with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO) on relevant projects included in the Commission's programme of work. The secretariat assisted TAO and the

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in the organization of a study tour in Europe of housing experts from the ECAFE region. The TAO/ECE in-service training programme for economists and statisticians in ECE countries was continued and the same facilities offered to fellowship holders from Africa in accordance with a recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Commission's report was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its session in mid-1960.

Council members stressed the importance and usefulness of the Commission's central and traditional function of promoting and broadening inter-governmental co-operation in the economic field between countries of eastern and western Europe, especially in the field of trade.

In resolution 763 A (XXX), adopted unanimously on 8 July 1960, the Council noted the annual report of the Commission and endorsed its programme of work and priorities.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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Plenary Meetings 1113-1115.

E/3349. Annual report of ECE (7 May 1959-7 May 1960).

REPORT OF ECE

E/3349, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECE. RESOLUTION 763 A (xxx) as submitted by ECE, E/3349, Part IV, adopted unanimously by Council on 8 July 1960, meeting 1115.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 7 May 1959 to 7 May 1960, of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions adopted during the fifteenth session of the Commission, and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report."

OTHER REPORTS AND STUDIES

Economic Survey of Europe in 1960. U.N.P. Sales No.:61.II.E.1.

Protocol for Testing of Forest Tractors. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E.2.

Long-term Trends and Problems of European Steel Industry. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E.3.

Review of Agricultural Situation in Europe at end

of 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.1.

State of Rural Electrification in Europe in 1958. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.2.

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Agricultural Mechanization—Mechanization of Application of Chemical Fertilizers in Form of Liquid. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.4.

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European Steel Market in 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.10.

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Gas Tariff Policy as Means of Harmonizing Gas Supply and Demand. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.14.

Directory of Organizations concerned with Forest Workers' Safety. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.15.
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 Timber Transport on Snow and Ice Roads. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.17.
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 Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe, 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/6.
 Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E.4.
 Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe Vol. V, 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.18; Vol. IV, 1960. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E/Min.6.

Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.E.5.
 Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, Vol. IX (1960).
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 Quarterly Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, Vol. VIII (1960).
 Timber Bulletin for Europe. Quarterly. Vol. XIII (1960-1961).
 Half-Yearly Bulletin on Conditions of Hydraulicity in Europe. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2 (1959-1960).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

The adoption of a resolution on regional economic co-operation was the highlight of the sixteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 9 to 21 March 1960. The resolution called for increased regional action to stimulate economic development, particularly in trade and industry. Another resolution adopted at the session urged regional action to develop tourism and international travel, especially by designating 1961 as "Visit-the-Orient Year."

The session also received new offers of assistance to the Lower Mekong River Basin development scheme; agreed to give Singapore and Brunei separate associate membership; reviewed the economic situation in Asia and urged increased agricultural and industrial production; welcomed plans to prepare a Handbook for Development Programming; endorsed the convening of an Asian Population Conference in 1962; accepted proposals for increased intra-regional trade and joint industrial ventures; reviewed the progress made in several zonal meetings for developing an international highway system in the region; and urged the improvement of statistics.

Both at the sixteenth session as well as at the meetings of its subsidiary bodies, the emphasis of ECAFE in 1960 was on regional co-operation and regional outlook for development.

INDUSTRY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

The ECAFE secretariat assisted in the organization of, and participated in, the United Nations Industrial Survey Mission (October-December 1960), whose findings were to serve as the basis of Singapore's industrial planning

for the five-year period to end in 1965. It advised the Governments of Indonesia and Singapore on their steel and electric power projects. On behalf of the United Nations Special Fund, it negotiated with the Indonesian Government on the latter's application for a building materials development laboratory. It participated in the work of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, and undertook to be the Co-ordinator for the implementation of the mineral resources development programme of the Committee.

The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, meeting in Bangkok from 28 January to 5 February, reviewed the progress and problems of industrialization in the region and the work of its subsidiary bodies in the previous year. It made a close re-examination of the ways and means of strengthening and expanding programmes of regional and international co-operation in industrial development.

MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Working Party of Senior Geologists, at its fourth session, held in Tokyo from 20 to 26 April, reviewed the progress made in geological survey and its related activities, considered future work in the preparation of regional geological and mineral maps, and suggested measures for the geological survey of underground water resources and the geological investigation of engineering projects.

The Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, at its fourth session, held in Tokyo from 26 April to 4 May, agreed on the agenda for the second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East and suggested measures for the establish-

ment of a regional petroleum institute. It also examined trends and problems of mining development in the region and possibilities for further development of bauxite, copper, lead, zinc and uranium ore resources.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

At its sixth session, held in Singapore from 24 to 31 March, the Working Party on Small-Scale Industries studied the problems of canning and food preservation industries in the region.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES

A conference on pulp and paper development in Asia and the Far East was convened from 17 to 31 October in Tokyo. It recommended: (i) dissemination of data on the pulp and paper demand and capacity trends in the region; (ii) review of needs to encourage further development; (iii) holding of regular technical meetings; (iv) reconnaissance and detailed inventories of forest areas; (v) survey of potential mill sites; and (vi) exploring possibilities for establishing production of machinery.

HOUSING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

At its sixth session, held at Bangkok from 21 to 29 November, the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials reviewed the current housing situation in the region, measures for reducing housing costs, the report of the study tour to five European countries by housing experts from the region, and activities of the two Regional Housing Centres. It recommended the convening of a seminar on community facilities in relation to housing.

METALS AND ENGINEERING

The Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering at its ninth session—held in Rourkela, India, from 14 to 21 December—reviewed the development of engineering industries in general, and the iron and steel, aluminium, foundry, machine tool, and shipbuilding and repair industries in particular.

TRADE

At its third session, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 January, the Committee on Trade: reviewed current developments in trade and trade policies in the region; examined the problems arising from state trading enterprises and techniques; agreed to the agenda for the second ses-

sion of the Working Party on Customs Administration; and discussed the measures taken by the countries in the region to set up consultative machinery with the shipping lines to deal with shipping and freight rates. It also considered training in trade promotion, trade in minerals and mineral products and implications of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) for the ECAFE region.

TRADE PROMOTION TALKS

The second series of intra-regional trade promotion talks among member countries of the ECAFE region were held in January 1960. In addition to having in camera bilateral talks, which led to the discovery of additional opportunities for intra-regional trade and the initiation of certain measures for removing specific obstacles to such trade, group discussions were held on shipping and freight rates, reduction of trade restrictions and customs tariffs, and measures for stabilizing commodity prices, particularly those of pepper. The talks also emphasized that greater co-operation between countries in the region would substantially promote trade in minerals and mineral products.

INLAND TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Although the Inland Transport and Communications Committee was not scheduled to meet until February 1961, the implementation of its programme of work, previously adopted, proceeded steadily during the year. Studies were undertaken with regard to freight rate structures in transport undertakings, and action with regard to the promotion of tourism—particularly in connexion with the "Visit-the-Orient Year" campaign and the convening of a seminar on promotion of tourism in 1961—was given special emphasis. Transport aspects of economic development planning were reviewed at the sixth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning held in September-October. Studies were also continued on telecommunication projects.

HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

With a view to further developing the scheme for international highways in Asia, two series of expert zonal group meetings were held. Final

agreement was reached on the network of international routes and on bringing priority routes up to international standards. A code, embodying uniform road signs and signals and pavement markings was agreed upon and a system for numbering roads and marking routes was elaborated. Recommendations with regard to a code on road traffic were also made.

The Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee, which met in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 30 November to 7 December 1960, reviewed the work of the zonal meetings. It took up the question of current methods of highway administration and financing, reviewed the recommendations of the first ECAFE Study Week in Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety, and discussed the forthcoming seminar on road transport in India in 1961 and research and training requirements.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A standing committee on the development of prototype coasting vessels was constituted and preliminary designs were obtained. Plans were formulated for arranging a demonstration project with hydrofoil craft and for the use of an herbivorous animal, the manatee, for weed-clearing purposes.

RAILWAYS

With a view to improving techniques and increasing efficiency in railway operation and maintenance, studies were undertaken on the aspects of advanced signalling and operating methods in increasing capacity on single line track and the feasibility of introducing container traffic on the railways of the ECAFE region. Studies on problems related to better and more economical use of diesel locomotives were continued. With a view to determining the types of organizations most suitable for the railways of the region, comparative studies of railway administrations were begun. Under the auspices of ECAFE, a study week was organized by the Government of India to observe techniques in a major bridge construction over the Brahmaputra River.

FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF LOWER MEKONG BASIN

The development of the Lower Mekong River Basin continued to be ECAFE's major project

during 1960 in the field of flood control and the development of water resources—a project intended to aid in the economic development of the four riparian countries concerned: Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

By the end of 1960, the equivalent of U.S. \$9 million had been pledged for this project, including funds provided by the United Nations Special Fund and various United Nations Member Governments.

The Co-ordination Committee for the project—established in 1957 by the four riparian countries—held five sessions during the year: four at Bangkok and one at Vientiane, Laos. In accordance with its statute, the Committee continued to promote, co-ordinate, supervise and control the planning and investigation of water resources development projects in the Basin.

The Committee's programme of investigations called for the collection of essential engineering, economic and related data and for the planning of projects on the main stream and on the major tributaries. To sum up, the Committee sought the eventual construction of seven multi-purpose water resources projects—each including a dam and reservoir—at three points on the main stream, and four on tributaries, plus navigational improvements.

As to field work on the project, some 92 overseas technicians and 172 local technicians and workers were in the field on surveys and mapping alone. Measurement of river flow in a network of hydrologic stations covering the entire Lower Basin was continued. Reconnaissance of tributaries, geologic investigation of dam sites, soil studies, fishery and other investigations were well under way. An engineering firm, under Special Fund aid, had already started planning a multiple-purpose project in one of the major tributaries.

Up to the end of 1960, 11 countries and 10 United Nations agencies were assisting the Committee by providing technical service, experts and equipment. These countries and agencies were: Australia, Canada, the Republic of China, France, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Me-

teorological Organization (WMO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO) and ECAFE.

REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development was held at Colombo, Ceylon, from 5 to 13 December. The conference reviewed achievements in the region as a whole, from 1951 to 1960, in the various fields of water resources development. It discussed methods and techniques in the development of ground water resources and flood problems in the deltaic region.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development continued its efforts to promote multiple-purpose unified river basin development. It completed for publication country water surveys of Afghanistan, Iran, the Republic of Korea and Nepal, and also a case study concerning planning and execution of the comprehensive development of the Damodar Valley in India.

The ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division continued its study of current food and agriculture developments in the region.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The sixth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, held in Bangkok from 27 September to 8 October, explored the following problems: the present status and problems of transport in countries of the ECAFE region; estimate of future transport needs in the process of economic development; choice of means of transport and investment criteria and financing of transport development.

STATISTICS

The Conference of Asian Statisticians held its third session in Bangkok from 5 to 15 April and considered the following subjects: basic industrial statistics; progress reports of world censuses of population and agriculture; programme of basic statistics for economic and social development; reports of the working groups on

capital formation; review of the facilities for training statisticians; statistics of agricultural produce prices; and the programme for future work. A working group of experts on training of statisticians met from 8 to 18 November to deal with problems of training primary and intermediate statistical personnel.

1960 WORLD CENSUS PROGRAMME

In 1960, five countries in the ECAFE region conducted population censuses and seven countries conducted agricultural censuses. Under a United Nations/FAO technical assistance programme, three census advisers visited different countries of the region; a population census adviser visited 10 countries; an agricultural census adviser visited nine countries; and a data processing adviser visited 13 countries. ECAFE's regional statistician visited and advised seven countries on census programming and statistics development. A progress report on the population censuses in the ECAFE countries was also prepared.

BUDGET RECLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Third Workshop on Budget Reclassification and Management was held from 17 to 26 August to consider recent developments in the field of budget management and programme and performance budgeting. This was followed by a study tour to Manila to observe the operation of the system in the Philippines.

PUBLICATIONS

ECAFE publications in 1960 included: Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959; Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 3; Programming Techniques for Economic Development with Special Reference to Asia and the Far East (Development Programming Techniques Series No. 1); and Community Development and Economic Development, Part I.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION

A United Nations seminar on evaluation and utilization of population census data in Asia and the Far East, held in Bombay, India, from 20 June to 8 July, considered census data and demographic studies required as an aid to economic and social planning and policy-making.

Seventeen countries from Asia and the Far East participated in the seminar, which emphasized the importance of close co-operation between national agencies which were producers of census data and those which were consumers of the results. It made recommendations on the expansion of regional co-operation with regard to the training of personnel and research in the demographic field.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Three case studies were initiated on the inter-relationship between land reform and community development in selected countries of the region. Detailed plans were prepared for a regional seminar and conference on planning and administration of national community development programmes to be held in 1961.

SOCIAL SERVICES

A regional seminar on family and child welfare was held in Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, from 17 to 30 October. Fifteen Asian countries participated in the seminar, which discussed the planning, administration and co-operation of family and child welfare services, especially the economic measures necessary to maintain the family as a unit.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 8 July 1960, at its thirtieth session, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted resolution 763 B (XXX) by which it took note of ECAFE's annual report and endorsed the programme of work and priorities it contained.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1113-1115.

E/3340. Annual report of ECAFE, 20 March 1959-21 March 1960.

E/3340, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECAFE.

RESOLUTION 763 B (xxx), as submitted by ECAFE, E/3340, adopted unanimously by Council on 8 July 1960, meeting 1115.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 20 March 1959 to 21 March 1960, and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report, and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report."

OTHER REPORTS AND STUDIES

E/3466 Annual Report of ECAFE, 22 March 1960-20 March 1961.

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Hydrologic Networks and Methods (Flood Control Series No. 15). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.2.

Case Study of Damodar Valley Corporation and Its Projects (Flood Control Series No. 16). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.7.

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Proceedings of United Nations Seminar on Aerial

Survey Methods and Equipment (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 12). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.5.

Mining Developments in Asia and Far East, 1958 (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 13). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.4.

Copper, Lead and Zinc Ore Resources of Asia and Far East (Mineral Resources Development Series No. 16). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.8.

Community Development and Economic Development. Part I. Study of Contribution of Rural Community Development Programmes to National Economic Development in Asia and Far East. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.6 (Part I).

Community Development and Economic Development. Part II A. Case Study of Ghosi Community Development Block, Uttar Pradesh, India. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.6 (Part II A).

Community Development and Economic Development. Part II B. Study of Farmers' Associations in Taiwan. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.F.6 (Part II B).

Report of Third Workshop on Budget Reclassification and Management in ECAFE Region (E/CN.11/544).

Economic Bulletin for Asia and Far East. Vol. XI, Nos. 1-3, June, September, December 1960; Vol. XI, No. 4, Annual Survey (March 1961).

Flood Control Journal (ST/ECAFE/SER.C/43-46). Trade Promotion News (ST/ECAFE/SER.H/76-80). Industrial Development Series (ST/ECAFE/SER.M/17).

Electric Power Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.L/6).

Transport and Communication Bulletin (ST/ECAFE/SER.E/31).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

Activities carried out during 1960 by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) were highlighted by: the considerable progress made by its programme to promote the gradual creation of a regional common market; the increase in technical assistance provided to ECLA member Governments, at their request, on programming economic development and in training adequate personnel for this purpose; and the greater attention devoted to the social aspects of economic development.

An extraordinary session of ECLA's Committee of the Whole was held in New York in June to consider and recommend ways of rendering technical and financial assistance—through international sources—to Chile in the reconstruction of the zone which had been devastated by earthquakes and tidal waves in May. (See also p. 430, for account of action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the provision of such aid.)

An architectural competition was held in Chile in 1960 to help the Secretary-General select—as he did, in October—the plans for the United Nations building at Santiago, Chile, to house ECLA and other United Nations and specialized agency offices established in Santiago.

At its seventh session, held on 28 and 29 March 1960, at Santiago, Chile, ECLA's Committee of the Whole approved the admission of British Guiana and the West Indies as the first associate members of ECLA. Besides recommending that the ECLA secretariat continue giving the highest possible priority to its Latin American common market programme, the Committee adopted resolutions dealing with the following subjects, among others: the Central American Economic Integration Programme; technical assistance activities in the ECLA region; and co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, particularly in training African economists and statisticians.

PUBLICATIONS

ECLA publications in 1960 included: *Economic Survey of Latin America*, 1959; and the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America* (Vol. V, Nos. 1 and 2).

TRADE

LATIN AMERICAN

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Following up work undertaken in previous years at the request of ECLA member Governments, the ECLA secretariat helped to prepare and actively participated in the two inter-governmental conferences that paved the way for the Montevideo Treaty, signed on 18 February 1960 by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. This Treaty established a free-trade area encompassing a region which includes three-quarters of Latin America's total population and of its income; at the same time, it instituted a Free Trade Association open to all the Latin American countries.

During the remainder of the year, the ECLA secretariat, while devoting considerable efforts and resources to the preparation of special studies requested by the Montevideo Treaty signatories, also expedited the work aimed at facilitating the eventual participation of all Latin American nations in a common market. The Working Group on Customs Questions of ECLA's Trade Committee met from 1 to 12 August at Montevideo to consider studies of existing tariffs and prevailing customs procedures made with a view to their eventual standardization and simplification.

At a consultative meeting on trade policy held in Quito, Ecuador, from 7 to 10 December, under ECLA auspices, Government experts from Columbia, Ecuador and Venezuela considered ways to expand and improve their mutual trade relations, initiated studies—involving the ECLA secretariat's collaboration—about the problems inherent in the possible participation of each of these countries in the Free Trade Association established by the Montevideo Treaty.

In order to supplement and update other relevant material collected in the past, a study on the influence of government policy on foreign investment in the Free Trade Area, as well as in a broader common market context, was completed during 1960 by a joint expert group of ECLA and the Organization of American States (OAS), after field visits to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

**CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC
INTEGRATION PROGRAMME**

Under the framework of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee—a subsidiary body of ECLA—the five countries concerned (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) had previously agreed to fix 10 years as the period during which to perfect the establishment of a Central American common market. In February 1960, however, the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras signed a Treaty on Economic Association whereby they pledged themselves to form a complete customs union within five years from the entry into force of the Treaty.

This new development was considered by the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee at an extraordinary session held at San Jose, Costa Rica, from 26 to 29 April 1960. It requested the ECLA secretariat to prepare, in close contact with the Governments concerned, a draft Treaty on accelerated economic integration of the five countries. This draft, and other relevant documentation, was discussed first by the Central American Trade Sub-committee at its seventh, eighth and ninth sessions in 1960, and then at the seventh session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 9 to 13 December.

At the latter meeting, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua subscribed to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, which encompassed the basic undertakings of the signatories on this subject, generally fixing a five-year period as the maximum time in which to achieve the desired goals. The Treaty incorporated the Agreement on the "Regime for Central American Integration Industries" (i.e., industries set up to serve the entire area). In addition, the four countries subscribed to two other instruments: the Protocol to the Central American Agreement on the Equalization of Import Duties and Charges, and the Agreement to Constitute the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. The Costa Rican Government made it known then that it was not prepared for the time being to enter into such commitments.

In view of all these developments, the ECLA

secretariat expedited the preparation of several industrial, agricultural, transport and trade studies and projects required in connexion with the Central American Economic Integration Programme, expanding some and initiating others in the light of the trend to accelerate this Programme.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

As in 1959, individual country studies made by ECLA were concentrated on the Central American nations. Studies on El Salvador and Panama were published in 1960.

**ADVISORY GROUPS PROGRAMME AND TRAINING
COURSES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS**

The Advisory Groups Programme came into being in 1959, on the basis of the findings of the economic development studies conducted in a number of countries, following which several ECLA member Governments asked the ECLA secretariat to send advisory groups to their countries with the main task of having in operation, upon their departure, an economic development policy-making machinery at the governmental level, as well as the necessary trained personnel to carry out this work. During 1960, such groups were operating in Bolivia, Colombia and Cuba.

Most of the experts who were contracted to staff the advisory groups were selected from among the more than 100 Latin American economists, engineers and agronomists who had received advanced training in programming techniques at ECLA Headquarters at Santiago, Chile, at the annual training course on economic development problems, initiated in 1952 and operated by ECLA and the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO). Since then, many former trainees have come to occupy important posts in their own countries, among them being ministers of finance, Under-Secretaries of state, presidents of central banks, directors of planning bureaux and university professors.

Six intensive, three-month training courses were organized during 1960, in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay, three of them in conjunction with the advisory groups. By the end of 1960, some 1,060 individuals in eight countries had benefited from

the 15 intensive courses held since 1955 for familiarizing a broad range of government officials with development problems and some of the techniques of programming.

In order to stimulate the improved teaching of economics in all Latin American countries and thus help them to meet the increasing needs for highly trained personnel in this field, a mission toured this region during 1960. After visiting some 30 faculties of economy and related institutions, the mission, which was organized jointly by ECLA, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization of American States (OAS), they prepared a comprehensive report on ways of improving and expanding the teaching of economics.

INDUSTRY

As part of its programme of industrial studies bearing on the Free Trade Area and on the projected Latin American common market, the ECLA secretariat continued or initiated work on: an inventory of Latin American industries, the chemical industry; the railway equipment industry and, jointly with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), railway sleepers; basic industrial equipment; and the textile industry. A study on technological research facilities and needs in Latin America was also begun. A preliminary study on problems relating to the standardization and rationalization of steel products in this region was submitted to the first session (held at Mar del Plata, Argentina) of the Board of the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute.

Some 50 Latin American statisticians participated in a seminar on industrial statistics, held from 10 to 28 October 1960 at Santiago under the co-sponsorship of ECLA, the United Nations Statistical Office, the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) and the Inter-American Statistical Institute.

ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES

Efforts and studies on energy and water resources were concentrated on the preparation for a Latin American electric power seminar, to be held, under ECLA/BTAO sponsorship, in Mexico City in mid-1961, to discuss some of the principal economic, financial, technico-eco-

nomic and institutional problems influencing the development of electric power in the region.

Continuing with its survey of Latin American water resources—a forerunner of other systematic evaluations by ECLA of the region's natural resources, the ECLA Water Resources Survey Group neared completion of its study for Venezuela and began preparations for field missions early in 1961 in Bolivia and Colombia. The Survey Group's study on Chile was published.

AGRICULTURE

The joint ECLA-FAO Agriculture Division participated actively in preparations for the sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, held in Mexico in August 1960.

A survey on the state and prospects of coffee production in Sao Paulo, Brazil, was completed and issued after on-the-spot investigations of about 2,000 coffee farms. Technical assistance was given for a Colombian project for the diversification and over-all improvement of agriculture in the coffee producing zones. Country studies on Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela—part of a general livestock study—were completed, as was a study on the productivity of agriculture in Ecuador. The joint ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group completed an integrated regional study on the supply, demand and trade of pulp and paper in Latin America.

Other activities included investigations into the institutional problems affecting the farmer, mainly land reform.

TRANSPORT

The bulk of ECLA's work on transport was undertaken as part of the activities of the advisory groups, particularly in Bolivia and Colombia. Research continued on transport questions relating to inter-Latin American trade.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

ECLA, together with UNESCO, BTAO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, sponsored a meeting in Mexico from 12 to 21 December 1960 where 17 international experts discussed some of the principal social aspects of economic development, with a view to presenting a report on this subject to ECLA's ninth session (in 1961).

In addition, ECLA's secretariat undertook several special demographic studies and projects, some in close collaboration with the Santiago (Chile) Latin American Demographic Centre. It also continued the preparations for a conference on education and economic and social development in Latin America, to be held in Mexico in late 1961 under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, UNESCO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECLA's annual report (covering the period 23 May 1959 to 29 March 1960) was considered at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 session.

Council members agreed that ECLA had greatly contributed to increased inter-governmental co-operation in Latin America. The work of ECLA and its secretariat to help bring about the signing of the Montevideo Treaty was stressed and praised by Council members who felt this agreement could change the economic history of Latin America. Representatives also considered that the ECLA economic development training programmes were of increasing importance to Governments and agreed that ECLA's work was proceeding on the lines best suited to the needs of the region.

In resolution 763 C (XXX), adopted unanimously on 8 July 1960, the Council took note of ECLA's report and endorsed the Commission's programme of work and priorities.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION Plenary Meetings 1113-1115.

- E/3333. Economic Commission for Latin America, Annual Report, 24 May 1959-29 March 1960. (For list of Commission documents see Annex III.)
E/3333, Annex II. Treaty establishing a Free Trade Area and instituting Latin American Free Trade Association (Montevideo Treaty) including relevant Protocols and Resolutions.
E/3333, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECLA.
RESOLUTION 763 c (xxx), as recommended by ECLA, E/3333, adopted unanimously by Council on 8 July 1960, meeting 1115.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 24 May 1959 to 29 March 1960 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report, and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report."

OTHER REPORTS AND STUDIES

- E/CN.12/541. Economic Survey of Latin America, 1959 (Provisional).
Analyses and Projections of Economic Development. VII. Economic Development of Panama. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.G.3.
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Foreign Private Investments in Latin American Free-Trade Area. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.G.5.
Los Recursos Hidráulicos y su aprovechamiento en America Latina. Vol. I, Chile (Spanish only). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.II.G.6.
Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. V, Nos. 1 and 2 (March, November, 1960).
ST/TAO/SER.C/39. Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in South America, Santiago, Chile, 27 May-5 June 1959.
E/3486. Economic Commission for Latin America. Annual Report, 30 March 1960-15 May 1961.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which was established in April 1958, held its second session from 7 January to 6 February 1960 in Tangier, Morocco.

The session was mainly devoted to: a review of the economic situation and trends in Africa since 1950; the possible effects of European economic groupings on African trade and development; the acceleration of the training of African technicians in economics, statistics and related fields; and other measures aimed at

furthering the economic development of the African continent. Among the resolutions adopted was one which, in effect, sought to accelerate the admission of more African countries to associate membership in the Commission.

By the end of 1960, the ECA secretariat-headed by Executive Secretary Mekki Abbas and having its permanent headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia—had a total staff of 105 as compared to 52 at the end of the preceding year.

During the year, the co-ordination between the work of the Commission and that of other United Nations organs and specialized agencies was improved, and the Commission also strengthened its relationships with inter-governmental organizations such as the Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, and with international non-governmental organizations working in Africa.

The secretariat's work during 1960 included economic and social research essential for development programmes; advisory services to Governments, members or associate members of ECA; the organization of meetings of experts, of study tours and seminars; arrangements for the training of Africans; and the preparation of bulletins, studies and reports.

TRADE

Priority was given to problems of international trade. A report on the impact of west European integration on African trade and development considered the consequences of European Economic Community (EEC) preferences for the overseas exports of Africa, as well as the long-term implications of EEC and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) for industrialization and intra-Africa trade.

A study of recent common market developments in Latin America was prepared for the purpose of enabling African countries contemplating the possibility of a common market to draw conclusions from the experience gained in Latin America. A report on international action to stabilize commodity prices examined the statistical position of African countries and territories in various commodity markets and discussed the attitudes which African Governments might adopt to existing or projected stabilization schemes.

Foreign trade developments and problems were also described in the first issue of the Economic Bulletin for Africa which, in addition to a review of current trends, included special articles on money, trade and banking in Africa; development programmes and policies in some 20 African countries and territories; and on economic developments in the

Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) during the period 1957 to 1960.

STATISTICS

The secretariat assisted the "Statistical Survey of Africa"—a long-term collective effort of all African countries and territories—to obtain the statistics that are essential for economic planning. ECA statisticians visited individual African countries to discuss the national programmes and to advise on United Nations technical assistance requirements in connexion with these programmes. In addition, two informal sub-regional meetings were convened, one in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 1960 to enable ECA staff members to meet statisticians from Central and East African countries, and the other in Cairo in November 1960 to meet statisticians from North African countries. A statistical newsletter was initiated with a view to providing an opportunity for regular exchanges of statistical news.

From 3 to 20 June, a study tour for West African statisticians was conducted in co-operation with the Government of Ghana, to demonstrate census techniques in that country.

Arrangements were made to convene a second conference of African statisticians in the second half of June 1961.

In the field of national accounts two technical meetings were organized: one, from 11 to 14 January in Addis Ababa, on the uses of national accounts as a foundation for economic policy and development programming; the other, from 27 June to 2 July in Addis Ababa, on the treatment of non-monetary subsistence transactions within the framework of national accounts.

TRANSPORT

A comprehensive study was made of transport problems in West Africa in relation to economic development, covering railways, road transport, inland waterways and navigation, coastwise shipping, ports and harbours and domestic air traffic.

AGRICULTURE

The Joint Agricultural Division of ECA and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) concentrated on collecting information needed

to improve agricultural development programmes in Africa. Reports prepared for ECA by FAO reviewed the food and agricultural situation in Africa and measures to control the desert locust.

A seminar on land policies in East and Central Africa was held under the joint auspices of FAO and ECA from 3 to 25 October in Kenya and in Uganda.

A seminar on meat and live-stock marketing was sponsored jointly by FAO and ECA and held from 5 to 22 December in Fort Lamy, Chad.

SOCIAL RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Social research activities were stepped up during 1960 and reports were prepared on problems of community development and urbanization.

An ECA social scientist was on mission to Sudan to advise the Government on the resettlement scheme for some 40,000 inhabitants of Wadi Haifa who must be evacuated as a result of the construction of the Aswan High Dam. The advice took the form of a written report from ECA, based on five weeks of intensive study of the social problems involved, and covering the questions of resettlement sites, social and economic policies, and kinds of technical assistance needed.

From 21 November to 3 December ECA organized jointly with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in Accra, Ghana, a workshop on the extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes, and from 15 October to 3 December a study tour on community development in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The secretariat prepared a review of current bilateral and multilateral economic assistance to Africa which analysed the flow of public assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, long-term loans in cash or kind of an economic nature and corresponding re-payments.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

In response to requests of the Commission,

preparations were made for various training schemes. Training centres for statistical staff, to be set up with United Nations assistance, have been contemplated for Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and other countries. The secretariat co-operated with the Government of Ghana in developing a programme for a three-months' training course in population census techniques to begin in 1961. The Executive Secretary arranged a programme for in-service training to be conducted at the regional economic commissions for Europe and for Asia and the Far East. He also organized a meeting of heads of African universities in Khartoum, Sudan, from 20 to 23 December, which considered the training of African economists, statisticians, public administrators, managers of industries and other personnel required at all levels for the development of African countries.

A report including the proposals of this meeting concerning the training of African staff for economic development was prepared for submission to the 1961 session of the Commission.

MISSIONS

During the year, ECA economists, statisticians and social scientists visited more than 20 African countries and territories on various missions. In addition, the ECA Executive Secretary headed a United Nations mission to the Republics of Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger and Cameroun to assess technical assistance needs. The ECA Deputy Executive Secretary and other ECA senior staff members were on mission to the Congo (Leopoldville) in connexion with the United Nations civil operations in that country.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The annual report of ECA (covering the period from 7 January 1959 to 6 February 1960) was considered at the Economic and Social Council's thirtieth (mid-1960) session.

On 8 July 1961, the Council adopted, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, a two-part resolution (763 D (XXX)) on the work of the Commission. The first part, which was adopted unanimously, took note of the second annual report of ECA and endorsed its programme of work and priorities. By the second part, which

was adopted by a vote of 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions, the Council, as recommended by ECA, authorized the Executive Secretary to facilitate the attendance of the representatives

of the Federal Republic of Germany at sessions of ECA on the same basis as that for representatives of Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Commission.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL -30TH SESSION
Plenary meetings 1113-1115.

E/3320. Annual report of ECA, 7 January 1959-6 February 1960 (for list of principal documents, see Annex II).

E/3320, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by Commission.

E/L.872. France, Spain, Sudan, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 763 D (xxx), as submitted by 3 Powers, E/L.872, adopted by Council on 8 July 1960, meeting 1115, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

I

"Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 7 January 1959 to 6 February 1960 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in part III of that report and

endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report;

II

"Authorizes the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to facilitate the attendance at sessions of the Commission, should it wish to attend, of the Federal Republic of Germany on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission, for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission."

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III.

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Economic Survey of Africa since 1950. U.N.P. Sales No.:59.II.K.I.

E/3452. Annual report of ECA (7 February 1960-18 February 1961).

DECENTRALIZING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WORK OF UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

During 1960, consideration was given by various United Nations organs to the question of decentralizing the economic and social work of the United Nations and of strengthening the regional economic commissions. This was based in the first instance on the findings in the Consolidated Report of the Committee on Programme Appraisals, entitled Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964, submitted to the Economic and Social Council's thirtieth session in mid-1960.

One of the Report's conclusions was that "the regional economic commissions ... are steadily gaining in importance as focal centres for the discussion and the promotion of economic development, including its social aspects. It is here rather than in the Council or the General Assembly that experts, planners and administrators meet, who have primary responsibilities for the economic development of the respective countries in the several regions."

(For further information about this report, see p. 399.)

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Among the decisions resulting from the discussion of this Report at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 session was a resolution pointing out that the regional economic commissions had an increasingly important role to play in assisting in the initiation, implementation and co-ordination of economic and social programmes and activities at the regional level, including appropriate technical assistance projects.

By this resolution, the Council also drew the attention of Governments to the advantage of fully using the facilities and services of the regional economic commissions for development programmes of common interest to countries in the respective regions. The Council further asked the Secretary-General: (1) to draw as fully as possible on the services of the regional economic commissions, especially in planning and executing programmes for advancing regional development in the economic and social

fields; and (2) to further encourage and intensify co-operation among the regional economic commissions through their secretariats.

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect (793 (XXX)) unanimously on 3 August 1960, on the basis of a proposal introduced by Afghanistan, Brazil, France, Poland, Sudan and the United States in the Council's Co-ordination Committee where it was also unanimously approved.

During the debate in the Co-ordination Committee, the Sudanese representative observed that the Consolidated Report on programme appraisals had established the fact that a shift in emphasis had occurred from work at United Nations Headquarters to activities in the field and that the regional economic commissions were dealing with both the economic and social aspects of development. In his view, Governments could discuss the problems affecting their region in the regional economic commission concerned better than in the Council itself. That was particularly true of Africa, which was under-represented in the Council.

The representative of Brazil made the point that the work of the regional economic commissions had become more important and substantive over the years, in harmony with the current trend towards decentralization in economic and social affairs.

By another resolution of 3 August 1960 (793 (XXX)), the Council decided to transmit the Consolidated Report to the General Assembly and to invite the regional economic commissions, among others, to examine and comment upon it. (See also p. 322.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of decentralizing United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening the regional economic commissions was again discussed later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, where it was examined in some detail by the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee.

The outcome of the debate was a resolution whereby the Assembly asked all its Members to support the activities of the regional economic commissions and all members of the regional commissions to take advantage of the facilities

and services offered by or through the secretariats of each commission. It urged the commissions to strengthen co-operation among themselves and among their Executive Secretaries.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General: (i) to strengthen the secretariats of the regional Commissions, and in particular to promote and to assist, in continuing co-operation with the independent African states, the effective functioning of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa; (ii) to consult the regional commissions and specialized agencies; and (iii) to report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1961 on the steps taken to implement the Council resolution of 3 August 1960 on the decentralization of activities and operations and the increased use of the services of the regional economic commissions.

The resolution to this effect (1518 (XV)) was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December 1960.

Previously, on 22 November, it was unanimously approved by the Second Committee on the basis of a revised version of a proposal put forward by 25 Members: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The final text incorporated some amendments to this revised 25-power proposal.

The debate in the Second Committee touched upon the questions of the relationship between the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions and the relative effectiveness of international organizations in terms of their proximity to, or remoteness from, the areas in greatest need of their services.

The representative of Ghana, for instance, observed that all the major institutions for international co-operation with global responsibilities and all the agencies related to the United Nations (the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency) were concentrated in Western Europe and North America. Their remoteness from the areas where they were most needed might render

their activities ineffective vis-a-vis those areas. The regional economic commissions, however, were close to the realities of their respective regions and had an intimate knowledge of regional conditions which they brought to bear upon their work. They also served as vital instruments for regional economic and social integration. The question of decentralizing the economic and social activities of the United Nations and of strengthening the system of regional economic commissions thus assumed increasing importance.

The United States representative, while wholeheartedly supporting the principle of decentralization, felt that decentralization should

not mean disorganization. He viewed with deep concern any suggestion to diminish the role of the Economic and Social Council—one of the major organs of the United Nations—or any attempt to destroy its usefulness.

The representatives of Argentina, Ghana and Sudan explained that it was not the intention of the sponsors of the 25-power draft resolution to undermine the Council's authority.

The matter of decentralization was also raised in connexion with another Assembly resolution (1527(XV))—adopted on 15 December 1960—on the question of aid to former Trust Territories and newly independent states (see p. 275).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 207, 210.
Plenary Meeting 1132.

Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964. Consolidated Report on Appraisals of Scope, Trends and Costs of Programmes of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA in Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields (E/3347/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IV.14.

E/AC.24/L.175. Brazil, Poland, Sudan: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.175/Rev.1. Brazil, France, Poland, Sudan: revised draft resolution, co-sponsored also by Afghanistan and United States, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee, on 1 August 1960, meeting 210.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution H.

RESOLUTION 793(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with appreciation section C of part III of the Consolidated Report dealing with decentralization of activities and operations; and in particular, the shift of emphasis from work at Headquarters to activities in the field,

"Considering that this change of emphasis should be appropriately reflected in programmes carried on by the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

"Considering further that the regional economic commissions have an increasingly important role to play in assisting in the initiation, implementation and co-ordination of economic and social programmes and activities at the regional level, including appropriate technical assistance projects,

"1. Draws the attention of Governments to the advantage of fully using the facilities and services of the regional economic commissions in relation to development programmes being undertaken by Gov-

ernments, which are of common interest to countries in the respective regions;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General also to draw, as fully as possible, on the services of the regional economic commissions, especially in the planning and execution of programmes for advancing regional development in the economic and social fields;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage and intensify co-operation of the regional economic commissions through their secretariats."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Second Committee, meetings 687-689.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/C.2/L.470 and Add.1. Argentina, Burma, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution. A/C.2/L.470/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, and Rev.2, 3. Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, revision 3, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 22 November 1960, meeting 689.

A/C.2/L.473. Nigeria: amendment to 15-power draft resolution, A/C.2/L.470 and Add.1.

A/C.2/L.513. United States: amendment to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.470/Rev.1 and Add.1.

A/C.2/L.515. United Kingdom: amendment to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.470/Rev.2.

A/C.2/L.516. Israel: amendment to 25-power revised draft resolution, A/C.2/L.470/Rev.2.

A/C.2/L.518. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 21 November 1960, meeting 687.

A/4648. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1518(xv), as recommended by Second Committee, A/4648, unanimously adopted by General Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing its satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council recognized the value of regional co-operation in the establishment of the United Nations system of regional economic commissions to which the Economic Commission for Africa was added in 1958,

"Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 795(XXX) of 3 August 1960 on co-ordination in the field, and being aware of the continuing need for regional co-ordination which requires liaison and co-operation between the representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions,

"Recognizing that the regional economic commissions are not limited under their terms of reference to studies and deliberations and are actually performing various operational functions through their secretariats,

"Reaffirming its resolution 1158(XII) of 26 November 1957 on the activities of the regional economic commissions,

"Bearing in mind particularly resolutions 11(II) of 5 February 1960 on multilateral economic and financial assistance to Africa and 19(II) of 4 February 1960 on concerted action adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa, resolution 31 (XVI) of 18 March 1960 on regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industries adopted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, resolutions 153(VIII) of 22 May 1959 on the joint ECLA/TAO economic development training programme, 155(VIII) of 22 May 1959 on economic development advisory groups, 172(AC.45) of 28 March 1960 on the Latin American common market and 173(AC.45) of 28 March 1960 on Central American economic integration adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America, and resolution 4 (XV) of 5 May 1960 on assistance to the less developed countries adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the conclusion of the Committee on Programme Appraisal of the Economic and Social Council as mentioned in Council resolution

793(XXX) of 3 August 1960, that the regional economic commissions are playing an increasingly important role in the preparation and carrying out of programmes and activities in the economic and social fields, both as focal centres for the promotion of economic and social development and as meeting grounds for experts who contribute to this development in their respective countries in the several regions;

"2. Invites all States Members of the United Nations to advance further their active support of the United Nations regional economic commissions and all States members of the respective commissions to take further advantage of the facilities and services which could be made available by or through their secretariats;

"3. Urges the regional economic commissions, with due regard to the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, to strengthen co-operation among themselves and among their executive secretaries, including the exchange of the results of work and experiences gained on problems of common interest;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to strengthen the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, and in particular to promote and assist, in continuing co-operation with the independent African States, the effective functioning of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the regional economic commissions at their next annual sessions and the specialized agencies, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session and to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the steps taken in implementation of Council resolution 793(XXX) regarding the decentralization of activities and operations and the increased utilization of the services of the regional economic commissions."

(For documentation leading to resolution 1527 (XV), See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 275.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/C.2/207 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting, at request of Permanent Mission of Ghana to United Nations, economic resolutions adopted at Second Conference of Independent African States in Addis Ababa.

CHAPTER VI

STATISTICAL QUESTIONS

The Economic and Social Council's Statistical Commission held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 20 April to 5 May 1960. The Commission made recommendations

on industrial and related statistics, wholesale price statistics, external trade statistics, national accounts, statistics for social programmes and demographic statistics.

The Council considered the Commission's report at its mid-1960 session and, on 8 July, adopted a resolution taking note of the report and endorsing the work programme and priorities contained therein.

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS

At the Commission's request, revised international recommendations were prepared as a guide to countries in developing their basic industrial statistics and in compiling internationally comparable data. They were published under the title *International Recommendations in Basic Industrial Statistics*. Also issued at the Commission's request was a publication entitled *International Recommendations on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics*.

The Commission also called for: the preparation of a technical study on the statistical unit appropriate for use in economic inquiries; a comparative study of national requirements, problems and practices in the collection and compilation of statistics of assets and liabilities and revenues and expenditures of enterprises; a technical publication on the gathering and compiling of representative and comparable wholesale price statistics.

In the field of external trade statistics, the Commission approved a revision of the *Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)*, making possible a combination of the SITC with the internationally agreed *Tariff Nomenclature (BTN)* of the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels. This made it possible for the first time for countries to base both customs nomenclature and statistical classification on a single list of goods. The Commission recommended that countries begin compiling international trade statistics as soon as possible on the revised basis, and called for publication of the *SITC, Revised*, together with alphabetical indexes.

It asked that a study be made of methods for improving the quality of items in national accounts statistics and called for continuation of the study of the co-ordination of the systems of national income accounts used by countries with differing types of economic organization.

A project on income distribution of Puerto Rico was undertaken jointly by the United Nations Statistical Office and the Puerto Rico Planning Board.

The Commission gave general approval to an outline of the *Compendium of Social Statistics*, to be issued in connexion with the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation. On the Commission's recommendation, an inter-agency working party on statistics for social programmes revised a report on the definition and measurement of levels of living, for consideration by the Social Commission in 1961.

The Commission also recommended that an ad hoc working group of specialists in sample survey methods be convened to review recent advances in methods which might be suitable (especially in under-developed countries) for collecting statistics for the *Compendium* and for social programmes generally.

The Commission considered reports, too, on various aspects of housing needs and statistics thereon.

The Commission further recommended completion of the methodological study on population registers, with a view to ascertaining their accuracy and use as statistical mechanisms.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

Forty-four consultants were provided for 23 countries during 1960 under the United Nations technical assistance programme to give advice in various fields of statistics. In addition, one adviser served on a regional basis in Africa. The activities of four regional advisers in Asia and the Far East are described below. Sixteen fellowships in statistics were awarded to the nationals of 10 countries (not counting awards made to enable technicians to attend short-term training centres and seminars).

With respect to the 1960 World Population Census Programme, 134 censuses were taken between 1955 and 1960; it was expected that about 75 more would be taken by the end of 1964.

The team of four special regional advisers on census planning and implementation for countries of Asia and the Far East (financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation) continued its activities in 1960, when 35 visits were made to 15 countries.

A seminar on the use of vital and health statistics for genetic and radiation studies was held in Geneva from 5 to 9 September, organized by the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO), with 60 par-

ticipants. This seminar enabled human geneticists, radiation epidemiologists, civil registrars and vital and health statisticians to meet together for the first time to exchange information on the records and vital and health statistics needed (and how best to obtain them) for studies of genetics and the effects of radiation on human populations.

A seminar on industrial statistics for Latin America was held in Santiago, Chile, from 10 to 28 October, sponsored by the United Nations and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, with 44 participants. They discussed various aspects of planning, programming and carrying out inquiries into industrial establishments. This seminar was part of the preparations for the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics to be carried out in a large number of countries in 1962-63.

An international training course on vital and health statistics for the Western Pacific region was held in Manila, the Philippines, from 17 October to 25 November, sponsored by the United Nations and WHO, with 41 participants. The general objective was to help countries and territories in the region to improve their civil registration and vital and health statistical services so that the resultant records and statistics might better fulfil national needs and promote international comparability.

The United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) was used in 1960 by 85 countries and territories, accounting for approximately 80 per cent of world trade. The SITC, Revised, it was hoped, would be used for data for the year 1960 and subsequent periods.

By the end of 1960, the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) had been used by 56 countries as a basis for formulating their industrial classifications; 22 additional countries had national classifications which coincided closely with this classification system. Between 1952 and the end of 1960, 78 countries undertook periodic inquiries into mining and manufacturing, many of them stimulated by the Commission's recommendations.

DATA COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

During 1960, the Statistical Office of the

United Nations continued to collect and publish data on external trade, production and prices, transport, energy, national income, population, vital statistics and migration, as well as on such other special fields as were required. It also kept up to date regional and global figures of economic and social interest.

The quarterly and annual index numbers of industrial production were extended to provide data on the European Economic Community, Asia (excluding Japan) and countries classified according to degree of industrialization. Progress was made in the compilation of world and regional index numbers of employment correlative to the international index of industrial production.

Annual tables were being compiled showing, in matrix form, the origin and destination of world trade in each of the following six large commodity classes based on the SITC (see above): food, beverages and tobacco; raw materials, fuel; chemicals; machinery and transport equipment; other manufactured goods.

Tables were produced for the Demographic Yearbook, 1960 showing 40-year trends in proportions of population economically active, illiterate, urban, married and single and living in cities of 100,000 or more and in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants.

The Statistical Office prepared its regular annual, quarterly and monthly publications, as well as a number of documents setting forth recommendations, proceedings at training centres, methodology, etc. (For detailed information, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

A preliminary issue of a new quarterly, Current Economic Indicators, appeared in April 1960. (For details, see p. 119, SHORT-TERM APPRAISALS OF WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION.) The primary aims of this new publication are: (a) to bring together and present on a quarterly basis the principal indicators of the world economic situation and the economic situation of the under-developed areas; and (b) to draw attention to the more important changes which have occurred in these indicators in the quarter under review.

In August, Patterns of Industrial Growth 1938-1958 was published, as the first of a new series describing and analysing the extent and

patterns of industrial growth during the Second World War and the post-war period.

The latest in the series of Studies in Methods was A Short Manual on Sampling, Vol. I, Elements of Sample Survey Theory. This described and compared theoretical concepts and pro-

cesses and gave examples of a wide variety of processes, citing the formulae used for estimating the mean (or aggregate), the relevant sampling error variance, and indicating in some detail the working of the data.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meeting 284.
Plenary Meeting 1116.

E/3375 and Add.1. Report of 11th session of Statistical Commission, 20 April-5 May 1960. (For documentation presented to Commission, see under chapter headings.)

E/3404. Report of Economic Committee containing draft resolution approved by Committee at suggestion of Chairman on 6 July 1960, meeting 284.
RESOLUTION 765(xxx), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/3404, adopted unanimously by Council on 8 July 1960, meeting 1116.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the report of the Statistical Commission (eleventh session) and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained therein."

PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER STUDIES

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Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1960. U.N.P. Sales No.:61.XVII.4.

Direction of International Trade. Annual issue. Annual data for years 1948 and 1956-1959. Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. XI, No. 9. Joint publication: United Nations, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. U.N.P. Sales No.:61.XVII.2.

World Energy Supplies, 1956-1959 (ST/STAT/SERJ/4). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.XVII.6.

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Customs Areas of the World (ST/STAT/SER.M/30/Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:59.XVII.5.)

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Seminario de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cuentas Nacionales para America Latina, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 11-26 de Junio de 1959 (ST/TAO/SER.C/44). Issued in Spanish only.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Vol. XIV, Nos. 1-12 (January-December 1960).

Current Economic Indicators. A quarterly statistical review of developments in world economy. Preliminary edition (4th quarter, 1959); preliminary edition (1st quarter, 1960).

Population and Vital Statistics Report. Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. XII, Nos. 1-4 (January, April, July, October 1960).

Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-2 (January-June 1959); Vol. IX, No. 3 (January-September 1959); Vol. IX, No. 4 (January-December 1959).

Direction of International Trade. Monthly issues. Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. XI, Nos. 1-8, 10-12 (January-December 1960). Joint publication of United Nations, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Statistical Notes (ST/STAT/SER.B/24).

CHAPTER VII

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The two draft International Covenants on Human Rights, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, have been under consideration by the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee since 1954. One draft Covenant deals with civil and political rights, the other with economic, social and cultural rights. By the end of the Assembly's fourteenth session in 1959, the Third Committee had adopted the texts of: the preamble and article 1 (on the right to self-determination) of both covenants; all the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and articles 6-14 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In 1960, at the Assembly's fifteenth session, the Third Committee, continuing its article-by-article consideration of the substantive provisions of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, discussed and adopted articles 15, 16, 17 and 18.

ARTICLE 15

Article 15 deals with the prohibition of the retroactive application of criminal law. As proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, it provided that no one might be held guilty of any criminal offence if the act or omission in question did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time it was committed; nor might a heavier penalty be imposed than that applicable at the time the offence was committed. Should, subsequently to the commission of the offence, provision be made by law for a lighter penalty, the offender was to benefit thereby. Nothing in this article was to prejudice trial and punishment for acts or omissions which at the time of commission were criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

The discussion in the Third Committee centred mainly on the applicability, in this context, of international law and "the general

principles of law recognized by the community of nations."

Argentina, for instance, proposed: (1) replacing the reference to "criminal offences under national and international law" by a reference to criminal offences "under the applicable law"; and (2) deleting the entire clause on acts or omissions "criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations."

In support of the first part of this proposal, it was pointed out that the notion of international criminal law was at a developing stage and its substance uncertain. The term "applicable law," which meant the law actually in force, was therefore preferable.

Other delegations, however, maintained that such a change would weaken the text and lead to confusion; while much remained to be done with regard to formulation and codification of international penal law, its existence could not be denied.

As for the second part of its proposal, Argentina, supported by several other Members, urged deletion of the clause in question on the ground that offences could not be defined on the basis of "general principles." Any penal provision should first define the offence and then lay down the penalty. It was pointed out in this connexion that the Nürnberg principles defined certain categories of acts regarded as criminal, but did not lay down definite penalties.

Several other Members, however, strongly opposed deletion of the provision. They pointed out that the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and the judgements of that tribunal had been affirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 95(I) and that the provision contained in draft article 15 would confirm and strengthen those principles.

The two-part Argentine proposal was subsequently rejected by the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 47 to 23, with 10 abstentions.

Also discussed was the extent to which of-

fenders should benefit retroactively where a penalty was decreased by law subsequently to the commission of the offence. The United Kingdom proposed that the offender should benefit where the law at the time of sentencing provided for a lighter penalty than it had at the time the offence was committed. Several representatives thought, on the other hand, that a milder penal law should apply retroactively to all offenders, whether or not they had been sentenced. The United Kingdom proposal was rejected by the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 34 to 28, with 18 abstentions.

Several other amendments were also proposed but later withdrawn. The article as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights was adopted by the Third Committee on 4 November 1960, by a roll-call vote of 56 to 0, with 23 abstentions. The text read as follows:

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequently to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

ARTICLE 16

Article 16, as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights, dealt with the right to recognition as a person before the law.

There was some discussion in the Third Committee about the distinction between being a person before the law and having legal capacity to act. There was general agreement that article 16 was intended to ensure that every person would be a subject, and not an object, of the law; it was not, however, intended to deal with the question of a person's legal capacity to act, which might be restricted for such reasons as minority or insanity.

The Committee noted that the article as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights followed the text of article 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The article as proposed by the Commission was adopted on 7 November 1960 by 74 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. The text read as follows:

Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 17

Article 17, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, stated that no one might be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, home or correspondence or to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation; and that everyone had the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

There was some discussion in the Third Committee on the necessity of retaining both the words "arbitrary" and "unlawful." The United Kingdom representative felt that the word "arbitrary" should be omitted since it was not precise and might not be appropriate in a legal text. Others disagreed. Thus, the French representative pointed out that "arbitrary" and "unlawful" referred to two different concepts, "arbitrary" implying abuse of power by public bodies, and "unlawful" meaning action contrary to the law. Both expressions were retained by the Committee.

Some representatives thought it desirable to make express provision for protection of the family, as a reference to "family" was contained in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on which article 17 of the draft Covenant was based. Although some representatives felt that such an addition was unnecessary since the words "home" and "privacy" indicated also the idea of family, the Committee unanimously adopted an Indian amendment to have the draft article refer specifically to "family" as well as to "privacy" and "home."

Some representatives favoured deleting the word "honour," on the ground that its meaning varied from country to country. The view was also expressed that the concept of "reputation" included that of "honour."

Others thought that "honour" and "reputation" were different concepts and that both should be retained. Both words were used in article 12 of the Universal Declaration and in many, if not all, legal systems.

The Committee decided to retain the wording proposed by the Commission on Human Rights.

The Committee, by a roll-call vote of 38 to 20, with 16 abstentions, rejected a proposal for a provision limiting the cases in which a public authority might interfere with a person's privacy, family, home or correspondence. The amendment, in the form in which it was put to the vote, was sponsored by Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands. It provided that there might be no such interference except in accordance with law and if necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety, the economic well-being of the country or public order (*ordre public*), or for the protection of health, morals or the rights and freedoms of others.

In favour of such a clause it was argued that, as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights, the article specified only that interference should be authorized by law and not be arbitrary; it should, however, indicate the extent to which a state would be allowed to authorize by law interference by a public authority. Those opposed held that the amendment would tend to restrict the scope of article 17 since, in its original form, the article envisaged protection of the individual against interference from both private quarters and public authorities. Moreover, the Committee could not adopt a text limiting the extent to which a state might interfere with the individual's privacy, family, home or correspondence, as such matters came essentially within its domestic jurisdiction. The article should merely enunciate principles, leaving each state free to determine how to put them into effect.

The article, as amended by India, was adopted by the Committee on 14 November 1960, by a roll-call vote of 70 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The text as approved read as follows:

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 18

Article 18, as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights, dealt with the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Much of the discussion in the Third Committee was on whether the article should refer explicitly to the right to change one's religion or belief.

The representative of Saudi Arabia proposed an amendment to delete specific mention of the right to "maintain or to change" one's religion or belief. In support of this proposal it was argued that the right to change was implicit in the first sentence of the article, reading "everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion," but that specific mention of the right might be interpreted as unduly favouring missionary activities or concerted efforts to propagate anti-religious beliefs or as encouraging doubts in the minds of believers.

Many Members of the Third Committee, on the other hand, preferred retention of the explicit references. They stressed that the paramount issue was the protection of the individual's freedom of choice in matters of thought, conscience and religion and that the detailed provisions were necessary to give legal content to that freedom.

The Third Committee eventually approved a revision of an amendment by Brazil and the Philippines as a compromise text. This amendment, as approved by the Committee, involved having the article state the right of an individual to "freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice" (instead of "freedom to maintain or to change his religion or belief"). The words "or to adopt" were approved by the Committee by a separate vote of 54 to 0, with 15 abstentions, the remainder by 67 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

Questions were also raised in the Third Committee about the scope of the words "religion" and "belief." Some representatives thought that religion covered all belief in a divinity, irrespective of the existence of scriptures or prophets; others said it would not be desirable for the Committee to attempt to define "religion." As for the word "belief," while some Members held that only religious beliefs should be dealt with in article 18, others pointed out that the article was intended to provide for complete freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and thus of necessity covered non-religious beliefs.

Greece proposed an amendment which, reproducing the relevant provisions of article

14(3) of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹ dealt with the liberty of parents and legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions. This was adopted in the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 30 to 17, with 27 abstentions.

Article 18, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Third Committee on 18 November 1960. The text as approved read as follows:

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a

religion or belief of his choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

4. The States Parties to the Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

FUTURE WORK ON DRAFT COVENANTS

The Third Committee not having been able to conclude the consideration of the draft Covenants, the General Assembly, on 12 December 1960 decided, without adopting a formal resolution to the draft Covenants **on the** provisional agenda of its sixteenth session.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 198-99.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1007-1028.
Plenary Meeting 943.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on Human Rights, Annexes I-III.

A/2929. Official records of General Assembly, 10th session, Annexes, agenda item 28, Part II (Annotations on text of draft international covenants on human rights).

A/3077. Official records of General Assembly, 10th session, Annexes, agenda item 28, Part I (Report of Third Committee).

A/3525. Official records of General Assembly, 11th session, Annexes, agenda item 31 (Report of Third Committee).

A/3764. Official records of General Assembly, 12th session, Annexes, agenda item 33 (Report of Third Committee).

A/4045. Official records of General Assembly, 13th session, Annexes, agenda item 32 (Report of Third Committee).

A/4299 and Corr.1. Official records of General Assembly, 14th session, Annexes, agenda item 34 (Report of Third Committee).

DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE 15

A/4397. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.865. Argentina: amendments.

A/C.3/L.866. Norway: amendment.

A/C.3/L.867. Philippines: amendments.

A/C.3/L.868. Ukrainian SSR: amendment.

A/C.3/L.869. Japan: amendment.

A/C.3/L.870. United Kingdom: amendment.

A/C.3/L.871. Working Paper prepared by Secretariat.

A/4625. Report of Third Committee, Article 15, as proposed by Commission on Human Rights, adopted by Third Committee on 4 November 1960, meeting 1013, by roll-call vote of 56 to 0, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

ARTICLE 16

A/4397. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4625. Report of Third Committee, Article 16, as proposed by Commission on Human Rights, adopted by Third Committee on 7 November 1960, meeting 1014, by 74 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

ARTICLE 17

A/4397. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.872. Cuba: amendment.

A/C.3/L.873. India: amendment.

A/C.3/L.874 and Corr.1. Denmark and Netherlands: amendments.

A/C.3/L.874/Rev.1 and 2. Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands: amendments.

A/4625. Report of Third Committee. Article 17, as amended, adopted by Third Committee on 14 November 1960, meeting 1020, by roll-call vote of 70 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Nor-

way, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cuba, United Kingdom, United States.

ARTICLE 18

A/4428. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.875. Greece: amendment.

A/C.3/L.876. Saudi Arabia: amendment.

A/C.3/L.877. Brazil and Philippines: amendments.

A/4625. Report of Third Committee, Article 18, as amended, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 18 November 1960, meeting 1027.

A/C.3/L.897. Note by Rapporteur.

ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

The United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights provides for assistance, at the request of Governments, in the form of advisory services of experts, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars.

In 1960, three regional seminars were held under this programme, as described below.

One of these seminars, on the role of substantive criminal law in the protection of human rights and the purposes and legitimate limits of penal sanctions, took place in Tokyo from 10 to 27 May 1960. It was attended by participants from 19 countries and territories in the Asia and Far East region, and from Australia and New Zealand. Among the topics discussed were: the relationship between the function of criminal law as a safeguard for human rights and its other functions; the extent to which substantive criminal law could ensure the protection of human rights (including the question of penal sanctions against the violation of certain rights); capital punishment; and the question as to whether there were penalties that were deemed improper from the standpoint of the protection of human rights.

The second regional seminar, on the protection of human rights in criminal procedure, was held in Vienna, Austria, 20 June—4 July. The third seminar of its kind on this topic (the others having been held in 1958, in Chile and the Philippines), it was attended by participants from 27 European Members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies. Among the topics discussed were: legal grounds and pro-

cedures of arrest and detention; the preliminary investigation of crimes by the police, public prosecutors or magistrates, and provisions to protect the suspect or accused; the rights of persons accused, arrested or detained; and measures to indemnify persons wrongfully arrested, detained, prosecuted, convicted or imprisoned.

The third regional seminar, on the participation of women in public life, was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 23 December. The third of its kind on this topic (the others having been held in Thailand in 1957, and in Colombia in 1959), it was attended by participants from 32 African countries and territories. Among the topics discussed were: obstacles impeding the participation of women in public life and action necessary to overcome them (including questions of education, economic disabilities and social, religious and legal obstacles); and plans of action to further the participation of women in public life.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The advisory services programme in human rights was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1960 session. Council members expressed approval of the programme as it was being developed. Some hoped that the system of fellowships and experts might soon be developed further, within the general programme, but it was agreed that the emphasis should continue to be placed on regional seminars. Also raised was the question of hold-

ing an international seminar, following a series of regional seminars on a particular subject, but the majority considered that the time was not yet ripe for such an international seminar.

On 25 July 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a two-part resolution (773 A and B (XXX)) drawing the attention of Governments to topics which might be desirable for seminars.

The first part of the resolution drew attention to the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (adopted by the General Assembly in 1959), certain of which, it said, might be desirable topics for seminars. A resolution to this effect had been recommended to the Council by the Commission on Human Rights; it was amended by the Council in the light of the discussion in the Council.

The second part of the Council's resolution, adopted as recommended by the Commission, called the attention of Governments to the opportunities under the programme of advisory services for organizing seminars on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of

minorities, including seminars on the causes and elimination of prejudice in all its forms.

In the Council's discussion on the resolution, some representatives, including those of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, thought it preferable to leave the choice of subject for seminars to the host Governments. The representative of Afghanistan stressed that seminars dealing with rights of the child should, in particular, examine how such rights could be effectively secured.

The representative of New Zealand and other speakers commented favourably on the emphasis which had been placed on legal subjects; some, however, including the Bulgarian representative, thought that other questions, especially economic and social rights, should also be studied.

(For action by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on United Nations aid for the advancement of women in less developed countries see p. 343, THE STATUS OF WOMEN.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 421-423.

Plenary Meeting 1129.

E/3335. Report of Commission on Human Rights, sixteenth session, Chapter II.

E/3360. Report of Commission on Status of Women, fourteenth session, Chapter III.

E/3372. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3335, Chapter XI. Draft resolution I, on advisory services, as submitted by Commission on Human Rights, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 12 July 1960, meeting 422, as amended by Afghanistan (E/AC.7/L.364/Rev.1), by China (E/AC.7/L.367, as orally amended by United Kingdom) and orally by Afghanistan and France. E/AC.7/L.364 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment to draft resolution I.

E/AC.7/L.367. China: amendment to draft resolution I.

E/3410. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 773 A (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3410, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Expressing its deep satisfaction that the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, based upon the text prepared by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session, was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in its resolution 1386(XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Considering that the Declaration of the Rights of the Child calls upon all peoples and Governments to recognize the rights set forth therein and strive for their observance,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 926(X) of 14 December 1955, which established the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights,

"Considering that the recognition and observance of the rights proclaimed in this Declaration would be furthered by the organization of seminars devoted to these rights, and particularly to the means by which they can most effectively be secured,

"1. Direct the attention of Governments of Member States to the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, certain of which might be desirable topics for seminars;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to render, within the scope of the programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights, such assistance, in agreement with the Governments concerned, as may be necessary for the organizing of such seminars, taking into account the over-all needs of this programme and the competence of the specialized agencies concerned."

E/3335, Chapter XI. Draft resolution IV, on seminars, as submitted by Commission on Human Rights, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 12 July 1960, meeting 423.

E/3410. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 773 B (xxx), as recommended by Social

Committee, E/3410, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 926(X) of 14 December 1955, on Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights, whereby the Secretary-General is authorized to perform certain services, including the organization of seminars, at the request of any State Member of the United Nations,

"Recalling that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its eighth session, and the Commission on Human Rights at its twelfth session, both emphasized the desirability of holding seminars on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities and requested the Secretary-General to explore the desirability of holding seminars in the field of human rights especially with regard to the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities,

"Noting that no Member State has yet requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar dealing with the prevention of discrimination or the protection of minorities,

"Calls the attention of Governments of States Mem-

bers of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the opportunities, under the programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights authorized by General Assembly resolution 926(X), for the organization of seminars to study various aspects of and techniques for the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, including seminars on the causes and elimination of prejudice in all its forms."

REPORTS ON SEMINARS

ST/TAO/HR/7. Seminar on role of substantive criminal law in protection of human rights and purposes and legitimate limits of penal sanctions. Tokyo, Japan, 10-24 May 1960, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Japan.

ST/TAO/HR/8. Seminar on protection of human rights in criminal procedure. Vienna, Austria, 20 June-4 July 1960, organized by United Nations in co-operation with Government of Austria.

ST/TAO/HR/9 and Corr.1. Seminar on participation of women in public life. Addis Ababa, 12-23 December 1960, organized by United Nations in collaboration with Government of Ethiopia.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The main developments in the work of the United Nations in 1960 on freedom of information matters included the following:

(1) The Economic and Social Council adopted a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information for consideration by the General Assembly which deferred debate on the matter to its sixteenth (1961) session.

(2) The Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee continued its discussions from the previous year on the text for a draft Convention on Freedom of Information (consisting of a preamble and 19 articles), as forwarded by an ad hoc Committee of the Assembly in 1951. In 1960, the Third Committee approved article 2 of the draft Convention.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

In April 1960, at its twenty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted a draft declaration on freedom of information and sent it to the General Assembly for consideration, after discussing a text which had been proposed by Chile, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, the Netherlands and the United States in July 1959 and sent to all Members of the United Nations for their comments (a) on the desir-

ability of adopting a declaration and (b) on the text of the draft itself.²

In 1960, the Council again discussed the question—which had been raised at its 1959 sessions—as to whether such a declaration should be adopted and whether the Council should proceed with its elaboration while the draft Convention on Freedom of Information was still before the General Assembly.

Brazil, Denmark, Japan, the United Kingdom and the sponsors of the text of the draft Declaration, arguing in favour of the adoption of a Declaration, pointed out that its purpose was to lay down principles on freedom of information, elaborating on those stated succinctly in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (This article proclaims the right of everyone to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers). In their view, to adopt a Declaration on Freedom of Information would not hamper but might rather facilitate adoption of the Convention.

Bulgaria, Poland, the USSR and others contended, however, that Assembly consideration

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 210-12, 216-17.

of the draft Declaration would hamper progress in the work on the draft Convention. Moreover, no Declaration was needed in view of article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Others, including Afghanistan and Sudan, held that, as only 35 Governments had sent comments on the draft Declaration, the question should be postponed until more had been heard from.

On 21 April 1960, after considerable debate in its Social Committee, the Council adopted a revised version of the draft Declaration consisting of a preamble and five articles. It did so by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

The Council also unanimously adopted a resolution (756(XXIX)) on the subject, originally proposed by Brazil and then sponsored in revised form by Afghanistan, Brazil and the United States. By this text, the Council, among other things, expressed its awareness that the General Assembly was engaged in considering the draft Convention on Freedom of Information with a view to its early adoption, and noted that nothing should be allowed to interrupt, hinder or prejudice the Assembly's action in achieving this task as soon as possible. Hoping that the draft Declaration would promote the realization of freedom of information and assist the Assembly in completing its work in this field, the Council also decided to transmit the draft Declaration to the Assembly for its consideration.

The preamble to the draft Declaration was the subject of lengthy debates and numerous amendments in the Council. Among other things, the preamble to the text of the draft Declaration which the Council adopted stressed that freedom of information was essential to the respect of other human rights, and also that it was fundamental to peaceful and friendly relations among nations. Information media, it also stressed, bore a great responsibility for conveying accurate information. The preamble, in addition, would have the General Assembly: (1) express its desire to reaffirm the principles which should be observed and which domestic law and international instruments for the protection of freedom of information should support and endeavour to promote; and (2) proclaim the Declaration in proof of its determination that all peoples should fully enjoy free

interchange of information and access to all media of expression.

Article 1 of the draft Declaration adopted by the Council affirmed man's right to know and freely seek the truth, and stated that everyone had the right, individually and collectively, to "seek, receive and impart" information.

Article 2 stated that Governments should pursue policies under which the free flow of information, within countries and across frontiers, would be protected. The right to "seek and transmit" information should be assured "in order to enable the public to ascertain facts and appraise events."

Article 3 stated: that information media should be employed in the service of the people; that public or private control over media for disseminating information should not be such as to prevent the existence of "a diversity of sources" or to deprive the individual of free access to them; and that the development of national media of information should be encouraged.

Article 4 stated: that the exercise of these rights and freedoms entailed special responsibilities and duties; that those disseminating information must strive in good faith for accuracy and respect the rights and dignity of nations and of groups and individuals irrespective of race, nationality or creed.

Article 5 stated: that the above-mentioned freedoms should be universally respected and in no case exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations; and that they should be subject only to limitations determined by law solely in order to secure respect for the rights and freedoms of others and to meet the "just requirements of national security, public order, morality and the general welfare in a democratic society." (For full text of draft Declaration as adopted by Economic and Social Council, see Annex to resolution 756(XXIX) quoted in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in 1960, at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the draft Declaration was assigned for consideration by the Assembly's Third (Social, Cultural and Humanitarian) Committee. The Third Committee, however, did not have the time to consider it. On 16 December, it therefore unanimously recommended to

the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution, proposed by Chile, Costa Rica and the United States, as orally amended by Saudi Arabia, to have the draft Declaration considered at the Assembly's sixteenth (1961) session. On 18 December, the Assembly agreed to this unanimously at a plenary meeting, in the form of resolution 1570 (XV).

DRAFT CONVENTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The draft Convention on Freedom of Information was originally drawn up in 1948 by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information. In 1951, an ad hoc committee of the General Assembly produced a revised text. At the 1959 session of the General Assembly, the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, after a general debate on the draft Convention as a whole, adopted a text for the preamble³ and for article 1.

In 1960, at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the Assembly's Third Committee adopted a text for article 2 of the draft Convention.

ARTICLE 2

Article 2, dealing with permissible restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of information, was widely regarded in the Third Committee as the heart of the draft Convention. As drafted by the 1951 ad hoc committee, the article specified that the exercise of the freedoms referred to in article 1⁴ carried with it duties and responsibilities; it might therefore be subject to limitations, but only to such as were clearly defined by law, applied in accordance with the law and necessary with regard to the following nine objects: (i) the protection of national security; (ii) expressions inciting persons to alter by violence the system of government or promoting disorder; (iii) expressions inciting persons to commit criminal acts; (iv) expressions which were obscene or which were dangerous for youth and intended for them; (v) expressions injurious to the fair conduct of legal proceedings; (vi) expressions infringing literary or artistic rights; (vii) expressions about other persons, natural or legal, defaming their reputations; (viii) legal obligations resulting from professional, contractual or other legal relationships including disclosure of information received in

confidence in a professional or official capacity; or (ix) the prevention of fraud.

Discussion centred mostly on the nature of freedom of information. It was pointed out that this freedom was everywhere subject to some restrictions, but there was much divergence of opinion as to the scope of such restrictions and the manner in which they should be applied. Some Members of the Third Committee feared that if far-reaching limitations were made permissible, the Convention would be transformed into an instrument for restricting freedom of information, a freedom which had been won at the cost of great sacrifice; consequently, they would not be able to adhere to such a Convention. Other Members held that countries which did not possess well-developed media of information must be enabled to protect themselves against biased or sensational reporting, and that incitement to war, and to national, racial or religious hatred was too dangerous to be condoned in the name of freedom of information.

Discussed specifically were the questions as to whether article 2 should have a detailed list or a concise statement of permissible limitations, and what limitations should be included.

The Philippines favoured a concise formula stating limitations "necessary: for the protection of national security; for the prevention of dis-

³ For text of preamble, see Y.U.N., 1959, p. 213. For text of article 1, see footnote 4.

⁴ Article 1, as adopted by the Third Committee in 1959, read as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of this Convention,

"(a) Each contracting state undertakes to respect and protect the right of every person to have at his disposal diverse sources of information;

"(b) Each contracting state shall secure to its own nationals, and to such of the nationals of every other contracting state as are lawfully within its territory, freedom to gather, receive and impart without governmental interference, save as provided in article 2, and regardless of frontiers, information and opinions orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or by duly licensed visual or auditory devices;

"(c) No contracting state shall regulate or control the use or availability of any means of communication referred to in the preceding paragraph in any manner discriminating against any of its own nationals or of such of the nationals of any other contracting state as are lawfully within its territory on political grounds or on the basis of their race, sex, language or religion."

order or crime; for the protection of public safety, health or morals; for the protection of the rights and reputations of others; or for ensuring the fair administration of justice."

Brazil, India, Liberia, Nigeria and Yugoslavia proposed adding two further limitations to the text of the article as drafted in 1951, to cover dissemination of "false and distorted news harmful to friendly relations among nations" and incitement to "national, racial or religious hatred." They also proposed amending the reference to a limitation for "protection of national security" to one for "national safety." Saudi Arabia suggested a limitation "to prevent deliberate and systematic propaganda for war or for national, racial or religious hatred."

These and some other points were later reflected in a joint amendment put forward by Brazil, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Liberia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia. A limitation in this 10-power amendment, referring to systematic circulation of "false reports harmful to friendly relations among nations," was, however, made the subject of a separate vote. It was adopted by 44 votes to 22, with 14 abstentions. Cuba withdrew an amendment it had proposed to add a limitation covering false expressions and information creating tensions in international relations and in relations between racial, national or religious groups.

The Third Committee agreed, by 22 votes to 9, with 47 abstentions, to a Pakistan proposal to add a limitation about "attacks on founders of religions."

The 10-power amendment also listed "national security and safety" as the permissible grounds for restrictions. Cambodia, Greece, Guatemala, Italy and Turkey proposed replacing the term "safety" by "public order (ordre public)." This was agreed to by the Third Committee by 34 votes to 12, with 27 abstentions. This decision followed an exchange of views between those who held that "ordre public" had been accepted in the law of many countries as a concept limiting the discretionary power of the public authorities and those who said that the concept of "public order" did not exist in many legal systems (including Anglo-Saxon law) and that its scope was so broad as to make any other restrictions superfluous.

The 10-power amendment as a whole, as thus revised, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 46 to 8, with 23 abstentions.

During the consideration of the limitations to be included, it was argued that enforcement of the limitations might require, or at least justify, prior censorship. The Committee discussed the relative merits of prior censorship and subsequent responsibility of authors, as well as the question of which authorities—for example, the courts or executive authority—should decide on alleged violations of restrictions.

The result of the discussion was the adoption of an additional paragraph, by a roll-call vote of 39 votes to 22, with 15 abstentions, to specify that the limitations referred to in the first paragraph should not be deemed to justify prior censorship or to justify restrictions on the right to criticize the government. This was approved on the basis of a proposal by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Rejected was a Saudi Arabian proposal for a second paragraph in article 2 of the draft Convention to specify that the limitations set forth in the first paragraph should not be deemed to justify arbitrary measures violating freedom of information.

On 2 December 1960, the Third Committee adopted article 2 as a whole, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 50 to 5, with 19 abstentions. The article as adopted read:

1. The exercise of the freedoms referred to in article 1 carries with it duties and responsibilities. It may, however, be subject only to such necessary restrictions as are clearly defined by law and applied in accordance with the law in respect of: national security and public order (*ordre public*); systematic dissemination of false reports harmful to friendly relations among nations and of expressions inciting to war or to national, racial or religious hatred; attacks on founders of religions; incitement to violence and crime; public health and morals; the rights, honour and reputation of others; and the fair administration of justice.

2. The restrictions specified in the preceding paragraph shall not be deemed to justify the imposition by any State of prior censorship on news, comments and political opinions and may not be used as grounds for restricting the right to criticize the Government.

Also proposed in the Third Committee—by the Philippines—was a draft resolution on a draft protocol to the Convention on Freedom

of Information. Various delegations commented on this proposal, but lack of time prevented the Committee from examining it fully at the Assembly's fifteenth session. The Philippines reserved its right to raise the matter again at an appropriate time.

FUTURE WORK ON DRAFT CONVENTION

The Third Committee not having been able to conclude the consideration of the draft Convention, it was decided at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 12 December 1960 to put the item on the provisional agenda of Assembly's sixteenth (1961) session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 407-419.
Plenary Meetings 1095, 1111.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

E/3290. Resolutions adopted at 28th session of Economic and Social Council (30 June-31 July 1959), pp. 20-21. Annex to resolution 732 (XVIII) giving text of draft Declaration.
E/3323 and Add.1-5. Comments of Governments on draft Declaration. Report by Secretary-General.
E/AC.7/L.341. Compilation of comments by Governments relating to text of draft Declaration.
E/C.2/549, 551. Statements submitted, respectively, by International Catholic Press Union and World Jewish Congress.

PREAMBLE

First Paragraph, adopted by Social Committee without a vote on 12 April 1960, meeting 410, as proposed by Council (Resolution 732 (XXVIII)).

Second Paragraph, as amended, adopted by Social Committee without a vote on 12 April 1960, meeting 410.

E/AC.7/L.342 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment.

Third Paragraph, as amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 12 April 1960, meeting 411.

E/AC.7/L.342 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.348. United States: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.350. France and Netherlands: amendment.

Fourth Paragraph, as proposed by New Zealand, E/AC.7/L.349, and as amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 12 April 1960, meeting 411.

OTHER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION MATTERS

Acting on a request made by the Economic and Social Council in April 1959, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) undertook a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance on information matters to under-developed countries. In 1960, UNESCO informed the Commission on Human Rights that it was planning a series of regional conferences on development of information media. The first was held at Bangkok (16 to 29 January 1960). Others were to be held at Santiago (1961) and Addis Ababa (early in 1962).

E/AC.7/L.342 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment.
E/AC.7/L.349. New Zealand: amendment.

Fifth Paragraph, as proposed by 3 powers, E/AC.7/L.351, and as amended, adopted by Social Committee on 13 April 1960, meeting 412, by 15 votes to O, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.342 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.345. Denmark: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.346. Bulgarian: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.351. France, Netherlands, United Kingdom amendment.

Sixth Paragraph: Proposal by Afghanistan to delete paragraph (E/AC.7/L.342/Rev.1) adopted by Social Committee on 13 April 1960, meeting 413, by 16 votes to O, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.342 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.344. Venezuela: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.349. New Zealand: amendment.

Seventh Paragraph, as amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 13 April 1960, meeting 413.

E/AC.7/L.342 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment.

Eighth Paragraph, as submitted by France and New Zealand, E/AC.7/L.350, adopted by Social Committee on 14 April 1960, meeting 414, by 13 votes to O, with 5 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.342 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.344. Venezuela: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.347. Poland: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.350. France and Netherlands: amendment.

Proposals for New Paragraphs

E/AC.7/L.343. USSR.

E/AC.7/L.346. Bulgaria.

ARTICLE 1

Article 1, as amended by France and Netherlands

(E/AC.7/L.357, as further amended) adopted by Social Committee on 14 April 1960, meeting 415, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.7/L.352. Afghanistan: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.357. France and Netherlands: amendment.

ARTICLE 2

Article 2, as amended by United States (E/AC.7/L.356/Rev.1, as further amended) adopted by Social Committee on 18 April 1960, meeting 416, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.353. Chile: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.355. USSR: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.356 and Rev.1. United States: amendment.

ARTICLE 3

Article 3, as amended by Netherlands and United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.358, as modified) and orally by Japan, adopted by Social Committee on 18 April 1960, meeting 417, by 12 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.355. USSR: amendment

E/AC.7/L.358. Netherlands and United Kingdom: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.360. Venezuela: amendment.

ARTICLE 4

Article 4, as proposed by France and Netherlands (E/AC.7/L.359) with oral changes by sponsors, and as amended by USSR, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 19 April 1960, meeting 418.

E/AC.7/L.352 and Add.1. Afghanistan: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.359. France and Netherlands: amendment.

ARTICLE 5

Article 5, as amended by Afghanistan, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 20 April 1960, meeting 419.

E/AC.7/L.352. Afghanistan: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.354. Poland: amendment.

E/AC.7/L.355. USSR: amendment.

E/3359. Report of Social Committee containing text of Draft Declaration, adopted as whole, as amended, by Social Committee on 20 April 1960, meeting 419, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.362. Brazil: draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.362/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Brazil, United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 20 April 1960, meeting 419.

E/AC.7/L.363. Afghanistan: amendments to Brazilian draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.362.

E/3359. Report of Social Committee, containing draft resolution and draft Declaration.

RESOLUTION 756(XXIX), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3359, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111; Annex (draft Declaration) adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 720(XXVII) of 24 April 1959 and 732(XXVIII) of 30 July 1959,

"Having in mind General Assembly resolution 1459 (XIV) of 10 December 1959,

"Desiring to ensure freedom of information as a fundamental human right,

"Recognizing the great importance of freedom of information in the development of friendly relations among peoples and nations and in the fulfilment of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Being aware that the General Assembly is engaged in considering the draft Convention on Freedom of Information with a view to its early adoption,

"Noting that nothing should be allowed to interrupt, hinder or prejudice General Assembly action in achieving this task as soon as possible,

"Having considered and completed a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information in the light of the comments submitted by Member states in accordance with Council resolution 732(XXVIII), with the hope that it will promote the realization of freedom of information and assist the General Assembly in the completion of its work in this field,

"Decides to transmit to the General Assembly for its consideration the text of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information annexed to the present resolution."

Annex

Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

PREAMBLE

"Whereas the development of friendly relations among nations and the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are basic purposes of the United Nations,

"Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms: 'Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,'

"Whereas freedom of information is essential to the respect for other human rights and fundamental freedoms, since no other liberty is secure if information cannot be freely sought, received and imparted,

"Whereas freedom of information is also fundamental to peaceful and friendly relations between peoples and nations, since the erection of barriers to the free flow of information obstructs international understanding and thus impairs prospects for world peace,

"Whereas newspapers, periodicals, books, radio, television, films and other media of information play an important role in enabling people to acquire the knowledge of public affairs necessary for the discharge of their responsibilities as citizens, and in shaping the attitudes of peoples and nations to each other, and therefore bear a great responsibility for conveying accurate information,

"Now, therefore, the General Assembly,

"Desiring to reaffirm the principles which should be upheld and observed and which domestic law and international conventions and other instruments for the protection of freedom of information should support and endeavour to promote,

"Proclaims this Declaration on Freedom of Information in proof of its determination that all peoples should fully enjoy free interchange of information and access to all media of expression:

ARTICLE 1

"The right to know and the right freely to seek the truth are inalienable and fundamental rights of man. Everyone has the right, individually and collectively, to seek, receive and impart information.

ARTICLE 2

"All Governments should pursue policies under which the free flow of information, within countries and across frontiers, will be protected. The right to seek and transmit information should be assured in order to enable the public to ascertain facts and appraise events.

ARTICLE 3

"Media of information should be employed in the service of the people. No Government or public or private body or interests should exercise such control over media for disseminating information as to prevent the existence of a diversity of sources of information or to deprive the individual of free access to such sources. The development of independent national media of information should be encouraged.

ARTICLE 4

"The exercise of these rights and freedoms entails special responsibilities and duties. Those who disseminate information must strive in good faith to ensure the accuracy of the facts reported and respect the rights and the dignity of nations, and of groups and individuals without distinction as to race, nationality or creed.

ARTICLE 5

"The rights and freedoms proclaimed above should be universally recognized and respected, and may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. They should be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of national security, public order, morality and the general welfare in a democratic society."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 981, 982, 1058.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section I.

A/4437. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.901. Chile, Costa Rica, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by Saudi Arabia, adopted unanimously on 16 December 1960, meeting 1058.

A/4666. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1570(xv), as recommended by Third

Committee, A/4666, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly,

"Not having been able to consider at its fifteenth session the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information submitted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 756(XXIX) of 21 April 1960,

"Decides to consider the draft Declaration at its sixteenth session."

DRAFT CONVENTION ON
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1028-1045.

Plenary Meeting 943.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

A/AC.42/7, Annex. Text of draft Convention on Freedom of Information as formulated by ad hoc committee established by Assembly by resolution 426(V) of 14 December 1950.

A/3868 and Add.1-8. Comments by Governments on draft Convention, sent in accordance with Assembly resolution 1189 A (XII) of 11 December 1957.

A/4173 and Corr.1, and Add.1-3. Comments by Governments on draft Convention, sent in accordance with Assembly resolution 1313 C (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

A/4401. Note by Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 2

Working papers

A/C.3/L.878. Philippines.

A/C.3/L.880. Brazil, India, Liberia, Nigeria, Yugoslavia.

A/C.3/L.881, A/C.3/L.884. Saudi Arabia.

Amendments

A/C.3/L.879. Cuba.

A/C.3/L.883. Pakistan.

A/C.3/L.885 and Rev.1, 2. Brazil, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Liberia, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Yugoslavia.

A/C.3/L.886 and Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

A/C.3/L.887. Saudi Arabia.

A/C.3/L.888 and Rev.1. Pakistan: sub-amendment and revised sub-amendment to 10-power amendment, A/C.3/L.885, and Rev.2.

A/C.3/L.890 and Add.1. Cambodia, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Turkey: sub-amendment to revised 10-power amendment, A/C.3/L.885/Rev.1. [Lebanon (A/C.3/L.890/Add.2) withdrew its sponsorship.]

A/C.3/L.891. Saudi Arabia: sub-amendment to revised 8-power amendment, A/C.3/L.886/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.892. Working paper by Secretariat.

A/C.3/L.889. Philippines: draft resolution.

A/4636. Report of Third Committee. Article 2, as a whole and as amended, adopted by Third Committee on 2 December 1960, meeting 1044, by a

roll-call vote of 50 to 5, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic,

Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, France, Ghana, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States.

OTHER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION MATTERS

E/3335. Report of Commission on Human Rights, 16th session, chapter V.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

In 1960, at its sixteenth session, the Commission on Human Rights prepared a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum and forwarded it to the Economic and Social Council, which in turn laid it before the General Assembly for action.

In previous years, various questions bearing on the right of asylum have been discussed in a number of United Nations bodies. Thus, an article on this right was incorporated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in December 1948. The right of asylum has been discussed also in United Nations organs in connexion with the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which does not, however, include any provisions on asylum. It was briefly considered, too, by the International Law Commission in 1949 and 1950 in connexion with the selection of topics for codification and preparation of the draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States, and again in 1960 (see p. 550, OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION).

The Conventions relating to the Status of Refugees and to the Status of Stateless Persons, both adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, also bear on the right of asylum.

In 1957, France submitted a draft of a Declaration on the right of asylum to the Commission on Human Rights. The draft was revised at the Commission's fifteenth (1959) session and sent for comments to Governments, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

At the Commission's 1960 session, some members held that there was no need for a special

declaration on the right of asylum, since this right was already embodied in article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948. (This article proclaims the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution except in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.) In their view, the right should now be embodied in a binding legal instrument. Reference was made to a USSR proposal made in the General Assembly in 1959 to include an article on the right of asylum in the proposed Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and it was argued that the Commission should await the Assembly's decision on the inclusion of such an article. It also maintained that, since the Assembly had asked the International Law Commission in 1959 to undertake, as soon as it considered advisable, the codification of the principles and rules of international law on the right of asylum, the Commission on Human Rights should not take any steps prejudging the work of that body. Moreover, only 27 Governments had submitted comments on the draft Declaration.

Most Members of the Human Rights Commission, however, thought that the Commission should proceed with the drafting of the Declaration at its 1960 session. Arguments for this included the following: The question of the right of asylum had become an urgent world problem. Almost all Governments which had submitted comments were in favour of a declaration on the right of asylum. Whereas the International Law Commission would be dealing primarily with the legal aspect of the problem,

the Commission on Human Rights was concerned with its humanitarian aspects; by completing a draft declaration on the right, it could contribute significantly to the work requested of the International Law Commission. Further, such a declaration could be approved more promptly than the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which would not come into force for several years, even if such an article were to be included in it.

The Commission then discussed the draft Declaration article by article. Among the main points debated were: the question of including a reference to existing instruments dealing with asylum; the role of the international community in respect of persons forced to seek asylum; the principle of non-rejection (non-refoulement) in cases of danger to life, physical integrity or liberty; responsibilities of persons enjoying asylum; and the right to return to one's country.

On 15 March 1960, the Commission adopted a considerably revised version of the draft Declaration, in the form of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. The vote for this was 12 to 0, with 3 abstentions; three representatives, absent at the time of voting, stated subsequently that they would have voted in favour had they been present.

By the preamble to this revised draft, the Assembly, recalling two articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—article 14 (described above) and article 13(2) (which refers to the right of everyone to return to his country)—would recommend that Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, without prejudice to existing instruments dealing with asylum, base themselves in their practice on the principles stated in five articles broadly as follows:

Article 1: Asylum granted by a state, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration should be respected by all other states.

Article 2: The situation of persons forced to leave a country because of persecution or well-founded fear of persecution was, without prejudice to the sovereignty of states and United Nations purposes and principles, of concern to the international community; where a country found difficulty in continuing to grant asylum, states, acting individually or jointly or through the United Nations, should consider, in a spirit

of international solidarity, appropriate measures to lighten the burden on that country.

Article 3: No one seeking or enjoying asylum in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should, except for overriding reasons of national security or safeguarding of the population, be subjected to such measures as rejection at the frontier, return or expulsion which would result in compelling him to return to or remain in a territory if there was well-founded fear of persecution endangering his life, physical integrity or liberty in that territory; a state deciding to apply such measures should consider the possibility of granting provisional asylum, under conditions it deemed appropriate, to enable the persons thus endangered to seek asylum in another country.

Article 4: Persons enjoying asylum should not engage in activities contrary to United Nations purposes and principles.

Article 5: Nothing in the Declaration on the Right of Asylum should be interpreted as prejudicing the right of everyone to return to his country as stated in article 13(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On 15 March 1960, the Commission, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, decided to send this revised draft, together with relevant records and documents since 1956, to the Economic and Social Council as well as to the Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies, to enable these states to forward further comments to the Council, particularly on article 3.

The draft Declaration was again discussed at the Council's mid-1960 session, but not article by article. Most members welcomed the draft Declaration, although reservations about certain provisions were expressed. Many of the views advanced in the Commission on Human Rights were reiterated in the Council.

On 25 July 1960, acting on a proposal of Chile, France and the United Kingdom, the Council decided (by resolution 772 E (XXX), adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions) to transmit the Commission's text to the General Assembly for its consideration, together with the Council's and Commission's discussion records and the comments made by Governments at various stages.

The General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, referred the draft to its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. The Com-

mittee did not, however, have time to consider it.

On 16 December 1960, it unanimously recommended that the General Assembly take up the item as soon as possible at its sixteenth session

(in 1961) and devote as many meetings as possible to consideration of the draft Declaration. This was agreed to unanimously at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December in the form of resolution 1571 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 420-424.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

E/3335. Report of 16th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VI.

E/3403 and Add.1-5. Observation of Governments. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.7/L.369. Chile, France, United Kingdom: draft resolution, adopted by Social Committee on 13 July 1960, meeting 424, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3409. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 772 E (xxx) as recommended by Social Committee, E/3409, adopted by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered chapter VI of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (sixteenth session) on the subject of a draft declaration transmitted by the Commission to the Council,

"Noting the observations on this draft submitted by certain Governments in response to resolution III(XVI) of the Commission on Human Rights,

"1. Transmits to the General Assembly for its consideration the draft declaration prepared by the Commission, together with the records of the discussion of the subject in the Council and also the

records of earlier discussions in the Commission, as well as the comments of Governments on the draft declaration at its various stages;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly any further comments of Governments which may be received."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 981, 982, 1058.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section II.

A/4452 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1. Comments of Governments.

A/C.3/L.900. France: draft resolution, with changes by Ghana, Morocco and Afghanistan, accepted by sponsor, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 16 December 1960, meeting 1058.

RESOLUTION 1571(xv), as submitted by Third Committee, A/4667, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly,

"Not having been able to consider at its fifteenth session the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum,

"Decides to take up this item as soon as possible at its sixteenth session and at that session to devote as many meetings as possible to the consideration of the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum."

PERIODIC REPORTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES

PERIODIC REPORTS

In 1956, a system of periodic reporting on progress in the field of human rights was initiated by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights. The first series of reports, covering the years 1954 to 1956 was considered by the Commission on Human Rights in 1958 and 1959. A second series of reports, covering the years 1957 to 1959, was under preparation in 1960.

By 1 December 1960, reports had been received from 53 Governments. The reports came from Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, which were asked (in accordance with the Council's decision of 1956)

to report every three years on developments and progress in human rights in their metropolitan, Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. The rights to be reported on were those enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights of peoples to self-determination. Specialized agencies were also asked by the Council to submit triennial summaries of reports from their member states on the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration falling within their purview. By the end of 1960, summaries of such reports had been received from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

STUDY ON FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY
ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

In 1956, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council made arrangements for studies of specific rights or groups of rights to be undertaken, with a view to making objective and general recommendations.

The first subject for special study was "the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary ar-

rest, detention and exile." The Commission on Human Rights appointed a committee of four members to study this subject. In 1960, the committee consisted of representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Pakistan and the Philippines. This committee submitted a progress report to the Commission's 1960 (sixteenth) session, indicating the documentation it had so far prepared. A substantive report was to be submitted to the Commission in 1961.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

STUDY ON FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY ARREST,
DETENTION AND EXILE
E/3335. Report of Commission on Human Rights,
sixteenth session, Chapter III.

Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile.
Yearbook on Human Rights: First Supplementary
Volume. U.N.P. Sales No.:59.XIV.2.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

During 1960, the following main subjects were discussed in United Nations organs with regard to the status of women: political rights of women; the status of women in private law; economic opportunities for women; access of women to education; aid for the advancement of women in developing countries; nationality of married women; equal pay for equal work; and the United Nations programme of advisory services in human rights in relation to the status of women.

Most of these topics were discussed by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fourteenth session held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, between 28 March and 14 April 1960; all were discussed in mid-1960, at the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council—mainly on the basis of the Commission's annual report. Some were also discussed at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, during the latter part of 1960, on the basis of the Council's report.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

At its 1960 session, the Commission on the Status of Women reviewed the progress achieved towards the recognition of political rights for women.

One of the matters discussed in the Commission was that of the access of women to public services and positions. It was agreed that, although in some instances women have reached

high positions, in the majority of countries they still encounter difficulties in obtaining certain types of posts. Several representatives expressed concern that in many countries women did not retain their posts after marriage and suggested that the efforts of the Commission be focused on the elimination of discrimination against married women in public services.

On 25 July 1960 the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (771 B (XXX)), by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, in which it recommended that Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies take the necessary steps to remove legal and other obstacles impeding the access of married women to public services and positions and the exercise by them of such functions. This resolution was adopted on the basis of an amended version of a proposal by the Commission on the Status of Women.

At its fourteenth session, the Commission adopted a resolution, for Council approval, noting the fact that many African countries had attained or would shortly attain their independence and voicing concern that no African country had ever been represented on the Commission. The Economic and Social Council, at its mid-1960 session, took note of the hope expressed by the Commission that one or more African states would put up candidates for election to the Commission. The Council did so without adopting a formal resolution.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW
AGE OF MARRIAGE, CONSENT TO MARRIAGE
AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

At its 1960 session, the Commission had before it the texts of a draft Convention and draft Recommendation on the age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriages which had been prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Economic and Social Council.⁵ After adopting various amendments to the two instruments, the Commission asked the Economic and Social Council to recommend that the draft Convention be submitted to the General Assembly for adoption, and that the Council adopt the draft Recommendation.

On 25 July 1960, by a vote of 15 to none, with 3 abstentions, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 771 C (XXX), requesting the Secretary-General to circulate the two drafts to the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, for their comments and observations on whether a convention or a recommendation, or both, should be prepared, and on the provisions of the drafts drawn up by the Commission, in time for the submission of such observations to the Commission at its fifteenth session in 1961.

RITUAL OPERATIONS
(OPERATIONS BASED ON CUSTOMS)

At its 1960 session, the Commission also examined the question of the ritual practices to which girls are exposed in some parts of the world and expressed concern at their persistence. It adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to appoint a representative with a mandate to present its position to the forthcoming World Health Assembly; it also requested the Economic and Social Council to adopt a resolution inviting the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to bear in mind the need for concerted action against the continuance of these ritual operations and inviting WHO to transmit any medical information at its disposal to the Secretary-General for submission to the Commission at its sixteenth session.

During its debate on the question in mid-

1960, the Economic and Social Council decided to change the terminology used from "ritual operations" to "operations based on customs." In resolution 771 D (XXX), adopted unanimously on 25 July, the Council noted with satisfaction that individual Governments concerned were working towards the elimination of these practices and expressed the hope that efforts towards their complete abolition would be accelerated, taking advantage of all available services of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES
FOR WOMEN

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING

At the request of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council on 25 July 1960 adopted resolution 771 E (XXX), recommending that Governments take all possible steps towards the improvement of the vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women; it invited ILO to give continuing priority to the question of vocational preparation, guidance and training to girls and women and to report to the Commission on the situation in different countries and on the work undertaken by ILO in the matter and by ILO's Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers in particular.

AGE OF RETIREMENT AND RIGHT TO PENSION

The Commission on the Status of Women decided that ILO should be asked to make a complete study of the question of age retirement and right to pension, in view of the differences of opinion which continued to exist. The Economic and Social Council agreed with this approach, and on 25 July 1960 it unanimously adopted resolution 771 F (XXX), in which it invited ILO to make an exhaustive study of the question and to report to the Commission, if possible at its sixteenth session in 1962.

ACCESS OF WOMEN
TO EDUCATION

OUT-OF-SCHOOL EDUCATION

The majority of Commission members stressed the importance of out-of-school education as supplementary to general education; both in the

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 204-5.

Commission and later in the Economic and Social Council various opinions were expressed as to the best way to promote programmes of out-of-school education. At the request of the Commission, the Council on 25 July 1960 unanimously adopted resolution 771 G (XXX) calling on Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and inviting UNESCO and other agencies concerned, non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as well as professional institutions, to develop, increase and implement such programmes and to help ensure equal access of women to them.

STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

At its 1960 session, the Commission discussed a preliminary draft convention and recommendation concerning discrimination in education prepared by UNESCO, and suggested amendments designed to provide the same curricula and the same facilities in institutions or systems in which the sexes were separated and to ensure greater equality of women and girls in access to the teaching profession. The Economic and Social Council was informed that the changes suggested by the Commission had been brought to the attention of the UNESCO Committee of Experts which had met in June 1960 and had taken them into account to a considerable extent. On the understanding that the Commission's proposals would be placed before the General Conference of UNESCO, in November 1960, the Council decided to take no action on the Commission's recommendation.

AID FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

At its mid-1960 session, the Economic and Social Council generally agreed that further efforts were needed for the advancement and improvement of the status of women in economically under-developed countries. In its resolution 771 H (XXX), adopted unanimously on 25 July 1960, the Council asked the Secretary-General to study, in co-operation with Governments of Member states and with the specialized agencies, the need for and possibilities of further United Nations assistance, specially directed towards the advancement of women in developing countries and to invite Member states to assist the Secretary-General in this study. The Secretary-General was also asked to report on the results of the study to

the Council and to the General Assembly at a later session.

During the fifteenth (1960) session of the General Assembly, many Members of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee expressed particular concern with the status of women in developing countries and suggested that a long-term programme or a fund be established to meet the special need in such countries.

On 21 October 1960 the Third Committee, after roll-call votes on certain parts, unanimously adopted a draft resolution by which, among other things, the General Assembly would express the hope that Member Governments—and particularly those of the developing countries—would take full advantage of existing United Nations programmes designed to improve the status of women and collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study requested of him by the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly would also invite the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women to take, in connexion with the study, appropriate measures leading to special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in the developing countries. This proposal was sponsored by Afghanistan, Greece, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tunisia, and subsequently revised.

It was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 12 December 1960 as resolution 1509 (XV).

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

At its fourteenth session, the Commission took note of a memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General on recent changes in legislation affecting the nationality of married women.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The Commission considered a progress report by the International Labour Office on the implementation of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. During the debate, reference was made to the importance of providing adequate vocational guidance and education and training opportunities for women, particularly in under-developed countries, as a step towards achievement of equal pay.

FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

On 25 July 1960, the Economic and Social Council, in taking note of the report of the Commission's 1960 session, endorsed the future work programme and priorities agreed to by the

Commission. The Council's decision was embodied in resolution 771 A (XXX).

(For information about advisory services in relation to the status of women, see p. 331, ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 424-429.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

- E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission on Status of Women 28 March-14 April 1960. (For list of documents prepared for session, see Annex.)
E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution I, as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 18 July 1960, meeting 429.
E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.
RESOLUTION 771 A (xxx), taking note of Commission's report, as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 424-429.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

- E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission, Chapter II.
E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution II A, recommended by Commission.
E/AC.7/L.373. Sudan and New Zealand: proposal adopted by Social Committee on 14 July 1960, meeting 427, by 11 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.
E/3411. Report of Social Committee, para. 4.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO
PUBLIC SERVICES AND FUNCTIONS

- E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution II B, as recommended by Commission and as amended (E/AC.7/L.372 as orally sub-amended) by Social Committee on 14 July 1960, meeting 426, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
E/AC.7/L.372. New Zealand: amendment to draft resolution II B.
E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B.
RESOLUTION 771 B (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, adopted by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country and the right of equal access to public service in his country,
"Recalling also article 16 of the same Declaration proclaiming the right to marry and to found a

family, and article 23 enunciating the right to work and to free choice of employment,

" Recommends to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that they take the necessary steps to remove legal and other obstacles impeding the access of married women to public services and functions and the exercise by them of such functions."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

- A/4407. Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women.
Memorandum by Secretary-General.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 424-429.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

AGE OF MARRIAGE, CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, AND
REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

- E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter IV.
E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution III A and B, as recommended by Commission.
E/AC.7/L.370. Japan, United Kingdom, United States, draft resolution adopted by Social Committee on 14 July 1960, meeting 427, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.
E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.
RESOLUTION 771 c (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, adopted by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the drafts prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women of an international convention and a recommendation on the minimum age of marriage, consent to marriage, and registration of marriage,

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit these documents to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies with a request that they submit, in time for communication to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifteenth session, any observations which they may wish to offer concerning:

"(a) The question of whether a convention or a recommendation, or both, should be prepared,

"(b) The provisions of the drafts drawn up by the Commission."

RITUAL OPERATIONS

(OPERATIONS BASED ON CUSTOMS)

E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter IV.

E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution III C, as recommended by Commission.

E/AC.7/L.371. Sudan: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 14 July 1960, meeting 427.

E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 771 D (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on item 5(d) of the agenda of the Commission's fourteenth session relating to operations based on customs, performed on women and girls,

"Noting with satisfaction that individual Governments concerned are already working towards the elimination of these practices,

"Express the hopes that the Governments concerned will continue and accelerate their efforts with a view to the complete abolition of all such practices and, for this purpose, take advantage of all available and appropriate services of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies which they consider would assist to this end."

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Social Committee, meeting 424-429.

Plenary Meeting 1129.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING

E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VI.

E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution IV A, as recommended by Commission and as orally amended by United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 14 July 1960, meeting 427.

E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 771 E (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 652 E (XXIV) of 24 July 1957,

"Recognizing that in many countries the great majority of women workers are still concentrated in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations and that this is very largely the result of the continuing inadequacy of the vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women,

"Noting that the International Labour Organisation's Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers, in its first meeting, held at Geneva in October 1959, focused attention on the importance

and urgency of action to improve the vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women,

"1. Recommends that Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies take all steps within their power to bring about a rapid and substantial improvement of the vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women;

"2. Invites the International Labour Organisation:

"(a) To give continuing priority to the question of vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women as recommended by the International Labour Organisation's Panel of Consultants on the Problem of Women Workers;

"(b) To report to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its sixteenth session, on the situation in the different countries as regards the vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women and on the work undertaken by the International Labour Organisation on this question and, in particular, by the Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers."

AGE OF RETIREMENT AND

RIGHT TO PENSION

E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VI.

E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution IV B, as recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 14 July 1960, meeting 427.

E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution F.

E/L.879. United Kingdom: amendment to draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 771 F (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, and as amended by United Kingdom, E/L.879, unanimously adopted by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 722 F (XXVIII) of 14 July 1959 on the subject of the age of retirement and right to pension,

"Having considered resolution 7(XIV) in the report of the fourteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

"Invites the International Labour Organisation, being the competent body to deal with the question of age of retirement and right to pension, to make a complete study thereon and report if possible to the sixteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women for further consideration."

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 424-429.

Plenary Meeting 1129.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL EDUCATION

E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VII.

E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution V A, as recommended by Commission and as amended by United States, E/AC.7/L.374, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 15 July 1960, meeting 428.

E/AC.7/L.374. United States: amendment to Commission's draft resolution V A.

E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution G.

RESOLUTION 771 G (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the important contribution of out-of-school education to the intellectual, social and economic life of women,

"Noting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on this subject,

"1. Recommends to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that, in order to strengthen the development of out-of-school education for women, they promote appropriate measures:

"(a) To increase the effectiveness of programmes of out-of-school education at all levels of learning and to ensure that such programmes are adapted to social and economic needs;

"(b) To ensure to girls and women equal opportunities with boys and men to participate in such education, and in particular:

- (i) To intensify campaigns against illiteracy among women;
- (ii) To raise the cultural level of women and to help them obtain professional qualifications;
- (iii) To provide an adequate number of educational institutions, as well as competent teachers and administrators;
- (iv) To provide fellowships for women to study in the field of out-of-school education;
- (v) To develop libraries, museums, visual aids, and exhibits of relevant methods and materials;
- (vi) To encourage services such as nurseries, crèches, and kindergartens to help married women with family responsibilities to take advantage of these educational opportunities;

"2. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned to promote, in so far as possible, the development and implementation of programmes of out-of-school education, and to provide for the full participation of women in such programmes;

"3. Invites non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as professional institutions, to further this type of educational work."

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

E/3360. Report of 14th session of Commission on Status of Women, Chapter VII.

E/3360, Chapter XV. Draft resolution V B, as recommended by Commission.

AID FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 424-429.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

E/AC.7/L.375. Afghanistan: draft resolution, as amended by United States (E/AC.7/L.376) adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 18 July 1960, meeting 429, by roll-call vote of 17 to 0 (Costa Rica absent).

E/AC.7/L.376. United States: amendment to draft resolution.

E/3411. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution H.

RESOLUTION 771 H (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3411, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that the principle of the equality of rights of men and women is set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that the effective realization of this principle is a goal of the international community as a whole,

"Considering that such realization depends everywhere not only on the will of the public authorities, but also on the economic means which countries have at their disposal,

"Considering that the economically under-developed countries are generally those which have the least resources and must make the greatest efforts towards the realization of this principle,

"Recognizing, however, that the efforts which these countries make do not meet their needs in this particular field, despite the valuable assistance which they receive either through bilateral agreements or from the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

"Recognizing further that such a situation creates a serious obstacle to the advancement of women in these countries,

"Recognizing also that further study by the United Nations and the specialized agencies would be desirable in this field,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to study, in co-operation with Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies, the need for and possibilities of further United Nations assistance specially directed towards the efforts of under-developed countries to advance the status of women;

"2. Invites the Governments of Member States to assist the Secretary-General in undertaking and completing this study;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the result of his study to the Council and to the General Assembly at a later session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 982, 983, 988, 992, 998, 999.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section VIII.

A/C.3/L.847 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Greece, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia: draft resolution and revision, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 21 October 1960, meeting 998.

A/C.3/L.856 and Rev.1. Poland: amendment and revised amendment to 7-power draft resolution, A/G.3/L.847.

A/4615. Report of the Third Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1509(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/4615, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of section VIII of chapter VI of the report of the Economic and Social Council and of Council resolution 771 H (XXX) of 25 July 1960 concerning United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in under-developed countries,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1163 (XII) of 26 November 1957 concerning the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and the progress achieved in the field of women's rights,

"Noting with satisfaction that the Commission is showing a special interest in the condition of women in developing countries,

"1. Expresses the hope that the Governments of Member States, and particularly those of the developing countries, will take full advantage of existing United Nations programmes designed to improve the status of women, that they will collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study which he has undertaken in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 771 H (XXX) and that the United Nations and the specialized agencies will, for their part, direct their programmes to a greater extent towards achieving this end;

"2. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women to pursue their efforts in the matter and take, in connexion with this study, appropriate measures that would lead to special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in the developing countries."

(For documentation on advisory services in relation to the status of women, see p. 332.)

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

DISCRIMINATION IN RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND PRACTICES

At its twelfth session, in January 1960, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined a report on discrimination in religious rights and practices, prepared by its special rapporteur, Arcot Krishnaswami. The report was essentially an analysis based on information assembled by the special rapporteur indicating the situation prevailing in 86 countries. It contained a programme for action, including a set of basic rules designed to assist Governments in eradicating discrimination in religious rights and practices and to show how the goals proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights might be reached.

The Sub-Commission transmitted the report to the Commission on Human Rights, together with a series of draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in religious rights and practices which it had formulated on the basis of the proposed rules. It expressed the belief that the adoption by the United Nations of recommendations to its Members, based on these principles, would be a fitting culmination to the study. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to transmit the Sub-Commission's text of the draft principles to United Nations Members for their comments on the substance of the prin-

ciples and the form in which they should be embodied.

The draft principles, in brief, provided: that everyone should be free to comply with what was prescribed or authorized by his religion or belief, and free from performing acts incompatible therewith, in such matters as worship, marriage and divorce, burial, holidays, and days of rest, conscientious objection to participation in military service and public ceremonies, the teaching of a religion or belief, the making of pilgrimages, the observance of dietary practices, the acquisition of materials necessary for the performance of prescribed rituals or practices, the training of clergy, the taking of an oath, and the privileged nature of information received in confidence by the clergy. By the draft principles, restrictions upon these freedoms would be limited to those prescribed by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, health, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. In addition, public authorities would be asked not only to refrain from religious discrimination, but also to prevent others from practising such discrimination.

On 25 July 1960, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (772

C (XXX)), on the basis of recommendations by the Sub-Commission and the Commission, expressing its appreciation to the special rapporteur for his valuable study, and asking the Secretary-General to print the study and circulate it as widely as possible for the use of Governments, specialized agencies, research centres and interested individuals.

The Council also drew the General Assembly's attention to the study and to the fact that the principles drawn up by the Sub-Commission had been submitted to Governments for their observations, so that the Assembly might bear these in mind in considering article 18 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (which deals with the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion).

Later in 1960, at the Assembly's fifteenth session, this information was borne in mind when the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee was discussing and deciding on the text for article 18 of the draft Covenant. (For further details, see p. 327, DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS.)

MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL AND NATIONAL HATRED

On 16 March 1960, acting on the basis of a recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights condemned the manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial and national hatred, which had occurred in various countries in 1959 and 1960, as violations of the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in particular as a violation of the human rights of the groups against which they had been directed, and as a threat to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples. It urged Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to take all appropriate action effectively to prevent such acts and to punish them where they had been committed.

The Commission, further, called upon public authorities and private organizations to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to eradicating the racial prejudice and religious intolerance reflected in these manifestations and to eliminating all undesirable influences promoting such prejudice.

The Commission also called upon them to take appropriate measures so that education might be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly in 1959. (Article 26 of the Universal Declaration proclaims the right to education and among other things states that education shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups. Principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, among other things, proclaims that the child should be protected from practices which might foster racial, religious and any other forms of discrimination and that he be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood.)

The Commission asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to arrange, in consultation with the Governments of Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in whose territory such manifestations had occurred, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to obtain any information or comments relevant to such manifestations and public reaction to them, the measures taken to combat them, and their causes or motivations. The Secretary-General was asked to transmit this material, from time to time as received, to the members of the Sub-Commission. The Sub-Commission was, among other things, directed to evaluate this material, to recommend such action as seemed desirable and to report to the Commission on Human Rights.

The matter was again discussed later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, when a resolution was adopted "resolutely" condemning all manifestations and practices of racial, religious and national hatred in the political, economic, social, education and cultural spheres of the life of society as violations of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and calling upon all Governments to take all necessary measures to prevent all manifestations of racial, religious and national hatred.

The decision to this effect was approved first in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian

and Cultural) Committee on 21 October 1960—by a roll-call vote of 78 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a Czechoslovak proposal as amended—and then unanimously at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 12 December 1960 in the form of resolution 1510(XV).

DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICAL RIGHTS

In 1960, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities considered a memorandum on the study of discrimination in political rights submitted by its special rapporteur, Hernán Santa Cruz. In the memorandum the special rapporteur explained why he felt compelled to give up his mandate and to ask the Sub-Commission to select a replacement. The Sub-Commission, expressing its deep appreciation to the special rapporteur for his work, urged him to reconsider his decision and to continue his work on the study until completed. It also requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to enable him to submit a draft report to the Sub-Commission's thirteenth session (1961) and a final report to its fourteenth session (1962).

DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF RIGHT TO LEAVE AND RETURN TO ONE'S COUNTRY

Also in 1960, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined a memorandum on the study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to

return to his country, submitted by Jose D. Ingles. The memorandum described the scope of the proposed study as determined by the Economic and Social Council and presented an outline intended to serve as a guide for the collection of information. The Sub-Commission decided to initiate a study of discrimination in this field, appointed Mr. Ingles as its special rapporteur, approved the outline, and called for a progress report to be submitted in 1961, if possible.

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

During 1960, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights received communications from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) describing, in summary form, the progress made in the preparation of international instruments on discrimination in education, and containing drafts of a convention and a recommendation on discrimination in education.

The Sub-Commission urged UNESCO to expedite the production of a brief popular summary or booklet based on the study of discrimination in education. The Commission asked UNESCO to submit to it in 1961 the texts of the convention and recommendation on discrimination due to be adopted later in 1960 by UNESCO's General Conference, and to keep it regularly informed of any subsequent recommendations on the subject made by the General Conference.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DISCRIMINATION IN RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND PRACTICES

E/CN.4/800. Report of 12th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter V and Resolution 1 (XII).

Report on Study of Discrimination in Matter of Religious Rights and Practices (E/CN.4/Sub.2/200/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.XIV.2.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meeting 420, 421.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

E/3335. Report of 16th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VII, paras. 150-174.

E/3335, Chapter XI. Draft resolution III, as submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by

Social Committee on 11 July 1960, meeting 421. E/3409. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 722 c (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3409, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Believing that the most effective way of combating discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices is through sustained educational efforts on an international scale,

"Taking into account the important contribution to the above-mentioned purpose made by the Study submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its twelfth session, by its special rapporteur, Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami,

"Noting the decision taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session to consider further, at its next session, the draft principles drawn up by the Sub-Commission,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the special rapporteur, Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami, for his valuable Study;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to print and circulate as widely as possible the study prepared by the special rapporteur, for the use inter alia of Governments, specialized agencies, research centres and individuals interested in these problems;

"3. Draws the attention of the General Assembly, in connexion with the consideration by the Assembly of article 18 of the draft Covenant on Civil and political Rights, to the study prepared by the special rapporteur and to the fact that the Principles drawn up by the Sub-Commission have been submitted to Governments for their observations."

MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL AND NATIONAL HATRED

E/CN.4/800. Report of 12th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter V, paras. 163-194, and Resolution 3 (XII).

E/3335. Report of 16th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VII, paras. 175-200 and Resolution 6 (XVI).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 984, 986, 988, 990, 992-998.

Plenary Meeting 943.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section VI.

A/C.3/L.848 and Rev.1, 2. Czechoslovakia: draft resolution and revisions. Revision 2 adopted, as amended, by Third Committee on 21 October 1960, meeting 998, by roll-call vote of 78 to 0, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Ethiopia, Union of South Africa.

A/C.3/L.853. Morocco: amendment to Czechoslo-

vak draft resolution, A/C.3/L.848.

A/C.3/L.857. Saudi Arabia: amendment to Czechoslovak revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.848/Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.858. Netherlands and Norway: amendments to Czechoslovak revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.848/Rev.2.

A/C.3/L.859 and Corr.1. Saudi Arabia: amendments to Czechoslovak revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.848/Rev.2.

A/4615. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1510(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/4615, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the fundamental purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among nations and that, to this end, it is necessary to strengthen co-operation among peoples and nations and to educate the younger generation in this spirit,

"Noting with gratification that the manifestations of racial and national hatred, religious intolerance and racial prejudice which still exist in the world have been consistently condemned by the United Nations,

"Sharing the grave concern of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities about these manifestations,

"Being alarmed by the fact that tendencies to racial and national hatred are still not sufficiently combatted in many parts of the world by orienting youth in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Expressing the principle that the United Nations is duty bound to combat these manifestations, to establish the facts and the causes of their origin, and to recommend resolute and effective measures which can be taken against them,

"1. Resolutely condemns all manifestations and practices of racial, religious and national hatred in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres of the life of society as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. Calls upon the Governments of all States to take all necessary measures to prevent all manifestations of racial, religious and national hatred."

DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICAL RIGHTS

E/CN.4/800. Report of 12th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter VI and Resolution 4 (XII).

DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF RIGHT TO LEAVE AND RETURN TO ONE'S COUNTRY

E/CN.4/800. Report of 12th session of Sub-Com-

mission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter VIII and Resolution

mission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Chapter IX and Resolution 7(XII).

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION
E/CN.4/800. Report of 12th session of Sub-Com-

E/3335. Report of 16th session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter VII, paras. 213-231 and Resolution 9(XVI).

OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SLAVERY

On 25 February 1960, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (772 D (XXX)) noting with satisfaction that 35 states had become parties to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956. Desiring that this Convention should be widely adopted and fully implemented, it urged those Governments of Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which had not yet done so to adhere to it. In view of the fact that most of the states parties to the Convention had not as yet furnished copies to the Secretary-General of laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted or put into effect to implement the provisions of the Convention, as called for by article 8 of the Convention, the Council expressed the hope that all states parties to the Convention would furnish this information to the Secretary-General or would inform him that they had not found it necessary to enact or put into effect new laws, regulations or administrative measures.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The question of establishing information groups or local human rights committees within the territories of Members of the United Nations and specialized agencies was considered in 1960, both by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council. The matter was first raised in 1946 in the Council.

The question was placed on the Commission's agenda in 1960 on the initiative of R. S. S. Gunawardene, of Ceylon. While the organization, structure and functions of such committees might vary from country to country, he pointed out, they might, among other things, perform the following functions: (1) study current national or local human rights problems and make recommendations to the Government concerned

thereon; (2) advise the Government concerned on legislative or administrative matters relating to the observance of human rights; (3) hold conferences or seminars on human rights; (4) make surveys on the observance of human rights; and (5) assist the Government concerned in preparing periodic reports on human rights to the United Nations and in making studies on specific rights or groups of rights.

Debate in the Commission revealed differences about the desirability of establishing such committees and the functions which they might perform. It was thought, however, that such committees, whether governmental or not, would be most useful as a means of educating public opinion and in keeping Governments informed of public opinion on human rights questions. In certain cases, too, the committees might be used in an advisory capacity.

After some discussion, the Commission unanimously recommended a draft resolution on 4 March 1960 for adoption by the Economic and Social Council whereby the Council would, among other things, invite Governments to stimulate the formation of bodies representing informed public opinion on questions relating to human rights, or to encourage them where they already existed. This decision was based on a proposal by Austria, Denmark, France, Lebanon, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and Venezuela, as revised by the sponsors to take account of points made in the Commission's debate.

The views expressed in the Commission were, in general, endorsed at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 session where the draft resolution was considered by its Social Committee.

Some members, though supporting the proposal, felt that under-developed countries would have difficulty in carrying out the recommendations and, in particular, in finding enough competent persons to serve on the committees envisaged. Further, as circumstances differed from country to country, each country would have to choose its own methods to obtain the best results.

The draft resolution, as revised in the light of points raised by Afghanistan and France, was approved by the Council's Social Committee on 11 July 1960 by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention and adopted unanimously by the Council on 25 July 1960, as resolution 772 B (XXX).

Considering that the studies and opinions of bodies representing, in each country, informed opinion on questions relating to human rights could be of great value to Governments in the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights, the Council thereby invited Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to favour, in a appropriate manner, the formation of such bodies, which might take the form, among other things, of local human rights committees or national advisory committees, or to encourage such bodies where they already existed.

It also invited these Governments to communicate all relevant information on such bodies to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to exchanging information and experience on their functions, and on the nature and extent of their contact with the Governments concerned. The Secretary-General was to prepare a report, for circulation to Governments and submission to the Commission on Human Rights in 1962.

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Ever since its establishment, the United Nations has been receiving large numbers of communications relating to human rights. The Economic and Social Council has therefore laid down a procedure⁶ whereby communications dealing with the principles involved in promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights are summarized in a non-confidential list submitted every year to the Council's Commission on Human Rights. Other communications concerning human rights (in practice, largely complaints alleging denial or violation of human rights) are summarized in a confidential list furnished to the members of the Commission every year at private meetings; the identity of the writers is not disclosed unless they have indicated that there is no objection to disclosure. Copies of the communications summarized for the confidential list are sent to any United Nations Member states specifically referred to in the communications, and any reply which a

Government might send is submitted to the Commission together with the confidential list.

In 1960, the Secretary-General submitted to the sixteenth (1960) session of the Commission a non-confidential list of communications dealing with principles involved in promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights; a confidential list containing summaries of other communications about human rights and replies of Governments on a number of these communications; and a confidential document of a statistical nature, prepared on the basis of the communications on the confidential list.

VICTIMS OF EXPERIMENTS IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Information concerning 584 persons who claimed to have been the victims of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps has since 1951 been forwarded to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution of 15 September 1951. On 26 July 1951, the Government of the Federal Republic undertook to grant practical assistance to such victims, under certain conditions. In 1960, however, no new request for assistance was forwarded by the Secretariat.

In the years prior to 1960, there were consultations between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Nations Secretariat on certain difficulties about the processing of claims of victims resident in countries with which the Federal Republic's Government did not maintain diplomatic relations. The Federal Government stated that the lack of diplomatic relations prevented it from carrying out the verification of claims, and requests for assistance coming from such countries had therefore not been disposed of by the Federal Republic's authorities. In 1960, however, the Office of the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretariat that (on 8 August 1960) the Federal Government had decided to provide compensation for victims residing in states with which it did not maintain diplomatic relations. The Federal Government contacted the International Committee

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 219, 220, 221.

of the Red Cross, which declared its readiness to participate actively in the implementation of that decision.

Reference may also be made here to an agreement signed on 5 October 1960 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany about payments in favour of refugees who were persecuted under the Nazi regime by reason of their nationality. It was considered that several victims of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps might come within the scope of that agreement. (See also p. 362, *THE WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES*.)

FORCED LABOUR

In 1960, the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitted information he had received about forced labour to the Director-General of the International Labour Office (ILO). This

was in accordance with an Economic and Social Council resolution (607(XXI)), of 1 May 1956, adopted after the ILO Governing Body had decided to establish an ad hoc committee on forced labour and to seek the collaboration of the United Nations.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

The Secretary-General, as requested by the Economic and Social Council, forwarded to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (ILO)—for reference, if necessary, to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association—allegations of infringements of trade union rights which it had received from Governments or trade union and employers' organizations relating to ILO member states.

Allegations concerning states which are not members of ILO are brought to the attention of the Council. None, however, was received during 1960.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SLAVERY

United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Supplementary Convention on Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, Geneva, 13 August to 4 September 1956. Final Act and Supplementary Convention (E/CONF.24/23). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.XIV.2.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meeting 423.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

E/3317. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.7/L.366. Denmark: draft resolution adopted by Social Committee on 12 July 1960, meeting 423, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/3409. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 772 D (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3409, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Believing that slavery in all its forms and all institutions and practices similar to slavery should be abolished,

"Desiring that to this end the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, signed at Geneva on 7 September 1956, should be widely adopted and fully implemented,

"Noting with satisfaction that thirty-five States have become parties to this Convention,

"Noting further that article 8 of the Convention

provides that states parties will co-operate with each other and with the United Nations to give effect to the provisions of the Convention, and, in particular, that they will communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations copies of any laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted or put into effect to implement these provisions,

"Having been informed that no information in accordance with article 8 has yet been furnished to the Secretary-General by most of the states parties to the Convention,

"1. Expresses the hope that all states parties to the Convention will furnish to the Secretary-General the information called for under article 8 (2) of the Convention and that those states parties which, in view of their existing laws, regulations or administrative measures, have not found it necessary to enact or put into effect new laws, regulations or administrative measures in order to implement the provisions of the Convention, will inform the Secretary-General to that effect;

"2. Urges those Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so to adhere to this Convention."

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 420, 421.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

E/3335. Report of sixteenth session of Commission on Human Rights, Chapter IV.

E/3335, Chapter XI. Draft resolution II, as submitted by Commission, and as amended by Afghanistan, E/AC.7/L.365, and orally by France, adopted by Social Committee on 11 July 1960, meeting 421, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. E/AC.7/L.365. Afghanistan: amendment to draft resolution II recommended by Commission.

E/3409. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 772 B (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3409, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Recalling its resolution 9(II) of 26 June 1946, relating to local human rights committees,

"Recognizing the importance of the contribution which can be made towards the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights by bodies representing, in each country, informed opinion on questions relating to human rights,

"Recognizing further that such bodies can play an important role in regard to the education of public opinion upon questions relating to human rights,

"1. Considers that the studies and opinion of such bodies on questions of human rights can be of great value to Governments in the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights;

"2. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to favour, in such manner as may be appropriate, the formation of such bodies which might take the form, inter alia, of local human rights committees or national advisory committees in the field of human rights, or to encourage them where they already exist;

"3. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with a view to exchange of information and experience in regard to the functions of such bodies, including the nature and extent of their contact with Governments, to communicate to the Secretary-General all relevant information on this subject in order that the Secretary-General may prepare a report to be circulated to Governments and submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its eighteenth session."

COMMUNICATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/3335. Report of Commission on Human Rights, sixteenth session, Chapter IX.

A/4390. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of Organization, 16 June 1959-15 June 1960, Chapter II A, Section 10(j).

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Social Committee meetings 420-424.
Plenary meeting 1129.

E/3335. Report of 16th session of Commission on Human Rights, 29 February-18 March 1960. (For list of documents prepared for session, see Annex I.)

E/3335, Chapter XI. Draft resolution V, submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee, as amended by United States (E/AC.7/L.368), on 13 July 1960, meeting 424.

E/AC.7/L.368. United States: amendment to draft resolution V, proposed by Commission.

E/3409. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 772 A (xxx), as submitted by Social Committee, E/3409, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,
"1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (sixteenth session);
"2. Requests the Commission to include in its future reports a separate section outlining the work programme in human rights approved by it and the anticipated time schedule for this programme."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/INF/89. Human Rights Day: Observance of eleventh anniversary of adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Report of Secretary-General.

Yearbook on Human Rights for 1957. U.N.P. Sales No.:59.XIV.1.

CHAPTER VIII

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

THE WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

The World Refugee Year,¹ launched as a practical means of securing increased assistance for the refugees throughout the world, ran from June 1959 to June 1960 in most of the 97 participating countries and territories. A number

of them, however, decided to continue their campaigns beyond that date and some extended

¹ For further information about the launching and aims of the World Refugee Year, see Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 240-41, and Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 222-25.

them into 1961 or made arrangements for co-ordinating action to help refugees for an indefinite period.

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF RESULTS

In 39 of the 97 countries and territories participating in World Refugee Year (WRY), national committees were established to promote WRY, often under the patronage of the Head of State. (See below for list of participating countries and territories.) In Geneva, an International Committee for World Refugee Year was set up, which came to include 80 international non-governmental organizations, representing a wide variety of interests. From 12-14 January 1960, the International Committee held a conference in Geneva attended by representatives of 22 national committees for World Refugee Year in all continents.

Leaders of the principal faiths of the world also gave the campaign their active support.

The humanitarian objectives of World Refugee Year as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution it adopted on the World Refugee Year on 5 December 1958 (1285(XIII)) were: "to focus interest on the refugee problem, to encourage additional financial contributions from Governments, voluntary agencies and the general public, and to encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees."

The still incomplete results of the Year, as known on 30 September 1960, are summarized below, in the light of these three main objectives.

(a) To focus interest on the refugee problem

Considerable publicity was given to the World Refugee Year campaigns by press, radio, television, films and other information media. While these campaigns led to the substantial contributions indicated below, they also made possible a much more widespread understanding of refugee problems in the participating countries. Large numbers of voluntary organizations, WRY committees on both the national and local level, and countless individual citizens gave time and money to the cause and were also active in promoting knowledge of the problem and generous assistance to refugees.

(b) To encourage additional financial contributions from Governments, voluntary agencies and the general public

At the General Assembly's fifteenth session, it was stated that a supplementary report would be issued early in 1961 to take account of contributions announced after the Secretary-General reported on WRY to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 27 October 1960. The financial results of the WRY campaigns as announced by the Secretary-General at that time amounted to the equivalent of more than \$80 million, either paid or pledged over and above normal annual contributions from all sources in aid of refugees. Some \$14,000,000 of this amount was contributed to the two United Nations organs active in the refugee field—the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

In addition, a stamp plan, jointly sponsored by the High Commissioner's Office and UNRWA, led 72 countries and territories to issue special stamps in aid of WRY. The plan was expected to produce over \$1 million for United Nations refugee work.

Various national committees specifically earmarked some \$20 million raised during the Year for aid to refugees in Asia and Africa.

Contributions were received from donors at all income levels. Thus, they included, besides a contribution of £100,000 from one individual, innumerable modest gifts from children, old age pensioners, refugees and others having resources so small that any demand on them involved considerable sacrifice.

As of 30 September 1960, a sum of over \$22,000,000 had been contributed or pledged on behalf of refugees falling within the mandate of the High Commissioner, but not including those from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco. Of this sum, more than \$8,000,000 was directly contributed to the Office of the High Commissioner, in response to his request, to finance supplementary World Refugee Year efforts on behalf of refugees within his mandate.

Appeals for refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco produced contributions amounting to \$5,360,122, more than \$2,700,000 of which were directed to the High Commissioner's Office.

A sum of \$4,514,694 was contributed or pledged up to 30 September 1960 on behalf of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. Of this sum, \$2,500,000 was earmarked for the Hong Kong Government's goal of \$7,280,000 for a special World Refugee Year programme. Of the remaining \$2,014,694, the amount of \$293,949 was channelled through the High Commissioner's Office for alleviating the conditions of this group of refugees within the framework of a General Assembly resolution (1167(XII)) of 26 November 1957.

An additional amount of \$529,538 was contributed through the good offices of the High Commissioner to benefit various groups of refugees enumerated in a General Assembly resolution (1388(XIV)) of 20 November 1959.

As of 30 September 1960, \$7,875,967 had been contributed or pledged to aid the Arab refugees from Palestine within the mandate of UNRWA. Of this sum, UNRWA received contributions and pledges totalling the equivalent of \$2,000,000 and promises of a further \$1,000,000 towards the minimum target of \$4,000,000 set by the Director of UNRWA for his special World Refugee Year programme.

- (c) To encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions, through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves

The voluntary repatriation of refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate who asked to return to their countries of origin continued to be facilitated by his Office during the period covered by World Refugee Year.

Resettlement outside the countries of first asylum was greatly assisted during the Year by the action of various Governments in liberalizing immigration criteria as a contribution to World Refugee Year. The effects of this were specially felt in regard to the "difficult" cases, i.e., the sick, the aged, and the physically or socially handicapped refugees. It was estimated by the Office of the High Commissioner that this action, directly due to World Refugee Year, would make it possible for 4,000 handicapped refugees with their dependents, a total of about 7,000 persons in all, to find new homes outside their countries of first asylum. Here again, these

figures cannot be regarded as constituting a final statement of the new immigration possibilities for the handicapped opened up by World Refugee Year.

In addition, it was expected that WRY efforts would make it possible for many other refugees not suffering from such handicaps to be resettled or integrated in their countries of first asylum.

As a result of WRY campaigns, the High Commissioner was able to announce that the necessary funds had been made available for completing his camp clearance programme in Europe, while help to out-of-camp refugees could be considerably expanded.

Austria announced that, in consequence of World Refugee Year, considerable progress had been made towards achieving the objectives of clearing all refugee camps still in existence on her territory, including those inhabited by some thousands of refugees, who, mainly because of naturalization, no longer fell within the mandate of the High Commissioner.

LEGAL PROTECTION

During World Refugee Year, six countries deposited their instruments of ratification of the International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) or approved its ratification. Considerable progress was also made in other directions to extend legal protection for refugees.

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES PARTICIPATING IN WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

The following 97 countries and territories participated in World Refugee Year efforts:

Afghanistan	Costa Rica
Argentina	Cuba
Australia	Denmark
Austria	Dominican Republic
Bahrein	Ecuador
Barbados	El Salvador
Belgium	Ethiopia
Bermuda	Federation of Malaya
Bolivia	Fiji Islands
Brazil	Finland
British Honduras	France
Brunei (Borneo)	Gambia
Burma	Ghana
Cambodia	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Canada	Greece
Cameroun	Guatemala
Ceylon	Guinea
Chile	Haiti
Colombia	Holy See

Honduras	Peru
Hong Kong	Philippines
Iceland	Portugal
Indonesia	Qatar
Iran	Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
Ireland	Federation of
Israel	St. Lucia
Italy	San Marino
Japan	Saudi Arabia
Jordan	Sierra Leone
Korea, Rep. of	Somalia
Kuwait	Sudan
Laos	Surinam
Lebanon	Sweden
Liberia	Switzerland
Libya	Thailand
Liechtenstein	Togo
Luxembourg	Tunisia
Malta	Turkey
Mexico	Uganda
Monaco	Union of South Africa
Morocco	United Arab Republic
Netherlands	United Kingdom
Netherlands New Guinea	United States
New Zealand	Uruguay
Nicaragua	Venezuela
Norway	Viet-Nam
Pakistan	Yemen
Panama	Yugoslavia
Paraguay	

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

The Office of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for World Refugee Year, functioning in Geneva and New York, maintained close and continuous contact throughout the Year with the 97 participating countries and territories, acting, when requested, as adviser on campaigns, handling enquiries and regularly supplying documentary and visual material to national committees and others.

The Office produced 35 issues and 11 supplements of a World Refugee Year Newsletter, the purpose of which was to keep organizers of the various campaigns in touch with developments all over the world. It also issued a series of illustrated pamphlets, on numerous aspects of the refugee problem. Four visual exhibits were sent out to a number of national committees and, in addition, the Office maintained a library of films which were let out for showing to audiences in many countries. In its publications and visual material, the Office drew attention to the needs of refugees on the widest possible geographical scale.

CONSIDERATION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

The progress made and activities undertaken in connexion with the World Refugee Year were reviewed during 1960 at meetings of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (held in Geneva during the periods 4-6 April and 6-13 October), at the Economic and Social Council's thirtieth session (held in Geneva in mid-1960) and at the General Assembly's fifteenth session held in New York later in 1960.

The High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr. August R. Lindt, told the Economic and Social Council that new opportunities for immigration resulting from the WRY campaigns had enabled assistance to refugees to be raised to a level more commensurate with the needs, while making it possible to consider the refugee problem in its global character. Various representatives voiced the hope that the efforts made during the WRY campaigns would not slacken when it was over.

The World Refugee Year was again discussed in the latter part of October in the General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

In a statement to the Committee, the Secretary-General of the United Nations said that the high hopes centred on the Year had not been misplaced. Not the least of its merits was that it had drawn attention to problems which were still unsolved. Although it was officially concluded, he added, the World Refugee Year could be regarded not as the end of an effort, but as a beginning.

A number of representatives expressed satisfaction that the WRY campaigns had been conducted on purely humanitarian lines. Millions of people throughout the world had become aware of the sufferings and needs of refugees, and the problem could no longer be approached in what one speaker called the traditional manner marked by unimaginativeness and pessimism. The World Refugee Year was also described as one of the most remarkable humanitarian enterprises on record. At the same time, however, several speakers pointed out that great numbers of refugees were still living in precarious conditions and that the efforts to settle the problem must continue.

On 31 October, the Third Committee approved a draft resolution based on a proposal

by Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, France, Iran, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, as amended in the light of proposals by Saudi Arabia and others. The vote for this was 64 to 0, with 12 abstentions. On 5 December 1960, in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, this text was adopted as resolution 1502(XV) by 71 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly noted with gratification "the remarkable success of the World Refugee Year in many parts of the world, not only financially but also in promoting solutions of problems relating to large numbers of refugees, particularly those who are handicapped."

Believing that the enthusiasm and interest aroused by the World Refugee Year could, if maintained, make a vital contribution to this end, the Assembly expressed its thanks to all Governments, national committees, non-governmental organizations and private individuals who had contributed to the success of the World Refugee Year, as well as to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for the

World Refugee Year, for their efforts. It asked Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as international non-governmental organizations, to continue their efforts to assist refugees on a purely humanitarian basis, especially by: (a) increased co-operation with the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNRWA; (b) efforts to maintain the public interest aroused by the World Refugee Year in the solution of refugee problems; (c) the encouragement of additional opportunities for permanent solutions of refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves; and (d) the further encouragement of financial contributions for international assistance to refugees, including contributions from non-governmental organizations and the general public.

In addition, the Assembly expressed the hope that all people everywhere would take into consideration the problems of refugees and the need for sustained and increased efforts for their ultimate solution.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

(As known on 30 September 1960)

The following list indicates contributions for World Refugee Year received from various sources in the countries and territories named. The figures given include contributions from Governments, national committees and other sources, and contributions in kind as well as in cash. This information is based on data contained in a report by the Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly (Document A/4546, Annex E).

Countries or Territories	Total (in U.S. dollars)	Countries or Territories	Total (in U.S. dollars)	Countries or Territories	Total (in U.S. dollars)
Australia	\$ 1,919,246	Denmark	1,172,722	Luxembourg	53,000
Austria	8,057,691	Federation of Malaya	2,500	Malta	7,156
Bahrein	28,786	Finland	91,106	Mexico	20,000
Barbados	1,281	France	1,450,000	Monaco	2,000
Belgium	655,018	Gambia	30	Morocco	80,000
Bermuda	30,310	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4,547,618	Netherlands	1,933,156
Bolivia	980	Ghana	5,861	New Zealand	1,220,946
Brazil	55,000	Greece	10,000	Norway	2,693,544
British Honduras	699	Holy See	4,000	Pakistan	3,150
Brunei (Borneo)	10,000	Hong Kong	143,970	Panama	200
Burma	2,354	Iran	38,929	Philippines	28,358
Cambodia	572	Ireland	195,484	Portugal	8,635
Canada	3,454,931	Israel	7,222	Qatar	84,010
Ceylon	1,000	Italy	870,970	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	30,308
Chile	8,520	Japan	5,000	Sierra Leone	700
China	231,100	Kuwait	112,013	Sweden	2,747,296
Colombia	8,094	Liberia	3,000	Switzerland	1,395,395
Costa Rica	120			Thailand	6,250
Cuba	10,000				

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Countries or Territories	Total (in U.S. dollars)	Countries or Territories	Total (in U.S. dollars)	Countries or Territories	Total (in U.S. dollars)
Tunisia	700,000	United Arab Republic	465,000	Viet-Nam	65,000
Turkey	56,670	United Kingdom	21,660,150	Yugoslavia	183,900
Uganda	7,884	United States	18,125,996		
Union of South Africa	41,200			Total	\$74,756,032

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1128.

E/3397 and Corr.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1003-1006.
Plenary Meeting 935.

A/4378/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section IV.

A/4546. Assistance to Refugees. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.863. Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Iran, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1 and 2. Same sponsors as for A/C.3/L.863, with addition of Pakistan: revised draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Third Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 1006, by 64 votes to 0 with 12 abstentions.

A/4582. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1502(xv), as submitted by Third Committee, A/4582, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1960, meeting 935, by 71 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1285(XIII) of 5 December 1958 and 1390(XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the World Refugee Year,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year,

"Noting with gratification the remarkable success of the World Refugee Year in many parts of the world, not only financially but also in promoting solutions of problems relating to large numbers of refugees, particularly those who are handicapped,

"Noting further that the World Refugee Year has

focused the attention of world opinion on the problems of refugees,

"Believing that the enthusiasm and interest aroused by the World Refugee Year can, if maintained, make a vital contribution to this end,

"1. Expresses its thanks to all Governments, national committees, non-governmental organizations and private individuals who have contributed to the success of the World Refugee Year, as well as to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for the World Refugee Year, for their efforts in this regard;

"2. Requests states Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as international non-governmental organizations, to continue their efforts to assist refugees on a purely humanitarian basis, especially by:

"(a) Increased co-operation with the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

"(b) Efforts to maintain the public interest aroused by the World Refugee Year in the solution of refugee problems;

"(c) The encouragement of additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves;

"(d) The further encouragement of financial contributions for international assistance to refugees including contributions from non-governmental organizations and the general public;

"3. Expresses the hope that all people everywhere will take into consideration the problems of refugees and the need for sustained and increased efforts for their ultimate solution."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4478. Annual report of Director of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East, 1 July 1959—30 June 1960, paras. 112-120, 161.

THE WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during 1960 may be viewed against the background of World Refugee Year (WRY) and of the increasing interest aroused by refugee problems which had

hitherto been largely the concern of national authorities. (For further information about WRY, see above, pp. 356-61, **THE WORLD REFUGEE YEAR**.)

The impact of both the World Refugee Year

and the general expansion of United Nations activities led to an increased interest in refugee problems which had not previously received the attention of the international community.

During the period under review, co-operation between the High Commissioner's Office and the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations was further increased.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Activities in the field of international protection were facilitated by the favourable atmosphere created by World Refugee Year.

1951 CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

The number of parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, establishing minimum rights for refugees, increased from 23 to 27 in 1960 with the accession of Greece on 5 April, New Zealand on 30 June 1960, Brazil on 16 November and Portugal on 22 December 1960. The other parties to the Convention were: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

AGREEMENT RELATING TO REFUGEE SEAMEN

During 1960, three more countries decided to apply the principles of the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen. Monaco acceded to the Agreement on 11 April 1960 and some or all of its clauses were put into practice by Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany pending ratification. With ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Agreement would be brought into force.

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL INSTRUMENTS AFFECTING THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons was ratified by France on 3 March 1960 and came into force in France, Denmark, Israel, Norway, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia on 6 June 1960. Belgium ratified this Convention on 27 May and Luxembourg on 27 June 1960. Switzerland concluded two agreements with France facilitating the

movement of refugees between these two countries.

During 1960, there was also an increase in the number of countries which ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance Obligations, and to the European Convention on Extradition.

CO-OPERATION WITH EUROPEAN ORGANIZATIONS

The European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, drawn up under the auspices of the Council of Europe, came into force on 3 August 1960, with ratification by the Netherlands. It was subsequently also ratified by Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

On 9 May, 1960, the Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) adopted a recommendation the effect of which would be to facilitate the movement of refugees from one member country of OEEC to take up employment in another.

RIGHTS OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE

The Office of the High Commissioner continued to promote the inclusion of favourable provisions for refugees in national legislation and administrative regulations. With regard to the right to work, additional facilities were given to refugees in Austria, Belgium and Germany, which also gave certain social security benefits to refugees.

INDEMNIFICATION

An agreement between the Office of the High Commissioner and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was concluded on 5 October 1960 on the indemnification of refugees persecuted under the national socialist regime because of their nationality. By this Agreement, the High Commissioner's Office was to receive 45 million Deutsche marks for assistance to those refugees not benefiting under the Indemnification Law of the Federal Republic. The Agreement also provided that refugees who had suffered permanent injury to body or health under the national socialist regime by reason of their nationality would receive compensation on the same basis as other victims of national socialist persecution. This part of the agreement

was to be implemented by the authorities of the Federal Republic.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The High Commissioner's Office continued to assist in the voluntary repatriation of refugees who had expressed the wish to return to their country of origin. As a general rule the repatriation of a refugee was paid for by the Government of the country of origin of the refugee concerned. In some cases, however, arrangements for covering travel costs were made by the High Commissioner.

The progress made in resettlement, particularly of handicapped refugees, was further increased in the course of 1960 when the full impact of World Refugee Year made itself felt. Resettlement opportunities were made available for 4,000 handicapped refugees and 3,000 dependents. (For further details, see p. 358.)

The "current" resettlement schemes (i.e., those of a continuing nature) for refugees of all categories were also being vigorously pursued in conjunction with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

On the occasion of World Refugee Year, the financial target for voluntary contributions to the "current" (i.e., regular) programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner for 1960 was set at about \$12,000,000, of which \$3,160,000 was for the camp clearance scheme (including the camp clearance programme and the fund for special hardship cases), \$1,470,000 for the Far Eastern programme, and \$6,870,000 for a programme for non-settled refugees living outside camps.

By the end of 1960, contributions to the current programmes of the High Commissioner's Office for 1960, including payments, pledges and promises, amounted to \$11,340,000.

By 31 December 1960, there were over 80,000 refugees who had benefited from the former UNREF programme (started in 1955) and from the High Commissioner's current annual programmes for material assistance put into effect since the beginning of 1959. This number included over 46,000 refugees who were firmly settled, more than 21,000 of whom came from camps. At the beginning of 1961, there were

still 10,800 refugees qualifying for camp clearance projects of the High Commissioner's Office, all of which could be put into effect as the required funds had become available.

Under the Far Eastern programme, some 1,000 refugees of European origin were resettled in other countries during 1960. As of January 1961, some 900 were awaiting resettlement in Hong Kong, and there remained some 6,000 on the mainland of China, 4,500 of whom had received promises of visas.

With the completion of camp clearance, more emphasis could be placed on assistance to non-settled refugees outside camps, mainly through integration in their country of residence. The number of such refugees in European countries where programmes of the High Commissioner's Office were being carried out fell from 83,720 at the beginning of 1960 to 65,000 by the end of the year. Priority was given to the handicapped refugees among them, who constituted about one-third of the total. The UNHCR current programme for 1961, for which a financial target of \$6,000,000 was set, was geared to provide assistance to this category of refugees.

SPECIAL REFUGEE PROBLEMS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

On 1 January 1961, there were still 9,000 new Hungarian refugees in Austria as against 9,600 at the beginning of 1960. The camp population decreased from 1,800 to 1,200 in the course of 1960. Some 2,500 refugees were assisted under the programme for assistance to new Hungarian refugees in Austria.

REFUGEES FROM ALGERIA IN MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

The joint relief operation carried out by the High Commissioner's Office and the League of Red Cross Societies to assist refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia was continued during 1960. Regular distributions of food rations, providing approximately 1,550 calories per day, were made to more than 200,000 refugees through 27 distribution points in Morocco and 35 in Tunisia. Children received an extra monthly ration of 800 grams of condensed milk. A supplementary feeding scheme was also introduced to provide an additional daily ration of reconstituted dried milk and hot meals, distributed from milk stations and multi-purpose

centres. As of 31 December 1960, there were 57 milk stations in Morocco and 87 in Tunisia. There was also an increase in the number of non-mobile dispensaries and mobile clinics to supplement the health services provided by the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments. The refugees were provided with one blanket each during the winter of 1959/60. A further distribution of blankets was to be made with an emergency allocation from the United Nations Children's Fund and other contributions.

Contributions made in cash to the High Commissioner's Office for the joint operation in 1960 amounted to \$2,267,471, in addition to which there were considerable contributions in kind. A budget for \$6,947,600 was prepared for 1961. It was estimated that the value of donations for 1961 in kind would amount to \$4,111,700, leaving a cash requirement of \$2,835,900.

AID TO REFUGEES NOT FALLING WITHIN COMPETENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

During 1960, the Office of the High Commissioner had a further opportunity of using its good offices for assistance to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and other groups of refugees. It transmitted contributions totalling \$730,489 for assistance to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, and contributions totalling \$568,658 for assistance to other groups of refugees. In addition, a special programme—involving about \$13,000,000—was put into effect by the Austrian Government to help solve the problems of refugees in Austria falling outside the mandate of the High Commissioner and still living in camps. It was hoped that matching contributions for about \$3,000,000 would be provided from international sources for the Austrian Government programme. (See also text of resolution 1499(XV) quoted in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

By 31 December 1960, payments, pledges or promises totalling \$13,898,627 had been made to the High Commissioner's Office on the specific occasion of World Refugee Year. Of this amount, \$8,805,174 were contributed to "current" (i.e., regular) programmes of the High Commissioner for 1959 and 1960, \$2,950,928 for the programme of assistance to refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia, and \$2,142,525

for other programmes, including \$1,222,862 for assistance to refugees not falling within the competence of the United Nations. (For further information, see also pp. 357-58.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme held two sessions in 1960—its third in April, and its fourth in October.

At its third session, the Committee, among other things, considered and decided on the extent of aid to be given to certain categories of refugees, in particular the socially handicapped and non-handicapped non-settled refugees living outside camps. It approved further projects to a value of \$3,500,000 within the financial target of \$12,000,000 set for contributions to the High Commissioner's current programme for 1960. The Committee also set a target of \$6,000,000 (from all sources) for programmes for 1961, to be distributed as follows: \$5,200,000 for the material assistance programme; \$120,000 for legal assistance programmes; and \$680,000 for administrative expenditures.

At its fourth session, the Executive Committee approved further projects for inclusion in the High Commissioner's current programme for 1960 in an amount of \$1,500,000. It also approved detailed programmes to be implemented within the \$6,000,000 financial target set for the current programme for 1961.

In addition, it considered, among other things, reports on resettlement, and financing the transport of refugees.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirtieth session, held in mid-1960, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the period from May 1959 to May 1960.

Describing the main results achieved during the period under review, the High Commissioner pointed out that, despite the favourable effect of the World Refugee Year on the work of his Office, the number of refugees within his mandate was still more than 1,500,000, of whom some 900,000 were living in Europe. He urged that naturalization of refugees be facilitated so as not to perpetuate the problem.

He stressed the need for further contributions to provide food and other essentials for the refugees (more than 200,000) from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia.

As to the current programmes of his Office, he said that, as of 1 April 1960, the number of refugees in refugee camps had been reduced to 20,000; of these, 14,500 qualified for the High Commissioner's camp clearance scheme, arrangements for which would be completed by the end of 1960. Greater attention, he added, could now be paid to the needs of non-settled refugees outside camps, priority being given to the handicapped.

In the discussion, during which many Council members expressed their satisfaction at the decrease in the number of non-settled refugees, some representatives stressed the responsibility of countries in which refugees were residing in giving appropriate assistance for the establishment of refugees in these countries. Others stressed the need for specialized treatment for handicapped refugees, particularly in relation to the successful completion of the camp clearance programme.

On 25 July, the Council adopted a resolution (769(XXX)) taking note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the Assembly's fifteenth session, the High Commissioner's report was considered by the Assembly's Third (Social, Cultural and Humanitarian) Committee.

In a statement to the Third Committee, the High Commissioner recalled that, while the most important task of his Office was to provide protection for all refugees under its mandate, refugees often also required material assistance in order to resume a normal life. The policy of his Office was to consider refugee problems from a humanitarian and social point of view.

He stressed the importance of the granting of asylum to refugees, saying that there was now practically world-wide recognition of the principle that no person fleeing persecution should be turned back. (See p. 362, INDEMNIFICATION.) In view of the slow rate at which the number of refugees coming within the mandate of his Office was decreasing, he added, the provision on legal protection was a

long-range matter. This was shown by the fact that the number of refugees within the mandate of his Office in Europe had fallen only from 1,230,000 in 1952 to 870,000 in 1960.

As to the joint assistance programme put into effect by his Office and the League of Red Cross Societies to aid refugees from Algeria, the High Commissioner announced that the League's Executive Committee had decided to terminate its participation on 30 June 1961, with the proviso that it could be continued if no satisfactory alternative arrangements had been made by that time. He hoped that the League would see its way to continue participating in the operation. He also emphasized the need for employment opportunities for these refugees.

As to the current programmes of his Office, the High Commissioner announced that the number of non-settled refugees in Europe, including those in camps (some 250,000 in 1955), would drop to about 75,000 by the end of 1960, even though 238,000 new refugees had arrived during the past five years. He expected that the number of refugees living in camps would fall to some 13,800 by the end of 1960, by which time arrangements would be made to complete the camp clearance scheme.

The number of non-settled refugees living outside camps in Europe had dropped to about 61,000 in 1960 from some 167,000 in 1955. This was due to voluntary repatriation, to integration (which had been facilitated by economic developments in many European countries) and to emigration. Provided there was no new influx of refugees, a solution to their problems could be achieved, he said.

In certain countries with highly developed economies, future programmes would be limited to handicapped refugees. In other countries, which now had only a small number of non-settled refugees, it might be possible to solve all refugee problems completely in the course of a few years, provided the necessary funds were forthcoming.

Stressing the importance of emigration opportunities for handicapped refugees, the High Commissioner pointed out that some Governments had made a special contribution to this by liberalizing their admission and selection criteria.

The programme for refugees of European origin in the Far East, carried out jointly by his Office and the Inter-Governmental Committee

for European Migration (ICEM), had also benefited from the increase in resettlement opportunities, the High Commissioner added.

Three resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, on various aspects of the work of the High Commissioner's Office. One dealt with his report to the Assembly, one with refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia and the third expressed the Assembly's thanks to Dr. Auguste Lindt, the High Commissioner, on his departure from office.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The resolution (1499 (XV)) on the High Commissioner's report was approved by the Third Committee on 27 October 1960, by 65 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, and then adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 5 December by 66 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly, among other things, invited Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to devote attention to refugee problems still awaiting solution by: (a) continuing to improve the legal status of refugees living in their territory, in consultation, where needed, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; (b) further increasing facilities for the voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration of refugees; (c) enabling the High Commissioner to reach the financial targets both of his "current" programmes for 1961 and of the other programmes entrusted to his Office; and (d) continuing to consult with the High Commissioner on ways of aiding those refugees not coming within the competence of the United Nations.

This resolution was based on a proposal introduced in the Third Committee by Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Togo.

Introducing the resolution in the Third Committee, the Netherlands representative pointed out the magnitude of the outstanding refugee problems and stressed the need to improve the status of refugees still further.

A number of delegations commented favourably on the progress made by the High Commissioner's Office in providing legal protection for refugees, in clearing the refugee camps and in the resettlement of refugees. Stressed, too, was

the need to solve the problem of handicapped refugees.

Some speakers also were gratified to note that increasing attention was being given to the needs of refugees not falling within the immediate competence of the United Nations.

Others, including the USSR, felt that the refugee problems would not be solved as long as the High Commissioner concentrated on resettlement. They stressed repatriation as a solution. Providing legal protection for refugees was the responsibility of countries in which refugees were living rather than of the High Commissioner's Office. It was also suggested that the time had come to consider abolishing the High Commissioner's Office, since it had almost completed its work.

REFUGEES FROM ALGERIA IN MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

The resolution on aid to refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia (1500 (XV)) was approved by the Third Committee on 27 October 1960, by a roll-call vote of 76 to 0, with 1 abstention, and then adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 5 December by 77 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Assembly thereby recommended: (1) that the High Commissioner's continue his activities to aid these refugees; and (2) that he use his influence to ensure the continuation of the operation conducted jointly by his Office and by the League of Red Cross Societies. If the latter proved impossible, then he should draw up and carry out a programme for his Office to assume responsibility for these refugees from 1 July 1961.

The resolution, which also expressed the Assembly's regret that the situation causing this refugee problem still continued, was based on a proposal introduced in the Third Committee by Afghanistan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

One of the points made in support of this resolution in the Third Committee was that the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments, while making a great effort to aid the refugees from Algeria, had but limited resources for this. It was also pointed out that half of these refugees were children and more international aid was necessary to help them.

The French representative said that France claimed the right to provide all necessary assistance for the refugees from Algeria who had

been obliged by the pressure of events to leave their homes. Being anxious, however, to place humanitarian before legal considerations, France had made three contributions to the High Commissioner's Office for aid to these refugees.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

TO DR. LINDT

By resolution 1501 (XV)), the General Assembly, noting with regret that Dr. Auguste Lindt would shortly leave his position as High Commissioner for Refugees, expressed its thanks to him for the "brilliant and important work" he had performed.

This resolution was adopted—by acclamation—by the Third Committee on 27 October and at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 5

December. (For text and original sponsors of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

ELECTION OF NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER

On 5 December 1960, the General Assembly approved by acclamation the Secretary-General's nomination of Felix Schnyder, of Switzerland, to succeed Dr. Lindt as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

As of 31 December 1960, 30 Governments had paid, pledged, or promised the equivalent of \$3,434,069 to finance programmes of the High Commissioner's Office during 1961. For details, see table below.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PAID, PLEDGED OR PROMISED FOR 1961 PROGRAMMES OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(As of 31 December 1960; in U.S. dollars)

Country	1961 Current UNHCR Programmes	Programme for Refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia	Other Programmes or Unspecified	Total
Austria	\$ 6,000			\$6,000
Belgium	150,000		\$50,000*	200,000
Cambodia	571			571
Canada	290,000			290,000
China	5,000			5,000
Denmark	72,390			72,390
Federation of Malaya	1,000			1,000
France	257,142	255,102		512,244
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	209,524			209,524
Ghana	3,000			3,000
Greece	9,000			9,000
Iceland	7,394			7,394
Ireland	4,825			4,825
Israel	5,000			5,000
Italy	3,000			3,000
Korea, Rep. of	1,000			1,000
Liberia	1,500			1,500
Luxembourg	3,000			3,000
Morocco	1,975			1,975
Netherlands	139,200			139,200
Norway	98,000			98,000
Portugal	1,000			1,000
Sweden	116,000			116,000
Switzerland	116,279			116,279
Tunisia	2,000			2,000
Turkey	17,667			17,667
Union of South Africa	12,500		12,500*	25,000
United Kingdom	280,000			280,000
United States	800,000	500,000		1,300,000
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	2,500			2,500
Total	\$2,616,467	\$755,102	\$62,500	\$3,434,069

* Contribution to be transferred to the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) for transportation of refugees.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1128.

E/3397 and Corr.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees including report on third session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

RESOLUTION 769(xxx), adopted by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1128.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the annexed report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its third session,

"Takes note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session."

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 999-1006.

Fifth Committee, meetings 765, 766, 776, 789, 790.
Plenary Meeting 935.

A/4378/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including report of third and fourth sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.
A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section IV.

REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

A/C.3/L.864. Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Togo: draft resolution adopted by Third Committee on 27 October 1960, meeting 1004, by 65 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/4582. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1499(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/4582, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1960, meeting 935, by 66 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"Noting the recent favourable developments in the work of the Office of the High Commissioner in respect of international protection as well as of the promotion of permanent solutions, including voluntary repatriation, resettlement to other countries and integration in the present countries of asylum,

"Noting in particular that, pursuant to its resolutions 1167(XII) of 26 November 1957 and 1388 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, increasing attention is

being paid in many countries, by Governments and by non-governmental organizations, to the problems of refugees who do not come within the immediate competence of the United Nations,

"Further noting that none the less there still are considerable numbers of non-settled refugees, whose problems can be solved only by a further concentration of the efforts of the international community,

"Invites states Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to continue to devote attention to refugee problems still awaiting solution:

"(a) By continuing to improve the legal status of refugees living in their territory, in consultation, where needed, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

"(b) By further increasing facilities for the voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration of refugees;

"(c) By enabling the High Commissioner to reach the financial targets both of his current 1961 programmes and of the other programmes entrusted to his Office;

"(d) By continuing to consult with the High Commissioner in respect of measures of assistance to groups of refugees who do not come within the competence of the United Nations."

REFUGEES FROM ALGERIA
IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

A/C.3/L.861. Libya, Morocco, Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.861/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. Afghanistan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia: revised draft resolution adopted by Third Committee on 27 October 1960, meeting 1004, by roll-call vote of 76 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France.

A/4582. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1500(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/4582, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1960, meeting 935, by 77 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined chapter IV of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"Recalling its resolution 1389 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Considering the action taken by the High Commissioner and the encouraging results achieved during the World Refugee Year,

"Noting with appreciation the progress made on behalf of refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia,

"Regretting that the situation which is the cause of this problem continues,

"Recognizing that the living conditions of these refugees, and in particular those of the children, remain precarious and require constant improvement,

"Recommends that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should:

"(a) Continue his present action;

"(b) Use his influence to ensure the continuation of the operation carried out jointly by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the League of Red Cross Societies, and, should this prove impossible, draw up and execute a programme for the assumption by the Office of the High Commissioner of responsibility for these refugees from 1 July 1961."

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION TO DR. LINDT

A/C.3/L.860. Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution adopted by Third Committee on 27 October 1960, meeting 1004, by acclamation.

A/4582. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1501(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/4582, adopted by Assembly on 5 December 1960, meeting 935, by acclamation.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with regret that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will shortly leave office,

"Considering that remarkable and encouraging progress has been made during his years in office in solving many of the problems of refugees, both under his mandate and through the use of his good offices,

"Confident that these achievements will lead to further improvement of the refugees situation under the Office of the High Commissioner,

"1. Expresses its thanks to Mr. Auguste Lindt and its admiration for the brilliant and important work he has performed during his years as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

"2. Extends its good wishes to Mr. Lindt for equally great success in all his future undertakings."

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Ad Hoc Committee of Whole Assembly, meeting 2.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4607. Election of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Note by Secretary-General. A/AC.96/80, A/AC.96/108. Lists of documents issued at third and fourth sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL AND POPULATION QUESTIONS

SOCIAL POLICY

BALANCED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The major United Nations project in 1960 in the social policy field was the preparation of studies on the problem of balanced and integrated social and economic development. By the end of 1960, case studies of planning for balanced social and economic development had been completed for Burma, Ceylon, southern Italy, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Puerto Rico and Uganda, and a case study on Poland had been issued. Action was also taken during the year to initiate other country case studies.

In connexion with this work, a meeting on the inter-relationship between economic and

social development for countries in the Latin American region was held in Mexico City from 12 to 21 December 1960, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). The report of the meeting's findings was to be discussed by ECLA.

URBANIZATION

On 3 August 1960, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (792 II (XXX)) stressing the need for a broad ap-

proach to the question of urbanization because of its complex of inter-acting economic and social factors in industrial and agricultural development and of changing social institutions and services. It asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), to prepare a concerted programme of action in the field of urbanization. This was for consideration by the Council's Social Commission in 1961. The resolution arose out of a proposal made by Afghanistan, Brazil, Japan and the United States in the Council's Co-ordination Committee.

The question was further discussed in October 1960 by ACC, on whose recommendation an inter-secretariat working party on urbanization was convened in Geneva from 7 to 13 December 1960. Its recommendations were to be submitted for consideration by the Social Commission in 1961.

Also held in 1960 was an inter-agency meet-

ing to discuss the report of the 1959 inter-agency urbanization survey mission in the Mediterranean region.

DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF LEVELS OF LIVING

Following several stages of consultation with relevant specialized agencies and the Statistical Office of the United Nations, a progress report on the definition and measurement of levels of living was discussed by the eleventh session of the Statistical Commission in April 1960, whose comments were further considered in September 1960 by a working party on statistics for social programmes. The Statistical Commission adopted a resolution recommending that the Social Commission might consider distributing the progress report to states Members of the United Nations for their interim guidance for the measurement of levels of living (see also p. 324.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

BALANCED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ST/ECLA/CONF.6/L.2/Rev.1 (ST/TAO/CONF.6/L.2/Rev.1). (UNESCO/SS/SAED/LA/2/Rev.1). Report of UN/UNESCO Working Group on Social Aspects of Economic Development in Latin America, Mexico City, 12-21 December 1960.

URBANIZATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 206-208.
Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/AC.24/L.169. Afghanistan, Brazil, Japan, United States: draft resolution, as amended orally, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1960, meeting 208.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 792 II (xxx), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council . . .

"Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has been giving consideration to inter-agency action with respect to urbanization,

"Considering that a broad approach to urbanization is needed because of its complex of inter-acting economic and social factors in agricultural and industrial development, and of changing social institutions and services,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to prepare, for consideration by the Social Commission at its thirteenth session, a concerted action programme in the field of urbanization, bearing in mind its relationship to the long-range programmes of concerted action in the fields of community development, of low-cost housing and related community facilities and of industrialization"

DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF LEVELS OF LIVING

E/3375. Report of 11th session of Statistical Commission, 20 April-5 May 1960, paras. 97-102.

POPULATION QUESTIONS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The two regional demographic training and research centres, for Latin America and for Asia and the Far East (established in 1956 and 1957 in Santiago, Chile, and Bombay, India, respectively, with United Nations technical aid),

continued to expand their training and research programmes during 1960.

Seventeen holders of fellowships, coming from the following 11 Latin American countries were trained at the Santiago centre: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala,

Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. Twenty-four fellows from the following 13 countries were trained in 1960 at the centre for Asia and the Far East: Burma, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand.

The Latin American centre co-operated with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia and Cuba in demographic studies in these countries. The centre for Asia and the Far East undertook studies of fertility, internal migration and urbanization in a number of countries in the region.

A regional seminar on the use of population census data in economic and social planning and policy-making was held in Bombay, India, from 20 June to 8 July 1960, as a part of the programme of the demographic training and research centre for Asia and the Far East. The purpose of this seminar was to aid Governments of countries in the region in planning their census operations and related programmes in such a way as to provide the maximum amount of information needed for planning and policy-making.

A report on a study of manpower resources of Central America, Panama and Mexico in

relation to economic developments was completed in 1960. The project was undertaken by a technical assistance expert provided by the United Nations to the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee. The expert also worked with the Government of El Salvador on a demographic and socio-economic survey of the metropolitan area of San Salvador. The report on this study, due for publication in 1961, provided information on the number and characteristics of migrants to the city and on factors affecting their adaptation to the metropolitan environment.

POPULATION STUDIES

A pilot study was launched in Brazil, as a joint project of the United Nations and the Brazilian Government, on the use of household sample surveys as a means of obtaining data on births and deaths. Work was completed on a pilot study of population growth and manpower in the Philippines, carried out by United Nations demographers in co-operation with the Government. Field work on a pilot study of population growth and manpower in Sudan was also completed in 1960.

A survey of The Situation and Recent Trends of Mortality in the World was completed in 1960, for publication in 1961.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/CN.9/CONF.1/1/Rev.1. Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Latin America. Santiago, Chile, 30 November—18 December 1959. (ST/TAO/SER.C/46).

E/CN.9/CONF.2/1. Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data in Asia and the Far East. Bombay, India, 20 June-8 July 1960. (ST/TAO/SER.C/47).

Human Resources of Central America, Panama and Mexico, 1950-1980, in relation to Some Aspects of

Economic Development. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.XIII.1.

Population Growth and Manpower in Philippines. Joint Study by United Nations and Government of Philippines. U.N.P. Sales No.:61.XIII.2.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Demographic Yearbook, 1960. U.N.P. Sales No.: 61.XIII.1.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TECHNICAL AID IN 1960

During 1960, the following countries continued to receive technical assistance from the United Nations in the field of community development: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Liberia, the Federation of Malaya, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic (Syrian Region). In 1960, the following received aid in this field for the first time: Chile,

Laos, Saudi Arabia, Southern Cameroons and Venezuela. Altogether, there were 27 experts assigned to these 19 countries. In addition, two experts were attached to the Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America (CREFAL), at Patzcuaro, Mexico, and one to the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre (ASFEC), at Sirs-el-Layyan, United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region). These, together with three Dutch associate experts, and 10 experts working with

such regional projects as seminars and workshops, brought the total number of experts in the field during 1960 to 43.

In addition, nine fellowships were awarded to nationals of Afghanistan, British Guiana, China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic (Syrian region) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration.

From 15 October to 3 December, a group of six senior officials from Ethiopia, Madagascar and Tanganyika participated in a study tour organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for the purpose of studying and observing community development programmes in four countries of the Afri-

can continent. The four countries visited by the group were Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic.

PUBLICATIONS

Another issue of the *International Social Service Review* No. 6, was published in March 1960, and dealt with the role of social services in community development; it contained articles on: current concepts and trends of community development; social services in community development; the experience of Pakistan with urban community development; the development of social services in Ghana; and the experiences of Sirsod, an Indian village in a world in transition.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

International Social Service Review, No. 6 (March 1960). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IV.3.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

TECHNICAL AID

During 1960, the services of 43 experts on various aspects of housing, building and planning were provided through the United Nations to: Afghanistan, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Libya, the Federation of Malaya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic (Egyptian and Syrian Regions) and Yugoslavia. Thirty-two fellowships were awarded to nationals of: Argentina, Burma, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, the Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) and Yugoslavia.

A group of housing and building experts from 12 countries and territories in Asia and the Far East took part in a European study tour from 7 June to 5 August 1960, sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO). The group studied housing questions in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

The Government of Indonesia used the advice provided by the United Nations on the preparation of a request to the United Nations Special

Fund for assistance in the establishment of a building materials development laboratory in conjunction with the regional housing centre in Bandung. In May 1960, the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved this project, which was to be carried out over a period of six years.

A team of United Nations advisers was sent to Japan, at the latter's request, to advise on the planning and development of the Hanshin metropolitan region (which consists of several cities on the shores of Osaka Bay, Japan).

The Division of Regional and City Planning, established in 1959 at the Bandung Institute of Technology by the Government of Indonesia with United Nations technical assistance and with the co-operation of Harvard University, continued to receive assistance from the United Nations in the form of full-time advisers. Local personnel, being trained under the United Nations fellowship programme, will eventually replace the foreign teaching faculty at the Institute.

Ghana continued to receive expert advice on the establishment of an Institute for Community Planning, which had been recommended by a United Nations expert. It was envisaged that the Institute would be formally opened towards the end of 1961.

Negotiations continued in connexion with

assistance to Peru on the establishment of an Institute of Urban and Regional Planning in Peru, recommended in 1959 by a joint United Nations/Organization of American States (OAS) technical assistance mission.

The regional housing centres in Colombia, India and Indonesia, set up with United Nations aid, continued to receive technical assistance.

STUDIES

The report of the first meeting of the Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee of the Economic Co-operation Committee of the Organization of Central American States, held in October 1958, was published during 1960 under the title Housing and Building Materials Industry—Central American Economic Integration Programme. The report was prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and by the Housing, Building and Planning Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

The year 1960 also saw the publication of Housing, Building and Planning (Nos. 12 and 13) as a single issue. This contained the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations seminar on regional planning held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1958, as well as the texts of a number of the working papers used at the seminar.

LOW-COST HOUSING

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council, at its thirtieth session in mid-1960, discussed a report by the Secretary-General on progress made towards the implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities.

The Council considered the main directions of the programme and 19 specific joint projects to be undertaken during the period 1961-1962 by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.

In discussing the projects included in the work programme, Council members commented favourably on the expanding use of regional housing centres for research, training and exchange of experience. Some members welcomed the

participation of several inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in the programme but emphasized the importance of associating Governments with the programme and the importance of stimulating the development of co-ordinated national housing policies. The hope was expressed that comments requested from Governments on the proposed programme would include information on national policies and plans, and suggestions on possible ways in which concerted international action might help to advance them.

The consensus in the Council was that, since the programme was to be considered by the Social Commission at its thirteenth session in 1961, it was necessary only to take note of the Secretary-General's report and express the hope that the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned would find it possible to participate in the 1961-62 projects listed in the annex to the report.

No formal resolution to this effect was adopted.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of low-cost housing was again discussed later in 1960 by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the General Assembly at the Assembly's fifteenth session, in connexion with the report of the Economic and Social Council on the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities.

During the debate, there was general agreement that all nations were faced with a housing crisis due to increased populations and the migration of rural inhabitants to the cities. The main problem was the provision of adequate dwellings for low-income groups, especially in developing and newly independent countries. It was felt that means could be found through concerted international action to meet this pressing problem. The representative of Iraq regarded the long-range programme as a pilot project, which would demonstrate the possibilities of concerted action and the value of United Nations activities more clearly than could any teaching in the schools.

While it was recognized that the primary responsibility for the planning, financing and

execution of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities rested with the individual Governments, many speakers stressed the need for investigating the possibilities for the international financing of low-cost housing programmes. The representative of Yugoslavia estimated that thousands of millions of dollars would be required to solve the housing problem in both the under-developed and the highly developed regions.

A draft resolution was submitted by Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Somalia and Yugoslavia, asking the Secretary-General to investigate the possibility of obtaining technical services, equipment and funds for establishing pilot projects in low-cost housing and related community facilities and in local production of building materials. By this text, the Assembly would also ask the Economic and Social Council to investigate the possibilities for the international financing of low-cost housing programmes.

The sponsors of the text made the point that Governments of developing countries were in many cases spending an unduly large portion of their budgets on housing and urban development programmes. The concentration of people in urban areas could be expected to increase and the problems to become more acute. It was pointed out that, as there was no specialized agency dealing specifically with housing, the United Nations had a special responsibility in this field.

The representatives of Poland, Romania and the USSR objected to the clause in the proposal which asked the Secretary-General to undertake a study. Among the arguments cited in support of this objection were the points made elsewhere in the Assembly by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR about the Secretary-General and the existing structure and organization of the Secretariat. The joint draft resolution as it stood would have the Secretary-General's study determine United Nations policy on housing matters. Such studies could not be effective unless they avoided a unilateral ap-

proach and afforded the Governments concerned an opportunity to work out a common plan of action. A request for information should rather be addressed to United Nations Member states with experience in low-cost housing, who should be asked to submit their comments to the Economic and Social Council for consideration and recommendation.

Ghana could not agree with the suggestion that the reference to the Secretary-General be deleted.

Introducing a revised version of the proposal on behalf of its sponsors, the Yugoslav representative said it was in no way intended to make it possible for the Secretary-General to decide United Nations policy on housing. The Secretary-General was only being asked for a report. The sponsors did not therefore think it advisable to alter the paragraph in question.

Another point made in the debate by some representatives was that housing problems in rural areas as well as those in urban areas should be studied.

The United States suggested that the Economic and Social Council be asked to investigate possibilities for domestic as well as international financing of low-cost housing schemes.

On 21 October, the Third Committee voted on the modified version of the text, the sponsors of which now included Afghanistan. It incorporated several of the changes suggested during the debate.

After a series of votes on individual paragraphs, the revised text as a whole was adopted by the Committee on 21 October by 71 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

The vote for the paragraph concerning the request to the Secretary-General was 69 to 9, with 1 abstention. The remaining paragraphs in the revised text were unanimously approved.

On 12 December, the text was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1508 (XV). (For details of text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 199, 200.
Plenary Meetings 1122-1126, 1132.

E/3382. Concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities. Report by Secretary-General.

E/3420. Report of Go-ordination Committee, para. 9.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 986-998.
Plenary Meeting 943.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section I.

A/C.3/L.851. Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Somalia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.851/Rev.1. Same sponsors, with addition of Afghanistan. Revised draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Third Committee on 21 October 1960, meeting 998, by 71 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/4615. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1508(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/4615, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943, by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1393(XIV) of 20 November 1959 regarding low-cost housing,

"Having noted section 1 of chapter V of the report of the Economic and Social Council on progress made towards the implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities,

"Recognizing the importance of adequate housing and community facilities and services for a rise in the levels of living of the lower income groups in the congested urban areas,

"Recognizing the significant role of Governments in the planning, financing and execution of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities,

"Considering that, owing to limited resources, the developing and newly independent countries have difficulty in meeting demands for simultaneous investment in economic development projects and in housing, health and education,

"Recognizing the need to utilize more fully the peoples' own resources and the local sources of materials and finances for the solution of the housing and urban development problem,

"1. Requests Member States to review their housing requirements, policies and programmes as well as the extent of investment in this field from all sources in their countries, and to indicate to the United Nations the areas in which outside assistance is most needed;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in connexion with the concerted programme of practical action in this field, to investigate in consultation with interested Member States the possibility of obtaining technical services, equipment and funds for establishing or multiplying pilot projects:

"(a) In low-cost housing and related community facilities, services and utilities in the areas of rapid urbanization in the developing countries;

"(b) In the production from local sources of suitable materials, accessories and construction elements and equipment for the execution of housing and urban development programmes;

"3. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to investigate, on the basis of work already done by its functional commissions and regional economic commissions, the possibilities for domestic and international financing of low-cost housing programmes in less developed countries;

"4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly a report on the implementation of the present resolution together with the comments of the Social Commission, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Housing, Building and Planning, Nos. 12 and 13.
Regional Planning, U.N.P. Sales No.: 1959.IV.7.
ST/SOA/41. Housing and Building Materials Industry—Central American Economic Integration Programme.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The social services programmes carried out or assisted by the United Nations during 1960 were designed to develop and extend further the activities carried out in the previous few years in such fields as the organization and administration of social services, family and child welfare, the training of social welfare personnel and the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The services of eight experts on the organization and administration of social services were

provided during 1960 to the following nine countries: Bolivia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Paraguay and Turkey. One expert was assigned to the Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America in Mexico (CREFAL).

Fellowships were awarded to 12 nationals from the following seven countries: China, Ethiopia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

A seminar on family and child welfare for the Asia and Far East region was organized

in co-operation with the Government of the Federation of Malaya. This was the first of a series to be organized by the United Nations in the various regions. It took place from 17 to 30 October 1960 in Kuala Lumpur and was attended by participants from 15 countries in the region.

A regional workshop on the extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes, sponsored jointly by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), was held at Accra, Ghana, from 21 November to 3 December 1960. Eighteen members and four associate members of the Commission were represented.

The services of five experts on family and child welfare services were provided to the following five countries during 1960: Guatemala, Lebanon, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region).

Fellowships were awarded to seven nationals from the following seven countries: France, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Switzerland, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Aid from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for social services for children which developed as a result of a policy decision by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1959 was extended to five projects in 1960: in Guatemala, Turkey, Uganda and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region).

UNICEF aid for social services for children was designed as a first step towards a broader and more fundamental objective, namely that of assisting countries to develop well-organized national systems of social services.

The United Nations provided the services of technical assistance experts on family and child welfare services to Guatemala, Turkey and the United Arab Republic for the UNICEF-aided projects in these countries. The experts were provided in all these three cases in conjunction with the expert assistance services available from the United Nations on family and child welfare.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organiza-

tion (UNESCO) were joint sponsors of a meeting of experts held in Paris from 4 to 13 July 1960. The meeting, held in co-operation with the International Association of Schools of Social Work, the Catholic International Union for Social Service and the International Social Science Research Council, discussed the contribution of sociology, psychology and anthropology to the training of social workers.

A seminar on the organization and administration of social services and the training of social workers, organized jointly by the United Nations and by the Government of Denmark for the Arab States, was held in Copenhagen from 15 August to 15 September 1960. Participants from 10 Arab States attended the seminar.

The services of 18 experts on training for social work were provided to the following 12 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan and Turkey.

Fellowships were awarded to 14 nationals from the following countries: Australia, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan and Spain.

REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The services of technical assistance experts on rehabilitation of the handicapped were provided in 1960 to the following seven countries: Brazil, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Fellowships were awarded to nine nationals from the following countries: Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sweden and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The International Social Service Review, No. 7, published in 1960, dealt with the rehabilitation of the handicapped, and carried, in addition to an article describing general trends and emphases in rehabilitation programmes throughout the world, articles on specific aspects of rehabilitation, particularly with regard to the situation in economically less developed countries, and on prevention of accidents in countries undergoing rapid industrialization.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

International Social Service Review, Nos. 6 and 7
(March and October 1960). U.N.P. Sales Nos.:
60.IV.3; 60.IV.6.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND
TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS

The Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders met in London from 8 to 20 August 1960, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution (415(V)) of 1 December 1950, which called on the United Nations to convene such a congress every five years. The Congress was attended by more than 1,000 participants, including specialists and representatives from 85 countries and territories, from specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations.

On the agenda of the Congress were such matters as: new forms of juvenile delinquency, special police services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; prevention of crime resulting from economic and social conditions in less developed countries; short-term imprisonment; the integration of prison labour in the national economy; and the treatment of prisoners shortly before and after release.

Before the Congress were reports on these topics prepared by consultants and by the United Nations Secretariat, as well as reports on certain agenda items prepared by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) issued a report on special police departments for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

With regard to the origin, prevention and treatment of new forms of juvenile delinquency, the Congress considered that the scope of the problem should not be unnecessarily inflated—for instance, by the fact that certain countries included in their definition of delinquency a series of minor acts of indiscipline or social maladjustment. It therefore recommended that the meaning of the term "juvenile delinquency" should be restricted as far as possible to viola-

tions of the criminal law, and that juveniles should not be penalized for actions for which adults would not be prosecuted.

A study by the United Nations was urged with regard to some "new" forms of juvenile delinquency, which the Congress noted had emerged and increased rapidly and seriously in certain countries, notwithstanding efforts made to prevent such delinquency. The Congress concluded that the emergence of these "new" forms required continuing study and more intensive forms of prevention and treatment.

The Congress indicated, with regard to special police services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, that police should pay particular attention to the prevention of new forms of juvenile delinquency without, however, assuming specialized functions more appropriately within the sphere of social, educational and other services. Furthermore, preventive police action in this field should remain subordinate to the observance of human rights, the Congress held.

As to the prevention of crime resulting from social and economic changes in less developed countries, the Congress stressed the need for research, improved statistical techniques and—as an adjunct—case studies, field observations by qualified experts, and pilot projects. The United Nations should assume primary responsibility for this research, in co-operation with other appropriate bodies.

On another point, the Congress felt that a wide application of short-term imprisonment was undesirable, although recognizing that in practice it was not feasible to abolish it entirely. A gradual reduction in its use was the only practical solution, the Congress held; this could be brought about by the increased use of such substitutes as suspended sentences, probation, fines, extra-mural labour and other measures not involving the deprivation of liberty. To this end, the Congress recommended that Governments enact appropriate legislation; that research be undertaken as to what persons and in

what circumstances short-term imprisonment was unsuited; that suitable programmes be instituted to train correctional personnel concerned with short-term imprisonment; and that methods be found to encourage sentencing tribunals to use alternatives to short-term imprisonment.

With regard to the integration of prison labour with the national economy, including the remuneration of prisoners, the Congress reaffirmed the general principles set forth by the first Congress in 1955, noting that the majority of them had not been applied in practice. Among other things, the 1960 Congress declared that the assimilation of prison labour to free labour was based on the principle that in the majority of cases the prisoner was a worker deprived of his liberty. Prison labour, forming an integral part of prison treatment, must also be integrated into the general organization of labour in the country. It must be suited to the natural capacities, character and, if possible, preferences of the individual, to help prepare him for normal life. Methods of prison work should resemble as closely as possible those of work outside, going as far as complete assimilation or integration.

To this end, the Congress stressed the desirability of joint co-ordinating committees consisting of representatives of the authorities and of the bodies concerned with production problems, including representatives of industry, of agriculture and of the workers. The Congress also made a number of recommendations connected with the vocational training, labour and remuneration of prisoners as these related to the integration of prison labour with the national economy.

In considering treatment of prisoners shortly before and after release, as well as assistance to dependants of prisoners, the Congress believed that attention should be given to the specific problems inherent in the transition from institutional life to life in the community. Among other things, pre-release treatment should include such measures as greater freedom inside the institution; transfer from a closed to an open institution; and permission for offenders to work outside the institution. Special measures should take into consideration the social and economic conditions peculiar to each country and the

needs of the released offender as to education, apprenticeship, employment, accommodation and re-settlement in the community.

With regard to after-care, the Congress stressed the importance of providing for the released offender's practical needs, his emotional needs, and his need for assistance in obtaining employment. Pointing out that since after-care was part of the rehabilitative process it should be made available to all persons released from prison, the Congress noted that it was the primary responsibility of the state to ensure the organization of appropriate after-care services. The importance of voluntary and full-time trained workers, as well as the co-operation of the community, was emphasized. Research projects on various aspects of after-care and on attitudes of the public were advocated, as were provisions for appropriate after-care for handicapped and abnormal offenders, alcoholics and drug addicts.

The Congress also held that state assistance should be made available to the dependants of prisoners, as in the case of other needy persons, and that such aid should be given promptly, particularly to children. The establishment and maintenance of satisfactory relations between the prisoner and his family should also be supported, the Congress held.

AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

The ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which is convened periodically under General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1950, met in London from 25 July to 3 August 1960 and acted as a preparatory committee for the Congress.

It also discussed the implementation of the following projects coming under the United Nations social defence programme: (1) a study of methods used for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, particularly with regard to the provision of social, health and guidance services and their relation to diagnostic services; (2) a study of programmes for the prevention of crime by young adult offenders, including the question of special legislation and the development of suitable forms of treatments; and (3) the regime for adults and juveniles detained prior to sentence or commitment.

The Committee agreed on a basic outline for the first and third projects and made certain recommendations regarding the second. Among other things, the Committee also discussed criminal statistics; the organization of regional institutes in the social defence field for Latin America and for Asia and the Far East; capital punishment; technical assistance in the field of social defence; and the future programme of work and activities of the Secretariat's Social Defence Section.

FUTURE OF UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME

On 1 September 1960, a plan formulated by the Secretary-General for the reorganization of United Nations social defence activities became effective. As a result, the Social Defence Section of the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters was reconstituted into two units, one in New York and one in Geneva, and the functions of the Section were divided, as appropriate, between the two units.

This was done in order to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII), adopted in 1959, which called upon the United Nations to retain leadership and responsibility in the matter of social defence, to strengthen technical assistance in this field, particularly to the less developed countries, to continue the direction and co-ordination of social defence programmes at Headquarters, and to enlarge the activities of the European Office of the United Nations in the social defence field, in order to achieve better co-ordination with non-governmental organizations.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1960, the United Nations continued

to give technical assistance in the field of social defence. The expert who had been assigned to Thailand in 1959 completed his mission. Seven fellowships were awarded to candidates from China, Japan, the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), United States territories in the Pacific, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Preliminary negotiations took place between the United Nations and the Government of Japan for the establishment of the Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Japan.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

General Assembly resolution 1396 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 had invited the Economic and Social Council "to initiate a study of the question of capital punishment, of the laws and practices relating thereto, and of the effect of capital punishment, and the abolition thereof, on the rate of criminality."

The Economic and Social Council discussed the procedure for this study at its twenty-ninth session in April 1960. The representative of Chile observed that experts and public opinion were divided on the subject of capital punishment and that practice varied in different countries. In his delegation's view, a compilation of the facts was required and he accordingly proposed a draft resolution which asked the Secretary-General to prepare a factual review of the various aspects of the question of capital punishment for submission to the Council at its thirty-third session—in 1962—and in this connexion to consult, as he deemed appropriate, the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. On 6 April 1960, the Council unanimously adopted this text as resolution 747 (XXIX).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS

A/CONF.17/1 and 2. Integration of prison labour in national economy, including remuneration of prisoners. Reports prepared by Juan Carlos García-Basalo, Inspector General of National Penal Institutions, Buenos Aires, and by UN Secretariat.

A/CONF.17/3 and 4. Prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries. Reports prepared by J. J. Panakal, Head

of Department of Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency, and Correctional Administration, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India, and A. M. Khalifa, Director, National Centre of Social and Criminological Research, Cairo and by UN Secretariat.

A/CONF.17/5. Short-term imprisonment. Report prepared by UN Secretariat.

A/CONF.17/6 and 7. New forms of juvenile delinquency: their origin, prevention and treatment. Reports prepared by Wolf Middendorff, Judge, Federal Republic of Germany.

A/CONF.17/8 and 9. Pre-release treatment and after-care, as well as assistance to dependants of prisoners. Reports prepared by Bent Paludan-Müller, Deputy Prison Inspector, Sønder Omme, Denmark and by United Nations Secretariat.

A/CONF.17/10, 11 and 12. Youth centres and social maladjustment of youth, School and social maladjustment of youth, and La prevention relative aux formes de criminalité résultant de changements sociaux et accompagnant le progrès économique des pays peu développés (French only). Reports prepared by UNESCO.

A/CONF.17/13. Treatment of prisoners and after-care (vocational guidance, training and placement). Report prepared by ILO.

WHO/MENT/219. New forms of juvenile delinquency, their origin, prevention and treatment. Report prepared by WHO.

(A/CONF.17/20). Report of Second United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, London, 8-19 August 1960 (A/CONF/17/20). U.N.P. Sales No.: 61.IV.3.

AD Hoc ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

E/CN.5/345. Report of Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, 25 July-3 August 1960.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1095, 1096.

E/L.857 and Rev.1. Chile: draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 747(XXIX), as submitted by Chile, E/L.857/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 April 1960, meeting 1096.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering General Assembly resolution 1396 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which the Assembly invited the Council to initiate a study of the question of capital punishment, of the laws and practices relating thereto, and of the effects of capital punishment, and the abolition thereof, on the rate of criminality,

"Believing that the Council should be provided with a factual review of the various aspects of the question of capital punishment referred to in the above mentioned resolution,

"Requests the Secretary-General to prepare such a review, consulting as he deems appropriate the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, set up under General Assembly resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, and to submit it to the Council at its thirty-third session."

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

During 1960, assistance under the United Nations advisory social welfare services programme was given to 52 countries and territories. Altogether, 125 experts were sent out during the year.

Eleven experts on social policy and development were sent to Bolivia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya, Morocco, Paraguay and Turkey. In addition, a group of experts met in Mexico City under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to discuss social aspects of economic development. A team of experts was sent out to evaluate technical assistance activities under the advisory social welfare services programme in Europe generally, in Yugoslavia and in Costa Rica, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

Eighteen social welfare training experts were assigned to Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, France, Honduras, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan and Turkey. Another expert advised the Regional Fundamental Education Centre at Patzcuaro, Mexico.

The services of five family and child welfare experts were provided for Guatemala, Lebanon, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) and experts in rehabilitation of the handicapped were at work in Brazil, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Arab Republic (Egyptian and Syrian Regions) and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Venezuela received expert advice and assistance on population matters. The Demographic Research and Training Centres in Bombay, India, and in Santiago, Chile, also received aid under this advisory social welfare services programme, as did the Central American Economic Integration Committee.

Thailand received expert advice on social defence matters. Another expert made a preliminary visit to Japan in connexion with the establishment in Japan of a regional institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

In the fields of housing, building and physical planning, expert advice and assistance were rendered by 42 experts to Afghanistan, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia and Nepal. Assistance was also given to the regional hous-

ing centre for Latin America, in Bogotá, Colombia, to the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre at Sirs-el-Layyan, United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region), and to the Central American Economic Integration Committee.

Thirty community development experts were at work during 1960 in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia. A community development expert was stationed at the Regional Fundamental Education Centre at Patzcuaro, Mexico, and an expert was assigned to aid the Central American Economic Integration Committee.

Some 60 fellowships were awarded during 1960 to nationals of 46 countries and territories for study and observation in the fields of social development, population, housing, physical planning, building, community development, social defence and social services.

Seminars and other types of expert meetings were also partly or wholly under the advisory social welfare services programme, as follows: a meeting of a group of experts on the contribu-

tion of social sciences to training of social workers, held in Paris under the joint auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO; a seminar on family and child welfare, held at Kuala Lumpur; a seminar on child guidance, held at Brussels; a seminar on social welfare administration and training for Arab States, held at Copenhagen; a workshop on extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes, held at Accra, and a seminar on organization and administration of social services, held at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Other activities under the advisory social welfare services programme in 1960 included: a study tour for officials of African countries to visit community development projects in a study tour of Asian housing experts to European countries; and an inter-agency survey mission on urbanization in Africa. In addition, the United Nations helped to finance the exchange of experts between European countries under the European Social Welfare Exchange Programme.

CHAPTER X

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

During 1960, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was helping in 393 child health and nutrition projects in 106 countries and territories throughout the world. During the year, UNICEF's Executive Board approved a total of \$25,853,887 in allocations for 175 projects, including 48 long-range projects not previously aided, and eight emergency situations, and the balance for continuing projects previously approved.

For each dollar earmarked by UNICEF for long-range projects, the assisted countries committed, on the average, more than \$3 for local costs of implementing the projects.

Expenditures on programme aid during 1960 amounted to almost \$18,968,000, of which 54 per cent was for disease control, 24 per cent for basic health and welfare services and over 14 per cent for improvement of nutrition.

BENEFICIARIES

Over 56 million children and pregnant and nursing mothers benefited in 1960 from principal UNICEF-aided health and nutrition projects. About 57 million were expected to benefit in 1961. Accomplishments in 1960 and targets for 1961 were as follows:

	1960	1961
Anti-Malaria Campaigns Children and mothers protected with UNICEF insecticides	30,370,000	33,170,000
BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination Children vaccinated	14,975,000	15,100,000
Yaws Control Children and mothers treated	1,940,000	1,560,000
Control of trachoma and related eye diseases Children treated	1,780,000	1,930,000

	1960	1961
Leprosy Control		
Children and mothers under treatment	465,000	635,000
Child Feeding through Schools and Maternal and Child Health Centres		
Average number of children and mothers receiving daily milk rations	5,300,000	5,055,000

In addition, large numbers of mothers and children benefited from health and welfare services provided by centres equipped by UNICEF. Many thousands were immunized against childhood diseases with vaccines produced locally in UNICEF-equipped plants, and hundreds of thousands of mothers and children received safe milk or other high-protein foods from UNICEF-equipped dairies and food processing plants.

GENERAL PROGRAMME TRENDS

The UNICEF Executive Board held two major sessions in 1960, the first in March, the second—originally scheduled for December—was deferred to January 1961. (The Board decided that allocations made at that session would be charged to the 1960 accounts.)

On the basis of a resolution (1507(XV)), adopted on 12 December 1960 by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, special attention was given by the UNICEF Executive Board to meeting the needs of less developed countries going through transitional stages, particularly in Africa. The Board expressed its desire to increase aid to Africa commensurate with continuing and expanding demands from other under-developed areas. Plans were laid to establish a new UNICEF office in 1961 to deal exclusively with Africa south of the Sahara.

The Board agreed in 1960 to use greater flexibility in the application of its "matching" principle, to assume a greater proportion of local costs in certain urgent situations and to give more help to Governments in preparation of project requests. Requests for aid continued to exceed income by several million dollars a year. To meet this situation, the Board revised its allocation procedures to put available resources to faster use.

The Executive Board considered that the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in November 1959,

set the key for a review of UNICEF's responsibilities and of the tasks ahead in helping Governments put the Declaration's principles into effect. At its March 1960 session, the Board unanimously adopted a statement setting forth its views in this regard, to be used extensively for policy directives and in appeals to public opinion.

Also at its March session, the Executive Board engaged in an extensive debate on the most effective future use of UNICEF resources. To help Board members consider this further at its June 1961 session, it asked the Executive Director to undertake an analysis—with the co-operation of beneficiary countries and the technical agencies concerned—to ascertain "the priority needs of the children of these countries" and identify "the fields in which UNICEF might assist in order to contribute to the greatest possible extent to their present and future welfare." The Executive Director was also to advise the Board "as to the desirability and methods of any wider survey into the basic needs of children."

Training has been increasingly recognized by the Board as a key element in projects aided by UNICEF, since the shortage of trained staff has often been a major obstacle to the extension and improvement of services for child care. During 1958-60, assistance specifically for training amounted to 7 per cent of all programme allocations, or 23 per cent of allocations for projects including training. At its session in March 1960, the Board agreed on the necessity for a comprehensive survey to evaluate UNICEF aid to training and to assess the possibilities of increasing its effectiveness. The survey was to be a major topic for discussion at the Board's June 1961 session.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF collaborated in 1960 in the first year of a five-year "Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign" for which the Governments of Australia and New Zealand agreed to carry out fund-raising activities.

BASIC HEALTH SERVICES

Of the 393 country projects aided by the Fund in 1960, 75 were for basic health services for mothers and children, 27 for improvement of environmental sanitation, nine for rehabilitation of handicapped children and seven for

care of premature infants. Approximately 6,400 primary health centres and over 12,300 village maternal and child health centres had been equipped by UNICEF up to the end of 1960. About 18 per cent of the funds allocated for child care programmes in 1960 was for basic health services and the training of child care personnel. It was a matter of some concern to the Executive Board that progress in aiding projects in this field was slower than desired.

DISEASE CONTROL

About 47 per cent of the funds allocated for child care projects in 1960 was for disease control. Of the 156 disease control projects assisted, 48 were for malaria control and eradication, 30 for control of yaws and syphilis, 31 for prevention and control of tuberculosis, 26 for control of leprosy and 11 for control of trachoma and related eye diseases. Allocations were made for two projects for bilharziasis control, the first of this kind to be assisted by UNICEF.

MALARIA ERADICATION AND CONTROL

Of the \$25.8 million voted for project aid in 1960, about \$9.3 million—or 36 per cent—was for malaria eradication and control. The 48 anti-malaria projects aided by UNICEF at the close of 1960 included 30 eradication campaigns, 11 control projects, four pilot projects and surveys and three DDT production projects. There were 23 eradication projects in the Americas, six in the Eastern Mediterranean and one in Asia. Almost 61 million persons were protected against malaria during 1960 with insecticides provided by UNICEF, including about 30 million mothers and children. The Board made plans for a complete review of anti-malaria projects to be made at its June 1961 session on the basis of a report to be presented for this purpose by the World Health Organization (WHO).

YAWS CONTROL

Anti-yaws campaigns were aided in 24 countries and territories in 1960: 15 in Africa, eight in the Asia region and one in the Americas. About 7.4 million persons were examined during the year, and almost 4 million cases treated, about half of these being children and mothers. The Board allocated over \$262,000 for such projects in 1960.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

BCG vaccination campaigns in 14 countries were aided by UNICEF during 1960. About 39 million children were tested for tuberculosis and 15 million were given preventive vaccinations, bringing the total of children vaccinated in UNICEF-aided campaigns to over 133 million. In 54 countries, BCG work had been taken over on a continuing basis by the national health services. In 17 countries, the Fund was helping in other tuberculosis control efforts, including pilot projects for treatment of tuberculosis with modern drugs and prevalence surveys to provide the data on which future programmes could be based. The Board allocated \$1,266,000 for tuberculosis control during the year.

CONTROL OF TRACHOMA AND RELATED EYE DISEASES

In 1960, UNICEF's Executive Board allocated \$282,200 to continue five campaigns for the control of trachoma and related eye diseases. At the close of 1960, there were 11 such projects under way, and 1,780,000 children were treated during the year.

LEPROSY CONTROL

The UNICEF Executive Board approved almost \$802,000 for continuation of 17 leprosy control projects in 1960. Thirty projects were in operation at the end of the year, with about 930,000 cases under treatment, including 465,000 mothers and children. Nineteen of the projects were in Africa south of the Sahara, where some 770,000 cases were under treatment.

NUTRITION

Continuing a trend of recent years—to increase aid for programmes of permanent value in improvement of child nutrition—the Board approved almost \$7 million in 1960 (over 26 per cent of total programme aid) for nutrition education and related activities, child feeding, milk and other food conservation, and the development of high-protein foods suitable for child feeding.

MILK AND VITAMIN DISTRIBUTION

Early in 1960, the curtailment in available surplus skim milk powder for distribution through UNICEF was a matter of concern. By the end of the year, however, the situation had

considerably improved and the quantities of milk available from the United States and from Canada and Switzerland made it possible to restore many of the cuts made and to restore earlier levels of distribution.

At the end of 1960, 72 countries were receiving dried skim milk for various types of child-feeding schemes, reaching 5.3 million children and mothers through 56,000 distribution points in schools and health centres, and another 179,600 children and mothers through emergency projects. Vitamin capsules were provided for distribution mostly in conjunction with skim milk, though some were also distributed separately through health centres.

MILK CONSERVATION

Since 1948, UNICEF has given more than \$18 million to equip 156 fluid milk plants, 34 milk drying plants and related installations, such as collecting centres and milk laboratories in 33 countries. There were 134 fluid milk dairies and 22 milk drying plants in operation in 1960. A total of \$3.1 million was approved in 1960 for further assistance to such projects; about half of this was for projects in Asia.

PROTEIN-RICH FOODS

With the advice of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group, high-protein food concentrates were being developed in 1960 from fish and from plant sources with the aim of providing suitable foods for infants and children. UNICEF was also collaborating in efforts to find the best ways of introducing these products into local diets, and a start was made on developing technical methods for large-scale production. Two plants in India for the production of edible peanut flour, a peanut-flour/milk-powder plant in Nigeria and a plant in Indonesia for the production of a soybean product known as "saridele" had been equipped by UNICEF.

NUTRITION EDUCATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

About \$1.2 million was allocated in 1960 for nutrition education and related practical activities, as compared with \$821,000 in 1959. At the end of 1960, the Fund was assisting 22 countries in such projects, with the objectives of encouraging school and community gardens, fish culture, the raising of poultry and small animals,

and home food preservation and storage. UNICEF was also helping in projects to train nutrition workers and was supporting nutrition surveys as a basis for developing practical projects.

EMERGENCY AID

Allocations for emergency aid in 1960 totalled \$1.5 million, or 5.9 per cent of programme allocations, which was somewhat higher than aid approved for emergencies in 1959.

Joining other United Nations organizations in efforts to relieve the situation in the Congo (Leopoldville), the Board made allocations totalling \$536,000 for famine relief and medical services. The Executive Director himself, at the request of the Secretary-General, spent three weeks in the country in July organizing emergency food distribution; other UNICEF staff were seconded to the United Nations for civil administration and for food distribution.

Other emergency situations for which UNICEF aid was approved in 1960 were: cyclones in Mauritius and Pakistan; earthquakes in Chile, Iran and Morocco; a food shortage following drought in Mauritania; and continued child feeding in destitute Jordan villages. The Board also approved additional funds for blankets for refugee mothers and children in Morocco and Tunisia.

NEW CATEGORIES OF AID

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

The first UNICEF allocations for social services for children were made in 1960. They amounted to a total of \$180,000 for nine projects. Most of the projects were concerned with children in urban areas needing some form of care outside their own homes, either through residential institutions or day-care centres. The main emphasis was on training schemes for various levels of staff in public and private agencies, and on helping to strengthen planning and co-ordinating bodies. It was hoped that, with experience, it would be possible to develop broadly conceived preventive services in this field.

MOTHERCRAFT AND HOMECRAFT

Six projects in mothercraft and homecraft received aid in 1960—five in Africa and one in Asia. Allocations approved in 1960 amounted

to \$230,000. Through women's clubs organized as part of rural community development programmes, instruction was being given to young women and mothers in ways to improve child-rearing and family life, both as homemakers and as leaders in their communities. Leaders were being trained to supervise and promote the work of the clubs and to train other women for leadership in clubs and community activities.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Aid was given for the first time in 1960 to projects to improve health and nutrition aspects of primary education through the training of teachers in these subjects. An allocation was made to assist the Republic of Upper Volta in the training of primary school teachers with emphasis on nutrition, health and agriculture; and aid was approved for Thailand to improve on the training of rural primary school teachers in health and nutrition.

BILHARZIASIS CONTROL

Following a policy agreed upon in 1959 to aid certain types of pilot projects for control of bilharziasis, the Board in 1960 approved the first allocations, totalling \$73,000, for this type of aid—one for the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic and one for the Philippines.

FINANCES AND FUND RAISING

ALLOCATIONS APPROVED IN 1960

UNICEF's Executive Board approved allocations totalling \$28,086,987 in 1960 (in U.S. dollars) as follows:

Programme aid		\$25,853,887
Operational services	for first six	1,260,900
Administrative costs	months of 1961	972,200
Total		\$28,086,987

The allocations for programme aid by region were as follows in U.S. dollars (including freight):

	Long-range Aid	Emergency Aid
Africa	\$ 2,072,500	\$ 909,000
Asia	6,661,756	30,109
Eastern Mediterranean	3,682,755	324,082
Europe	1,384,794	—
The Americas	7,398,891	275,000
Inter-Regional	3,115,000	—
Total	\$24,315,696	\$1,538,191
Grand Total Programme Aid		\$25,853,887

INCOME AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Income in 1960 totalled \$25,767,347 from all sources, including \$21,517,168 in contributions from Governments and \$1.9 million (7.4 per cent of the total) from private sources. The largest single amount from private sources came from the United States Committee for UNICEF, which transferred about \$1.5 million to UNICEF during the year—mainly from the receipts of its "Trick or Treat" Hallowe'en project. An additional \$210,000 came from the "Shell Out" Hallowe'en project under the auspices of the United Nations Association for Canada. Other income included proceeds from staff assessment, from investments and from the sale of UNICEF greeting cards, for which proceeds increased to approximately \$1 million compared with about \$770,000 realized from this source in 1959. Approximately 17.5 million cards were sold in 1960. The Executive Board in 1960 recognized the desirability of encouraging greater support for the work of UNICEF from private sources as well as from governments.

Ninety-eight countries and territories contributed to UNICEF in 1960 (for details, see CONTRIBUTIONS TABLE, p. 388). For the past five years contributions have been as follows:

	No. of Contributing Governments	Amount Contributed (in U.S. dollars)
1956	81	17,505,000
1957	80	17,900,000
1958	87	19,967,000
1959	87	20,548,000
1960	98	21,517,168

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL UNICEF COMMITTEES

Membership in the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF rose to 65 by the end of 1960. The increasing collaboration of voluntary organizations in UNICEF-aided projects was noted by the Board, particularly with respect to projects for social services for children.

The work of the National UNICEF Committees continued to enhance the work of the Fund. It was noted that each year their educational programmes reached more people and as a result there were important increases in non-governmental financial contributions. The

"Trick or Treat" programme of the United States Committee and the "Shell Out" programme of the Canadian Committee were especially successful.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its twenty-ninth session in April 1960, the Economic and Social Council considered the reports of the UNICEF Executive Board on its sessions held in September 1959 and March 1960 and, on 19 April 1960, adopted a resolution (753 (XXIX)) taking note of the reports.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's fifteenth (1960) session, a resolution (1507 (XV)) was adopted

unanimously on 12 December welcoming the action of the UNICEF Executive Board in elaborating the Fund's activities to help countries put into effect the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child; recognizing UNICEF's significant contribution to better living conditions in developing countries; and noting that steps were being taken to measure priority needs of children. The resolution also encouraged UNICEF to increase aid to countries passing through difficult stages, particularly in Africa, without prejudicing the level of aid to other countries. Finally, the Assembly expressed the hope for adequate financial support for UNICEF. The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH UNICEF AID WAS APPROVED IN 1960^a

TYPE OF AID						TYPE OF AID					
COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Emergency Aid	ALLOCA-TIONS (in U.S. dollars)	COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutri-tion	Emer-gency Aid	ALLOCA-TIONS (in U.S. dollars)
Aden	x				59,000	Guatemala	x	x			347,400
Afghanistan	x	x			493,598	Haiti	x	x			122,000
Argentina	x	x			285,000	Honduras	x	x			266,000
Basutoland	x				28,000	India	x	x	x		2,797,684
Bolivia	x	x			161,000	Indonesia	x	x	x		684,500
Brazil	x	x	x		411,000	Iran		x	x		961,500
British Guiana	x	x			80,000	Iraq		x			346,000
British Honduras		x			18,000	Italy			x		39,000
Burma	x	x			803,000	Ivory Coast		x			108,000
Cambodia	x				11,500	Jordan		x		x	373,000
Cameroun		x			7,500	Kenya	x	x	x		393,000
Ceylon		x			24,000	Korea, Republic of				x	109
Chile			x	x	356,500	Laos	x				19,000
China (Taiwan)	x	x			286,000	Lebanon	x	x			11,321
Colombia	x	x	x		866,253	Liberia		x			152,000
Congo (capital: Leopoldville)				x	536,000	Libya	x		x		50,500
Costa Rica		x	x		145,000	Madagascar	x				116,000
Cuba	x				132,000	Mali	x	x			36,000
Dahomey		x			18,000	Mauritania		x		x	31,000
Dominican Republic	x	x			174,592	Mauritius				x	55,000
Ecuador	x	x	x		526,515	Mexico	x	x			1,754,000
El Salvador		x			270,000	Morocco	x	x	x	x	300,000
Ethiopia	x	x	x		220,500	Netherlands					
Federation of Malaya	x	x			136,000	New Guinea ^b		x			11,500
French Guiana (Department of France)	x				13	Nicaragua		x	x		321,000
Ghana	x	x			117,000	Niger		x			13,000
Greece			x		200,000	Nigeria	x	x			284,000
						North Borneo	x	x			48,000
						Pakistan	x	x		x	647,045
						Panama		x			260,000
						Paraguay	x	x	x		469,000

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

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TYPE OF AID						TYPE OF AID					
COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Emergency Aid	ALLOCATIONS (in U.S. dollars)	COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	Health and Welfare Services	Disease Control	Nutrition	Emergency Aid	ALLOCATIONS (in U.S. dollars)
Peru	x	x			477,618	Egyptian Region	x	x			395,434
Philippines	x	x			300,000	Syrian Region		x			163,500
Poland	x	x			178,000	Upper Volta	x	x	x		187,000
Sarawak		x			13,000	Uruguay	x				71,000
Senegal	x	x			106,500	Viet-Nam, Republic of	x	x			93,000
Solomon Islands		x			929	West Indies, The					
Somalia	x	x		x	78,082	Jamaica		x			42,000
Spain		x	x		415,400	Trinidad and Tobago		x			69,000
Sudan	x	x			103,000	Yugoslavia	x	x	x		552,394
Surinam		x			19,000	^a Includes allocations approved at deferred Board session in January 1961. ^b There is a dispute about the territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.					
Tanganyika under British administration	x				90,000						
Thailand	x	x	x		323,500						
Tunisia		x		x	207,000						
Turkey	x	x	x		1,245,000						
Uganda	x				196,500						
United Arab Republic:											

PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS BY AREA AND TYPE AS APPROVED IN 1960 (in U.S. dollars)

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter-Regional	Total
Health Services	732,000	1,852,000	349,581	210,000	1,240,723	300,000	4,684,304
Family and Child Welfare	253,500	40,000	53,240	—	64,400	—	411,140
Disease Control							
Malaria eradication and control	201,000	1,131,029	2,816,934		5,199,000		9,347,963
BCG/TB	23,000	892,000	113,500	118,000	120,015		1,266,515
Yaws/VD control	195,000	26,000	32,000	9,400			262,400
Trachoma control	42,000	240,000					282,200
Leprosy control	301,000	224,929			276,000	—	801,929
Other		176,598	51,000	4,394	1,753		233,745
Total Disease Control	762,000	2,690,756	3,013,434	131,794	5,596,768	—	12,194,752
Nutrition							
Child feeding	—	—	—	—	—	2,220,000	2,220,000
Nutrition education and related activities	20,000	179,000	132,000	112,000	391,500	370,900	1,205,400
Milk conservation	195,000	1,613,000	134,500	931,000	81,500	181,100	3,136,100
Other		176,598			24,000		264,000
Total Nutrition	215,000	2,032,000	266,500	1,043,000	497,000	2,772,000	6,825,500
Primary Education: Health and nutrition aspects	110,000	47,000				—	157,000
Project Preparation						25,000	25,000
Training Survey						18,000	18,000
Total Long-Range Aid	2,072,500	6,661,756	3,682,755	1,384,794	7,398,891	3,115,000	24,315,696
Emergency Aid							1,538,191
Grand Total Programme Aid							25,853,887

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF 1958-1960
(in U.S. dollars)

Country	1958	1959	1960	Country	1958	1959	1960
Afghanistan	8,000	10,000	10,000	Iran	200,000	240,000	260,000
Argentina	123,810	18,072	18,072	Iraq	56,000	56,000	56,000
Australia	501,760	501,760	537,600	Ireland	10,220	7,000	2,800
Austria	38,462	38,462	47,231	Israel	27,778	29,176	28,000
Belgium	135,000	200,000	160,000	Italy	96,000	288,000	288,000
Brazil	982,364	998,541	478,000	Japan	130,000	130,000	150,000
British Honduras	—	350	350	Jordan	2,240	2,244	2,797
Brunei	1,633	1,633	1,633	Korea	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	2,650	2,206	7,353	Laos	—	500	500
Burma	56,000	56,000	56,000	Lebanon	6,319	9,141	9,221
Byelorussian SSR	37,500	37,500	37,500	Liberia	5,000	5,000	5,000
Cambodia	2,500	2,500	3,000	Libya	3,500	—	7,000
Canada	669,063	679,073	670,751	Liechtenstein	468	702	702
Ceylon	14,726	14,726	14,726	Luxembourg	5,000	5,000	5,000
Chile	80,000	80,000	80,000	Mexico	300,000	500,000	500,000
China, Republic of	10,000	15,000	15,000	Monaco	952	2,041	2,041
Colombia	255,587	255,297	11,428	Morocco	17,760	17,887	17,921
Community, The: Congo (Brazzaville), Rep. of	—	—	3,930	Netherlands	78,947	78,947	78,947
Dahomey, Republic of	—	—	5,000	New Zealand	210,000	210,000	210,000
Gabon, Republic	—	—	5,000	Nicaragua	10,000	10,000	10,000
Niger, Republic of the	—	—	2,041	Nigeria, Federation of	—	—	21,000
Upper Volta, Republic of the	—	—	3,061	North Borneo	327	327	327
Costa Rica	30,000	30,000	30,000	Norway	67,200	67,200	67,200
Cuba	—	—	75,659	Pakistan	75,600	75,534	96,600
Czechoslovakia	34,722	34,722	34,722	Panama	10,000	10,000	10,000
Denmark	72,400	72,400	72,400	Paraguay	10,000	10,000	10,000
Dominican Republic	20,000	20,000	20,000	Peru	90,909	74,947	58,076
Ecuador	9,478	10,000	10,000	Philippines	95,500	102,462	125,000
El Salvador	—	20,000	20,000	Poland	50,000	50,000	50,125
Ethiopia	12,000	12,000	18,000	Romania	25,000	25,000	25,000
Federation of Malaya	24,500	24,500	24,500	Sarawak	8,167	3,267	8,167
Finland	15,625	19,687	19,688	Sierra Leone	280	280	280
France	738,095	740,000	748,240	Singapore	6,533	6,533	6,533
Gambia	—	—	1,680	Spain	23,810	23,810	33,333
Germany, Fed. Republic of	476,190	523,810	595,238	Sudan	9,989	10,000	9,969
Ghana	28,000	14,000	16,800	Sweden	212,355	260,618	260,618
Greece	51,737	10,000	32,000	Switzerland	269,100	269,100	269,100
Guatemala	40,000	—	—	Thailand	154,500	50,000	78,576
Guinea	—	—	8,097	Tunisia	4,000	8,160	8,160
Haiti	10,000	—	—	Turkey	160,714	161,071	194,444
Honduras	20,000	20,000	20,000	Ukrainian SSR	75,000	75,000	75,000
Hong Kong	3,500	3,500	3,500	Union of South Africa	—	—	23,000
Hungary	—	12,876	12,876	USSR	500,000	500,000	500,000
Iceland	10,683	16,560	10,646	United Arab Republic—Egyptian Region	55,248	106,907	106,908
India	377,708	482,781	629,781	United Arab Republic—Syrian Region	7,222	8,333	9,722
Indonesia	100,000	100,000	100,000	United Kingdom	658,000	658,000	938,000
				United States	11,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000
				Vatican State	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Venezuela	25,000	—	—
				Viet-Nam	2,000	5,000	7,500

NARCOTIC DRUGS

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Country	1958	1959	1960	Country	1958	1959	1960
West Indies				Trinidad and			
Federation:				Tobago	7,000	7,000	7,000
Antigua	117	117	117	Yugoslavia	200,000	200,000	200,000
Grenada	583	583	583				
Jamaica	5,610	5,621	8,396	Grand Total	19,966,641	20,547,464	21,517,166

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Third Committee, meetings 982-995.
Plenary Meeting 943.

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tions Bureau of Social Affairs on 6 October 1960,
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mark, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, New
Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia,
Yugoslavia: draft resolution adopted unanimously
by Third Committee on 19 October 1960, meeting
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tion I.

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Committee, A/4615, adopted unanimously by As-
sembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,

"Welcoming the action of the Executive Board of
the United Nations Children's Fund in elaborating
the activities to be undertaken by the Fund, within
the framework of its responsibilities, in helping coun-
tries give effect to the high principles proclaimed
in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

"Recognizing the significant contribution the Fund
is making to better living conditions in developing
countries and the manner in which it reinforces the
effectiveness of other measures taken to this end,

"Noting that the Fund is taking steps to ascertain
the priority needs of children in present changing
conditions and to identify the fields in which it
might assist in order to contribute to the greatest
possible extent to the present and future welfare of
children,

"1. Commends the United Nations Children's
Fund on its achievements;

"2. Encourages the Fund to increase aid to coun-
tries passing through difficult transitional stages,
particularly in Africa, without prejudicing the level
of aid to other countries requiring assistance;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Fund will receive
the necessary financial support to enable it not only
to continue its successful work but also increasingly
to meet the challenge of extending its services."

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January 1961 sessions of Executive Board.

CHAPTER XI

NARCOTIC DRUGS

ORGANS FOR OPERATION OF SYSTEM

The system created by international treaties
for regulation of the production, movement and
consumption of narcotic drugs and for combat-
ing the illicit traffic in narcotics continued to

operate during 1960. Five international organs
are principally responsible for the operation of
the system. The Economic and Social Council
and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are the
chief policy-making bodies; the Permanent

Central Opium Board, the Drug Supervisory Body and the Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs of the World Health Organization (WHO) carry out administrative and technical functions.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fifteenth session from 25 April to 13 May 1960 in Geneva. Among other things, the Commission examined the international situation with regard to drug addiction; considered the organization of a regular United Nations technical assistance programme in the field of narcotic drugs authorized by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session in 1959; discussed arrangements for the 1961 conference on the adoption of a Single Convention on narcotic drugs; and stressed the usefulness of regional meetings on narcotics problems. The Commission's report was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session in mid-1960.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

STATES BECOMING PARTIES TO TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

During 1960, the Union of South Africa became a party to the Protocol of 23 June 1953 for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium. By the end of 1960 there were 38 states parties to this Protocol, including seven of the manufacturing states named in article 21 of the Protocol (Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the United States), and two of the opium-producing states named in article 6 (India and Iran).

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Annual reports submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General are designed to give an account of the implementation of their obligations under the international narcotics treaties. The information in the reports is analysed by the Secretariat and incorporated in an annual summary.

In 1960, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs examined the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments relating to Opium and other Narcotic Drugs for 1958. The total number of

annual reports for 1958 received by 31 December 1959 was 131. As several countries and territories had not submitted annual reports for 1956, 1957 and 1958, the Commission decided to ask the Secretary-General to remind the Governments concerned of their obligations in this regard.

Under provisions of the narcotics treaties, particularly article 21 of the 1931 Convention, Governments are required to communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General, texts of laws and regulations enacted by them to give effect to these treaties. During the period from 16 March 1959 to 15 March 1960 a total of 102 legislative texts were received from 47 countries. Noting that several countries had not yet sent the Secretary-General copies of such laws and regulations, the Commission requested him to ask the Governments concerned for copies of laws and regulations still lacking.

CONTROL OF NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission in 1960 noted that eight new synthetic drugs and their salts were placed under international control during 1959: allylprodine, benzethidine, furethidine, levophenacylmorphan, metazocine, norlevorphanol, phenazocine and piminodine. In accordance with article 2 of the 1948 Protocol, the Commission decided to place the drug diphenoxylate under provisional control, pending receipt of the decision or finding of the World Health Organization (WHO).

REPORT OF PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Permanent Central Opium Board reported to the Economic and Social Council that it had again been possible to carry out effectively the supervision entrusted to it under the conventions, except with regard to the coca leaf. The Board therefore once more felt justified in stating that the bulk of the illicit traffic was being supplied from a production which was itself illicit. As regards new drugs, the Board reaffirmed its belief that commercial interests must yield to considerations of public health; and, in particular, that when any new product for which its inventors claimed powerful analgesic or anti-tussive properties was about to be marketed, the manufacturing country should, as recommended by the Council, at once

examine the possibility of subjecting it provisionally to the control measures prescribed by the international conventions, until WHO had pronounced upon its liability to produce addiction.

ESTIMATED WORLD NEEDS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was informed by the Drug Supervisory Body that the free distribution of medical samples of narcotic substances was a serious source of danger when not subjected to all the control measures applicable to narcotics, and that such samples might be enough to produce fresh cases of drug addiction, especially in the medical profession.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

The Commission reviewed the United Nations programme on opium research. The United Nations Laboratory in Geneva continued its research on the development of simple, rapid and easily reproducible methods for the determination of the geographic origin of opium and co-operation was received from collaborating scientists in many countries. The origin of a number of samples of opium seized in the illicit traffic was also determined.

COCA LEAF

The chewing of the coca leaf, from which cocaine is manufactured, is a habit in some countries of South America. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Governments of the countries concerned consider the practice to be harmful and to be a form of drug addiction.

In March 1960, the first inter-American meeting on the illicit traffic in cocaine and coca leaves was held at Rio de Janeiro at the invitation of the Brazilian Government and following a suggestion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The meeting was attended by representatives of twelve Governments and by observers from the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). It recommended, among other things, the control of the licit cultivation of the coca leaf and the elimination of the habit of coca-leaf chewing as soon as possible. Attention was also drawn to the importance of technical assistance from

the United Nations and the specialized agencies in helping countries to tackle the coca-leaf problem. The Commission asked countries concerned to provide in the future more accurate and complete statistics on coca-leaf production and consumption.

CANNABIS

Medical use. The discontinuance of the medical use of cannabis was recommended by the Economic and Social Council in 1954 by resolution 548 (XVIII) as a result of the opinion of WHO that cannabis drugs were practically obsolete in modern medicine. (Cannabis is also known by such names as Indian hemp, marihuana, hashish, kif, ganja, bhang, maconha and many other local names.)

Recent research in several countries, however, tended to show that cannabis might possess useful substances, particularly those with antibiotic effects. In 1959, the Council in resolution 730 F (XXVIII) therefore asked WHO to prepare a report, in the light of recent research, on the use of cannabis for the extraction of useful drugs, particularly antibiotics. WHO concluded that: (a) at present the case had not been proved that cannabis should be made available for extraction of therapeutic substances, particularly substances with antibiotic properties equal or superior to those obtainable otherwise; and (b) the original opinion of WHO that cannabis preparations were practically obsolete and that there was no justification for their medical use remained unchanged.

Scientific research on cannabis. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered that improved methods of identifying cannabis in its various forms would help enforcement officers in combating the illicit traffic in this drug, and in 1959 adopted a resolution which, among other things, asked the Secretariat to carry out chemical experiments to assist in the work done in individual countries, in particular to test the comparability and reproducibility of techniques of cannabis identification. The United Nations Laboratory in Geneva accordingly carried out a series of experiments and issued two studies—one dealing with the specificity of certain reactions used for identifying cannabis, and the second with the method of identifying cannabis by means of its absorption characteristics in the ultra-violet region.

DRUG ADDICTION

Addiction to narcotics is the basic problem which has given rise to the international control system. At the 1960 session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs it was possible for the first time, despite different practices of Governments regarding case-finding, reporting and registration of addicts, to present a report showing—even though along broad general lines—the degree of seriousness of drug addiction in 108 countries and territories.

The WHO Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs and, to some extent, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, require for their work the results of scientific research on the addiction-producing properties of narcotic drugs, particularly new narcotics, and this research has hitherto been done mostly in Government institutions in the United States. At its thirtieth session, in mid-1960, the Economic and Social Council expressed its appreciation of this assistance from United States sources but considered that the necessary information might not always be forthcoming at the earliest desirable date, even though United States institutions tried to give priority to requests from international bodies.

In order to find ways of extending this research to other parts of the world, the Council on 25 July 1960 unanimously adopted resolution 770 D (XXX) inviting WHO, the United States and other countries able to do so to study the possibility of giving assistance in this field of research to such countries as might desire it; interested countries were also invited to consult WHO.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

In its task of keeping watch on the illicit traffic in drugs, the Commission was helped by somewhat fuller information and an improvement in the quality of reporting by Governments under their treaty obligations and in response to requests by the international bodies. The situation as regards reporting, however, remained far from perfect and the Commission therefore considered it necessary once again to appeal to all Governments to make prompt, full and precise reports on cases of illicit trafficking.

The main drugs in the illicit traffic continued to be opium and the opiates such as morphine and diacetylmorphine (heroin), cocaine and

cannabis. The international opium traffic originated in the Far East and the Near and Middle East. The traffic in opiates was widespread and well entrenched; several clandestine factories for manufacturing morphine and diacetylmorphine were discovered and there appeared to be a growing use of and traffic in diacetylmorphine, the latter being directed mostly towards North America, Hong Kong, Japan and China (Taiwan) by various international routes. In South America there was a substantial traffic in and illicit manufacture of cocaine. The traffic in cannabis continued to be the most widespread geographically, seizures being reported from every continent. There were no signs of abatement in the traffic in cannabis, and over 646 tons of the drug, mostly in the crude form, were reported seized. Very small seizures of synthetic drugs and miscellaneous natural drugs were reported, mostly as a result of diversions from domestic licit channels.

There was increasing use of aircraft in the illicit traffic, particularly in South America and also in some parts of the Middle East and the Far East, where some clandestine landing-strips were detected. Commercial aircraft on transatlantic flights were being increasingly used for trafficking by passengers. The Commission asked Governments to keep special watch on this form of traffic.

Inter-country meetings on control of the illicit traffic took place in the Middle East, South America and the Far East. The Economic and Social Council and the Commission recognized the usefulness and importance of these regional conferences for narcotics control and hoped that there would be more of them. It was considered that valuable results were achieved by the first inter-American meeting on the illicit traffic in cocaine and coca leaves (see above, under COCA LEAF) which was organized by the Government of Brazil.

MIDDLE EAST SURVEY MISSION

The Commission studied the report of the Middle East Survey Mission established by the Economic and Social Council in 1959. The Mission had spent some six weeks in the Middle East, carrying out on-the-spot consultations, discussions and investigations. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council on 25 July 1960 unanimous-

ly adopted resolution 770 C (XXX) which: thanked the members of the Mission for their work and for their helpful report; drew the attention of the Governments concerned to, and invited their consideration of, the specific recommendations contained in the report, and called the attention of Governments to their obligations to combat the illicit traffic; invited the Governments of the countries in the region which had not already done so to ratify the existing narcotics treaties; and drew the attention of Governments in the region to the facilities available for technical assistance in the field of narcotics control.

CARRIAGE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN FIRST-AID KITS OF AIRCRAFT

The question of the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight first came before the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the result of a request by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to WHO and the United Nations to study the medical and legal aspects of this problem. Difficulties had been experienced by some airlines owing to different regulations in various countries. Studies were made, and the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session in mid-1959, by resolution 730 G (XXVIII), asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with ICAO and the World Health Organization (WHO), and in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to prepare a set of essential requirements for preventing misuse and theft of these drugs.

On the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 770 E (XXX) on 25 July 1960 which, in its main part, contained recommendations to Governments setting out broad general principles on the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight. An annex to the resolution contained certain detailed proposals made by ICAO, WHO and INTERPOL which might be useful to Governments in implementing the recommendations.

PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

In mid-1959, the Economic and Social Coun-

cil recommended that a plenipotentiary conference be convened to adopt a Single Convention on narcotic drugs to replace existing multilateral treaties in this field. The conference was scheduled to meet at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 January to mid-March 1961. The proposed Single Convention would seek to simplify both the law involved in existing treaties, as well as the international narcotics control machinery established by them, and would aim to bring under international control the cultivation of plants for the production of narcotic drugs. It would seek to limit the use of all narcotic drugs exclusively to medical and scientific purposes involving the international prohibition of such activities as opium smoking and opium eating, hashish consumption and coca leaf chewing.

By the end of 1960, comments from 43 Governments and 16 organizations on the third draft of the proposed Single Convention had been received. Invitations to the conference had been extended to 106 Governments and seven organizations.

On 25 July 1960, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (770 F (XXX)), asking the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit suggestions about drug preparations which they thought should be exempted from control under the proposed Single Convention. The suggestions were to go to WHO, which was invited to prepare a list of such drugs for which it recommended exemption.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL

Technical assistance in narcotics control was increased during the year, as the result of a special allocation of funds made in 1959 for this purpose. Fellowships were made available to: Bolivia (1), China (2), Federation of Malaya (1), India (1), Indonesia (1), Mexico (1), the Philippines (2), Thailand (1) and Yugoslavia (1). A meeting of a South East Asia Consultative Group on narcotics control was held in Bangkok in December. Technical aid in narcotics control was also provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; experts were assigned to several countries, and Indonesia, Iran and Turkey each received a fellowship. Of these, one was a continuation of a project begun in 1958. Several of these

projects were carried out jointly or in consultation with WHO.

Also in 1960, an extensive project for agricultural re-development and re-afforestation of the Rif region in Morocco, where a large proportion of lands was formerly used for the cultivation of kif (cannabis), was approved under the United Nations Special Fund, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as the administering authority.

Programmes of training were requested for 12 different countries or territories: Brazil,

Canada, France, India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Other Governments indicated their willingness to arrange training programmes for holders of fellowships in narcotics control and it was expected that a valuable training centre could develop out of the Rif project in Morocco for fellows coming from countries having similar problems.

An amount of \$75,000 for technical aid in narcotics control was appropriated in the regular United Nations budget for 1961.

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Social Committee, meetings 430, 431.
Technical Assistance Committee, meeting 223.
Plenary Meeting 1129.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

E/3385. Report of fifteenth session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 25 April-13 May 1960 (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/3385, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution A, as submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 19 July 1960, meeting 431.

E/3412. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 770 A (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3412, taking note of report of Commission, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

Summary of annual reports of Governments for 1958 (E/NR.1958/Summary and Addendum). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.XI.1, Part I and Part II.

National Laws and Regulations relating to Control of Narcotic Drugs: Cumulative Index 1947-1959 (E/NL.1959/Index). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.XL2.

E/NA.1959/1 and Add.1. National authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for import and export of narcotic drugs.

E/NF.1959/2. List of firms authorized to manufacture narcotic drugs.

E/NR.FORM. Form of annual reports to be communicated by Governments to Secretary-General of United Nations in accordance with Article 21 of 1931 Convention for Limiting Manufacture and Regulating Distribution of Narcotic Drugs as amended by Protocol of 11 December 1946.

CONTROL OF NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III, paras. 28 and 51-53.

REPORT OF PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

E/3385. Report of 15th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III, p. 6.

Report of Permanent Central Opium Board to Economic and Social Council on Work of Board in 1959 (E/OB/15 and Add.). U.N.P. Sales No.: 59.XI.3 and Add.).

E/3412. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B, adopted by Social Committee on 19 July 1960, meeting 431.

RESOLUTION 770 B (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3412, taking note of report of Permanent Central Opium Board, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

ESTIMATED WORLD NEEDS FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III, p. 6.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1960 (E/DSB/17 and Addenda). Statements issued by Drug Supervisory Body. U.N.P. Sales No.: 59.XI.4 and Addenda.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF NARCOTICS CONTROL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VI.

COCA LEAF

E/3385. Report of 15th Session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VII.

CANNABIS

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter VIII.

E/CONF.34/5 and Add.1. Medical use of cannabis drugs.

DRUG ADDICTION

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter V.

E/3385, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution C, submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 19 July 1960, meeting 431.

E/3412. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 770 D (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3412, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the statements in the tenth report of the Expert Committee on Addiction-producing Drugs of the World Health Organization in respect of research in the field of drug addiction,

"Observing that the work of the Expert Committee depends in large measure upon results of research, including controlled clinical investigation, carried out in the United States of America, and that because of their heavy workloads the institutions concerned in the United States may not always be in a position to furnish the Expert Committee with necessary information at the earliest desirable date even though they endeavour to give priority to specific requests from the Committee,

"Believing that research in this field should be undertaken on a scale commensurate with the importance of drug addiction as an international problem,

"Concerned that means should be found to expand research activities in this field and in various parts of the world,

"Desiring to facilitate scientific work with a view to rendering simpler and more comparable the methods of establishing the addiction-producing properties of drugs,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work carried out by the World Health Organization and of the assistance given that organization by the United States of America;

"2. Invites the World Health Organization, the United States of America and other countries equipped to do so to study the possibility and advisability of giving assistance in this field to such countries as may desire it;

"3. Invites countries interested in undertaking or expanding their activities in research in this field to consult the World Health Organization;

"4. Invites the World Health Organization to consider the possibility of preparing a code of practices by which at present the addiction-producing properties of drugs are established."

ILLCIT TRAFFIC

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter IV.

E/NS.1960/Summaries 1-12. Summaries of reports on illicit transactions and seizures received by Secretary-General between 1 January and 31 December 1960.

MIDDLE EAST SURVEY MISSION

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III, paras. 54-65.

E/3385, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution B, submitted by Commission, orally amended by United Kingdom and adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 19 July 1960, meeting 431.

E/3412. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 770 c (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3412, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered paragraphs 54 to 65 of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs dealing with the report of the Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission authorized by resolution 689 I (XXVI) of 28 July 1958,

"Noting that the report of the Mission has been communicated to the Governments in the region and that the Mission also made individual communications to them in certain cases, in accordance with paragraph 2(c) of the resolution referred to above,

"1. Thanks the members of the Mission for their excellent work and for their helpful report;

"2. Draws the attention of the Governments concerned to, and invites their consideration of, the specific recommendations contained in the report;

"3. Invites the Governments of countries in the region that have not already done so to ratify the existing international narcotics treaties;

"4. Repeats its own conviction that strong, positive and well-enforced national measures are the basis of good regional and international control;

"5. Draws attention once more to the obligations of Governments under the international narcotics conventions, particularly as to:

"(a) The timely submission of annual reports, national laws and regulations, current seizure reports, estimates and statistics, and other information to the international bodies;

"(b) Co-operation with each other in the suppression of the illicit traffic;

"(c) The provision of effective penalties for offences concerned with narcotics trafficking;

"6. Draws the attention of Governments of countries in the region to the facilities available for technical assistance in the field of narcotics control, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the regular programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including, as regards the United Nations, those of General Assembly resolution 1395(XIV) of 20 November 1959, and, in particular, to the suggestions made by the Mission for a periodical visit of a small group of experts to consult with Governments in the region with common or interlocking problems, it being understood that such visits be made in agreement with the Governments concerned and be organized in co-operation with them, and that, if the Governments making the applications for technical assistance so request, any such mission should study and give consideration to possible gaps in national laws and regulations;

"7. Again draws the attention of Governments concerned to the operational facilities for fighting the illicit traffic provided by the International Criminal Police Organization;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organi-

zation and other organizations concerned, to study and take such steps as are feasible within the provisions of the international conventions concerned to simplify the reporting of cases of illicit traffic."

CARRIAGE OF NARCOTICS IN
FIRST-AID KITS OF AIRCRAFT
ON INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter XI.

E/3385, Chapter XIV. Draft resolution D, submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 19 July 1960, meeting 431.

E/3412. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution E.

RESOLUTION 770 E (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3412, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having consulted the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Criminal Police Organization,

"Having noted their views,

I

"Calls the attention of Governments to:

"(a) The opinion of the World Health Organization that narcotic drugs are required for use in emergencies on board aircraft engaged in international flight;

"(b) The legal advice of the United Nations Secretariat:

"(i) That the import certificate and export authorization system provided for in chapter V of the International Convention relating to narcotic drugs signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925 does not apply to narcotic drugs which, under appropriate safeguards, are carried in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight for the sole purpose of being readily available for administration in emergency cases to persons on board the aircraft as long as the drugs do not cross the customs lines at points of transit or destination other than those of the country of registration of the aircraft concerned, either because they are not removed from the aircraft, or if so removed at stopovers for a short period, are locked in bonded storage facilities of the operator concerned, and in any case remain under the control of the aircraft commander;

"(ii) That such drugs carried in first-aid kits are not exempted from the other relevant provisions of the narcotic treaties;

II

"Recommends that:

"1. Governments should not subject such drugs so carried (section I above) to the import certificate and export authorization system of chapter V of the 1925 Convention;

"2. Governments should take all necessary meas-

ures to ensure proper use and to prevent misuse and diversion to the illicit traffic of such drugs, and to this end the following principles should be observed:

"(a) Only such small amounts of narcotic drugs should be carried as are required for emergency purposes;

"(b) The narcotic drugs should be used only in emergencies, e.g. in the event of a sudden serious illness or injury caused by a crash or otherwise;

"(c) Only those crew members adequately qualified should be permitted to administer narcotic drugs, and wherever possible after seeking medical advice;

"(d) The first-aid kits should be safeguarded against fraud, theft and other diversions for illicit purposes;

"(e) The operator and each aircraft carrying narcotic drugs in first-aid kits on international flights should keep records in which each individual issue, receipt, expenditure and other movement of these drugs should be entered in such a way as to give a full account of them and to prevent fraud;

"(f) Periodic reports should be made to government control officers by the operators concerned on the acquisition, use, other disposal and stock of narcotic drugs to be used in the first-aid kits and should include also in these reports all other data required to explain the balance in the stock;

"(g) Inspections should be made periodically by operators' officials and government control officers to establish whether the provisions governing the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits are being fully implemented, but these inspections should not, however, be made by government officers in countries of transit except in special circumstances determined by the local authorities concerned (see annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944, chapter 5, entitled 'Traffic Passing Through the Territory of a Contracting State'), and if undertaken in a country of transit in such circumstances they should, in general, be limited to examining whether the seals of the first-aid kits are intact;

"(h) The narcotic drugs needed for the first-aid kits should normally be acquired in the country of registry of the aircraft, and by arrangement with the local authorities concerned, the operator may maintain small stocks under proper safeguards (sub-paragraph (d) above) in bonded storage facilities at stopovers en route;

"(i) Only operators which are capable of organizing the safeguards required by these rules should be permitted to carry narcotic drugs in the first-aid kits;

"(j) The countries of transit and destination should recognize that it is the responsibility of the State of registry of the aircraft to enact the necessary laws and regulations and to issue appropriate permits and licences, and actual conditions prevailing in accordance with such laws, regulations, permits and licences, and actions taken in agreement therewith should be accepted as satisfactory by the local authorities;

"(k) Governments should communicate to each other, through the Secretary-General of the United

Nations, laws and regulations governing the carriage of narcotic drugs in the first-aid kits;

"(1) The Secretary-General should transmit copies of each law and regulation so received to the International Civil Aviation Organization and to the World Health Organization, and also to the International Criminal Police Organization;

"3. Governments should take into account, in implementing the above-mentioned recommendations, the suggestions contained in the annex to this resolution."

Annex

"It is suggested that in regulating the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight, the International Standards and Recommended Practices for the facilitation of international air transport as set forth in the International Civil Aviation Organization's annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, the detailed proposals made in the document prepared by the World Health Organization on the 'Carriage of Narcotics in First-Aid Kits of Aircraft Engaged in International Flights' and the views of the International Criminal Police Organization might usefully be taken into consideration. In particular, the principles outlined in part II, paragraph 2 above, might be implemented by the following measures:

"As regards clause (a):

"For reasons of uniform practice, the drug chosen would preferably be a morphine salt and should never be diacetylmorphine. A supply of 200-400 milligrammes of a morphine salt would be sufficient, the actual amount to be carried within these limits to depend on the size of the aircraft. The best form would be that of auto-injectable ampoules each containing 10 mg of a morphine salt. It is advisable that a specific morphine antagonist—e.g., nalorphine—be available.

"As regards clause (b):

"If in need of narcotics during the flight, sick passengers, other than those mentioned in this clause, should provide themselves with the necessary supplies and the documents required under relevant national provisions relating to narcotic drugs in their possession.

"As regards clause (c):

"It would be advisable to train as many crew members as possible in a knowledge of first-aid—a knowledge at least equivalent to that required for the First-Aid Certificate of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and similar societies. It would, moreover, be useful if the crew members had special instructions in the practical use of the auto-injectable type of ampoule, in the uses and dangers of narcotics and their specific antagonists, and in the rules regarding safe custody. Even crew members who are trained nurses should receive this special instruction. The narcotic drugs should be administered subcutaneously. Each administration should be authorized by the aircraft commander. If a physician is among the passengers he should be consulted before administration of the narcotic drug. In other cases, and wherever practicable, medical advice should be sought by radio.

"As regards clause (d):

"The aim of this clause might be accomplished by keeping the drugs in a special sealed section of the first-aid kit. It is advisable that the first-aid kit be kept in a locked compartment of the aircraft. It would be useful to divide the narcotic drugs in two equal quantities, one to be kept in a first-aid kit in the vicinity of the flight deck and the other in a first-aid kit near the tail of the aircraft, both secured as suggested above. On landing, the first-aid kits may be kept on the aircraft if a responsible member of the crew or ground staff remains on duty. Otherwise the aircraft should be locked. In any case the first-aid kits may on this occasion be removed from the aircraft and kept under lock and key in bonded storage facilities under the control of the operator. They should at all times be under the responsibility of the aircraft commander. Only persons authorized by him should have access to the first-aid kits.

"As regards clause (e):

"1. The operator should keep in its office records indicating:

"(a) For each acquisition of a narcotic drug to be used in first-aid kits, the date, name and quantity of the drug and the name and address of the supplier;

"(b) In the case of each issue to and return from an aircraft, the date, name or other designation of the aircraft, name of the person issuing or returning the drug, as well as of the person receiving it, name and amount of the drug, and reference number of first-aid kit;

"(c) In the case of disposals other than issue to the first-aid kits, the date, quantity, name and address of the recipient;

"(d) All other data required to explain the balance.

"2. Each aircraft should keep on board records indicating:

"(a) For each receipt of a narcotic drug, the date, name of the person issuing the drug and of the person receiving it, reference number of the first-aid kit, name and quantity of the drug received;

"(b) For each administration, the date, name of the aircraft commander authorizing the administration, of the person giving the injection, identity of the patient, the reason for the injection, name and dose of the drug used;

"(c) For each return, the date, reference number of the first-aid kit, name of the person returning the narcotic drug and of the operator's official receiving it, name and quantity of the drug returned;

"(d) The names and maximum quantities of narcotic drugs of which the transport is authorized by laws or regulations as well as the balance in the first-aid kit;

"(e) All other data required to explain the balance.

"3. It might be useful if the first-aid kit contained a check-list giving the names and quantities of the narcotic drugs included.

"As regards clause (g):

"Subject to what has been stated in this clause, it would be useful to check records, locks and seals, and exceptionally in appropriate cases the contents of the first-aid kit, and all the other circumstances

relevant to establishing whether the rules governing the carriage of the drugs are being fully implemented. It would also be useful to check the records and stocks of narcotic drugs held by the operator itself."

PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS: LIST OF EXEMPTED PREPARATIONS

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter III, paras. 66-69.

E/AC.7/L.377. United Kingdom draft resolution adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 19 July 1960, meeting 431.

E/3412. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 770 F (xxx), as recommended by Social Committee, E/3412, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered resolution 4(XV) in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (fifteenth session) entitled 'Single Convention: Exempted Preparations',

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments of states Members of the United Nations, or members of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to transmit to the World Health Organization, if possible before 15 October 1960, any suggestions which they may wish to make as to the preparations of drugs in Schedule II of the third draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs which they consider should be exempted from control by inclusion in Schedule III of the proposed Convention;

"2. Invites the World Health Organization to prepare, in the light of such suggestions, a list of preparations of such drugs, the exemption of which is recommended by this organization, in time if possible for circulation to Governments and submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference to be called under Council resolution 689 J (XXVI) of 28 July 1958, for consideration with a view to inclusion in Schedule III of the proposed Convention."

(For documentation about General Assembly action on administrative aspects of Plenipotentiary Conference, see p. 581, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for **BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1961.**)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL

E/3385. Report of 15th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Chapter XII.

E/3367 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Bulletin on Narcotics, Quarterly. Volume XII, Nos. 1-4, 1960.

Report of Permanent Central Opium Board to Economic and Social Council on Work of Board in 1960 (E/OB/16) and Add. U.N.P. Sales No.: 60.XI.3 and addendum.

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1961. Statement issued by Supervisory Body (E/DSB/18). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IX.4.

Summary of Annual Reports of Governments Relating to Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs (E/NR.1959/Summary). U.N.P. Sales No.:61.XI.1, Part I.

E/NF.1960/1. List of firms authorized to manufacture narcotic drugs.

CHAPTER XII

CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

The customary "general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole" was undertaken by the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session, in mid-1960, and various questions arising therefrom were considered by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, towards the end of the year.

At its mid-1960 session, the Council also dealt with the application of Kuwait for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

At its resumed thirtieth session, in December 1960, the Council considered the question of an agreement bringing the International Develop-

ment Association (IDA) into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency; this agreement was approved by the General Assembly on 27 March 1961 at its resumed fifteenth session.

The major documents for the discussion on the "general review" were as follows: the Consolidated Report entitled Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964 submitted by the Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals pursuant to Council resolutions 694 D (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 and 743 D III (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959, and the separate appraisals prepared by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC); the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); a report by the Secretary-General entitled Observations on

the Work Programme of the Council in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields; and a statement by the Secretary-General entitled Consolidated Work Programme of the Council in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields. The reports to the Council from its regional and functional commissions provided further background material for the debate.

APPRAISAL OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES

Discussion at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 session on the appraisal of economic, social and human rights programmes was based on the Consolidated Report entitled Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964, and the separate appraisals referred to above, and the observations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in transmitting this report to the Council.

The Five-Year Perspective consisted of four parts, preceded by a brief historical introduction. Part I contained a broad statement of basic economic and social needs and problems confronting the contemporary world. After examining the demands made upon international organizations to help meet these needs and problems, it discussed the contributions they could make and the limitations imposed upon them. Part II outlined the scope and trends in the development of programmes and activities of the different organizations, drawing upon the statements set forth in the separate appraisals and giving special attention to the inter-relationship of policies and programmes. Part III highlighted some of the general changes and shifts of emphasis taking place in the direction of international action in the economic, social and human rights fields. Part IV contained observations on the relations between programmes and needs, dealt with general questions of co-ordination, priorities and budget, explored ways and means of improving processes of consultation and joint action, offered tentative financial estimates indicating the magnitude of increases in budgetary requirements that might be anticipated, and dealt with the growth potential of the organizations from other angles, such as the question of trained manpower available to them for employment.

In transmitting this study to the Council, ACC said it found itself in broad agreement with the general conclusions contained in the Report.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

During the discussion in the Council, members welcomed Five-Year Perspective as a comprehensive review of the economic and social work of a large part of the United Nations family, showing the extent to which the activities of the organization concerned met a number of needs for international action and permitting the various programmes to be seen as parts of a whole. Appreciation was expressed of the opportunity which the Report gave for viewing these activities in their proper perspective and for the clarity with which it showed the directions in which the programmes of the organizations concerned were developing.

Some representatives expressed the opinion that a new over-all appraisal might usefully be undertaken in a few years' time and that, in the meantime, the present appraisals might be brought up to date. The view was also expressed that the potential usefulness of an approach by main branches of activities should not be lost sight of. Another suggestion was that the agencies which so far had not participated in the appraisals operation might be associated with further appraisals. Some delegations were of the opinion that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation, as well as the International Development Association (IDA), might be associated with future appraisal work, since their activities were an essential element in any

over-all appraisal of the economic and social work of the United Nations family as a whole.

There was general approval of the emphasis given to planning and programming and its implications for the work of the international organizations. Several speakers, in addition, welcomed the emerging concern with international economic and social policies and the harmonization of national and regional policies. On the other hand, it was stated that the Report had not devoted sufficient attention to the need and possibilities for co-operation between differing economic systems.

Several speakers commented with satisfaction on the shift of emphasis, in international social work, from protection to positive measures for promoting welfare. Others emphasized the usefulness of national training schemes and the improvement of national administrations.

Some members expressed agreement with the Report's finding that the economic, social and cultural aspects of programmes should be closely inter-related. The ultimate objective of development was described as a social one, namely, the advancement of human welfare in the broadest sense. It was noted that balanced economic and social development required the co-operation of experts in many fields and hence the close co-operation of the international organizations with their various specializations.

The emphasis given in Five-Year Perspective to balanced economic and social development was considered the proper approach to the problem of raising the levels of living. The growing recognition of the social aspects of economic development, which had already resulted in a broadening of the terms of reference of several regional economic commissions, might, it was pointed out, call for a re-orientation of the social programmes and activities of the United Nations and a review of its work by the Social Commission. It was suggested that consideration might be given to revising the Social Commission's terms of reference to take into account the development of broad social programmes and the need for greater emphasis on the co-ordinating role in the social field which the Commission might assume.

Appreciation was expressed of the results achieved by concerted action in the field of community development and of the launching of a concerted programme in the field of low-

cost housing and related community facilities. It was also felt that further progress should be made in the development of programmes of concerted action in urbanization, and that the time was ripe for further steps towards concerted action in oceanography.

Also discussed were the possibilities of rendering the work of the United Nations and related agencies in industrialization more effective. Industrialization, it was noted, was one of the major elements in the economic development of under-developed countries. The hope was expressed that the Committee for Industrial Development might make a contribution to the development of a programme of concerted action in that field.

RESOLUTION ON PROGRAMME APPRAISALS

On 3 August 1960, the Council decided, by resolution 791 (XXX), which was adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, to transmit the Consolidated Report to the General Assembly in the belief that it provided a picture of what was being achieved and attempted through international action and brought into sharper focus the inter-relationship between the work of the different organizations. It requested the Secretary-General to arrange that the Consolidated Report be given the widest possible circulation for the use of Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions concerned with international co-operation. It invited the functional and regional economic commissions of the United Nations to examine the Consolidated Report and to transmit to the Council's mid-1961 session any comments they might wish to make on the Report and particularly on the special problems outlined in part IV thereof—on increasing the effectiveness of international action—which fell within their respective fields of competence.

By this resolution, the Council also invited: (1) the specialized agencies and IAEA to submit the Consolidated Report for consideration and comment to their respective governing bodies or conferences, as appropriate; (2) the agencies which had participated in the appraisals to include a section in their future annual reports indicating the extent to which the trends and emphases in their programmes, as outlined in their individual appraisals, were developing as anticipated; (3) those specialized agencies

which had not been invited to prepare individual appraisals to include a section in their future annual reports in which they would indicate, in the light of the Consolidated Report, comments on major trends in their own activities and their relationship to the work of the United Nations and the other agencies; and (4) ACC to comment, as appropriate, in its future reports, on any developments in respect of problems referred to in the Consolidated Report.

Various other resolutions arising out of its consideration of the appraisal of economic, social and human rights programmes were also adopted by the Council (See p. 235, CHAPTER III, for action taken by the Council, in this connexion, on technical assistance and related matters; p. 320, DECENTRALIZING, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WORK OF UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS.)

RESOLUTION ON CONCERTED ACTION PROGRAMMES

In another resolution (792(XXX)), also adopted on 3 August—by a unanimous vote—the Council noted that the United Nations and the specialized agencies were developing a number of programmes of concerted action and that the Consolidated Report suggested that the time had come to draw up concrete plans for concerted action in a number of other fields.

By the first of the three parts of this resolution, the Council, recognizing the important role of the regional economic commissions in the field of industrialization, and the need to accelerate the process of industrialization of under-developed countries, noted that the Council's Committee for Industrial Development would make recommendations to the Council's thirty-first session (in 1961) on a work programme for industrialization and its further development. The Council also recognized that, to be fully successful in promoting industrial development, the United Nations organizations concerned should pursue a common objective, and it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to draw up suggestions for concerted action on industrialization, for consideration by the Committee for Industrial Development.

The second part of this resolution dealt with urbanization. Considering that a broad approach

to urbanization was needed because of the interacting economic and social factors of agricultural and industrial development and because of changing social institutions and services, the Council asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with ACC, to prepare, for consideration at the Social Commission's thirteenth session (scheduled for 1961), a concerted action programme in urbanization, bearing in mind its relationship to the long-range programmes of concerted action on community development, of low-cost housing and related community facilities and of industrialization. (See also pp. 369-70, SOCIAL POLICY.)

The third part of the resolution (792(XXX)) dealt with oceanography. The Council thereby invited the agencies concerned to propose measures for the establishment of a programme for concerted action on oceanography, for consideration by ACC later in 1960, and it asked ACC to report on the progress achieved to the Council's mid-1961 session.

EFFECTS OF INCREASE IN OPERATIONS OF EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME AND UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

Also approved on 3 August was a resolution expressing the Council's view that an increase was likely in the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA in the fields with which the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund were concerned. The added responsibilities thus imposed on these organizations, the Council was also convinced, might entail alterations in the organization of services and the composition of programmes of work; it was therefore important to ensure consistent development of their activities within the limits of the available resources. The Council invited ACC to study the possible effects on the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA of an increase in the operations of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund in coming years, bearing in mind the need to ensure the co-ordinated development of these activities. ACC was also invited to report on this subject to the Council's mid-1961 session. The resolution to this effect (794(XXX)) was adopted, on 3 August 1960, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Five-Year Perspective on programme appraisals was again discussed later in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, in the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial), Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) and Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committees.

During the debates, Members of the Assembly stressed the importance of balanced economic and social development and of narrowing the existing gap in living standards between the more developed and less developed countries. It was felt that there was urgent need, as reflected in the report on programme appraisals, for progress in nutrition, health and education. Also commented on was the increasing co-operation between the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies whose work lay mainly in the social field, and in the possibility of developing a concerted approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency. Another point made was that the expansion of programmes should be planned in an orderly way and be based on a forward-looking appraisal of needs, priorities and capacities.

On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted, by 78 votes to 0, a two-part resolution (1554(XV)) on the matter.

PROGRAMME APPRAISALS

By the first part, the Assembly expressed appreciation to the Council and its Committee on Programme Appraisals for their contribution to the process of developing progressively the

effectiveness of the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It also called the attention of Member Governments to the importance and usefulness of Five-Year Perspective and expressed the hope that they would give it the widest possible distribution within their respective administrations.

EFFECTS OF INCREASE IN OPERATIONS OF
EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMME AND UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND

By the second part of the resolution, the Assembly invited ACC to transmit to the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for whatever administrative and budgetary comments that Committee might deem desirable, the results of its study of the possible effects on the activities of the United Nations family of an increase in the operations of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in coming years. The General Assembly further asked the Advisory Committee to submit its comments in time for the mid-1961 session of the Council for consideration by the Council together with the study prepared by ACC.

Both parts of the resolution were adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 8 December by 78 votes to 0, after being approved in the Fifth Committee earlier the same day by 54 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Japan, the Netherlands and New Zealand, as amended orally by the United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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Plenary Meetings 1122-1126, 1132.
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 195-210.

E/L.877/Rev.1, E/AC.24/L.166. Statements by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs before Economic and Social Council (meeting 1126, 19 July 1960) and before Co-ordination Committee.

E/AC.24/L.156. Suggestions regarding work of Co-ordination Committee. Note by Secretary-General.

E/3260/Rev.1. Programme Appraisal, 1959-1964. Work of United Nations in economic, social and human rights fields. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3341. Appraisal of programme of ILO.

E/3342. Appraisal of programme of FAO.

E/3343. Appraisal of programme of UNESCO.

E/3344. Appraisal of programme of WHO.

E/3345. Appraisal of programme of WMO.

E/3346 and Corr.1. Appraisal of programme of IAEA.

Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964. Consolidated report on appraisals of scope, trend and costs of programmes of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, and IAEA in economic, social and human rights fields (E/3347/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IV.14.

E/3368. Twenty-fourth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, paras. 3-4.

PROGRAMME APPRAISALS

E/AC.24/L.173. Afghanistan, Brazil, Denmark,

Netherlands, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee by 12 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions on 1 August 1960, meeting 210.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution G.

RESOLUTION 791(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1094(XI) of 27 February 1957, and Council resolutions 665 C (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, 694 D (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, and 743 D (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959,

"Recalling especially that the Council expressed the belief that a general survey of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields, and a forecast of the scope and trends of programmes and expenditure, would contribute to the increased effectiveness of their work and be of assistance to Governments in formulating policies towards these organizations,

"Having reviewed the Consolidated Report submitted by its Committee on Programme Appraisals and the individual appraisals submitted by the participating organizations,

"1. Expressed its appreciation to the participating organizations, to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to its Committee on Programme Appraisals for the reports and for the spirit of co-operation in which they have been prepared;

"2. Considers that the appraisals are a step in the dynamic process of developing progressively the effectiveness of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as instruments for assisting countries to advance economically and socially at a greatly accelerated rate;

"3. Transmits the Consolidated Report to the General Assembly in the belief that it provides a picture of what is being achieved and attempted through international action and brings into sharper focus the inter-relationship between the work of the different organizations;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange that the Consolidated Report be given the widest possible circulation for the use of Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions concerned with international co-operation;

"5. Invites the functional and regional commissions to examine the Consolidated Report and to transmit to the Council at its thirty-second session any comments they may wish to make on the Report and particularly on the special problems outlined in part IV which fall within their respective fields of competence;

"6. Invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit the Consolidated Report, for consideration and comment, to their respective governing bodies or conferences, as appropriate;

"7. Further invites the agencies which participated in the appraisals to include in their annual reports a section indicating the extent to which the trends and emphases of their programmes, as outlined in their individual appraisals, are developing as anticipated;

"8. Invites those specialized agencies which were not invited to prepare individual appraisals to include in their annual reports a section in which they indicate, in the light of the Consolidated Report, comments on major trends in their own activities and their relationship to the work of the United Nations and the other agencies;

"9. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its future reports to comment, as appropriate, on any developments in respect of problems referred to in the Consolidated Report."

CONCERTED ACTION PROGRAMMES

E/AC.24/L.169. Afghanistan, Brazil, Japan, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1960, meeting 208.

E/AC.24/L.169/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 792(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 665 A (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, concerning the desirability of inaugurating programmes of concerted action, and its resolution 694 C (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 which takes note that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had indicated certain possibilities for concerted action in a number of fields,

"Noting that the United Nations and the specialized agencies are developing a number of programmes of concerted action,

"Noting further that the Consolidated Report suggests that the time has now come for the drawing up of concrete plans for concerted action in a number of other fields,

I

"Considering that the Committee for Industrial Development will examine the work programme on industrialization and make recommendations concerning its further development,

"Recognizing the important role of the regional economic commissions in this field,

"Recognizing further the need to accelerate the process of industrialization of under-developed countries,

"Considering that the Committee for Industrial Development will, in accordance with Council resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960, make recommendations to the Council at its thirty-first session on a work programme for industrialization and its further development,

"Recognizing further that, to be fully successful in

promoting industrial development, the United Nations organizations concerned should pursue common objectives,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to draw up suggestions for concerted action in the field of industrialization to be considered by the Committee for Industrial Development;

II

"Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has been giving consideration to inter-agency action with respect to urbanization,

"Considering that a broad approach to urbanization is needed because of its complex of interacting economic and social factors in agricultural and industrial development, and of changing social institutions and services,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to prepare, for consideration by the Social Commission at its thirteenth session, a concerted action programme in the field of urbanization, bearing in mind its relationship to the long-range programmes of concerted action in the fields of community development, of low-cost housing and related community facilities and of industrialization;

III

"Noting that consultations are taking place among the agencies interested in the field of oceanography,

"Believing that the field of oceanography is ready for further steps towards concerted action,

"1. Invites these agencies concerned to propose measures for the establishment of a programme for concerted action in the field of oceanography, for consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its autumn 1960 session;

"2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report to the Council at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved."

EFFECTS OF INCREASE IN OPERATIONS OF EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES AND UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

E/AC.24/L.162 and Rev.1. France: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 29 July 1960, meeting 208, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 794(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

(For text of resolution, see p. 252, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.)

PROGRAMME APPRAISALS AND EFFECTS OF INCREASE IN OPERATIONS OF EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME AND UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 645, 649, 651, 653, 654, 664, 687-689.

Third Committee, meetings 983-985, 987-992, 994. Fifth Committee, meetings 809-812.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section I.

A/4599. Administrative budgets of agencies for 1961. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, paras. 5-12.

A/C.5/820. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/841. Letter of 7 November 1960 from Chairman of Third Committee to President of General Assembly.

A/C.5/847 and Add.1. Letters of 22 November and 5 December 1960 from Chairman of Second Committee to President of General Assembly.

A/C.5/L.632. Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand: draft resolution, as amended orally, adopted on 8 December 1960, meeting 812, by 54 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

A/4662. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1554(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4662, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 78 votes to 0.

A

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling section I of its resolution 1094(XI) of 27 February 1957,

"Having considered chapter VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council, and in particular section I thereof dealing with programme appraisals in the economic, social and human rights fields,

"Having considered also the valuable comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme appraisals and, in particular, on the consolidated report entitled Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964, prepared by the Committee on Programme Appraisals of the Economic and Social Council and transmitted to the General Assembly in Council resolution 791(XXX) of 3 August 1960,

"Believing that the appraisals exercise has been a valuable step in the process of developing progressively the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in these fields, and that its results represent a substantial achievement of the objects the General Assembly had in mind in adopting resolution 1094(XI),

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Economic and Social Council and to its Committee on Programme Appraisals for the work they have done in this respect;

"2. Calls the attention of the Governments of Member States to the importance and usefulness of the report entitled Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964, and expresses the hope that they will give it the widest possible distribution within their respective administration."

B

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the view expressed in paragraph 371 (iv) of the consolidated report entitled Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964, that the growth in the role played by voluntary funds in the work of the United

Nations and its related agencies gives rise to certain problems both for the agencies concerned and for the management of these funds,

"Noting further that in its resolution 794(XXX) of 3 August 1960 the Economic and Social Council has invited the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit to the Council at its thirty-second session a study of the possible effects on the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency of an increase in the operations of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in coming years, bearing in mind the need to ensure the co-ordinated development of these activities,

"Believing that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions can offer valuable assistance and advice in the consideration of such a study,

"1. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to transmit the results of its study to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for whatever administrative and budgetary comments it may deem desirable;

"2. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its comments in time for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session, to-

gether with the study prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3386. Observations on work programme of Council in economic, social and human rights fields. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3399. Consolidated work programme in economic, social and human rights fields. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/3414 and Add.1/Rev.2. Financial implications of actions of Council.

E/3415 and Corr.1, E/3423 and Corrs.1 and 2, and Add.1. Calendar of Conferences for 1961.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX.

A/C.5/819 and Corr.1, A/4523. Budget estimates for financial year 1961. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4664. Report of Fifth Committee.

CO-ORDINATION MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES

PROBLEMS OF CO-ORDINATION

At the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 session, particular attention was devoted by Council members to problems of co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies referred to in a report on programme appraisals entitled *Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964*.

Several speakers stressed the need both for strengthening the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and for organizational measures to increase the effectiveness of the Council and its Co-ordination Committee in their co-ordinating task. Others felt that procedures and machinery were less important than the substance and spirit of co-ordination. Some concern was expressed about the additional burdens that the creation of new machinery might impose. Some speakers also feared that the autonomy of the co-operating agencies might be impaired and that there might be adverse effects on creative initiatives to respond to new needs and conditions. Others, however, felt that the very growth and scope, size and number of international organizations made it necessary to

provide for effective co-ordination machinery at the centre.

Some members thought the Council should concentrate more on indicating directions and filling gaps than on the mechanics of executing programmes. Several speakers pointed out the need for Governments to exercise co-ordination within their own administrations in order that representatives might speak with the same voice in the various bodies deciding on programmes and resources.

In the discussion on the work of ACC, the importance of its role as a co-ordinating agent was generally recognized. Various representatives expressed the view that ACC should provide increased leadership in formulating policy. Others observed, however, that, because of its very nature, ACC could not exercise executive powers, and that the present method of consultation on questions of mutual interest was producing satisfactory results.

On 3 August 1960, the Council decided—by resolution 798(XXX), which it adopted by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions—to establish, for a period of one year, an ad hoc working group

consisting of representatives of six members of the Council, to be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

The tasks of this working group were: to study the reports of ACC, appropriate reports of United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other relevant documentation; and to prepare a concise statement for the Council's mid-1961 session on the issues and problems of co-ordination arising from these documents and calling for its special attention.

In December 1960, the Council elected Afghanistan, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Poland and Venezuela as the members of the ad hoc working group.

Also approved on 3 August, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, was a resolution (799 A (XXX)) asking the Secretary-General and inviting the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of IAEA to take measures necessary to facilitate the discharge by ACC of its increasing responsibilities.

By another resolution (799 B (XXX)), adopted unanimously the same day, the Council took note of the report of ACC and expressed

the hope that future reports of this body would include specific suggestions for Council action, in appropriate cases, and would bring into the clearest possible focus the progress made and the difficulties encountered by ACC in its work.

Another part of this resolution referred particularly to co-ordination in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Council, noting that the results achieved through co-ordination between particular agencies on a bilateral and trilateral basis could usefully be supplemented by a periodical review through ACC, expressed the belief that a multilateral review would also facilitate consideration of the adequacy and balance of the over-all international effort with regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It considered, too, that the periodical review by ACC should be undertaken annually and the results included in ACC's report to the Council.

Also discussed by the Economic and Social Council in 1960, and later in the year at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, was the question of procedures concerning consultations between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. (For details, see p. 555, CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CO-ORDINATION MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 196, 197, 199, 200, 204.

Plenary Meeting 1132.

Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964. Consolidated Report on appraisals of scope, trend and costs of programmes of United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA in Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields (E/3347/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.IV.14.

E/3332. Report of UPU.

E/3350. Report of WMO.

E/3353. Report of IMCO.

E/3364 and Add.1. Report of WHO.

E/3365. Report of IAEA.

E/3368. Twenty-fourth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/3377 and Add.1, 2. Report of FAO.

E/3378 and Add.1. Report of ILO.

E/3380 and Add.1. Report of ICAO.

E/3380. Report of UNESCO.

E/3390. Report of ITU.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AD Hoc WORKING GROUP

E/AC.24/L.176. Denmark, Netherlands, New Zealand, Venezuela: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee, on 1 August 1960, meeting 210, by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.176/Add.1. Financial implications of draft resolution.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 798(XXX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 11 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the Council has found it increasingly difficult to do full justice to its co-ordination responsibilities because of the multiplicity of organizations, policies and programmes to be considered and their complicated inter-relationships,

"Considering further that for the purposes of the annual general review its own work methods in the field of co-ordination should be improved,

"1. Decides to create, for a period of one year, an ad hoc working group consisting of representatives

of six States members of the Council, to be elected at its resumed thirtieth session on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, who should be conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations in the economic, social, human rights and related fields and of the related agencies as well as with the practices and procedures of co-ordination among these organizations;

"2. Decides further that this working group shall have the following functions:

"(a) To study the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, appropriate reports of United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant documentation;

"(b) To prepare for the Council at its thirty-second session a concise statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination which arise from these documents and which call for special attention by the Council;

"3. Decides finally that the working group should be convened, following the 1961 spring session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for not more than two weeks, it being understood that members of the Council not members of the working group may participate in its deliberations."

WORK OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

E/AC.24/L.168. Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sudan, United States: draft resolution, as amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 24 July 1960, meeting 207, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.168/Add.1. Statement on financial implications.

E/3420. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 799 A (xxx), as submitted by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that Article 58 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that 'The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,' and that Article 60 of the Charter vests the responsibility for the discharge of this function in the Council, under the authority of the General Assembly,

"Noting the agreements between the United Nations and those specialized agencies which have recognized the responsibilities of the United Nations under Articles 58 and 63 to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such agencies,

"Recalling that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was established at the request of the Council for the purpose of taking all appropriate steps to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

"Recognizing the progress achieved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing and improving arrangements for inter-agency consultations at all stages of planning and execution of programmes of common interest,

"Noting with satisfaction the statements made by members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, during the thirtieth session of the Council, expressing their willingness that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should intensify its efforts to assist the Council in the more effective discharge of its functions under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter,

"Requests the Secretary-General, and invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to take measures necessary to facilitate the discharge by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of its increasing responsibilities."

E/AC.24/L.161. Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 4 July 1960, meeting 199 by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution K.

RESOLUTION 799 B (xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

I

"Having considered the twenty-fourth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

"Takes note of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

II

"Recognizing the important role of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in achieving effective co-operation and co-ordination among the United Nations organizations in fields of joint interest,

"Considering that the Council, in the discharge of its obligations under Article 63 of the Charter, requires precise information on achievements, problems and difficulties encountered in the field of co-ordination,

"Expresses the hope that future reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will include specific suggestions for Council action, in appropriate cases, and will bring into the clearest possible focus the progress made and the difficulties encountered by the Committee in its work;

III

"Recalling that the International Atomic Energy Agency was established for the specific purpose of dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy and has the leading position in this field,

"Noting further that a number of the specialized agencies have certain responsibilities in relation to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in their respective fields of competence, and are developing their programmes in this respect,

"Considering that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has reported that the results achieved through co-ordination on a bilateral and trilateral basis could usefully be supplemented by periodical review through the Committee,

"Believing, with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, that multilateral review would also facilitate consideration of the adequacy and balance

of the over-all international effort with regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy,

"Expresses the view that the periodical review through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be undertaken on an annual basis, and the results should be included in the report of the Committee to the Council."

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

As a basis for its discussions at its mid-1960 session on concentration of United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Economic and Social Council had before it: a report by the Secretary-General entitled *Observations on the Work Programme of the Council in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields*; a statement by the Secretary-General entitled *Consolidated Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields*; and the relevant sections of the reports of the functional and regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies.

On 3 August, the Council, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, adopted a resolution (801 (XXX)) approving the efforts of the Secretary-General and the commissions of the Council to bring about the most effective use of resources available through greater concentration of activities (as outlined in the Secretary-General's report) and stating the belief that the annual consideration of the work programme had proved beneficial both to the Secretary-General and to the Council. It also expressed the hope that the specialized agencies and the Inter-

national Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) would arrange to undertake a similar review on an annual basis.

In an annex to this resolution, the Council, among other things, reiterated its agreement with the Secretary-General's statement that "streamlining" was not designed primarily to bring about financial savings, but was a continuing process of detailed examination of the work programme with a view to bringing about the best use of the limited resources available, in the light of changing requirements. It noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made in using and concentrating the limited resources of the Secretariat to give added substantive support through "action research" to the operational programme and in improving operational procedures. The Council recognized, however, that in some areas the limit might have been reached in shifting existing resources from study and research to direct operational and supervisory activities. (For other points made in this annex, see text of resolution 801 (XXX) in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 195, 196, 198, 200.

Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3320. Report of ECA.

E/3333. Report of ECLA.

E/3335. Report of Commission on Human Rights.

E/3340. Report of ECAFE.

E/3349. Report of ECE.

E/3360. Report of Commission on Status of Women.

E/3375. Report of Statistical Commission.

E/3383. Report of Commission on International Commodity Trade.

E/3385. Report of Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

E/3386. Observation on work programme of Council

in economic, social and human rights fields. Report of Secretary-General.

E/3399. Consolidated work programme in economic, social and human rights fields. Statement by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.157. Afghanistan, Netherlands, New Zealand, United States: draft resolution as by United States, E/AC.24/L.158, and by Netherlands and New Zealand, E/AC.24/L.159 and orally, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 1 July 1960, meeting 198, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.159. United States amendment to draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.157.

E/AC.24/L.159. Netherlands, New Zealand amendment to draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.157.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution L.

RESOLUTION 801(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Observations of the work programme of the Council in the economic and social and human rights fields,' and relevant sections of the reports of the specialized agencies dealing with concentration of their programmes,

"1. Approves the efforts of the Secretary-General and the commissions of the Council to bring about the most effective use of resources available through greater concentration of activities as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Believes that this annual consideration of the work programme has proved beneficial both to the Secretary-General and to the Council;

"3. Believes further that the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency might find a similar review beneficial;

"4. Expresses the hope therefore that the above-mentioned agencies will arrange to undertake such a review on an annual basis;

"5. Approves the Annex to the present resolution."
Annex

Introduction

"1. The Council reiterates its agreement with the Secretary-General's statement that 'streamlining' is not designed primarily to bring about financial savings, but is a continuing process of detailed examination of the work programme with a view to bringing about the best use of the limited resources available, in the light of changing requirements.

"2. The Council notes with satisfaction the progress which has been made in utilizing and concentrating the limited resources of the Secretariat to give added substantive support through 'action research' to the operational programme and in improving operational procedures. The Council recognizes, however, that the limit may in some areas have been reached to the possibility of shifting existing resources from study and research to direct operational and supervisory activities."

Human Rights Activities

"3. The Council takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to the effect that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is not in a position to present to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1962 the 'Study on the Education of Women in Rural Areas', in addition to the 'Study on the Access of Girls to Primary Education' which it intends to submit. The Council appreciates, however, that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, recognizing the importance of this study, has agreed to prepare the study and present it as soon as feasible thereafter, but not later than 1963."

Narcotics

"4. The Council notes with satisfaction the special efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs towards the control and limitation of documentation in the field of narcotics. The Council believes it desirable that other Commissions, in their periodical reviews of the question of control and limitation of documentation, seek to take further action along the lines followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs."

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section III.

OTHER DOCUMENTATION

TIMELY DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 200.
Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/AC.24/L.163. Afghanistan, France, Spain: draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 5 July 1960, meeting 200.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution M.

RESOLUTION 802(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council, on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted that some of the most important documents for the thirtieth session of the Council were not distributed in all the working languages six weeks prior to the session, the prescribed time-limit,

"Considering it necessary, in the interests of its own work that Governments should be able to study the documents relating to the various agenda items and determine their positions thereon,

"Bearing in mind the measures adopted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1272(XIII) of 14 November 1958,

"1. Emphasizes once again the principle enunciated in Council resolution 742 II (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 to the effect that 'a primary objective of control and limitation of documentation should be to ensure the distribution of documents in all the working languages of the Council within the six weeks' time-limit';

"2. Considers that, when reports are requested from the Secretariat of the United Nations or secretariats of the related agencies, sufficient time should be allowed for their completion;

"3. Decides that at future sessions of the Council serious consideration should be given to deferring agenda items for which the documents have not been received, as prescribed, six weeks in advance."

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter I, section VII, para. 42,

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

In December 1960, at its resumed thirtieth session, the Economic and Social Council was informed by the Secretary-General that the Executive Directors of the International Development Association (IDA) had authorized the management of the Association to negotiate an agreement of relationship with the United Nations on terms substantially corresponding to the terms of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and had further authorized the inclusion within such an agreement of a provision for an inter-secretariat liaison committee for purposes of mutual information and consultation and for co-ordination of technical assistance and other development activities.

On 21 December, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (805(XXX)) asking its President to negotiate with the appropriate authorities of IDA an agreement for the purpose of bringing the Association into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency.

(See also PART TWO, CHAPTER VIII.)

On 22 December, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (807(XXX)) recommending that the General Assembly approve the Agreement at its resumed fifteenth session.

The Agreement was approved by the Board of Governors of the International Development Association on 24 February 1961, and by the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session on 27 March 1961 by resolution 1594(XV), which was unanimously adopted. The Agreement came into force as of the date of the Assembly's decision.

APPLICATION OF KUWAIT FOR MEMBERSHIP IN UNESCO

Kuwait's application for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1960 session in accordance with article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO. On 25 July, the Council decided by resolution 774(XXX) to inform UNESCO that it had no objection to Kuwait's admission to UNESCO.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED 30TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1135, 1136.

E/3427. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.877 and Add.1. Denmark and Japan: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 805(xxx), as submitted by Denmark and Japan, E/L.877 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 December 1960, meeting 1135.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that in resolution 1420(XIV) of 5 December 1959 the General Assembly welcomed the decision in principle taken by the Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to establish an International Development Association and expressed the hope that adequate provisions would be made and appropriate procedures adopted for a close working relationship between the Association and the United Nations,

"Noting with satisfaction that the Agreement es-

tablishing the International Development Association has entered into force, and that the Association has begun its operations,

"Noting further that the Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association provide that the Association shall enter into formal arrangements with the United Nations,

"Considering that the management of the Association has been authorized by the Executive Directors of the Association to negotiate and enter into an agreement on behalf of the Association with the United Nations,

"1. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to negotiate, with the appropriate authorities of the International Development Association, an agreement for the purpose of bringing the Association into relationship with the United Nations;

"2. Further requests that if possible the report of these negotiations be submitted for the consideration of the Council at its current session, in order to permit the Council to transmit the agreement to the General Assembly for approval at its resumed fifteenth session."

E/3429. Report by President of Council.

E/L.888. Chile, Denmark, Japan: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 807(xxx), as submitted by 3 powers, E/L.888, adopted unanimously by Council on 22 December 1960, meeting 1136.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the draft Agreement negotiated between the President of the Council and the representative of the International Development Association for the purpose of bringing the Association into relationship with the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that this Agreement, which is annexed hereto, be approved by it at its resumed fifteenth session."

Annex

Agreement between the United Nations and the International Development Association

"Whereas Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that specialized agencies established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations, and Article 58 provides that the United Nations shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,

"Whereas the International Development Association (hereinafter called the Association) is an international agency established by agreement among its member Governments and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in its Articles of Agreement, in economic and related fields,

"Whereas the Association has been organized as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter called the Bank),

"Whereas article VI, section 7, of the Articles of Agreement of the Association provides that the Association shall enter into formal arrangements with the United Nations,

"Whereas it is desirable to establish on a formal basis arrangements for exchange of information and for consultation as required, among the United Nations, the Bank, and the Association, so as to ensure co-ordination of their technical assistance and other development activities;

"Now therefore the United Nations and the Association hereby agree as follows:

Article I

"The United Nations and the Association shall have the same rights and obligations toward each other as the United Nations and the Bank have under the Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 November 1947 and by the Board of Governors of the Bank on 16 September 1947, which Agreement shall mutatis mutandis govern the relationship between the United Nations and the Association.

Article II*

"There is hereby created a Liaison Committee composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Bank and of the Association, or their representatives, which the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board

and the Managing Director of the Special Fund, or their representatives, shall be invited to join as full participants. Through this Liaison Committee, which shall meet periodically and not less often than four times a year, the participants shall keep each other fully informed, and shall consult each other as required, on their current programmes and future plans in areas of common interest and concern, thereby assuring co-ordination of their technical assistance and other development activities.

Article III

"This Agreement shall come into force when it shall have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Board of Governors of the Association."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—RESUMED 15TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 134.

Plenary Meetings 966, 968.

A/4683. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4714. Fourth report of General Committee.

A/L.337. Chile, Denmark, Japan: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1594(xv), as submitted by 3 powers,

A/L.337, unanimously adopted by Assembly at plenary meeting 968, 27 March 1961.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the Agreement entered into on 22 December 1960 between the Economic and Social Council and the International Development Association,

Approves this Agreement."

APPLICATION OF KUWAIT FOR MEMBERSHIP IN UNESCO

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 1129.

E/3363/Add.2. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.880. United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 774(xxx), as proposed by United Kingdom, E/L.880, adopted unanimously by Council on 25 July 1960, meeting 1129.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the application regarding the admission of Kuwait to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, transmitted by that organization to the Council in accordance with article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

"Decides to inform the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that it has no objection to the admission of Kuwait to the organization."

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section VI.

* The Bank has agreed to participate in the Liaison Committee created by article II.

CHAPTER XIII

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the end of 1960, there were 334 non-governmental organizations (NGO's) which the Economic and Social Council could consult on questions with which they are concerned.

These organizations are divided into three groups: Category A, those with a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council; Category B, those with a special competence but concerned with only a few of the Council's activities; and those with a significant contribution to make to the Council's work which are placed on a Register for ad hoc consultations. At the end of 1960, there were 10 NGO's with Category A status, 119 with Category B status and 205 on the Register.

All these organizations may send observers to public meetings of the Council and its commissions. Those in Categories A and B may submit written statements for circulation. Category A organizations may present their views orally and may also propose items for possible inclusion in the Council's provisional agenda. Such proposals must first be submitted for a decision to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. Category A organizations, however, may propose items directly for the provisional agenda of the commissions.

In addition, all three groups of non-governmental organizations may consult with the United Nations Secretariat on matters of mutual concern.

GRANTING OF
CONSULTATIVE STATUS

Six applications and re-applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were considered in 1960 at the Council's twenty-ninth session in April 1960. On the basis of a report from the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council decided, on 19 April, to grant the requests for Category B consultative status made by: the Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem; the European Alliance of Press

Agencies; and the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The Council also granted the request of the International Association of Electrical Contractors for inclusion on the Register.

The Council deferred, for one year, consideration of the request of the General Union of Workers of Black Africa for Category A consultative status.

The Council further decided not to grant the request of the World Muslim Congress for inclusion on the Register.

OPERATING CONSULTATIVE
ARRANGEMENTS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NGO'S

Seventy-nine written statements by 52 non-governmental organizations were submitted during 1960 under the arrangements for consultation. Written statements were sent not only to the Council but also to the following: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE); the Commission on Human Rights; the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the Commission on the Status of Women; the Statistical Commission; and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities.

HEARINGS OF NGO'S

During the Council's twenty-ninth session (5-21 April 1960), the following non-governmental organizations with Category A consultative status made statements on various agenda items as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on: the international flow of private capital.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on: the international flow of private capital; consideration of the establishment of a commission for industrial development.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on: industrialization; the study of op-

portunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have become independent.

World Federation of United Nations Association, on: teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member states.

During the Council's thirtieth session in mid-1960, the following non-governmental organizations with Category A consultative status made statements as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on: the economic development of under-developed countries.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on: the world economic situation; international commodity problems; appraisal of the scope, trend and costs of the programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the economic, social and human rights fields.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on: the world economic situation; the economic development of under-developed countries; international commodity problems.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on: the world economic situation; the economic development of under-developed countries; reports of the regional economic commissions; international commodity problems.

No organizations in Category B consultative status or on the Register asked at the Council's twenty-ninth session to be heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

At the Council's thirtieth session, the following NGO's, with Category B consultative status, were heard by the Council Committee on Non-

Governmental Organizations:

Anti-Slavery Society, on: the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, on: the world economic situation.

Friends World Committee on Consultation, on: the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

International Catholic Child Bureau, on: the world economic situation; the economic development of under-developed countries; technical assistance.

International Catholic Migration Commission, on: the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

International Conference of Catholic Charities, on: measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Chile.

International Council of Women, on: the report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

World Jewish Congress, on: the report of the Commission on Human Rights.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, on: concerted action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities.

One non-governmental organization on the Register was also heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations—St. Joan's International Political and Social Alliance, on: the report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Council Committee on NGO's heard brief statements, too, from organizations with Category A status on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council and/or its committees. In addition, the Council's commissions and the Executive Board of UNICEF heard statements from about 50 organizations.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS (As of 31 December 1960)

With the exception of the organizations which are followed by the name of a country, the non-governmental organizations listed below are international.

CATEGORY A

International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Co-operative Alliance
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

International Organization of Employers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

CATEGORY B

Agudas Israel World Organization
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
Associated Country Women of the World

- Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
 GARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.) (United States)
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
 Catholic International Union for Social Service
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (United States)
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
 Confederation internationale du credit populaire
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
 European Alliance of Press Agencies
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
 Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
 Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
 Inter-American Planning Society
 Inter-American Press Association
 Inter-American Statistical Institute
 International Abolitionist Federation
 International African Institute
 International Air Transport Association
 International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
 International Association for Social Progress
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
 International Association of Penal Law
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 International Association of Youth Magistrates
 International Automobile Federation
 International Bar Association
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
 International Catholic Child Bureau
 International Catholic Migration Commission
 International Catholic Press Union
 International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices
 International Commission of Jurists
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
 International Committee of Scientific Management
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Conference of Catholic Charities
 International Conference of Social Work
 International Congresses for Modern Architecture
 International Co-operative Women's Guild
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
 International Council of Women
 International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
 International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
 International Federation for the Rights of Man
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors
 International Federation of Settlements
 International Federation of Social Workers
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Women Lawyers
 International Fiscal Association
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Public Finance
 International Islamic Economic Organization
 International Labour Assistance
 International Law Association
 International League for the Rights of Man
 International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
 International Organization for Standardization
 International Road Federation
 International Road Transport Union
 International Social Service
 International Society for Criminology
 International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled
 International Society of Social Defence
 International Statistical Institute
 International Thrift Institute
 International Touring Alliance
 International Union for Child Welfare
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 International Union for Inland Navigation
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Local Authorities
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International Union of Socialist Youth
 Junior Chamber International
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States)
 Nouvelles Equipes Internationales—Union internationale des démocrates chrétiens
 Pan-Pacific Southeast Asia Women's Association
 Pax Romana
 International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 International Movement of Catholic Students
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army
 Société belge d'études et d'expansion (Belgium)
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
 South American Petroleum Institute
 Women's International Zionist Organization
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (World YMCA)
 World Assembly of Youth

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Power Conference
 World Union for Progressive Judaism
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 Young Christian Workers
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

REGISTER

Aero Medical Association
 American Foreign Insurance Association (United States)
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (United States)
 Arab Union
 Association internationale des intérêts radio-maritimes
 Biometric Society
 Boy Scouts International Bureau
 Catholic International Education Office
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
 Committee for Economic Development (United States)
 Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 Council on World Tensions, Inc.
 Dairy Industries Society International
 Econometric Society
 Engineers Joint Council
 European Association for Animal Production
 European Broadcasting Union
 European Bureau for Youth and Childhood
 European Confederation of Agriculture
 European Union of Coachbuilders
 Experiment in International Living
 Federation internationale libre des déportés et internes de la resistance
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government
 Institute of International Law
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering
 International Academy of Ceramics
 International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
 International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
 International Association for the Prevention of Blindness
 International Association for Vocational Guidance
 International Association of Art Critics
 International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
 International Association of Electrical Contractors
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Association of Horticultural Producers
 International Association of Legal Sciences
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Plastic Arts
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
 International Astronautical Federation
 International Astronomical Union
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Catholic Association for Radio and Television
 International Catholic Film Office
 International Catholic Youth Federation
 International Center for Wholesale Trade
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Commission of Agricultural Engineering
 International Commission on Illumination
 International Commission on Radiological Protection
 International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses
 International Committee on Radio Electricity
 International Community of Booksellers' Associations
 International Confederation of Midwives
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Container Bureau
 International Council for Educational Films
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
 International Council of Commerce Employers
 International Council of Museums
 International Council of Nurses
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council on Archives
 International Dairy Federation

- International Dental Federation
- International Diabetes Federation
- International Economic Association
- International Falcon Movement
- International Federation for Documentation
- International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations
- International Federation of Art Film
- International Federation of Building and Public Works (Employers' Confederation)
- International Federation of Children's Communities
- International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries
- International Federation of Film Producers Associations
- International Federation of Free Journalists (of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries)
- International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
- International Federation of Home Economics
- International Federation of Independent Air Transport
- International Federation of Library Associations
- International Federation of Modern Language Teachers
- International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
- International Federation of Radio Officers
- International Federation of Senior Police Officers
- International Federation of the Periodical Press
- International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
- International Federation of Surgical Colleges
- International Federation of Translators
- International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
- International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations
- International Fertility Association
- International Gas Union
- International Geographical Union
- International Hospital Federation
- International House Association
- International Humanist and Ethical Union
- International Hydatidological Association
- International Institute of Differing Civilizations
- International Institute of Public Law
- International Study Institution of the Middle Classes
- International Landworkers' Federation
- International League Against Rheumatism
- International League of Dermatological Societies
- International Leprosy Association
- International Literary and Artistic Association
- International Medical Federation for Sport
- International Music Council
- International Olive Growers' Federation
- International Organization Against Trachoma
- International Paediatric Association
- International P.E.N. Club—A World Association of Writers
- International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers
- International Pharmaceutical Federation
- International Political Science Association
- International Publishers Association
- International Radio and Television Organization
- International Radio Maritime Committee
- International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee
- International Real Estate Federation
- International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers
- International Schools Association
- International Scientific Film Association
- International Scientific Radio Union
- International Shipping Federation Ltd.
- International Social Science Council
- International Society for Blood Transfusion
- International Society for Education Through Art
- International Society of Cardiology
- International Society of Soil Science
- International Sociological Association
- International Special Committee on Radio Interference
- International Studies Conference
- International Theatre Institute
- International Union Against Alcoholism
- International Union Against Cancer
- International Union Against Tuberculosis
- International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
- International Union for Health Education of the Public
- International Union for Protecting Public Morality
- International Union for the Liberty of Education
- International Union of Aviation Insurers
- International Union of Forest Research Organizations
- International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
- International Union of Nutritional Sciences
- International Union of Scientific Psychology
- International Vegetarian Union
- International World Calendar Association
- International Youth Hostel Federation
- Joint International Committee for Tests Relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts
- Liberal International, World Liberal Union
- Lutheran World Federation
- Medical Women's International Association
- New Education Fellowship (The International)
- Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
- Pacific Science Association
- Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
- Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
- St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance
- Service Civil International
- Société Européenne de culture
- Society of African Culture
- Soroptimist International Association
- Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for Refugees
- Union of International Associations
- Union of International Engineering Organizations
- Union O.S.E.—World Wide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
- Universal Esperanto Association

World Association for Public Opinion Research
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation for the Protection of Animals
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Neurology
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists
 World Friendship Federation

World Medical Association
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 World ORT Union
 World Poultry Science Association
 World Union of Catholic Teachers
 World Union of Jewish Students
 World University Service
 World Veterinary Association
 World's Student Christian Federation

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS
 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
 Plenary Meeting 1108.
 Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meeting 180.

E/3329 and Corr.1. Report of Council Committee on NGO's.

RESOLUTION 755(XXIX), as recommended by Council Committee on NGO's, E/3329 and Corr.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 19 April 1960, meeting 1108.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,

"1. Decides to grant the requests of the following organizations for category B consultative status:
 Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem,

European Alliance of Press Agencies,

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property;

"2. Decides to grant the request of the following organization that it be placed on the Register:

International Association of Electrical Contractors;

"3. Decides to defer for one year consideration of the request of the following organization for category A consultative status:

General Union of Workers of Black Africa;

"4. Decides not to grant the request of the following organization that it be placed on the Register:
 World Muslim Congress."

HEARINGS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH AND 30TH SESSIONS

Plenary Meetings 1097, 1104, 1107, 1114, 1116.
 Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings 181-183.
 Economic Committee, meetings 276, 282, 283, 285, 293.
 Co-ordination Committee, meeting 203.

E/3351, E/3405-E/3407. Reports of Council Committee on NGO's.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, chapter VIII.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS

E/C.2/542-551, 553-556. Statements submitted to Council.

E/C.2/552. List of written statements submitted to Economic and Social Council and its commissions by NGO's in consultative status since publication of previous list, E/C.2/525.

E/ICEF/NGO/61-64. Statements to UNICEF.

E/ICEF/NGO/65. Report of NGO's Committee on UNICEF.

E/CN.3/NGO/7. Statement to Statistical Commission.

E/CN.4/NGO/87-90. Statements to Commission on Human Rights.

E/CN.4/SUB.2/NGO/12-19. Statements to Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

E/CN.6/NGO/72-101. Statements to Commission on the Status of Women.

E/CN.7/392. Statement to Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

E/CN.11/NGO/32, 33. Statements to ECAFE.

E/CN.14/NGO/5-7. Statements to ECA.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND RELATIONS
IN FIELDS OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Measures to Promote Use of Results of Scientific Research

A "Survey on the main trends of enquiry in the field of the natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends" was discussed

by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1960. It was prepared, in accordance with a request made by the Assembly on 14 December 1958, under the direction of Professor Pierre Auger, who was appointed as special consultant for the purpose.

The Survey consisted of three parts and an introduction. The introduction gave a short summary of the whole range of work pertaining to different disciplines and of the generally increasing pace of scientific activity throughout the world; it consisted of three sections entitled respectively: "The Development of Scientific Research"; "From Discovery to Application"; and "Main Research Trends". The first part of the Survey, entitled "Trends of Scientific Research", contained chapters dealing with: (i) the fundamental sciences; (ii) the earth and space sciences; (iii) the medical sciences; (iv) the food and agriculture sciences; (v) fuel and power research; and (vi) industrial research. The second part of the Survey dealt with the main trends affecting the organization of scientific research, and the dissemination of results. The third part contained recommendations for steps which the United Nations and its related agencies might take in encouraging the concentration of efforts on the most urgent problems, having regard to the needs of the various countries. Setting out the types of steps which might be considered, it gave both general and special recommendations covering specific fields treated in the Survey.

The Survey was discussed at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 (thirtieth) session. Because of the lack of time, it was not possible for Governments to study the Survey in detail, so that the Council could only give it preliminary consideration. On 3 August, it adopted two resolutions on the matter.

By the first of these resolutions (804 A (XXX)), approved unanimously, the Council, stressing the need for better knowledge about scientific and technological abstracting services for ensuring better benefits from the efforts made and resources spent on such services, deemed that a survey on the organization and functioning of abstracting services in the various branches of science and technology should be prepared as a basis for possible subsequent action in this field. It asked for a survey of this kind to be prepared by the United Nations Educa-

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in consultation with the United Nations and the related agencies concerned, for submission to the Council's mid-1962 session.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal made in the Council's Co-ordination Committee by Brazil, France and Poland and unanimously approved on 28 July 1960.

In its second resolution (804 B (XXX)), the Council, considering that the question of future action arising from the Survey should receive detailed study both by the Council and by the other inter-governmental bodies concerned, asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to facilitate the wide dissemination of the Survey. The Council also decided to transmit the Survey to the General Assembly and, subject to any action which the Assembly might wish to take, to give detailed consideration to the Survey at its mid-1961 session, taking into account such views thereon as might be expressed by the General Conference of UNESCO. It also invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to seek the comments of the appropriate specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and of the Members of the United Nations and the related agencies on questions arising from the Survey, and to prepare a report on this consultation for the Council's mid-1961 session.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal introduced in the Council's Co-ordination Committee by New Zealand and the United Kingdom, where it was unanimously approved on 28 July.

The Survey was again discussed later in 1960, at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, where it was first considered by the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

The outcome of these discussions was a resolution (1512(XV)) whereby the Assembly, endorsing the Council's decision to consider the Survey in detail at its mid-1961 session, recommended that Governments of Members of the United Nations and related agencies, and appropriate non-governmental organizations, publicize the Survey as widely as possible. It also asked the Economic and Social Council to report further on this matter to the Assembly's six-

teenth (1961) session, with recommendations for concrete measures—including measures on: (a) the possibility of using the present achievements in the natural sciences for peaceful purposes, for furthering economic progress and the welfare of mankind, and especially for speeding the economic and social progress of the less developed countries; and (b) the possibility of extending international co-operation in the exchange of scientific information and experience in the field of natural sciences.

The resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 12 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee which approved it—also unanimously—on 7 December on the basis of a proposal by Argentina, Brazil, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, modified in the light of amendments put forward by Czechoslovakia and by Saudi Arabia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 205, 206.
Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3352 and Add.1. International relations and exchanges in fields of education, science and culture. Report by Director-General of UNESCO.

E/3362 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Survey of main trends of enquiry in field of natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends. Report by Pierre Auger, special consultant.

E/AC.24/L.165 and Rev.1. Brazil, France, Poland: draft resolution, as amended by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 28 July 1960, meeting 206.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution 0.

RESOLUTION 804 A (xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 695(XXVI) of 31 July 1958 and General Assembly resolution 1260(XIII) of 14 November 1958,

"Noting the recommendations concerning scientific documentation contained in the survey on the main trends of enquiry in the fields of the natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends, the information on this subject included in the survey of international relations and exchange in the fields of education, science and culture, and the appeal for international co-operation made by the International Conference on Scientific Information,

"Considering that in the scientific and technical field many gaps as well as duplication exist in respect of documentation, and that any improvement, if it is to be effective, must be envisaged at the international level,

"Recalling that, in conformity with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, documentation, the results of scientific research and technical advances should be made generally accessible,

"Recalling also that exchanges in these fields are of the greatest importance to the international community,

"Considering that, to ensure a greater benefit from the efforts made and the resources spent on abstracting services all over the world, it is essential that the organization and functioning of these services should be better known,

"1. Deems it necessary that a survey on the organization and functioning of abstracting services in the various branches of science and technology should be prepared as a basis for possible subsequent action in this field;

"2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations and the related agencies concerned, a survey of this kind for submission to the Council at its thirty-fourth session."

E/AC.24/L.167. New Zealand: draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.167/Rev.1. New Zealand and United Kingdom: draft resolution adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 28 July 1960, meeting 206.

E/AC.24/L.174. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.167/Rev.1.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution P.

RESOLUTION 804 B (xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 695(XXVI) of 31 July 1958, and General Assembly resolution 1260(XIII) of 14 November 1958,

"Having received the survey of the main trends of enquiry in the field of the natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends,

"Believing that this major survey should be made available as widely as possible throughout the world,

"Considering that the question of future action arising from the survey should receive detailed study, both by the Council and by the other inter-governmental bodies concerned,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-

General, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Special Consultant, as well as to the other organizations which participated in the survey;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to facilitate the wide dissemination of the survey;

"3. Transmits the survey to the General Assembly;

"4. Decides, subject to any action which the General Assembly may wish to take, to give detailed consideration to the survey at its thirty-second session, taking into account such views thereon as may be expressed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

"5. Invites the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to seek the comments of the appropriate specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the Governments of states Members of the United Nations and members of the related agencies on questions arising from the survey, and to prepare a report on this consultation for the Council at its thirty-second session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1045-1049.

Plenary Meeting 943.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, Section V.

A/4461. Note by Secretary-General (transmitting Doc. E/3362 and Corr.1).

A/4570. Letter of 11 October 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, and Chairman of Israel Delegation.

A/C.3/L.854 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, France, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution and revision, as modified by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 7 December 1960, meeting 1049.

A/C.3/L.893. Saudi Arabia: amendments to draft resolution, A/C.3/L.854.

A/C.3/L.895. Czechoslovakia: amendments to draft

resolution, A/C.3/L.854.

A/4635. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1512(xv), as proposed by Third Committee, A/4635, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the important role which the natural sciences in general continue to play in promoting the economic and social progress of mankind,

"Having received the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 804 B (XXX) of 3 August 1960 requesting wide dissemination of the survey and seeking comments from Governments of Member states, the appropriate specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council to give detailed consideration to the survey at its thirty-second session, taking into account such views thereon as may be expressed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

"2. Recommends Governments of Member states, agencies related to the United Nations, and appropriate non-governmental organizations to publicize this survey as widely as possible;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the views obtained by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Council resolution 804 B (XXX) and the discussion on this item at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, to report further on this matter to the Assembly at its sixteenth session and to recommend concrete measures including those relating to:

"(a) The possibility of utilizing the present achievements in the natural sciences for peaceful purposes, for furthering the economic progress and welfare of mankind, and especially for accelerating the economic and social progress of the less developed countries;

"(b) The possibility of extending international co-operation in the exchange of scientific information and experience in the field of the natural sciences."

Study on Co-ordinating Programmes for Educational, Scientific and Cultural Relations and Exchanges

Measures for co-ordinating programmes for educational, scientific and cultural exchanges were considered at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1960 (thirtieth) session. Background material for its discussions included a survey on international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, prepared by the United Nations Educa-

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in co-operation with the United Nations and related agencies—in response to resolutions adopted by the Council and the General Assembly in 1958 and 1959 respectively.

The UNESCO survey dealt, among other things, with: (i) the channels and media through which persons, material and informa-

tion crossed national frontiers; (ii) the institutional framework (national and international, bilateral and multilateral) through which international relations and exchanges were organized; (iii) the legal framework within which international relations took place; (iv) the activities and programmes of institutions and organizations aimed at stimulating international relations and exchanges; and (v) the subject fields most directly concerned in international relations and exchanges in education, science and culture.

The survey showed, too, that a considerable expansion in relations and exchanges had occurred over the past few years. It also revealed considerable divergences in the development of education, science and culture in the different countries.

On 3 August 1960, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (803 (XXX)) inviting UNESCO to study the possibilities of formulating principles which could serve as guiding lines for bilateral, regional and international action on relations and exchanges in the educational, scientific and cultural fields. The Council also recommended that Members of the United Nations and related agencies provide UNESCO with all the relevant information on activities based on bilateral agreements concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields in which they participated.

UNESCO was, in addition, invited to examine further measures needed to promote effective co-

ordination between bilateral and multilateral programmes concerning these relations and exchanges—including, for instance, the preparation of periodic reports to the UNESCO General Conference on national, bilateral and regional activities. The Council also invited UNESCO, in consultation with the United Nations and appropriate related agencies, to consider what measures of a practical and technical nature would in particular serve such purposes as: (a) promoting the teaching and translation of living languages; (b) adapting education to the needs of international understanding; (c) stressing the importance of cultural programmes as a complement to technical and economic assistance; (d) standardizing scientific information; (e) encouraging exchanges of persons working in the educational, scientific and cultural fields; and (f) facilitating exchanges of educational, scientific and cultural material in the light of further technical studies of national measures which impede the free flow of such materials, with a view to finding ways of removing the existing obstacles. UNESCO was further invited to report, at an appropriate time, on the progress made.

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, which adopted it unanimously on 8 July on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, France and the Netherlands, as amended orally by the USSR.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 198-201.
Plenary Meeting 1132.

E/3352 and Corr.1 and Add.1. International relations and exchanges in fields of education, science and culture, Report by Director-General of UNESCO. E/AC.24/L.164. France, Netherlands: draft resolution, co-sponsored by Afghanistan, and orally amended by USSR, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 8 July 1960, meeting 201. E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution N.
RESOLUTION 803(xxx), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1960, meeting 1132.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 695(XXVI) of 31 July 1958, and General Assembly resolution 1397(XIV) of 20 November 1959, concerning international re-

lations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture,

"Considering that contacts between peoples and knowledge of each other's ways of life and thinking are a prerequisite for peace and the improvement of international co-operation,

"Considering that exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture are an essential factor for economic and social development,

"Having examined the survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in co-operation with the United Nations and related agencies, and the observations of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization thereon,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as to other participating organizations for this survey, which can contribute to the promotion

of further development and expansion of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture;

"2. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to study the possibilities of formulating principles which could serve as guiding lines for bilateral, regional and international action regarding relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture;

"3. Recommends to the Member states of the United Nations and members of related agencies to provide the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with all the relevant information on activities based on bilateral agreements concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, in which they participate;

"4. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to examine further measures needed to promote effective co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral programmes concerning these relations and exchanges, including, for instance, the preparation by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of periodical reports to the General Conference presenting information on national, bilateral and regional activities;

"5. Further invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the United Nations and appropriate related agencies, to consider what measures of a practical and technical nature would in particular

serve the ends indicated in the survey, such as:

"(a) Promoting the teaching and translation of living languages;

"(b) Adapting education to the needs of international understanding;

"(c) Stressing the importance of cultural programmes as a complement to technical and economic assistance;

"(d) Standardizing scientific documentation and organizing a better dissemination of scientific information;

"(e) Encouraging exchanges of persons working in the fields of education, science and culture;

"(f) Facilitating exchanges of education, scientific and cultural material in the light of further technical studies of national measures which impede the free flow of such materials, with a view to finding ways of removing the existing obstacles;

"6. Recognizes that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, when examining the suggestions in the survey, will wish to consider proposed activities in relation to the programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a whole;

"7. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report, at an appropriate time, on progress made."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, chapter VII, Section V.

A/4615. Report of Third Committee, para 87.

Promoting Peace Ideals, Mutual Respect and International Understanding among Youth

Promoting among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples was the subject of a resolution (1572 (XV)) adopted by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 18 December by 85 votes to 0, with 0 abstentions.

By this text, the Assembly, re-affirming the principle that young people should be brought up in a spirit of peace, understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations, recommended that Governments, non-governmental agencies and individuals take effective action to promote among youth the ideals of peace, understanding and mutual respect between peoples. It also invited them to encourage the free and unrestricted exchange, through all means, between young people from different countries, of ideas and opinions capable of promoting the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples.

The appropriate specialized agencies, especial-

ly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), were invited to consider ways of intensifying international, national and voluntary action in this field, including the possibility of formulating a draft of an international declaration setting out the basic principles concerning the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. They were also invited to submit reports on this to the Economic and Social Council, if possible, at its mid-1961 session, and the Council was asked, among other things, to transmit its recommendations on these reports to the Assembly.

This resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which approved it on 15 December by 58 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, after a series of separate votes on individual paragraphs of the text.

These decisions were the outcome of debates in the Third Committee on a proposal introduced by Romania on the subject of "measures designed to promote among youth the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples." The final text was based on a revised version of the original Romanian proposal and amendments put forward in the course of debate by the United Arab Republic, by Liberia, and by the United Kingdom and the United States, among others.

By the original Romanian proposal, the Assembly, among other things, would: (i) recommend that states use every means to promote among youth the ideas of peace, understanding and mutual respect between peoples; (ii) invite states to encourage meetings between young people of different countries with a view to helping the propagation of these ideas; (iii) recognize the need for an international convention for the promotion of these ideas; (iv) set up a committee of representatives of nine countries to consider ways of intensifying national and international action, to draft the convention and to report to the Assembly in 1961; and (v) invite the specialized agencies, especially UNESCO, to expand action in this field and to co-operate with the proposed committee.

A number of amendments to this text were put forward by the United Kingdom and the United States. One was to have the text refer to "ideals" rather than "ideas" of peace, mutual respect and understanding. Another of their amendments was to delete the paragraphs calling for the drafting of a convention and establishment of a committee. Yet another amendment they proposed was to have the Assembly recommend that "Governments, non-governmental agencies and individuals," rather than "states," promote the ideals of peace, understanding and mutual respect among youth.

Romania then submitted a revised proposal embodying some suggestions by India and some of the points made in the two-power amendments and stressing the need for an international declaration setting out the relevant basic principles on promoting among youth the ideas of peace, international co-operation, understanding and mutual respect between peoples. This revision omitted the reference to the drafting of a convention. Also omitted was the reference to

the establishment of a committee. Instead, the draft would have the Assembly invite the Economic and Social Council to consider by what means action could be intensified and to draft the basic principles for the proposed declaration.

A number of amendments to the revised text were proposed.

Thus, the United Arab Republic proposed a clause to have the Assembly invite the Economic and Social Council to consider ways of intensifying international and national action including the feasibility of formulating a draft international declaration of basic principles for promoting the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

It also proposed deletion of the clause stressing the need for a declaration of basic principles. This was proposed, too, by the United Kingdom and the United States, which also proposed a number of other amendments to the revised Romanian text.

They again proposed that the text refer to promoting "ideals" rather than "ideas" of peace, understanding and mutual respect among peoples. The other changes they advocated were, among other things, intended: to recommend that "Governments, non-governmental agencies and individuals" take effective action to promote the ideas of peace, understanding and mutual respect among peoples and to invite them to encourage the free and unrestricted exchange of ideas and opinions through all means between young people of different countries (instead of encouraging "meetings between young people and the free and unrestricted exchange of ideas and opinions"). The amendments to this effect were accepted by the Third Committee.

Another United Kingdom and United States amendment was to have the Assembly invite the appropriate specialized agencies, especially UNESCO, to consider and report to the Economic and Social Council on ways of intensifying international, national and voluntary action on the matter in question. (This was to replace the clause in the new Romanian text inviting the Council to consider ways of intensifying international and national action and to draft basic principles for the proposed declaration.) Later, the United Arab Republic's amendment on the reference to the declaration was accepted

by the Third Committee. The amendment to invite the specialized agencies, especially UNESCO, to consider and report to the Council on ways of intensifying action on the matter

was also accepted.

(For full text of the resolution as finally adopted, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1050-1057.

Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4442. Letter of 18 August 1960 from Permanent Representative of Romania, requesting inclusion of item entitled: "Measures designed to promote among youth the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples."

A/C.3/L.896 and Rev.1. Romania: draft resolution and revision, as amended by United Kingdom and United States, A/C.3/L.898/Rev.2, adopted by Third Committee on 15 December 1960, meeting 1056, by 58 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.3/L.898 and Rev.1, 2. United Kingdom and United States: amendments and revised amendments to draft resolution and revision submitted by Romania, A/C.3/L.896 and Rev.1.

A/C.3/L.899. United Arab Republic: working paper relating to revised draft resolution submitted by Romania, A/C.3/L.896/Rev.1.

A/4668. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1572(xv), as submitted by Third Committee, A/4668, adopted unanimously by 85 votes to 0, by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly,

"Being convinced that, in order to achieve the aim stated in the Charter of the United Nations, namely, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, it is a matter of importance and urgency that the younger generation of today should be brought up in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

"Reaffirming the principle embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and article 14 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that young people should be brought up in a spirit of peace, understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations,

"Noting with concern that the education of youth in various parts of the world has not yet been oriented to achieve these objectives,

"Considering that the free and unrestricted exchange, through all means, between young people from different countries, of ideas and opinions capable

of promoting the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples will contribute to the strengthening of international confidence and the improvement of relations between States,

"Recalling its resolution 1397(XIV) of 20 November 1959, and Economic and Social Council resolution 803(XXX) of 3 August 1960 which, inter alia, invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to study the possibilities of formulating principles for bilateral regional and international action regarding relations and exchanges in the fields of education and culture,

"1. Recommends that Governments, non-governmental agencies and individuals should take effective action to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples;

"2. Invites Governments, non-governmental agencies and individuals also to encourage the free and unrestricted exchange, through all means, between young people from different countries, of ideas and opinions capable of promoting the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples;

"3. Invites the appropriate specialized agencies, and especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to consider ways of intensifying international, national and voluntary action in this field, including the possibility of formulating a draft of an international declaration setting out the basic principles concerning the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples, and to report on these considerations to the Economic and Social Council, if possible at its thirty-second session;

"4. Requests the Economic and Social Council, in transmitting its recommendations on these reports to the General Assembly, to take into account the views expressed by Member states at the fifteenth session of the Assembly concerning the need to promote among young people the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples;

"5. Further requests the Economic and Social Council, when transmitting its comments to the General Assembly on the next report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization requested in Council resolution 803(XXX), to take into account the present resolution and the discussions which have taken place thereon."

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION

A regional seminar for Asia and the Far East, the fifth in a series of United Nations workshops in budget reclassification and management, took

place from 17 to 26 August 1960 in Bangkok, Thailand, and from 28 August to 2 September in Manila, the Philippines. This workshop, attended by experts from 20 countries, dealt

especially with the techniques of programme and performance budgeting and their uses in measuring the results of government programmes in real or physical terms. The discussion was based on a draft Manual on Programme and Performance Budgeting prepared by the United Nations Secretariat. Following the Bangkok session, the participants visited Manila to observe the operations of the Philippine budget system, which was based on programme and performance techniques. The draft report of the Workshop recommended, among other things, that the Secretariat prepare an annual review of developments in budget reclassification and management in the region and amplify the Manual on Programme and Performance Budgeting, including case studies of selected countries of the region.

TAX PROBLEMS

A survey of the tax measures designed to encourage the flow of foreign private capital into under-developed countries was included in the progress report on The Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital submitted to the twenty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council in April 1960. This survey reviewed the special tax concessions, such as "tax holidays," given by under-developed countries in preferred fields of activity, and the tax relief measures granted to investments abroad by capital-supplying countries, unilaterally and through international tax agreement. (See also p. 279, THE FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.)

To keep up to date the information on the rapidly expanding network of agreements for avoiding double taxation and preventing fiscal evasion, the United Nations Secretariat prepared three supplements during 1960 to Volume IX of the series International Tax Agreements, containing the texts of 54 recent agreements which had been concluded up to July 1960.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Expert assistance rendered by the United Nations on fiscal and financial matters in 1960 was substantially increased in comparison with 1959. Some 50 experts, drawn from 23 different nationalities, participated in technical assistance missions which went to 23 countries and territories in the under-developed countries of the world. In Latin America the following 11 countries and territories received such aid: Bolivia, Colombia,

Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Jamaica and British Guiana. Missions were sent also to six countries in Africa (Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and Togo) and to six countries in Asia (Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos and Nepal). Other experts were assigned to the Middle East (Iraq, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic (Syrian Region)) and to Greece.

In Africa, the newly independent country of Somalia received the assistance of a United Nations expert in preparing the first consolidated budget for what had previously been the Italian-Administered Trust Territory of Somaliland and British Somaliland. Expert advice on budget management was also provided to Ghana.

Advice on public finance was given to three Latin American countries as part of comprehensive technical assistance schemes carried out by economic advisory groups under the leadership of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

A number of long-range advisory projects were continued during 1960; among these were the implementation of comprehensive land tax valuation schemes in Ghana and Jamaica and the establishment of improved accounting systems for public corporations in Burma.

The expert advisory services in the fiscal and financial fields were complemented by the fellowship programme for government officials. In 1960, fellowships were awarded to 50 government officials from Argentina, Burma, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Spain, the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) and Yugoslavia. Eight of these fellowship holders attended the nine-month course for fiscal policy specialists at the Harvard University Law School's International Program in Taxation (United States), and five trainees from Latin America attended the course in central bank policies and procedures at the Latin American Centre of Monetary Studies (CEMLA) in Mexico.

While most of the other holders of fellowships were individually placed in various developed countries (the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Australia), several

went to other under-developed countries whose progress in special fields appeared to be particularly apposite to the needs of the fellows; thus, Ghanaian officials observed the operation of performance budgeting in the Philippines.

FISCAL INFORMATION

The United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1959 contained information on public debt and on major components of government expenditures and receipts for 58 countries. The sub-

stantial progress made in a number of countries in reclassifying government transactions according to economic and functional categories made it possible to include new revised tables for 22 of these countries in the Yearbook.

A new volume of the World Tax Series entitled *Taxation in India* was issued in 1960. It was prepared by the Harvard University Law School's International Program in Taxation, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ST/TAO/SER.C/48. Report of Third Workshop on Budget Reclassification and Management in ECAFE Region, Bangkok (Thailand) 17-26 August 1960, and Manila (Philippines) 28

August-2 September 1960.

Supplements Nos. 1-3 to International Tax Agreements Vol. IX. UN.P. Sales No.: 58.XVI.5, Suppls. 1-3.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

During 1960, the technical studies carried out by the Secretary-General on international travel, passport and frontier formalities, and customs formalities were kept up to date. A questionnaire on these subjects was circulated to Governments in August 1960. A report containing answers to the questionnaire and recommendations on the development of international travel and tourism was due to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1961.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING

During 1960, Bulgaria, Nepal, the Philippines and Poland became parties to each of the three instruments opened for signature in New York in 1954 at the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and on Tourism. As a result, by the end of 1960, there were: 36 parties to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, which had been in force since 11 September 1957; 31 parties to the Additional Protocol thereto, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and material, which had been in force since 28 June 1956; 34 parties to the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, which had been in force since 15 December 1957.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT

Argentina, Chile and Jordan became parties during 1960 to the Convention on Road Traffic (Geneva, 1949), so that at the end of the year there were 44 states parties to it. This Convention came into force on 26 March 1952.

On 8 July 1960, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (764(XXX)), by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, recommending that parties to the Convention on Road Traffic extend again for two years and for the last time—accordingly, until 26 March 1962—the period in which drivers admitted to international traffic under the provisions of the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic (Paris, 1926) or of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic (Washington, 1943), and holding the documents required thereunder, should be considered as fulfilling the requirements of article 24 of the Convention on Road Traffic. (Previously, on 26 April 1956, the Council, by resolution 603(XXI), had recommended extending this period from 26 March 1957 to 26 March 1960.)

The Council's resolution of 8 July 1960 further recommended: that those states parties to the 1926 and 1943 Conventions which were not yet parties to the Convention on Road Traffic recognize, as from a date not later than 26 March 1962, international driving permits conforming to the model in annex 10 of the Convention on Road Traffic; and that states

parties to the latter Convention recognize, as from the same date, similar forms of international driving permits which might be issued by states not parties to that Convention.

Subsequently, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, a number of states communicated their intentions about their implementation of the resolution to the Secretary-General.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Council in a resolution (724 C (XXVIII)) of 17 July 1959, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was entrusted with

drafting recommendations on the transport of radioactive substances consistent with the United Nations recommendations. During 1960, the Agency drafted Provisional Regulations on the Transport of Radioactive Materials. These were to be included in a draft amended version of the 1946 recommendations of the United Nations, to be considered by the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council). This Committee would attempt to ensure that the recommendations of the United Nations and those of IAEA were fully harmonized. (See also PART TWO, CHAPTER I.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1115.

E/3349, Part IV. Draft resolution submitted by Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

RESOLUTION 764 (xxx), as submitted by ECE, E/3349, adopted by Council by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention on 8 July 1960, meeting 1115.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the proposal of the Economic Commission for Europe,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 603 (XXI) of 26 April 1956 recommending that the period laid down in article 24, paragraph 6, of the Convention on Road Traffic, signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949, should be extended for three years, and its resolution 645 E (XXIII) of 26 April 1957 on the recognition of national driving licences,

"1. Recommends the States Parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic which do not fully apply resolution 645 E (XXIII) to extend again—for two years and for the last time—the transitional period referred to in article 24, paragraph 6, of the said 1949 Convention and, accordingly, until 26 March 1962 to consider as fulfilling the requirements of the said article 24 any driver admitted to international

traffic under the provisions of the International Convention relating to Motor Traffic signed at Paris on 24 April 1926, or of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic opened for signature at Washington on 15 December 1943, and holding the documents required thereunder;

"2. Recommends the States Parties to the International Convention relating to Motor Traffic of 24 April 1926 or to the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic of 15 December 1943 which are not yet parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic to recognize, as from a date not later than 26 March 1962, international driving permits conforming to the model in annex 10 to the 1949 Convention;

"3. Recommends the States Parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic to recognize, as from a date not later than 26 March 1962, the international driving permits conforming to the model in annex 10 to the said Convention which may be issued by states not parties to the Convention;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the above recommendations to the Governments of the states referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, with the request that they communicate by 1 January 1961 their intentions regarding the implementation in their countries of those parts of these recommendations which concern them."

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON CARTOGRAPHY

In 1960, at its twenty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council considered cartographical questions on the basis of a two-part report by the Secretary-General on international co-operation on cartography.

The first part of this report dealt with consultations with Governments on the convening of a third United Nations Regional Carto-

graphic Conference for Asia and the Far East (which had been recommended by the second Regional Cartographic Conference held in Tokyo in 1958), and on the date, venue and agenda of the third conference. Most of the replies from Governments showed support for or interest in the proposed meeting, and the Government of Thailand offered to act as host

to the conference. A wide range of subjects was suggested for the agenda of the conference.

The second part of the Secretary-General's report dealt with consultations with Governments on proposals for amendments to the existing specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW). Most of the replies indicated agreement on the need for flexibility in the IMW specifications to speed up the publication of the sheets of the Map and for greater uniformity in these specifications and those of the World Aeronautical Chart 1:1,000,000 of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). New proposals for amendments covered map projections and sheet-lines system, as well as detailed pure cartographic features. The ICAO Council recommended that an international conference be called at an early date for revising IMW specifications. As the full implementation of changes of the specifications rested with each of the publishing agencies, it was considered desirable to obtain general agreement of the interested parties on amendments prior to their adoption by the Council.

On 21 April 1960 the Council adopted a three-part resolution (761 (XXIX)).

By the first part, based on a revised proposal by Afghanistan and adopted unanimously, the Council asked the Secretary-General to convene a third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok, during the last quarter of 1961, for which he was to prepare a provisional agenda.

By the second part of the resolution, based on a revision of a proposal submitted by Sudan and the United States, and adopted unanimously, the Council asked the Secretary-General to consult with Governments of members of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), as well as with the specialized agencies concerned

and other international organizations as appropriate, on the desirability of convening a United Nations regional cartographic conference for Africa, and on the place and agenda for such a conference. The Secretary-General was also asked to report on this to the Council's thirty-first session (in 1961).

The third part of the resolution dealt with the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale. Based on a proposal submitted by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, it was adopted by 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions. The Council thereby asked the Secretary-General to consult as appropriate with Governments concerned, interested specialized agencies and other interested international organizations about the convening, not later than 1962, of an international technical conference to review and revise as necessary the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, and also to report to the Council's thirty-first session on the results of the consultation.

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

A meeting of a group of experts on geographical names was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20 June to 1 July 1960. The group considered technical problems of domestic standardization of geographical names and prepared recommendations for the procedures that might be followed by individual countries in the standardization of their own names. It also discussed the desirability of holding an international conference on the subject and of the sponsoring of working groups, based on common linguistic systems. The group submitted its findings to the Economic and Social Council in the form of a report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Economic Committee, meetings 281, 283.
Plenary Meeting 1111.

REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND FAR EAST

E/3339 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.
E/AC.6/L.253 and Rev.1. Afghanistan: draft resolution and revision, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 19 April 1960, meeting 281.

E/AC.6/L.253/Rev.1/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/3358. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 761 A (XXIX), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3358, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111.

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Having considered the report of the Secretary-

General on his consultations with Governments regarding the convening of a third United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East, as recommended by the second regional cartographic conference, held in Tokyo in 1958,

"Noting the great usefulness of such conferences in meeting the increasingly urgent need of countries for the basic cartographic data and survey work required in their economic and social projects,

"Noting also that the Government of Thailand has offered to act as host to the conference in Bangkok and to extend full co-operation to the United Nations in this connexion,

"Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to convene in Bangkok, during the last quarter of 1961, a third United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East; such steps shall include the preparation of a provisional agenda, on the basis of the proposals received, and the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to interested inter-governmental organizations."

INTERNATIONAL MAP OF WORLD ON MILLIONTH SCALE

E/3339 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General. International Map of World on Millionth Scale. Report for 1959. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.I.12.

E/AC.6/L.258. Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution, adopted by Economic Committee on 20 April 1960, meeting 283, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3358. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 761 c (XXIX), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3358, adopted by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning international co-operation on cartography,

"Noting the comments that have been received from Governments with respect to the suggested revisions to the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale,

"Recognizing the need for more flexibility in the specifications, particularly with respect to the projections and sheet lines, in order to facilitate and expedite the production of the sheets of the Map,

"Considering the desirability of obtaining general agreement of the publishing agencies on amendments to the specifications,

"Taking note of the recommendation of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization on the desirability of convening an international conference to consider revisions to the specifications,

"Requests the Secretary-General to consult as appropriate with the Governments concerned, interested specialized agencies and other interested international organizations about the convening, not later than 1962, of an international technical conference to review, and revise as necessary, the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, and to report to the Council at its thirty-first session on the results of the consultations."

REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

E/AC.6/L.259 and Rev.1. Sudan and United States: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 20 April 1960, meeting 283.

E/3358. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 761 B (XXIX), as submitted by Economic Committee, E/3358, adopted unanimously by Council on 21 April 1960, meeting 1111.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling the usefulness of the two United Nations regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Far East,

"Aware that the necessary steps are being taken to convene a third such conference,

"Noting that basic cartographic data and survey work are important in the economic development of any area,

"Considering that Africa might also benefit from the convening of a regional cartographic conference similar to those held in Asia and the Far East,

"Taking into account the valuable work already being done in this field by interested bodies,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Governments of States members of the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as with the specialized agencies concerned and other international organizations as appropriate, on the desirability of convening a United Nations regional cartographic conference for Africa and on the place and agenda for such a conference;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-first session on the results of his consultations."

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

E/3441 and Corr.1. Report of Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

MEASURES CONCERNING EARTHQUAKES

SITUATION IN MOROCCO

At its April 1960 session, the Economic and Social Council considered measures to be taken in connexion with the earthquakes which occurred in Morocco in February 1960, in addition

to assistance already extended to Morocco by various nations and by international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

On 6 April, it unanimously adopted a resolution

tion (746 (XXIX)), sponsored by Japan, Poland and Sudan, expressing deep concern at the consequences of the earthquakes and inviting United Nations Members to consider what assistance could be offered to Morocco. UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other specialized agencies that could render assistance were invited to give urgent attention to the problems arising from the catastrophe. At the same time, the Secretary-General was asked to bear Morocco's special situation in mind when deciding, within the scope of his resources and powers, the services to be extended to various countries, and to co-ordinate the efforts of the various United Nations organs in the matter.

SITUATION IN CHILE

At its mid-1960 session, the Council discussed measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes which had occurred in Chile in May 1960. Before it was a report of an extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) on possible means of international co-operation in extending aid to Chile as a result of the earthquakes.

On 18 July, the Council adopted a resolution expressing its deep concern over the consequences of the disaster in Chile. It asked: (1) the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of the specialized agencies to consider Chile's urgent needs when deciding upon the services within their scope and powers to be extended to Member states; and (2) the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund to give sympathetic consideration to any Chilean pre-investment proposal for reconstruction work falling within the scope of the Fund. The Council also recommended, in effect, that Chile's special needs for 1960-62 be met by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to the extent that it was possible to do so without prejudicing the projects under this Programme envisaged for other countries

in this period. It also hoped that the Governments participating in the Expanded Programme would make additional contributions to this Programme so that Chile's special needs as well as other exceptional needs and the normal requirements of the Programme could be satisfied in so far as existing resources were insufficient for this purpose.

The resolution to this effect (766 (XXX)) was proposed by Costa Rica and the United States and was approved on 8 July 1960, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Also adopted on 8 July—unanimously—was a resolution (767 (XXX)) on international co-operation in the field of seismological research. It was based on a proposal by Denmark, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

Expressing the belief that progress of seismological research and its systematic application could reduce the damage caused by earthquakes and tidal waves, the Council stressed the urgent need for further promotion of international co-operation to provide sufficient safeguards against such disasters. It requested the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and other specialized agencies concerned to undertake a detailed study of the ways of reducing to a minimum the damage resulting from earthquakes and seismic sea waves, including the development and co-ordination of seismological research and systems of warnings of seismic sea waves, the making of seismological maps and the improvement of building techniques in areas liable to such disturbances. The Council asked also for a report on this subject, for its thirty-fourth session (in 1962). In addition, the Secretary-General and interested specialized agencies were invited to furnish assistance on request to Governments for this purpose, to the fullest extent that resources permitted.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SITUATION IN MOROCCO

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL- 29TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1096.

E/L.856. Afghanistan, Japan, Sudan: draft resolution.

E/L.856/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Japan, Poland, Sudan: revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 746(XXIX), as submitted by 5 powers, E/L.856/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 April 1959, meeting 1096.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Expresses its deep concern at the consequences of the recent earthquakes in the Kingdom of Morocco;

"2. Invites Member states to consider what assistance to the Government of Morocco they may be in a position to offer;

"3. Invites the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to give urgent attention to the problems resulting from the catastrophe which fall within their fields of activity;

"4. Trusts that other specialized agencies which may be in a position to assist will pay due attention to the urgent problems arising from the earthquakes;

"5. Expresses its gratitude to the Member states, the international organizations and the non-governmental organizations for the assistance they have already rendered and expresses the hope that the scope of such assistance can be extended;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to bear in mind the special situation of Morocco when deciding, within the scope of his resources and powers, the services to be extended to various countries, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations organs in the matter."

SITUATION IN CHILE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1112, 1113, 1116.

E/3363/Add.1. Provisional agenda for 30th session of Economic and Social Council. Supplementary item on "Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Chile," proposed by Costa Rica, Japan, United States and Venezuela.

E/3402. Economic Commission for Latin America, Committee of the Whole. Report of third extraordinary session, 28-30 June 1960.

E/L.873. Costa Rica and United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 766(XXX), as submitted by Costa Rica and United States, E/L.873, adopted by Council on 8 July 1960, meeting 1116, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its third extraordinary session, convened to examine means of organizing international co-operation on behalf of Chile in view of the grave disaster which has overtaken more than a third of the land area and population of that country,

"1. Expresses its deep concern at the consequences of this grave disaster in Chile;

"2. Takes note with satisfaction of the assistance given to Chile by the States Members of the United Nations and by other countries as well as the assistance arranged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the heads of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Organization of American States and other

inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and private persons and foundations, and expresses the hope that such assistance will be increased;

"3. Notes that an emergency programme of technical assistance for reconstruction and economic development in Chile has been prepared by the Government of Chile calling for a total amount of U.S. \$2.2 million for the period of 1960-1962;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies to bear in mind the urgent needs of Chile when deciding, within the scope of their resources and powers, the services to be extended to Member States;

"5. Requests the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider sympathetically any pre-investment project which is presented by Chile in connexion with the work of reconstruction and which is capable of being handled by the Fund;

"6. Recommends that the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board, and the Executive Chairman of the Board, take account of the special needs of Chile for technical assistance in 1960-1962, as noted in paragraph 3 above, and do what is possible to meet them, without prejudice to the general level of the programmes envisaged for other countries during those years;

"7. Expresses the hope that the Governments of countries participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance will take account of the special needs of Chile, as well as other exceptional needs and the normal requirements of the Programme, by making additional contributions to the Special Account, in so far as existing resources are not sufficient to satisfy these needs."

SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION

E/L.874. Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 767(XXX), as submitted by 4 powers, E/L.874, adopted unanimously by Council on 8 July 1960, meeting 1116.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Reaffirming its concern as shown in its resolutions 254(IX) of 13 August 1949, 746(XXIX) of 6 April 1960, and 766(XXX) of 6 July 1960 at the great loss of human life and extensive material damage caused by earthquakes and seismic sea waves,

"Mindful of adverse effects of disasters of this kind upon the economic and social life of the population concerned,

"Believing that progress of seismological research and its systematic applications including adequate use of national and international services of warnings of earthquakes and seismic sea waves can reduce the damage thus caused,

"Convinced also, that there is an urgent need of further promoting international co-operation in order to provide the population of the world with sufficient safeguards against disasters of this nature,

"Expressing the hope that, with a view to meeting this need, scientific studies and operational activities on seismological and other related aspects of the problem will be accelerated by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in undertaking a detailed and comprehensive study of the ways and means of reducing to a minimum the damage resulting from earthquakes and

seismic sea waves, including the development and co-ordination of seismological observation and research, and of systems of warning of seismic sea waves, the establishment of seismological maps and the improvement of physical planning and of housing and building techniques in areas particularly liable to such disturbances, and to report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General and the interested specialized agencies to furnish assistance for this purpose to Governments, which so request, to the full extent that their resources permit."

TEACHING ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS RELATED AGENCIES

Measures envisaging further efforts to encourage teaching about the purposes, principles, structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies were discussed during 1960 both by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The Council considered the matter on 6 April 1960, during its twenty-ninth session. Background material before the Council included a report prepared jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

This report, the fourth in a series of periodic reports and covering the period from January 1956 to December 1959, summarized information provided by 54 Governments, including 50 United Nations Member states and four which were members of UNESCO but not of the United Nations. It also reviewed the programmes and services of the United Nations and UNESCO and activities of non-governmental organizations in this field.

The report revealed a considerable growth in public interest during recent years in the work of the United Nations and its related agencies, particularly among educational authorities and teachers. In most countries covered by the report, teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in schools and other educational institutions had been extended and improved. There was also a widespread growth in extra-curricular activities relating to this subject.

Nevertheless, the report concluded, greater efforts were needed before teaching about the United Nations family of organizations could measure up to the needs of an increasingly

inter-dependent world. In particular, attention should be focused on: more adequate teacher-training in this field—described as the key to the problem; providing suitable teaching materials, produced in the language of the pupils and adapted to their various ages and levels of development—primarily a task for individual countries; including teaching about the subject generally within regular school programmes; making wider and more effective use of information about the work of the United Nations for the teaching of subjects already in school and university curricula; making maximum use of extra-curricular activities to broaden international knowledge and outlook; and expanding facilities for adult education about the United Nations family and its role in world affairs.

The report also indicated that teaching about the United Nations, more common at the secondary level, was gradually being extended downward through the primary school—a significant and encouraging development, especially since most of the world's school children received no formal education beyond the primary stage. Teaching about the United Nations family seemed to be most widespread and systematic at the secondary level and was, in addition, included in the university and post-graduate study courses in about one-third of the countries reporting. Non-governmental organizations continued and, in some cases, notably strengthened their work on teaching about the United Nations during the period under review.

In the course of the Council's debate on the question, the need for further efforts was stressed, particularly in respect of teacher-training and in the supply of suitable teaching material. The representative of Afghanistan drew

attention to the special needs of under-developed countries which encountered the greatest difficulties in conducting teaching about the United Nations family.

On 6 April 1960, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (748(XXIX)) reaffirming its belief that teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies was an important means of promoting interest in and support for their work. While noting that considerable progress had been made in many United Nations Member states in developing facilities for teaching about this subject, it pointed out that much remained to be done in such matters as teacher-training, the supply of suitable teaching materials, adult education and extra-curricular activities. Conditions in under-developed countries, the Council also observed, required more efforts to develop facilities in these countries for teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies, bearing in mind the urgent need for producing suitable teaching materials in their national languages.

The Council hoped, too, that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the administrative heads of the related agencies would be able to maintain and, if possible, intensify, within existing budgetary limits, the supply of materials on the activities of these organizations. The Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO were asked to continue to co-operate on this matter and to aid interested non-governmental organizations which, it was hoped, would continue their efforts to spread information about the United Nations family. In addition, a further report on the subject was requested, to be based on inquiries to Governments, for consideration by the Council in 1964.

The resolution derived from a proposal by Costa Rica, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, with an amendment by Afghanistan which drew particular attention to the needs of under-developed countries.

The subject was again discussed at the General Assembly's fifteenth session—in the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

During the debate, special importance was attached by the New Zealand representative and others to teaching about the aims and ideals

of the United Nations family of organizations and not merely about their structure. The peoples of the world, it was stressed, should have a realistic appreciation of the United Nations and should be aware both of the ideals as embodied in the United Nations Charter and the realities as evidenced by its day-to-day activities.

The representatives of Sudan, Canada and Netherlands thought it essential to combat misconceptions about the spheres of action of the United Nations and the means it could employ in performing its work. In their view, a correct idea of the Organization's possibilities and limitations was the best prevention against disillusionment.

The Saudi Arabian spokesman drew special attention to the role of UNESCO, and the Bolivian representative stressed the role of radio as a teaching aid in rural areas and urged that provision be made for making teaching about the United Nations family compulsory, gradual measures.

On 21 October 1960, the Third Committee unanimously approved a resolution on the matter, later adopted, also unanimously, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 12 December 1960 as resolution 1511 (XV).

By this text, the Assembly, endorsing the Economic and Social Council's decision, stated its belief that understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies helped to foster the ideas of peace and international cooperation among youth and should therefore be promoted as widely as possible. It expressed appreciation of the co-operation shown by UNESCO and the other specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in advancing the United Nations idea. It also urged all those concerned to continue their efforts to promote teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in primary and secondary schools, in faculties of social and human sciences and in audio-visual education centres. The Assembly, in addition, invited UNESCO, with the co-operation of the United Nations, to assist by preparing basic material which might be used for these purposes.

The resolution to this effect was based on a proposal originally introduced by Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and

Sudan and revised, subsequently with Bolivia, Honduras, India, Iran and Mexico as additional sponsors, in the light of an oral amendment by

Saudi Arabia and a written amendment by Bolivia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1097.

E/3322 and Add.1-3. Teaching of purposes and principles, structure and activities of United Nations and specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of member states. Report by Secretary-General and Director-General of UNESCO.

E/C.2/545. Statement submitted by World Federation of United Nations Associations.

E/C.2/548. Statement submitted by World Confederation of Organizations of Teaching Profession.

E/L.858 and Add.1. Costa Rica, France, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

E/L.859. Afghanistan: amendment to 7-power draft resolution, E/L.858 and Add.1.

RESOLUTION 748(XXIX), as submitted by 7 powers, E/L.858 and Add.1, and as amended by Afghanistan, E/L.859, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 April 1960, meeting 1097.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 137(II) of 17 November 1947, entitled Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member states,'

"Recalling also its own resolutions 170(VII) of 13 August 1948, 203(VIII) of 11 February 1949, 314(XI) of 24 July 1950, 446(XIV) of 23 July 1952, and 609(XXI) of 26 April 1956,

"Having considered the report prepared jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in accordance with Council resolution 609(XXI),

"Noting with satisfaction that, according to that report, considerable progress has been made in many Member states in developing facilities for teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies,

"Noting, however, that much remains to be done, especially in the fields of teacher-training, the supply of suitable teaching materials, the use of extra-curricular activities and the expansion of facilities for adult education,

"Noting also that conditions in under-developed countries require that more efforts be devoted to the development of facilities for teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in these countries, bearing in mind the urgent need for producing suitable teaching materials in their national languages,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for his co-operation in the preparation of the above-mentioned report;

"2. Reaffirms its belief in the importance of teach-

ing about the United Nations and its related agencies as a means of promoting interest in and support for their work;

"3. Commends the Secretary-General and thanks the administrative heads of the specialized agencies for the efforts made by them, in response to the request contained in Council resolution 609(XXI), to provide materials relating to the activities of their respective organizations, and expresses the hope that these efforts will be maintained, and if possible intensified, within existing budgetary limits;

"4. Expresses its appreciation also for the valuable work done by non-governmental organizations in helping to disseminate information about the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and expresses the hope that they will continue their efforts in this field;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General and invites the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to co-operate in this field, and to assist interested non-governmental organizations;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to compile a further report on this subject, on the basis of inquiries to Governments of states Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, for consideration by the Council in 1964;

"7. Urges Governments of states Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to furnish, in response to the inquiries addressed to them, full information on the situations in their respective countries, particularly as regards the needs to which attention is drawn in paragraph 50 of the report submitted to the Council at the present session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 990, 998.
Plenary Meeting 943.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, Section VI.

A/C.3/L.850. Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.850/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Honduras, India, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sudan: revised draft resolution adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 21 October 1960, meeting 998.

A/C.3/L.855. Bolivia: amendments to 10-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.850.

A/4615. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1511(xv), as recommended by Third Committee, A/4615, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 137(II) of 17 November 1947, which recommended to the Governments of all Member states that they take measures to encourage the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in schools,

"Noting the action which the Economic and Social Council has taken in the intervening years in promoting this objective,

"Noting in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 748(XXIX) of 6 April 1960,

"1. Believes that teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in schools is important as a means of promoting interest in, and support for, their work;

"2. Believes further that knowledge and understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies contribute to the

fostering among young people of the ideas of peace and international co-operation and should therefore be promoted as widely as possible;

"3. Endorses the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in encouraging the implementation of the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 137(II);

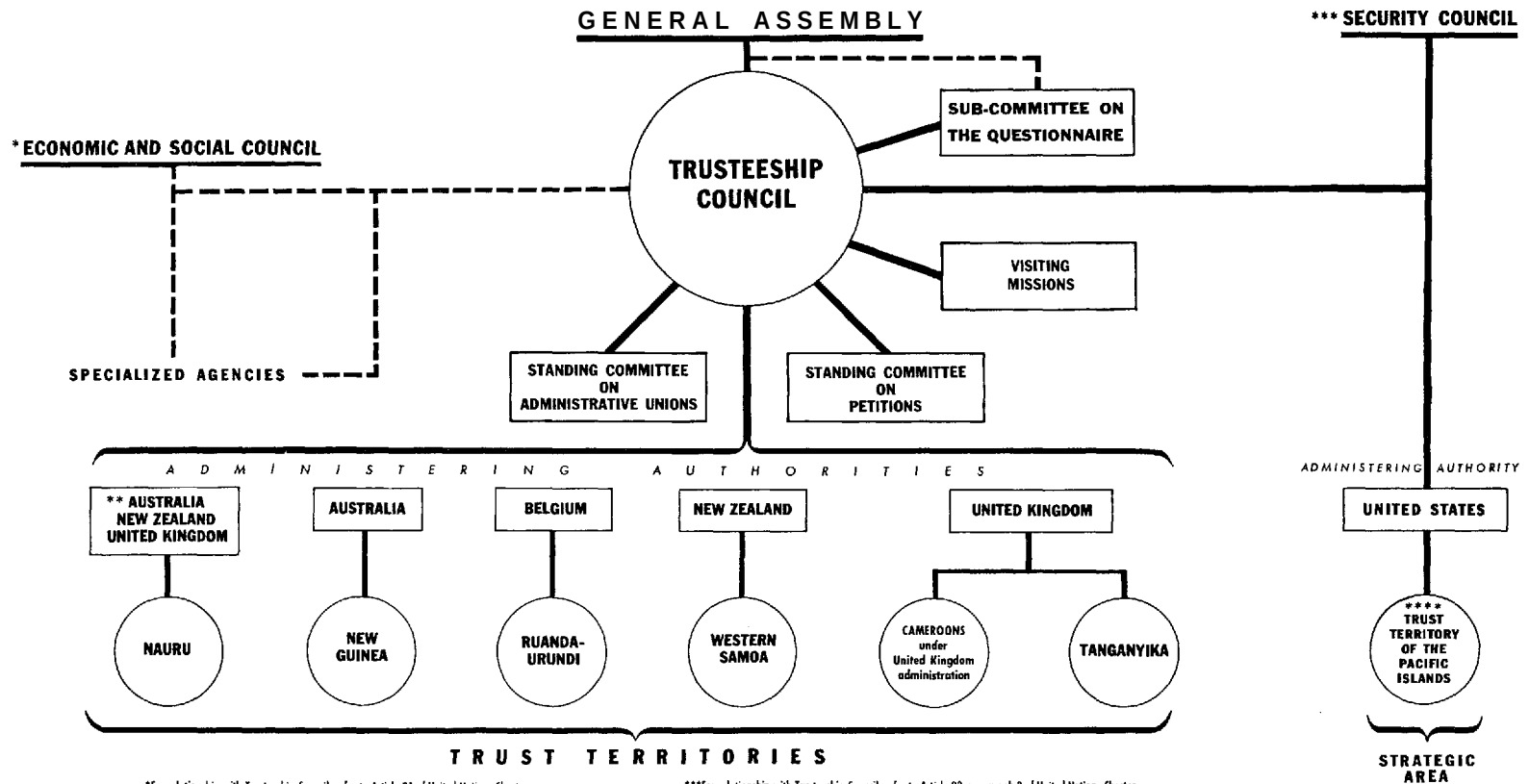
"4. Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation shown by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in advancing the United Nations idea;

"5. Urges all those concerned to continue their efforts to promote in primary and secondary schools, as well as in faculties of the social and human sciences and audio-visual education centres, the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies;

"6. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the co-operation of the United Nations, to assist by preparing basic material which may be used for these purposes."

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

(As of 31 December 1960)



*For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 91 of United Nations Charter, and to the arrangements for co-operation in matters of common concern of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council (E and T/C.1/2/Rev.1).

**Australia exercises full powers of legislation, administration, and jurisdiction on behalf of the three Governments which jointly constitute the Administering Authority.

***For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 83, paragraph 3 of United Nations Charter.

****Marshall, the Carolines, and the Marianas (with the exception of Guam).

Questions Concerning the International Trusteeship System and Non-Self-Governing Territories

CHAPTER I

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TERRITORIES UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

During 1960, three former Trust Territories achieved their independence and were admitted to membership in the United Nations. They were: Cameroons under French Administration, which became the Republic of Cameroun on 1 January; Togoland under French administration, which became the Republic of Togo on 27 April; and Somaliland under Italian administration, which, together with former British Somaliland, became the Republic of Somalia on 1 July 1960.

Of the remaining seven Trust Territories, constitutional progress was such in four of them—Cameroons (under British administration), Ruanda-Urundi (under Belgian administration),

Tanganyika (under British administration) and Western Samoa (administered by New Zealand)—that the termination of their respective Trusteeship Agreements could be foreseen for 1961 or 1962. Thereafter, there would remain the three Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands.

Nauru, the Administering Authorities for which are Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, is administered by Australia, which is also the Administering Authority for New Guinea. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (a strategic area) is administered by the United States.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

REPORTS FROM ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

In carrying out its supervisory functions over the administration of Trust Territories on behalf of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council each year examines annual reports transmitted by the Administering Authorities.

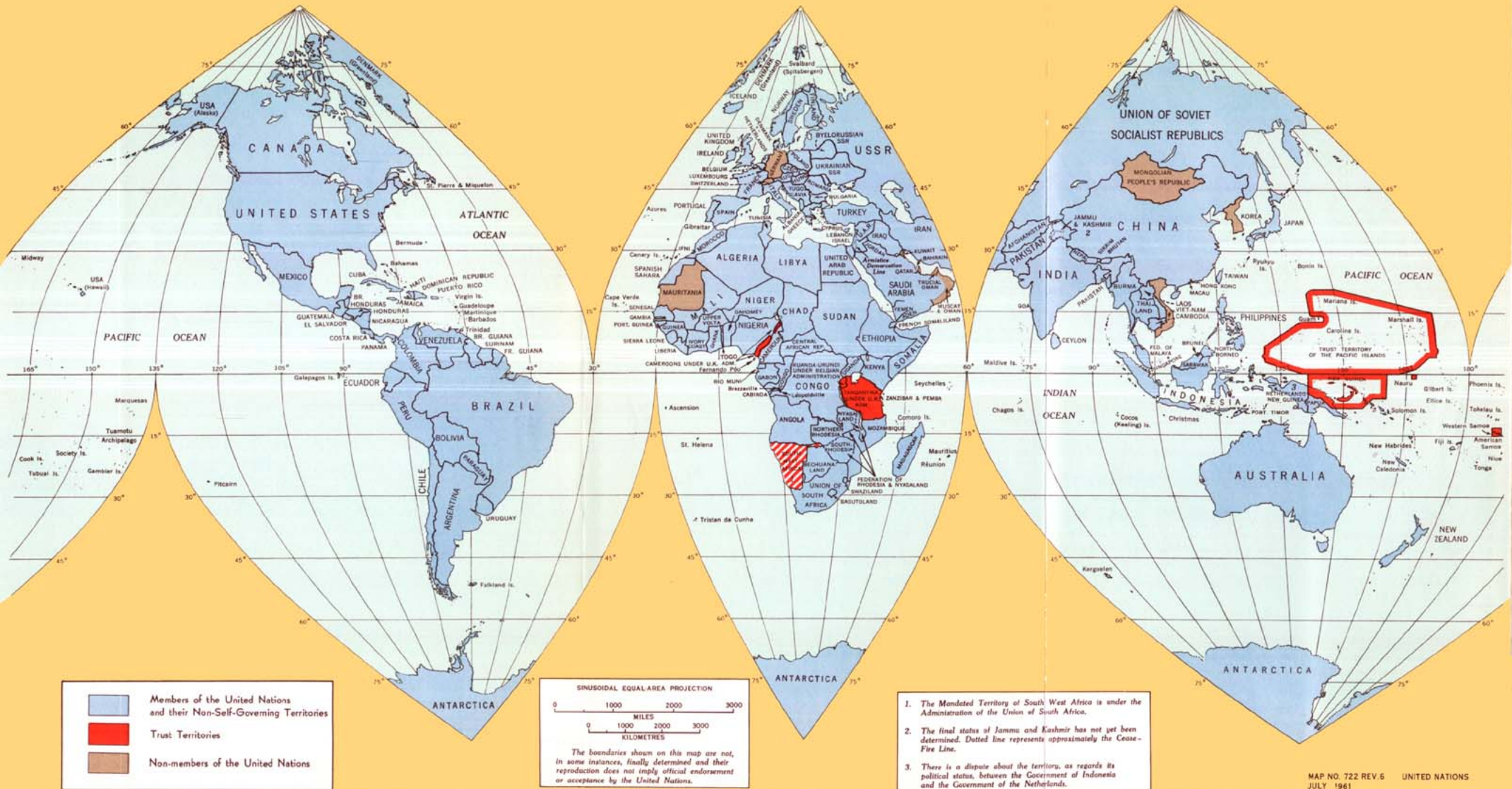
In examining each report, the Council takes into consideration any supplementary information which may have been supplied by the Administering Authority on events subsequent to the year covered by the annual report. It also examines, among other things: petitions raising general questions affecting the Territory concerned; the report of a Visiting Mission, if any

is pending, and observations thereon by the Administering Authority concerned; any observations which may have been submitted by specialized agencies on conditions in the Territory which are within their sphere of competence. (In the case of the former Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration which, together with former British Somaliland, became the independent Republic of Somalia on 1 July 1960, the Council has also examined the report of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland.)

Under the procedures followed, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority makes an opening statement and replies to ques-

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NON-SELF-GOVERNING AND TRUST TERRITORIES

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1960



tions submitted by members of the Council. After a general debate on conditions in the Territory, a draft report (drawn up by a drafting committee) is presented to the Council, which then votes on its various recommendations and conclusions. The report consists of an account of conditions in the Territory (initially prepared by the Secretariat), the Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations, and a summary of observations made by individual members during the Council's discussions of the Administering Authority's report. It is included in the general report which the Trusteeship Council submits each year to the General Assembly (or to the Security Council in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a strategic area).

During 1960, the Trusteeship Council considered annual reports on the administration of the following eight Trust Territories: Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Somaliland under Italian administration, Cameroons under British administration, Western Samoa, New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

In conjunction with the examination of the other annual reports, the Council took into con-

sideration the reports of the 1960 Visiting Mission to Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika, the observations submitted by the specialized agencies and the petitions raising general questions, wherever relevant.

The annual reports of the Administering Authorities are not directly examined by the General Assembly, but the Assembly's Fourth Committee reviews the situation in these Territories in the course of its consideration of the Trusteeship Council's report to the General Assembly.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the Assembly's Fourth Committee discussed the Trusteeship Council's annual report to the Assembly. On 20 April 1961, it adopted by 50 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, a draft resolution, submitted by Ireland, taking note of the report and recommending that the Administering Authorities take account of the recommendations and observations contained in it. At a plenary meeting on 21 April 1961, the Assembly adopted this text by 70 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1610 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

(See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for sections of CHAPTER IV on the individual Trust Territories.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1004, 1010, 1012, 1066, 1077, 1081, 1082, 1086, 1096-1098, 1103, 1105, 1108, 1118, 1120, 1126-1130, 1139, 1140-1154. Plenary Meeting 995.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly covering period 7 August 1959-30 June 1960.

A/C.4/L.687. Ireland: draft resolution, adopted by

Fourth Committee by 51 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, on 20 April 1961, meeting 1154.

A/4738. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1610(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4738, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961 by 70 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 7 August 1959 to 30 June 1960,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Trusteeship Council;

"2. Recommends that the Administering Authorities take account of the recommendations and observations contained in the report."

PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

Petitions concerning the Trust Territories or the operation of the International Trusteeship System are normally examined by the Trusteeship Council. If the petitions relate to general questions regularly examined by the Council, they are considered during the Council's examination of either the annual report on the Territory

concerned or some other appropriate agenda item.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At its twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June 1960), the Council dealt with 1,971 petitions

relating to general questions. Petitions containing specific or individual complaints are examined by the Council's Standing Committee on Petitions, which presents its recommendations, in the form of draft resolutions, on the action to be taken by the Council in each case. The Council dealt with three such petitions at its twenty-fifth session (25 January-8 February) and 448 such petitions at its twenty-sixth session.¹ Consideration of five petitions was postponed.

The Council decided, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Petitions, that, in view of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreements for three former Trust Territories—the Cameroons under French administration on 1 January 1960, Togoland under French administration on 27 April 1960, and Somaliland under Italian administration on 1 July 1960—no further action was called for on the petitions and communications concerning these Territories which remained to be examined.

This decision covered 121 petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 1, of the Council's rules of procedure, and 1,950 petitions concerning general problems circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2. Ninety-five of the 121 petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 1, concerned the former Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration, 24 concerned the former Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration, and two concerned the former Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration. Of the 1,950 petitions dealing with general problems (circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2), 1,948 concerned the former Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration; the other two concerned the former Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration.

Under its rules of procedure, the Trusteeship Council may hear oral presentations in support of previously submitted petitions or, in exceptional cases, it may receive oral petitions not previously submitted in writing. In 1960, the Council granted requests for oral hearings at its twenty-sixth session (as indicated below) in connexion with its examination of the annual reports of the Trust Territories concerned:

Ruanda-Urundi:

Union nationale ruandaise (UNAR): Michel Rwagasana

Association pour la promotion sociale des masses (APROSOMA): Alyos Munyangaju

Cameroons under British administration:

Action Group of the Northern Cameroons: spokesman, Chief Ayo Rosiji

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Representatives of Kwajalein landowners, Marshall Islands: Jalle Bolkeim and Amata Kabua

Somaliland under Italian administration:

Great Somalia League (GSL), Somali National Union (SNU) and Somali Independent Constitutional Party (HDMS): Haji Mohamed Husen, Abucar Hamund Socoro, and Scek Mohamed Ahmed (who did not appear)

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HEARINGS IN CONNEXION WITH
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S REPORT

The General Assembly does not usually examine written petitions. It has, however, been the practice of the Assembly's Fourth Committee to grant requests for oral hearings to individuals and organizations concerning Trust Territories if it considers it appropriate to do so.

In 1960, at the first part of the Assembly's fifteenth session (20 September—20 December), the Fourth Committee granted oral hearings as shown below in connexion with its consideration of items concerning individual Trust Territories:

Tanganyika:

African National Congress: Zuberi M. M. Mtemvu
—appeared before the Fourth Committee at the second part of the Assembly's session (7 March-21 April 1961)

Cameroons under British administration:

Action Group of Africa: Chief Ayo Rosiji
Northern Kamerun Democratic Party (NKDP): Ibrahim Abba
One Kamerun: spokesman: Ibrahim Abba

Ruanda-Urundi:

Union nationale ruandaise (UNAR): Michel Rwagasana, Cosmos Rebero, Michel Kayihura, Barnabas Nkikabahizi and Joseph Rutsindintwarane

Mouvement démocratique républicain (PARME-HUTU): M. Mpakanyi and Anastase Makuza

¹ For a brief account of the subject matter of petitions considered by the Council and the action taken thereon, see Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly for the period 7 August 1959—30 June 1960 (A/4404), pp. 5-12. For a more detailed account, see reports of Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.960, 961, 968, 971, 972, 975 to 978, 988 to 922) and resolutions of Trusteeship Council (T/1505, T/1549).

Front Commun: Joseph Biroli, M. Kayibigi, Pascal Birihiyuma, M. Burarame and M. Mouziyonja
 Rassemblement démocratique ruandais (RADER): Prosper Bwanakweri
 Association pour la promotion sociale des masses (APROSOMA): Aloys Munyangaju
 Parti de l'unité et du progrès national (UPRONA): Leon Mushatsi-Kareba, M. Mirerekano,* Leon Ndenzako,* M. Muhirwa,* M. Mbazumutima* and Appolinaire Siniremera
 Kigeli V, Mwami of Ruanda—did not appear but submitted his petition in writing
 Alexandre Ruteru, on behalf of Banyarwanda refugees

In 1961, at the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961) the Fourth Committee granted the following oral hearings:

Ruanda-Urundi:

Union nationale ruandaise (UNAR): Michel Rwagasana and Alexandre Ruteru, Cosmos Rebero, M. Mungarulire,* Joseph Rutsindintwarane
 Parti de l'unité et progrès national (UPRONA) et autres: Prince Louis Rwagasore,* Thadée Siruyumunsi, Jean Ntiruhwama,* Appolinaire Siniremera, Valentin Bankumukari,* J. B. Simbarimbere,* Ignace Ndimanya,* Luc Bossaert,* Pierre Ngunzu, Leon Mushatsi-Kareba*
 Front commun: Joseph Biroli, Laurent Nzeyimana, Pascal Bigirindavyi, Urbain Bandyu, Jean Kogoma, Martin Barajegetera
 Association pour la promotion sociale des masses (APROSOMA): Aloys Munyangaju, M. Gasingwa and M. Sindikubwabo
 Mouvement démocratique républicain (PARME-HUTU): M. Cyimana,* M. Mulindababi and M. Kundabagenzi
 Bernard Niyirikana
 Mouvement pour la réconciliation nationale au Ruanda: Nelson Rwagasore
 Rassemblement démocratique ruandais (RADER): Prosper Bwanakweri
 Cameroons under British administration:
 One Kamerun: Ndeh Ntumazah

Cameroons People's National Convention: Ando Seh and E. M. L. Endeley
 Bakweri Molongo: Chief Martin and Sam Endeley
 Northern Kamerun Democratic Party: Ibrahim Abba
 Kamerun Freedom Party: Muhammadu Iya, Samuel Samwe and Oumarou Michika
 Kamerun National Democratic Party: J. N. Foncha
 Messrs. Tetang, Manga Mado, Malam Yero and Dr. Bebey Eyidi (Deputies to the National Assembly of the Republic of Cameroun)
 Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises: Mrs. Marie N'Gapeth
 Union des populations du Cameroun: Kapet de Bana
 Mayi Matip (Deputy to the National Assembly of the Republic of Cameroun, representing the Parliamentary Group of Union des populations du Cameroun)

Tanganyika:

Tanganyika Africa Congress: Mr. Michel Sanga*

* Did not appear.

REVIEW OF PROCEDURES REGARDING PETITIONS

On 5 May 1960, at its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council decided to continue for another year the procedure set out by its resolution (1713(XX)) of 8 July 1957² for the provisional classification of all communications received. By this procedure, the Council elects, for a period of one year, a two-member Committee on Classification of Communications which reports to the Standing Committee on Petitions. On 29 June 1960, the Council re-appointed Australia and the United Arab Republic as members of the Committee on Classification of Communications, to serve until the end of the Trusteeship Council's twenty-seventh (mid-1961) session.

² See Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 317-19.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1047, 1049, 1050.
 Standing Committee on Petitions, meetings 528-532.

T/1496/Add.1. List of petitions received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.

T/L.957. Petitions circulated under rule 85 and communications circulated under rule 24. 243rd report of Standing Committee on Petitions (on classification).

T/L.962. 246th report of Standing Committee on Petitions on meetings 25 January-8 February 1960.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1052, 1092, 1098, 1117, 1118, 1130.
 Standing Committee on Petitions, meetings 533-550.

T/1507/Add.1. List of petitions and communications received by Secretary-General and circulated to members of Trusteeship Council.

T/L.965, 1001. Petitions circulated under rule 85 and communications circulated under rule 24. 247th and 260th reports of Standing Committee on Petitions (on classification).

T/L.1002. 261st report of Standing Committee on Petitions on meetings 15 February-27 June 1960.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council, Part I, Chapter III.

(For further information and documentation on petitions and oral hearings concerning individual Trust Territories, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES for relevant sections of CHAPTER n below.)

REVIEW OF PROCEDURES REGARDING PETITIONS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1072.

VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

VISITING MISSION TO EAST AFRICAN TRUST TERRITORIES IN 1960

At its twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June 1960), the Trusteeship Council considered two reports submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, established on 4 February 1960 at its previous session, by resolution 2009 (XXV), which also set out the Visiting Mission's terms of reference.

The reports dealing, respectively, with the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika were considered in conjunction with the Council's examination of conditions in these two Territories. On 30 June 1960, the Council adopted a two-part resolution (2019 (XXVI)) on these reports.

It decided thereby to continue to take into account the observations of the Visiting Mission and the Administering Authorities concerned in its future examination of matters relating to these two Territories. It also invited the Administering Authorities concerned to take into account the Visiting Mission's conclusions and recommendations and the comments of Council members thereon.

(For further details, see pp. 451, 453.)

FUTURE VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

Prior to mid-1960, it had been the normal practice for the Trusteeship Council's Visiting Missions to the various Trust Territories in the Pacific area to visit not only the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands but also the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and Western Samoa.

At its twenty-sixth session on 24 June 1960, the Trusteeship Council unanimously decided, by resolution 2017 (XXVI), that a separate regular visiting mission should be dispatched to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the usual periodic intervals to permit a closer study of developments. The first such visiting mission, it was decided, should visit the Territory early in 1961. (For composition of Visiting Mission, see APPENDIX III.)

(For arrangements and information concerning visits of other United Nations missions, etc., to other Trust Territories, see pp. 465-68, 478-79, 480-81.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

VISITING MISSION TO EAST AFRICAN TRUST TERRITORIES IN 1960

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1044, 1045, 1047, 1048.

T/1504. Note by Secretary-General.

T/L.959. Bolivia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2009 (XXV), as submitted by Bolivia, T/L.959, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 February 1960, meeting 1048.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having decided to dispatch a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territories in East Africa in 1960,

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of Mr. Mason Sears (United States of America) as Chairman, Mr. P. K. Edmonds (New

Zealand), Mr. Miguel Solano Lopez (Paraguay) and Mr. Omar Loutfi (United Arab Republic), assisted by members of the Secretariat and also by such members of the local administration as may be appointed by the latter,

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should depart in mid-February 1960, that it should visit the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and of Tanganyika in that order and that the duration of its visit should be approximately two months,

"1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the above-mentioned Trust Territories towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, taking into account the terms of General Assembly resolution 321 (IV) of 15 November 1949 and other relevant Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 1412 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 on the preparation and training of

indigenous civil cadres in the Trust Territories, 1413 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 on the attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories and 1419 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 on plans of political reforms for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi;

"2. Directs the Visiting Mission to give attention, as may be appropriate in the light of discussions in the Trusteeship Council and in the General Assembly and of resolutions adopted by them, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Territories concerned, in petitions received by the Council relating to these Territories, in the reports of the previous periodic visiting missions to these Territories and in the observations of the Administering Authorities on these reports;

"3. Directs the Visiting Mission to make a special investigation of the conditions and causes of the recent disturbances in Ruanda-Urundi;

"4. Directs the Visiting Mission to receive petitions and to investigate on the spot, in consultation with the local representative of the Administering Authority concerned, such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warrant special investigation;

"5. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Council, in time for consideration by it at its twenty-sixth session, a report on each of the Territories visited containing its findings, with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make."

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1100, 1134.

T/1550. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960—Report on Tanganyika.

T/1551. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960—Report on Ruanda-Urundi.

T/L.1006. India: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2019 (XXVI), as submitted by India, T/L.1006, adopted without change by Council on 30 June 1960, meeting 1134, Part A by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, and Part B, unanimously.

A

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined at its twenty-sixth session the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, on Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika,

"Having heard the oral observations made by the representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the reports of the Visiting Mission,

"1. Takes note of the reports of the Visiting Mission and of the observations of the Administering Authorities thereon;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission."

B

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having taken into account the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports

of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, as well as the observations of the Administering Authorities thereon, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on the conditions in the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika,

"1. Decides that it will continue to take these observations and conclusions into account in the future examination of matters relating to the Trust Territories concerned;

"2. Invites the Administering Authorities concerned to take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Council;

"3. Decides, in accordance with rule 99 of its rules of procedure, that the reports of the Visiting Mission, the statements made by the representatives and special representative of the Administering Authority for Tanganyika at the 1100th meeting of the Council, and the text of the present resolution shall be printed."

**FUTURE VISITING MISSIONS
TO TRUST TERRITORY
OF PACIFIC ISLANDS**

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1127, 1128, 1130, 1134.

T/L.986. Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, France, India, Paraguay, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2017 (XXVI), as submitted by eight powers, T/L.986, adopted unanimously by Council on 24 June 1960, meeting 1127.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling the provisions of Article 87c of the Charter of the United Nations and of rule 94 of its rules of procedure, which provide for periodic visits to each Trust Territory,

"Believing that it is both timely and desirable to make a thorough and detailed study of conditions in individual Trust Territories in the Pacific, and that this purpose can best be served by sending at periodic intervals two separate visiting missions, instead of one as heretofore, to Trust Territories in that area,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 434 (V) of 2 December 1950 and 553 (VI) of 18 January 1952, and particularly operative paragraphs 1 and 4 thereof, respectively, recommending to the Council the advisability of reducing the number of Trust Territories to be visited by a single visiting mission,

"Recalling further the reports of the Committee on Visiting Missions and Council resolutions 343 (IX) of 6 June 1951 and 427 (X) of 27 March 1952,

"Considering that, in view of the difficulties of communications in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the scattered location of its numerous islands and the vast distances separating them, it is necessary for the visiting mission to spend a longer time in the Trust Territory than has been possible hitherto,

"1. Decides that a separate regular visiting mission should be dispatched to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the usual periodic intervals in order to permit a closer study of developments in that Territory;

"2. Decides further that the first such visiting mission should make a visit to the Trust Territory early in 1961."

T/L.1007. United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2020(XXVI), as submitted by United Arab Republic, T/L.1007, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 June 1960, meeting 1134.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having decided to dispatch a separate regular visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1961 in order to permit a closer study of developments in that Territory,

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of Mr. Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia) as Chairman, Miss Marthe Tenzer* (Belgium), Mr. Maharajakrishna Rasgotra (India) and Mr. Geoffrey Caston (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should depart early in 1961 and that the duration of its visit in the Trust Territory should be approximately six weeks,

"1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the realization of the objective set forth in Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, taking into account

the terms of General Assembly resolution 321 (IV) of 15 November 1949 and other relevant Assembly resolutions;

"2. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report fully on the formulation of early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence;

"3. Directs the Visiting Mission to give attention, as may be appropriate in the light of discussions in the Trusteeship Council and of resolutions adopted by it, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Territory, in petitions received by the Council concerning the Trust Territory, in the reports of the previous periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory and in the observations of the Administering Authority on those reports;

"4. Directs the Visiting Mission to receive petitions, without prejudice to its acting in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council, and to investigate on the spot, after consultation with the local representative of the Administering Authority, such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warrant special investigation;

"5. Requests the Visiting Mission to submit to the Council as soon as practicable a report to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands containing its findings with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make."

* Subsequently replaced by Jean Adriaenssen (Belgium).

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

On 5 December 1959, the General Assembly adopted a resolution asking the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi to propose, after consultation with the representatives of the inhabitants, for consideration at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, time-tables and targets for the attainment of independence by these Trust Territories in the near future. The Administering Authorities of the remaining Trust Territories were invited to formulate early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence. Finally, the Assembly requested the Trusteeship Council to keep the provisions of the resolution in view, in its examination of the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities and in formulating the terms of reference of the

1960 Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa.

In 1960, at its twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June), the Trusteeship Council was informed by the Administering Authority for Tanganyika that after the general elections, to be held in August 1960, it would study, in consultation with the Territory's elected leaders, the next steps to be taken towards the goal of independence. The representative of the Administering Authority assured the Council that the General Assembly would be informed at its fifteenth session (due to open in September 1960), when the report of the Council came to be discussed, of the progress made in the consultations.

Having received this information, the Assembly noted on 21 April 1961 (by resolution 1609 (XV)) that the Governments of the United Kingdom and Tanganyika had agreed that Tanganyika should become independent on 28 December 1961, on which date, the Assembly

resolved, the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika should cease to be in force. (For further details, see p. 454.)

With regard to Ruanda-Urundi, the Administering Authority concerned stated at the Trusteeship Council's twenty-sixth session that, following national elections, to be held early in 1961 under United Nations supervision, it intended to hold a meeting with representatives of the Governments of Ruanda and Urundi to discuss the further constitutional development of the Trust Territory leading to its independence. On 30 June 1960, the Council recommended, by resolution 2018 (XXVI), that the question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi be inscribed as a separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

On 20 December 1960, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1579 (XV)) setting forth its recommendations for the steps to be taken to lead the Trust Territory to the attainment of self-government or independence. This resolution was re-affirmed by the Assembly on 21 April 1961, at the second part of its fifteenth session, with the adoption of resolution 1605 (XV). (For further details, see pp. 459-61.)

As to Western Samoa, it will be recalled that the General Assembly had adopted a resolution (1413 (XIV)) on 5 December 1959, noting the time-table proposed by the Administering Authority providing for Western Samoa's attainment of independence in the course of 1961.

By the same resolution, the Assembly also noted that the processes leading to the termination of trusteeship over the Cameroons under British administration in 1961 had already been set in motion.

On 21 April 1961, the General Assembly decided (by resolution 1608 (XV)) on arrangements for terminating the Trusteeship Agreement concerning this Trust Territory—on 1 June 1961 for the Northern Cameroons and on 1 October 1961 for the Southern Cameroons. (For further details, see p. 478.)

With regard to the remaining Trust Territories of New Guinea, Nauru and the Pacific Islands under United States administration, the Trusteeship Council, at its twenty-sixth session, applied the special procedures it had previously adopted (by resolutions 1254 (XVI) of 19 July 1955³ and 1369 (XVII) of 16 March 1956⁴) for dealing with the question of the attainment of self-government or independence. These procedures, among other things, called for recommendations to be included in the Council's annual reports to the Assembly on this question. (See also pp. 482, 484, 487.)

In this connexion, it should also be noted that in adopting a resolution (1514 (XV)) on 14 December 1960 concerning a declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, the General Assembly declared, among other things, that "immediate steps shall be taken in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of these territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinctions as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom." (See above, p. 49.)

³ See Y.U.N., 1955, p. 315.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1956, p. 332.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH AND 26TH SESSIONS
Plenary Meetings 1044, 1045, 1052, 1060, 1062.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter V.

(See also below, CHAPTER n, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, for sections on individual Trust Territories.)

QUESTIONS CONCERNING STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR TRUST TERRITORIES

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

A programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories was initiated

by the General Assembly on 18 December 1952. Reports by the Secretary-General on this programme were considered at the Trusteeship Council's twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June

1960) and at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960.

The reports contained detailed information on the actual use made of the scholarships and training facilities offered by United Nations Member states during the academic year 1959-60 and also on offers made, as was known by 3 March 1961, for the period 1960-61.

Thirteen Member states, the reports showed, had offered 121 fellowships and scholarships for 1959-60. Of these, 43 were offered specifically to students from Trust Territories and 78 to students from both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Twenty-nine of the 121 scholarships offered were used by Trust Territory students. In addition, 10 scholarships were used by Trust Territory students during 1959 from among scholarships previously offered by two Member states. During 1959-60, there were also 46 renewals of scholarships granted in previous years to Trust Territory students, and 7 scholarships were awarded and used outside of the United Nations programme. Thus, 92 students from Trust Territories or former Trust Territories were, according to the information transmitted to the Secretary-General, studying during 1959-60 on scholarships awarded them by Member states. Thirty-seven of the 92 students were studying in India, 17 in Czechoslovakia, 12 in the United States, 12 in Yugoslavia, 6 in Poland, 4 in Tunisia and 4 in the USSR. Thirty-one of the 92 students were from former Togoland under French administration, 28 from Tanganyika, 15 from the Cameroons under British administration, eight from former Togoland under British administration, 7 from the former Cameroons under French administration, 2 from the former Somaliland under Italian administration and 1 from Western Samoa.

It was not possible, the Secretary-General reported, to give a precise figure on how many of the scholarships under offer for 1959-60 remained unused, since complete information on the disposal of a number of scholarships was not available to him. He was informed, however, in respect of 13 scholarships, that no awards had been made.

Moreover, two students, one from the former Cameroons under French administration and one from Tanganyika, awarded scholarships by the USSR Government, failed to take up their scholarships because they were unable to obtain

the necessary travel documents. In the latter case, the Administering Authority gave an assurance at the twenty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council that the case would be reviewed. In this connexion, the Government of Czechoslovakia also commented that students awarded scholarships had had difficulties in obtaining their travel documents. Another two students were unable to take up their awards, offered by the Governments of Burma and the Philippines, respectively, because they were unable to obtain the necessary travel funds.

With respect to a further 15 scholarships, the processing of the applications and the necessary formalities were completed only later in the year and the scholarships were therefore re-offered for the academic year 1960-61. In one case, an award was made and the student was expected to begin his studies in the academic year 1960-61.

For the academic year 1960-61, a total of 142 scholarships were offered to students from Trust Territories, 98 of which were also available to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Secretary-General was informed, as at 31 August 1960, that 53 of the 142 scholarships under offer for 1960-61 had been awarded, 10 of them to students from Trust Territories. The Secretary-General was also informed—in May 1960—of the establishment in Moscow of a University of Friendship among Nations which would admit, among others, inhabitants from Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

During the period 3 June 1959 to 3 March 1961, the Secretary-General received a total of 207 applications, of which 47 were from former Togoland under French administration, 38 from Tanganyika, 4 from the former Cameroons under French administration, 1 from former Somaliland under Italian administration, 85 from the Cameroons under British administration and 1 from Ruanda-Urundi.

During the same period, about 500 brochures, describing all current offers and explaining how to apply for the scholarships, were sent out, on request, 223 of them to the Cameroons under British administration, 183 to Tanganyika, 70 to former Togoland under French administration, 12 to the former Cameroons under French administration, 1 to Ruanda-Urundi and 1 to former Somaliland under Italian administration. In addition, 8 were sent to students not resident

in Trust Territories. No requests for information were received from students of any of the Trust Territories in the Pacific.

The question of offers by Member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session in accordance with a decision taken by the Assembly at its previous session on 5 December 1959.⁵ Because of the lack of time to go into the matter in detail, it was decided at the conclusion of the Assembly's session on 21 April 1961 to postpone a full consideration of the question to its sixteenth session due to open in September 1961. In the meantime, a further report on scholarships offered by Member states and the use of such scholarships by students from Trust Territories was to be submitted to the Assembly's sixteenth session by the Secretary-General, with observations which he might wish to make on the operation. The Assembly also asked the Council to continue consideration of this question at its twenty-seventh session and to report to the General Assembly's sixteenth session where, it was decided, this question should be discussed as a separate item.

The resolution to this effect (1611 (XV)) was unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly after having been approved unanimously by the Fourth Committee on 20 April 1961 on the basis of a proposal by Burma and Ceylon.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 341-42.

PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL CADRES

Pursuant to the request made by the General Assembly on 5 December 1959 (by resolution 1412 (XIV)), the Secretary-General submitted a report to the twenty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council (14 April-30 June 1960) on the use by the Administering Authorities of the facilities offered by the United Nations technical assistance programmes for the training of indigenous civil cadres in Trust Territories in administration and related functions.

Among other things, the report showed that a total of 150 scholarships and fellowships had been awarded since 1950 to indigenous inhabitants of Trust Territories. Of these, 60 went to Somaliland under Italian administration, 12 to Tanganyika, 4 to the Cameroons under British administration, 14 to Togoland under French administration, 16 to New Guinea, 2 to Nauru, 19 to Western Samoa and 23 to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In addition, several awards were made to non-indigenous personnel in some of the Trust Territories. The report also contained brief summaries of those technical assistance projects of the United Nations and its related agencies under which experts were sent to Trust Territories and were directed to devote a significant part of their attention to the training of local counterpart and other personnel.

The Trusteeship Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on 5 May 1960.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH AND 26TH SESSIONS
Plenary Meetings 1045, 1100, 1101.

T/1510. Letter of 25 March 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR.
T/1535. Report of Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1153, 1154.
Plenary Meeting 995.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI D.
A/4498 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General to General Assembly.
A/C.4/L.688. Burma and Ceylon: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 20 April 1961, meeting 1154.

A/4738. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1611(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee (A/4738), adopted unanimously by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 995.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1411 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, which requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, a report on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States to students from Trust Territories, in accordance with its resolution 557 (VI) of 18 January 1952 which invited Member States to make scholarships available to qualified students from Trust Territories,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and of part I, chapter VI, section D, of the report of the Trusteeship Council, containing information on the scholarships offered since 1959 by various

Member States to students from Trust Territories and on the utilization of these scholarships;

"2. Decides to postpone until its sixteenth session a full consideration of the question of offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a further report on the scholarships offered by Member States to students from Trust Territories, and on their utilization;

"4. Invites the Secretary-General to include in this report such observations as he may wish to make regarding the operation of the United Nations programme of scholarships for students from Trust Territories;

"5. Requests the Trusteeship Council to continue its consideration of this question at its twenty-seventh session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session;

"6. Decides to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session."

PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL CADRES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1072.

T/1519. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI F.

OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE OPERATION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST AREAS

The Trusteeship Council first established a Committee on Administrative Unions in 1949 and a Standing Committee on Administrative Unions in 1950 to consider the administrative unions between certain Trust Territories and neighbouring Non-Self-Governing Territories; in 1960, it consisted of representatives of New Zealand, Paraguay, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America.

In 1960, the Standing Committee submitted four reports to the Council's twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960) on the administrative unions affecting the Territories of New Guinea, the Cameroons under British administration, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, respectively. (For further information, see CHAPTER n below, sections on these particular Territories.)

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

At its twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960), the Trusteeship Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on the steps being taken to provide the peoples of the Trust Territories with information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations and on the channels of dissemination established for this purpose.

One of a series of such periodic reports, this particular report, which covered the period 10 June 1959-10 March 1960, gave details about the distribution of United Nations official

records and special information material prepared or selected for use by the press, radio or visual media, or by government officials, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations in Trust Territories.

Also raised in the Council was the question of the implementation of a General Assembly resolution (1410(XIV)) of 5 December 1959,⁶ asking the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with the Administering Authorities concerned, with the objective of establishing during 1960, in at least some of the larger Trust Territories, such as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, United Nations information centres in which every effort would be made to see that the responsible posts would be filled by indigenous inhabitants of the Territories concerned. The Administering Authorities were requested to give every assistance to the Secretary-General in carrying out these recommendations and the Secretary-General was asked to prepare a report, for the Assembly's fifteenth session, on the implementation of this resolution.

The Council was informed that the Secretary-General was engaged in consultations, the result of which would be covered in a report that he would present later in the year to the Assembly's fifteenth session.

This report was considered at the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961) in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

On 4 April 1961, the Fourth Committee ap-

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 345-46, 347-48.

proved by a roll-call vote of 70 to 0, with 8 abstentions, a resolution, on the basis of a proposal by Burma on the subject of dissemination of information in Trust Territories about the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System. This was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 April 1961 by a roll-call vote of 70 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1607 (XV).

Observing that the dissemination of information about the United Nations among the peoples of the Trust Territories was "still far from satisfactory," the Assembly, among other things, thereby asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to establish information centres without further delay in Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, in which the responsible positions would be occupied by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories concerned. It also invited the Administering Authorities to extend their co-operation and assistance to the Secretary-General in implementing the resolution. In addition, the Secretary-General was asked to ensure the immediate and mass publication and the widest possible circulation and dissemination in all the Trust Territories—through all media of mass communication—of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) adopted on 14 December 1960. (See p. 49.)

The Assembly further asked that the information referred to in its resolution on spreading information about the United Nations in Trust Territories should be disseminated in the principal local languages as well as in the language of the Administering Authority.

At the same time, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly to consider in 1961.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

During 1960, the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories, established by the Trusteeship Council on 15 March 1951, continued its study of the prevailing policies, laws and practices relating to land, land use and the alienation of land.

The Committee submitted a report to the

Trusteeship Council's twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960) on population, land utilization and land tenure in Tanganyika, in accordance with a Council resolution of 29 July 1959. On 29 June, the Council approved a resolution (2016 (XXVI)) by which it expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Committee and adopted the report containing the Committee's conclusions and recommendations. It also decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly, together with the summary of comments and observations made by members of the Council, and commended the documents to the attention of the Administering Authority.

REVISION OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S QUESTIONNAIRE

The General Assembly's Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire (which in 1960 consisted of the representatives of El Salvador, Haiti, India and the United Arab Republic) is charged with examining any changes which might be necessary in the Trusteeship Council's questionnaire to Administering Authorities in order to adapt it to the special conditions of each Trust Territory.

During 1960, the Sub-Committee submitted three reports to the Council. The first of these contained the final text of the special questionnaire on Nauru which the Sub-Committee had prepared after examining the observations of the Administering Authority concerned. This special questionnaire was approved by the Trusteeship Council, as amended, on 17 May 1960.

The second report presented by the Sub-Committee to the Council proposed changes to the existing questionnaire in order to adapt it to special conditions obtaining in Ruanda-Urundi. On 27 June 1960, the Council decided to transmit this report to the Government of Belgium, the Administering Authority concerned, for its comments.

During the Council's twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960), the Government of the United Kingdom submitted observations on a preliminary special questionnaire on Tanganyika. The Sub-Committee, after studying these observations, submitted a report containing the final text of the special questionnaire on Tanganyika, which the Council approved on 27 June 1960.

On 18 April 1960, the Council also decided

to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee on the Basic Questionnaire to examine the statistical portions of the basic questionnaire and the terminology sections so as to bring them more into line with the latest statistical practices and methods. On 14 June 1960, the Council elected the representatives of Australia and India to serve on this Ad Hoc Committee, and asked them to prepare its final report—for the Council's twenty-seventh session—with the assistance of the specialized agencies and the United Nations Statistical Office.

REVISION OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

At its twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June 1960), the Trusteeship Council was informed that, with Somalia attaining independence on 1 July 1960, the supplementary rules of the

Council's rules of procedure—dealing with the participation in its sessions of the members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland (which were not members of the Trusteeship Council)—would no longer be applicable. On 2 June 1960, the Council decided that these particular supplementary rules be removed from its rules of procedure as from 1 July 1960.

With regard to other rules of procedure which might be affected by the emergence of Territories from the International Trusteeship System, as well as by decisions concerning its future work, the Council decided that a working paper should be prepared by the Secretariat setting out the proposed amendments to the relevant rules of procedure for the Council to consider at its mid-1961 session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST AREAS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH AND 26TH SESSIONS
Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, meetings 135-141.
Plenary Meetings 1045, 1049, 1127, 1130, 1134.

T/L.983 and Add.1-3. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions. Part I: New Guinea; Part II: Cameroons under British administration; Part III: Tanganyika; Part IV: Ruanda-Urundi.
A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI A.
(See also below, pp. 453-54, 464-66, 474-77, 483.)

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1097, 1099, 1104.

T/1533. Report of Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fourth Committee meetings 1104-1107, 1128-1130, 1153.
Plenary Meeting 994.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI C.
A/4542 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General on establishment of United Nations information centres in or near Trust Territories.
A/C.4/478. Statement on financial implications.
A/C.4/L.673 and Rev.1,2. Burma: draft resolution and revisions, adopted by Fourth Committee on 4

April 1961, meeting 1129, by roll-call vote of 70 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

A/4736. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1607(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4736, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 994, by roll-call vote of 78 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1276(XIII) of 5 December 1958 and resolution 1410(XIV) of 5 December 1959 whereby the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with the Administering Authorities of Trust Territories with a view to establishing, during 1960, in at least some of the larger Trust Territories, such as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, United Nations information centres in which the responsible positions would be occupied preferably by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories concerned,

"Having perused the report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1410(XIV), and observing therefrom that the dissemination of information on the United Nations among the peoples of the Trust Territories is still far from satisfactory,

"Keeping in view the special status of Trust Territories and their inhabitants and also the General Assembly's own special responsibilities under Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Reiterating that it is essential, in the General Assembly's view, that the peoples of Trust Territories should receive adequate information concerning the purposes and operation of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System, the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories;

"2. Considers that United Nations information centres constitute one of the most important means of disseminating information about the United Nations in these Territories;

"3. Takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that, as a result of discussions between the Secretary-General and the Administering Authority, steps have been taken to establish, in the near future, a United Nations information centre in Tanganyika;

"4. Takes further note of the recommendation in paragraph 224 of the interim report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi that a United Nations information centre should be set up with all possible speed in Ruanda-Urundi;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to establish, without any further delay, in Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea,

United Nations information centres in which the responsible positions would be occupied by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories concerned;

"6. Invites the Administering Authorities to extend their co-operation and assistance to the Secretary-General in implementing the present resolution;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate and mass publication and the widest possible circulation and dissemination, in all the Trust Territories through all media of mass communication, of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

"8. Requests that the information referred to in the present resolution should be disseminated in the principal local languages as well as in the language of the Administering Authority;

"9. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-seventh session and for the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1077, 1131, 1134.

T/1544. Ninth Report of Committee on Rural Economic Development of Trust Territories (concerning Tanganyika).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI B.

(See also p. 454.)

A/C.4/449. Note by Secretary-General.

REVISION OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S QUESTIONNAIRE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH AND 26TH SESSIONS
Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, meetings 41-52.
Ad Hoc Committee on the Basic Questionnaire, meeting 1.

Plenary Meetings 1045, 1052, 1072, 1112, 1128.

T/1459 and Add.1. Seventh Progress Report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (on Tanganyika).

T/1488. Eighth Progress Report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (on Nauru).

T/1506. Ninth Progress Report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (on Ruanda-Urundi).

T/1522. Observations by United Kingdom as Administering Authority for Trust Territory of Tanganyika concerning seventh Progress Report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (T/1459 and Add.1).

T/1539. Tenth Progress Report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (on Tanganyika).

T/1010/Add.1. Special questionnaire for Trust Territory of New Guinea, approved by Council at its 22nd session.

T/1010/Add.2. Special questionnaire for Trust Territory of Nauru, approved by Council at its 26th session.

T/1010/Add.3. Special questionnaire for Trust Territory of Tanganyika, approved by Council at its 26th session.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI E.

(See also below, pp. 453-54, 463-64, 484-85.)

REVISION OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1097.

T/1508. Note by Secretary-General.

T/1548. Modification of rules of procedure.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter VI J.

CHAPTER II

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES

TANGANYIKA

Tanganyika, scheduled to become independent in December 1961, is the largest of the Trust Territories. By the middle of 1959, it had an estimated population of more than 9,000,000—consisting of 8,900,000 Africans, 84,000 Asians, 23,000 Europeans and 23,000 Arabs.

Conditions in the Territory, together with the report of the 1959 Visiting Mission to Tanganyika, were discussed at the twenty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council (14 April-30 June 1960).

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The appointment of a Post-Election Committee in March 1959, with broad terms of reference, covering the composition of the Legislative Council, the number of constituencies and their boundaries, and the electoral system, initiated further constitutional advances. The Committee's recommendations, approved with certain changes, formed the basis for a new Legislative Council elected in September 1960. The number of elective constituencies was increased to 50, returning 71 members of whom 50 represented open seats to which any person, regardless of race, fulfilling the necessary electoral qualifications could be elected. Eleven seats were reserved for Asians and 10 for Europeans. In addition, the Governor would appoint, in the exercise of his discretionary powers, members to the Legislative Council. The Trusteeship Council was informed that the number of these appointments would be very small. The qualifications for voting were substantially widened but did not yet represent universal

adult suffrage. The Visiting Mission reported that 885,000 persons had registered for the forthcoming election.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the reforms which had been introduced and the spirit of racial harmony and co-operation which had made these changes possible. Noting also that the number of registered voters had increased fifteen-fold, it expressed confidence that the introduction of universal adult suffrage, which it had previously recommended, would not be long delayed.

The Visiting Mission reported that with effect from 1 October 1960, the Council of Ministers would be reconstituted to consist of the Governor (President), the Deputy Governor (the post of the former Chief Secretary having been abolished), 10 non-official Ministers and two civil service Ministers (the Attorney-General and the Minister for Information Services).

The Council considered that, although these changes did not represent the final stage of constitutional evolution before independence, they did constitute a major step in that direction and would in practice result in transferring the main responsibility for the conduct of the Territory's affairs for the most part into the hands of Ministers chosen from among the elected representatives of the people.

Noting that Julius Nyerere, the President of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)—the major political party in the Territory—had expressed reservations concerning the continued presence of the Governor in the Council of Ministers, the Trusteeship Council

was confident that the new arrangements would represent a short-lived stage in the progress of Tanganyika towards independence in the near future.

The Trusteeship Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's recommendations that the Administering Authority should do everything possible to help the Tanganyika Government in carrying out more comprehensive and intensive programmes for expanding secondary and higher education and for more training of existing civil servants. At the same time, it recognized the need for urgent action to ensure that the Territory retained the services of experienced overseas personnel. The Council suggested that the Administering Authority explore all avenues of international assistance, including the possibility of obtaining additional personnel with the assistance of the United Nations programme for the provision of administrative, operational and executive personnel (OPEX).

The Council hoped that the findings of the Commission to inquire into the fiscal and economic arrangements for the East Africa common market and the operation of the High Commission services would result in arrangements which would be entirely satisfactory to the Government of Tanganyika and would be conducive to the further industrialization and development of that Territory.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Tanganyika's economy is based on agriculture. Mineral production ranks as the fourth most important export in terms of value. The Administering Authority announced the preparation of a new and integrated three-year development plan in the light of the recommendations of a special mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Council noted with satisfaction the general expansion of the economy and the trend towards greater economic diversification. It did, however, share the Visiting Mission's concern about the financial and economic problems facing the Territory upon its emergence from Trusteeship, and stressed the need to ensure that economic development did not lag behind the rapid political progress. It welcomed the statement that the United Kingdom Government would be anxious to do everything in its power, within the resources available, to help carry

forward the development of the Territory after independence, if Tanganyika so desired. It trusted that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of Tanganyika, would examine all possibilities of obtaining additional financial and technical assistance from international sources.

As to public finance, the Council noted that the Territory continued to have difficulty in finding the funds to meet both recurrent and development expenditures. It hoped that it would be possible to increase the welcome financial and technical assistance which the Administering Authority was providing. The Council also shared the Mission's belief that the United Nations has a positive duty to assist in the solution of the economic problems associated with Tanganyika's independence. It expressed confidence that TANU's request, welcomed by the Administering Authority, for a United Nations Technical Assistance Office to be established in the Territory, would be forwarded to the United Nations.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Noting the rapid growth of the trade union movement in recent years, the Trusteeship Council suggested appropriate training programmes to improve the competence of trade union officials at the local branch level with the possibility of assistance from the International Labour Organisation.

Considering the Territory's need and desire for international assistance in public health, the Council noted the World Health Organization's opinion that it would be desirable to carry out a carefully planned health survey.

While commending the social development efforts made so far, it considered that further efforts were necessary to stimulate a more dynamic programme of community development with the aid of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Recalling its previous recommendations on introducing a policy of inter-racial education at all levels, the Council welcomed the recommendations of the Committee on Integration of Education and was confident that the general principles of these recommendations and conclusions, which had been generally accepted by

the Government of Tanganyika, would be implemented in the near future.

The Council fully endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that there were few ways in which the Administering Authority could make a more valuable contribution to the future stability and progress of the Territory than by co-operating with the responsible Tanganyika Government in planning a large-scale "crash programme" for improving and expanding education and assisting both financially and technically in carrying it out. The main object of this programme should be the rapid expansion and improvement of facilities for secondary education, while providing for some expansion and improvement in the middle school system, and in technical, vocational and teacher training. This should be done without impairing the development of primary education. In this connexion, the Council welcomed the Administering Authority's willingness to consider, in conjunction with the Tanganyika Government, what would be involved financially and educationally in carrying out such a programme.

The Council also urged that the Administering Authority should, as a part of this programme, urgently undertake an intensive scheme to train secondary school teachers and improve the qualifications of present teachers.

The Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that, while the establishment of a university college could not now have the same priority as an expansion of secondary education, it would become a political and educational necessity well before 1965-66.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF- GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council noted the Administering Authority's statement that after the elections in August 1960, it would study, in consultation with the Territory's elected leaders, the next steps to be taken towards the goal of independence.

The Council also noted TANU's expectation for early independence, as expressed in its memorandum to the Visiting Mission. It further noted the Administering Authority's statement that it would be for the elected leaders to decide how and when they wished to ask for independence.

The Council welcomed the assurance of the Administering Authority that it would inform the General Assembly's fifteenth session of the results achieved by those consultations.

In April 1961, the General Assembly was informed that it had been agreed at a constitutional conference held in Dar-es-Salaam in March 1961 that full internal self-government would be introduced in Tanganyika on 1 May 1961, and that Tanganyika would become a fully independent state on 28 December 1961.

On 21 April 1961, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution (1609 (XV)) on the future of Tanganyika, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which had approved it, also unanimously, on 20 April, on the proposal of 60 Assembly Members. (For list of sponsors, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) The Assembly thereby noted that the United Kingdom and Tanganyika had agreed that the latter should become independent on 28 December 1961. It resolved in agreement with the Administering Authority that the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika should on that date cease to be in force. It asked the Administering Authority to present further information to the Trusteeship Council's twenty-seventh session on the Dar-es-Salaam constitutional conference of March 1961, and on the measures already taken or planned by the Administering Authority to ensure the transfer of powers to the legislative and executive organs of Tanganyika. In addition, the Assembly recommended that Tanganyika be admitted to United Nations membership upon attainment of independence. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH AND 26TH SESSIONS
Plenary Meetings 1048, 1100-1113, 1117, 1118, 1128-1131, 1134.

Report by Her Majesty's Government in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to General Assembly of United Nations for year 1958. H.M.S.O., 1959, Colonial No. 342.

Report by Her Majesty's Government in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to General Assembly of United Nations for year 1959. H.M.S.O., 1960, Colonial No. 346, Part I, General Report; Part II, Statistics.

T/1489, T/1529. Notes by Secretary-General transmitting report of United Kingdom on administration of Tanganyika for years 1958 and 1959.

T/1525. Observations of UNESCO.

T/1541. Observations of WHO.

T/1510. Offers by Member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories. Letter of 25 March 1960 from Permanent Representative of USSR.

T/1459 and Add.1. Seventh progress report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire.

T/1522. Observations by United Kingdom as Administering Authority for Trust Territory of Tanganyika concerning seventh progress report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire (T/1459).

T/1539. Tenth progress report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire relating to Tanganyika.

T/L.983/Add.2. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, Part III, Tanganyika.

T/L.984 and Add.1, T/L.998 and T/L.999. Outline of conditions. Report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations. Chapter on Tanganyika, as a whole, (T/L.984 and Add.1, 998, 999 and 983/Add.2), adopted by Council on 29 June 1960, meeting 1131, without objection.

T/1550. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960. Report on Tanganyika (T/1532 and Add.1) together with related documents. (See p. 441, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

T/1544. Ninth report of Committee on Rural Economic Development of Trust Territories.

RESOLUTION 2016 (XXVI), as orally submitted by India, adopted by Council on 29 June 1960, meeting 1131, by 10 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having considered the ninth report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories relating to rural economic development in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work done by the Committee;

"2. Adopts the report, which contains the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee based on its study of conditions in the Trust Territory;

"3. Decides to transmit the report to the General Assembly together with the summary of comments and observations made by the members of the Council;

"4. Commends these documents to the attention of the Administering Authority."

T/L.990. 257th Report of Standing Committee on Petitions.

T/L.997. India: amendments to draft resolution IV of Standing Committee on Petitions, T/L.990.

RESOLUTIONS 2021-2027 (XXVI). Resolutions on petitions concerning Tanganyika, adopted by Council on 20 June 1960, meetings 1117 and 1118. (For text, see T/1549, resolutions adopted by Council at its 26th session, 14 April-30 June 1960.) (See also p. 441.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1004, 1098, 1103, 1139, 1152, 1154.

Plenary Meeting 995.

A/4404. Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly, Part I, Chapter III C; Chapter IV A; Chapter V; Chapter VI A, B, E. Part II, Chapter I.

A/4484. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United Kingdom on administration of Tanganyika for years 1958 and 1959.

A/C.4/489. Letter of 17 April 1961 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.686 and Add.1-2. Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, with oral amendment by USSR accepted by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 20 April 1961, meeting 1154.

A/4738. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1609 (xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4738, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 995.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the communication of 17 April 1961 from the Administering Authority,

"1. Notes that the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Tanganyika have agreed that Tanganyika should become independent on 28 December 1961;

"2. Resolves, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that the Trusteeship Agreement for Tanganyika, approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946, shall cease to be in force upon the accession of Tanganyika to independence on 28 December 1961;

"3. Recommends that, upon the attainment of its independence on 28 December 1961, Tanganyika shall be admitted to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations;

"4. Requests the Administering Authority to present to the Trusteeship Council, at its twenty-seventh session to be held in the summer of 1961, further information on the constitutional conference held at Dar es Salaam in March 1961 and on the measures already taken or planned by the Administering Authority to ensure the transfer of powers to the legislative and executive organs of Tanganyika."

ORAL HEARINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1004, 1098, 1103, 1139.

A/C.4/446 and Add.1, 2.

RUANDA-URUNDI

Ruanda-Urundi is the most densely populated area in central Africa. Its indigenous population was estimated at about 4.6 million in 1958, the annual rate of increase being estimated at 2.8 per cent. Conditions in this Trust Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June 1960). The question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi was also considered, particularly at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in November and December 1960, and again in March and April 1961.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS AND THE FUTURE OF THE TERRITORY

The United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa visited Ruanda-Urundi from 2 March to 1 April 1960. Its report described in detail the course of political developments in Ruanda and in Urundi from the period of German occupation (1885-1916) until 1960. On 10 November 1959, the Belgian Government, as the Administering Authority concerned, published a statement of policy which it intended to pursue in the Trust Territory. The programme of reforms outlined therein was founded on three main ideas. The Administering Authority would establish a system of local government to be a progressive measure of autonomy subject to the general supervision of Belgium. While it reiterated its conviction that it was essential to establish a community of the two states, the Administering Authority did not wish to define the terms of that community but merely proposed to invite Ruanda and Urundi to organize it with Belgian assistance. In November 1959, a series of violent incidents occurred in Ruanda which the report of the 1960 Visiting Mission also dealt with.

The Trusteeship Council endorsed the opinion of its Visiting Mission that a conference of representatives of all sections of political opinion and of the Administering Authority could play a major role in achieving national reconciliation. The Council emphasized the need for ensuring that the conference be fully representative of all political groups and it stressed that nominees of all political parties should be freely able to attend, and welcomed the Administering Authority's assurance that it would do every-

thing possible to ensure the representative character of the conference. The Council considered it desirable that United Nations observers be invited to attend the conference. It noted the statement of the Administering Authority that it would study this suggestion very carefully.

The Council had noted that the Administering Authority intended to hold communal elections in Ruanda and in Urundi after holding separate consultations with the provisional special council of Ruanda and political leaders of Urundi.

(These elections were held in Ruanda between 26 June and 30 July 1960, and in Urundi between 15 November and 8 December 1960. The results of the communal elections in Ruanda, held on a basis of adult male suffrage, as announced to the General Assembly's Fourth Committee by the representative of the Administering Authority at the Assembly's fifteenth session, were as follows. The number of registered voters totalled 482,740, of which 78.2 per cent actually cast votes. Of the total of 3,126 seats, Parti du mouvement de l'émancipation hutu (PARMEHUTU) gained 2,201, Association pour la promotion sociale de la masse (APROSOMA) 233, Rassemblement démocratique ruandais (RADER) 209, Union nationale ruandaise (UNAR) 56, and APROSOMA-PARMEHUTU common list 190; 237 seats went to independents and others.)

The Council welcomed the Administering Authority's intention to hold elections early in 1961, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, and under United Nations supervision, for the purpose of constituting national assemblies for Ruanda and Urundi. It noted that arrangements for these elections would be discussed at the general conference referred to above. The Council considered that it would have been preferable to hold the general conference before the communal elections, with the object of ensuring that these elections were held in the best possible conditions with the agreement of all political parties. It noted, however, the Administering Authority's assurance that the only objective of the communal elections was the choice of communal councillors and burgomasters, and these elections would be regarded as being of an administrative, rather than political, nature.

The Council considered that these communal elections should not be used as a basis for further elections to national legislatures.

Steps taken by the Administering Authority to establish internal autonomy in the Trust Territory included the establishment, in October 1960, of a provisional government in Ruanda headed by Gregoire Kayibanda, comprising eight departments: internal affairs, education, social affairs, technical affairs, agriculture, economic affairs, refugees and finance. In Urundi, an ordinance of 9 September 1960 established six departments, headed by indigenous Commissioners, responsible for finance, personnel, agriculture and stock-breeding, justice, health and land questions.

A note verbale, dated 16 November 1960, addressed by the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General, contained an invitation to the General Assembly to send a mission of observation to the national elections which were to take place in the Territory beginning on 15 January 1961. This invitation was again extended by the representative of the Administering Authority when the question of the Territory's future was discussed in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

In a later statement, he declared that one of the most important matters in the conduct and organization of the elections was that of timing, and the Administering Authority could not and would not be dictated to in that respect. The date of 15 January had been fixed for the elections, but in order to give the mission of observers time to carry out their work, the Administering Authority was prepared to postpone the elections, after consultation with the observers, until early February, which would give the mission of observers a month in which to travel about the country and see what measures had been taken.

Some Members of the Fourth Committee doubted whether the time to do certain things before the elections, as scheduled by the Administering Authority, was sufficient to ensure their success. The representative of Haiti, for instance, stated that the elections should take place in a favourable atmosphere and under satisfactory conditions. Opinion on the question was divided, and some regarded the date proposed for the elections, mid-January or early February, as too soon.

The discussions led to the adoption of a resolution (1579(XV)) by the Assembly on 20 December 1960, which, among other things, recommended that "a conference fully representative of political parties, should be held early in 1961, before the elections, in order to compose the parties and to bring about national harmony." It further recommended that the elections scheduled for January 1961 be postponed to a date to be decided on at the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session, in the light of recommendations to be made by a three-member United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi. The Commission—composed of Max Dorsinville (Haiti) Chairman, Majid Rahnema (Iran) and Ernest Gassou (Togo)—was asked, *inter alia*, to attend the political conference mentioned above as United Nations observers and to supervise the elections to be held in the Territory in 1961, on the basis of direct, universal adult suffrage, and the preparatory measures preceding them.

The resolution was adopted on the basis of a recommendation by the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which approved it by a roll-call vote of 47 to 8, with 17 abstentions, on the basis of a 26-power proposal.

When the Assembly approved it at a plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, it did so by a roll-call vote of 61 to 9, with 23 abstentions. (For details about this resolution, see below, the sections on *DISTURBANCES IN RUANDA*, and *PROGRESS TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE OR SELF-GOVERNMENT* and text in *DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES*.)

The 26 sponsors of the resolution in the Fourth Committee were: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

After the resolution was adopted, the representative of Belgium stated his opinion that it modified the Trusteeship Agreement, dividing the powers of the administration and calling for control beyond the point that his Government would be prepared to accept. He reserved his Government's position on the provisions of the resolution.

The general political conditions prevailing in the Trust Territory were the subject of state-

ments made by two petitions before the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session.

At the first part of the Assembly's fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960), 16 petitioners from the Territory appeared before the Assembly's Fourth Committee to discuss the question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi. They represented the four major parties in Ruanda, PARMEHUTU, APROSOMA, UNAR and RADER, and two of the major political tendencies in Urundi, *Unite et progrès national* (UPRONA) and *Front commun* (grouping 12 political parties.) One petitioner spoke in his individual capacity, and the Mwami Kigeli V, of Ruanda, who had requested a hearing, submitted a written statement to the Committee.

At the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961), the question of Ruanda-Urundi's future was examined in the light of the interim report of the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi. Twenty-one petitioners, representing various political parties of Ruanda-Urundi, appeared before the Fourth Committee. (See above, pp. 439-40, for further details.)

DISTURBANCES IN RUANDA

The Trusteeship Council, noting with regret the tragic events of November 1959¹ and the state of tension and unrest which still existed in Ruanda, was convinced that national reconciliation was the most pressing need of the Trust Territory. It urged the Administering Authority, the political leaders and the people of Ruanda-Urundi to work together for this purpose, for the rapid restoration of normal conditions, and for the attainment of independence based on democratic institutions at the earliest possible date.

The Council noted with regret that, as a result of the November 1959 disturbances, several thousand inhabitants of Ruanda had been forced to leave their homes and take refuge elsewhere; it further noted the information given by the Administering Authority on the progress made in the resettlement or reintegration of these refugees. It considered it most important that this resettlement and reintegration be carried out as quickly and smoothly as possible, and that, whenever practicable, the refugees should be enabled to return to their former homes and should receive compensation for their losses. It also considered that a policy state-

ment on these lines might have a salutary effect on the morale of the people and help considerably in the process of national reconciliation.

During the discussions on Ruanda-Urundi at the General Assembly's fifteenth session later in the year, the Assembly's Fourth Committee was informed by the representative of the Administering Authority that about 30,000 of those who had been victims of the disturbances had returned to their place of origin, resettlement having been most successful in Kibuye, Astrida and Nyanza Districts. There were still 30,000 displaced persons; of these, about 14,000 were outside the Territory, 7,500 were in reception centres in the Territory and about 9,000 were living with relatives or friends in various districts of Ruanda. He stated that all those who had taken refuge outside the Territory might, without objection, return to the Territory.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council endorsed the view of the Visiting Mission that it was politically highly desirable to adopt amnesty measures as soon as possible with regard to the events of November 1959 and noted with satisfaction the Administering Authority's statement that they had no objection in principle to a general amnesty.

Noting further that the question of an amnesty would be among the matters discussed at the afore-mentioned conference of representatives of political parties, the Council urged the Administering Authority to keep the possibility of earlier amnesty measures constantly under review as well as the possible need for ad hoc measures to enable individual representatives to attend the conference.

At its fifteenth session later in the year, following discussions in its Fourth Committee, the Assembly, in adopting its resolution (1579 (XV)) of 20 December 1960 on the question of Ruanda-Urundi's future, "urged the Administering Authority to implement immediately measures of full and unconditional amnesty . . . so as to enable political workers and leaders . . . in exile or imprisoned in the Territory to resume normal, democratic political activity before the elections."

The representative of the Administering Authority informed the Fourth Committee that in principle the Administering Authority was in

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 353.

favour of amnesty, but in the present circumstances of the country it clearly could not apply or proclaim such a measure itself. Amnesty would be the symbol of reconciliation, but if it was to be effective and to signify a genuine desire to forget the past, it could be decided upon only by the people of Ruanda. He reiterated this view at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 December 1960 after the adoption of the resolution cited above.

On 21 April 1961, at the second part of its fifteenth session, the Assembly adopted another resolution (1605(XV)) which, among other things, recommended that full and unconditional amnesty (as envisaged by its resolution 1579(XV) of 20 December 1960) should be immediately granted by the Administering Authority. It also recommended that the few remaining cases which, in the Administering Authority's view, were guilty of "very grave crimes" be examined by a three-member Special Commission (composed of representatives of Brazil, Canada, and Tunisia, elected by the Assembly) with a view to securing their release from prison or return from abroad in the full implementation of the Assembly's recommendation concerning amnesty not later than two months before the national elections.

The resolution containing this recommendation was approved by the Assembly by a roll-call vote of 86 to 1, with 4 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee. The latter body adopted it on 12 April 1961, by a roll-call vote of 83 to 1, with 3 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United States, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia; it incorporated amendments by Argentina, Bulgaria, Nepal and Poland.

(For further details of the resolution, see below, THE QUESTION OF THE MWAMI OF RUANDA, and PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE; for full text of the resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Also discussed by the Trusteeship Council in mid-1960 and later at the General Assembly's fifteenth session was the question of the exist-

ence in Ruanda of a special regime under which, the Council noted, extraordinary powers were held by a Special Resident. It also noted the Administering Authority's statements that the restrictions made possible under this regime were in fact no longer applied, that no political party was prevented from participating in the communal elections, and that in fact UNAR was holding political meetings and was presenting candidates.

While noting that the Administering Authority considered that the Special Resident had to retain these extraordinary powers as long as the situation required, the Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would bear in mind the desirability of ending this regime at the earliest possible moment.

The Assembly, in its resolution 1579(XV) of 20 December 1960, also urged the Administering Authority to abolish the emergency regime. It considered that the expeditious return and rehabilitation of the victims of the disturbances in Ruanda would assist the process of reconciliation and urged the Administering Authority and local authorities concerned to adopt all possible means to that end.

Also at the Assembly's fifteenth session, the representative of the Administering Authority informed the Assembly's Fourth Committee that the state of emergency had been declared cancelled on 14 November 1960 and that with its termination, the measures for the imposition of residence under surveillance had also been brought to an end.

THE QUESTION OF THE MWAMI OF RUANDA

In July 1959, Mwami Mutara III, of Ruanda, died suddenly and was succeeded by his half-brother who became Mwami Kigeli V. The circumstances in which the new Mwami ascended to the throne added to the political agitation in Ruanda. According to the Administering Authority's representative, Kigeli V was unable to free himself from the influence of those surrounding him, despite his oath to reign as a constitutional monarch. During the disturbances in Ruanda referred to above, the Mwami, instead of co-operating in the restoration of order by legitimate means, had publicly announced that it was for him alone to restore "calm."

Political ill-will arose between the Mwami and certain political leaders in the Territory. By July 1960, the Administering Authority's representative added, it became clear that the Hutu parties were determined that the position of the Head of State must be dealt with by a national constituent Assembly. On 25 July 1960, Kigeli V left for Leopoldville, where he intended to meet the Secretary-General of the United Nations. After his departure, the Resident General, having consulted various political parties, appointed an interim Council for Ruanda. The Mwami had not since crossed the frontier of Ruanda and he had embarked, according to the Administering Authority, on a course of personal action directly contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people.

The Administering Authority contended that Mwami Kigeli V left Ruanda of his own accord, without being subjected to constraint or pressure, and that by his absence, following a period during which he consistently refused to co-operate with the provisional organs representing public opinion, he had proven himself incapable of reigning and playing the role of the constitutional monarch. He was therefore cut off from the exercise of his functions, which had been entrusted to the Provisional Government of Ruanda acting-in-Council until such time as the legislative assembly—to be set up after the forthcoming elections—decided on the future of the monarchy.

The Mwami, in a written statement to the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, denied the accusations of the Belgian Administration. In the beginning, he stated, he had endeavoured to co-operate with the Administering Authority, but had no success. He was not allowed to return to Ruanda from Usumbura during the communal elections. Subsequently, he had gone to appeal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Leopoldville. While there, he learned that the new Minister of African Affairs in the Belgian Government, on conclusion of his tour in the Territory, had set up a provisional Government in Ruanda and had decided that Kigeli V should remain outside Ruanda until the completion of the elections to a legislature, which would decide the future institutions of the country. The Mwami concluded his statement by suggesting that the Assembly adopt a series of measures designed for the Trust Territory's

future welfare, including the provision of necessary safeguards for his return to his country.

On 17/18 December 1960, a resolution on the question of the Mwami was adopted by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 38 to 18, with 16 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal by Burma, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia. It was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 December 1960 as resolution 1580 (XV) by a roll-call vote of 50 to 24, with 19 abstentions.

The Assembly, *inter alia*, thereby asked that the measures adopted by the Administering Authority to suspend the powers of the Mwami be revoked and that the Mwami's return to Ruanda be facilitated "to enable him to function as Mwami pending the ascertainment of the wishes of the people on this question." The Assembly also decided "that a referendum should be held under the supervision of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi in order to ascertain the wishes of the people concerning the institution of the Mwami, and, if necessary, the present Mwami of Ruanda."

On 21 April 1961, in its resolution 1605 (XV) on the question of Ruanda-Urundi's future, the Assembly decided that the referendum be held under United Nations supervision in August 1961, on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage. Two questions were to be voted on in the referendum, as follows: "(1) Do you wish to retain the institution of the Mwami in Ruanda? (2) If so, do you wish Kigeli V to continue as the Mwami of Ruanda?"

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF- GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

On 5 December 1959,² the General Assembly, in adopting resolution 1413 (XIV), asked the Administering Authority concerned to propose, after consultation with the representatives of the inhabitants, for the consideration of the General Assembly's fifteenth (1960) session, time-tables and targets for the attainment of independence by Ruanda-Urundi in the near future.

The Trusteeship Council, at its twenty-sixth session, welcomed a statement by the Administering Authority that it intended to hold a meet-

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 338, 339.

ing with the representatives of the Governments of Ruanda and Urundi, following national elections to be held early in 1961 under United Nations supervision, to discuss the further constitutional development of the Trust Territory leading to its independence.

It noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority envisaged inviting United Nations observers to attend this meeting. The Council asked the Administering Authority for a report in 1961 on the results of the meeting, which, it hoped, would take into account the demand for independence at the earliest date. It further hoped that the question of the independence of Ruanda-Urundi would be included in the agenda for the General Assembly's sixteenth session (due to open in September 1961).

The Council observed that the nature of the future relationship between Ruanda and Urundi would be discussed at the conferences to be held in 1960 and 1961. Noting the views of both the Administering Authority and the Visiting Mission that this problem should be settled by the representatives of Ruanda and Urundi themselves, it wished to emphasize and to draw to the attention of the political leaders of Ruanda-Urundi the dangers inherent in extreme particularism and the desirability of working out durable common political institutions and a common destiny. In view of the essential community of interest and the facts of history and geography, the Council was convinced that the best future for Ruanda-Urundi lay in the evolution of a single, united and composite state with such arrangements for the internal autonomy of Ruanda and Urundi as might be agreed upon by their representatives.

At the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the representative of the Administering Authority stated that legislative elections would complete the establishment of institutions necessary for self-government and the question of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement would then arise. The representative bodies set up as a result of the forthcoming elections would be in a position to express the wishes of the inhabitants concerning the future of the Trust Territory. In order that the General Assembly might be assured that the representatives in question had been freely chosen, the Administering Authority asked the Assembly to send a mission of

observers to Ruanda-Urundi to be present while the elections were being held.

Once the legislative assemblies and Governments had been set up, added the Administering Authority's representative, two questions would remain to be settled: (1) the political and economic unification of Ruanda and Urundi and (2) the date for the attainment of full independence. Relations between Ruanda and Urundi had not moved in the direction either of secession or of union. The Councils of the two states were unwilling to consider the matter before the establishment of elected Governments. Attainment of independence, he said, might be expected to take place during the first six months of 1962, provided that there was orderly progress in the political development of the two states and that the authorities in the Trust Territory and the Administering Authority reached agreement on the subject. The question of the future relationship between the two states, together with that of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, would be discussed at the general conference to be held in Belgium in 1961, after the legislative elections, at which representatives of the Governments of Ruanda and Urundi and of the Administering Authority would be present. The Belgian Government reiterated its invitation that the United Nations send one or more observers to this conference.

As has been pointed out above, the General Assembly, by resolution 1579(XV) of 20 December 1960, set up a United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, the terms of reference of which included attending, as United Nations observers, the political conference to be held before the legislative elections, and also the round-table conference to be convened after the elections to determine the future evolution of the Territory towards independence. The Commission was also asked to submit an interim report on the implementation of this resolution at the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session (due to resume on 7 March 1961).

In its interim report, the Commission informed the General Assembly of the events in the Territory which had made it infinitely more difficult to implement the Assembly's resolution 1579(XV) of 20 December 1960. It also informed the Assembly of the conditions which would have to be fulfilled to enable the Commission to carry out its task.

It considered, *inter alia*, that the Administering Authority should state unequivocally not only that it was ready to assume all the responsibilities arising out of its mandate, but also that the efficient and whole-hearted exercise of its powers would at all times ensure the execution of any decisions it might take in implementation of the General Assembly's recommendations and that no local authority should be able, *de facto* or *de jure*, to obstruct the application of these decisions. A United Nations Information Centre should be set up with all possible speed in Ruanda-Urundi. The Administering Authority should take all possible measures in advance to ensure that the material conditions for the work of the Commission and its staff were provided. Further, an amnesty should be declared concerning acts committed in connexion with the disturbances of November 1959; the legislation of 25 October 1960, which gave sweeping powers to the Belgian authorities in the Territory, should be amended in such a way as to eliminate everything constituting an interference with, or threat to, the exercise of public freedoms.

Action taken by the Assembly on matters arising out of the Commission's report was reflected in the provisions of its resolution 1605 (XV) of 21 April 1961. Some of these provisions have been referred to in the preceding pages. By this resolution, the Assembly, among other things, also called upon the Administering Authority to ensure that the provisions of its resolution 1579 (XV) of 20 December 1960 were fully implemented by its representatives in Ruanda-Urundi before the legislative elections. These elections should be held in August 1961, under United Nations supervision, on the basis of direct, universal adult suffrage, as should the referendum on the question of the Mwami of Ruanda.

The Government of Belgium, it recognized, was alone responsible for the administration of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi and accountable to the United Nations. Its responsibilities as Administering Authority could not in any way be abdicated to local political bodies and leaders until after appropriate democratic institutions had been set up and the Trusteeship Agreement had been terminated, and with the approval of the United Nations. The Assembly also considered it necessary that, pending the establishment of popular governments on the

basis of the legislative elections to be held in 1961, broad-based caretaker governments should be constituted immediately in both parts of the Trust Territory to attend to current affairs of administration and to act in strict conformity with the obligations of the Administering Authority for the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly. It declared that it was clearly the obligation and the responsibility of the Administering Authority to create the necessary conditions and atmosphere for the proper conduct of the national elections and not to permit any local authorities to impede the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly, in addition, requested the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi to return to the Territory at the earliest possible date to assist and advise the Administering Authority in the full and proper implementation of this resolution and also of resolution 1579 (XV) of 20 December 1960 and to perform the other tasks entrusted to it. The Commission was further asked to report to the Assembly's sixteenth session (later in 1961) on the implementation of this resolution of 21 April 1961, which also reiterated the Assembly's conviction that the best future for Ruanda-Urundi lay in its accession to independence as a single, united and composite state.

The full implementation of this resolution, the Assembly considered, would enable it at its sixteenth session to consider the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi at the earliest possible date.

(For further details on this resolution, see text in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION WITH BELGIAN CONGO AND RELATIONS WITH REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Prior to 30 June 1960, when the Belgian Congo attained independence, as the Republic of the Congo (with its capital in Leopoldville), Ruanda-Urundi formed an administrative union with the Belgian Congo. On 30 June 1960, the situation was radically changed.

The General Council of Ruanda-Urundi adopted a resolution on 1 June 1960 in which it considered that it was desirable in the very interests of the Trust Territory not to prejudge the future by cutting the bonds with the Congo

which might be desirable two or three years hence and which would then be difficult to re-establish. The General Council therefore expressed the wish that the economic, customs and fiscal union then existing with the Congo should be extended. The Trusteeship Council, noting that the administrative union would be dissolved with the Congo's attainment of independence, invited the Administering Authority to provide the General Assembly's fifteenth session with information on the final arrangements for the abolition of this union. The Council noted that a joint commission of representatives of the Congo and of Ruanda-Urundi was examining the question of temporary technical, fiscal and economic arrangements between the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, and it requested the Administering Authority to inform the General Assembly, in time for consideration at its fifteenth session, of any provisional arrangements which might be entered into on behalf of Ruanda-Urundi with the newly independent Republic of the Congo.

At the first part of its fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960), the Assembly was informed by the Administering Authority that, because of the events which occurred in the Congo after 30 June 1960, it had not been possible to establish the mixed commission for which provision had been made by an Act of 28 June 1960. This mixed commission was to draw up the temporary agreements whereby the system of common services between the two countries would be governed until Ruanda-Urundi would achieve independence. Measures taken by the Congo—suspension of payments and of import licences, increase in the circulation of money—obliged the authorities in the Trust Territory to take steps to safeguard the country's interests and to avoid involving the Territory in a financial and monetary adventure. The Government had also established, by a decree of 4 August 1960, an issuing house for Ruanda-Urundi. Together with these measures, the Decree on foreign trade, applicable to both the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, was abrogated and replaced by a new text applying to Ruanda-Urundi only. These measures resulted in the establishment of a financial barrier between the Republic of the Congo and the Trust Territory, but the customs union was still theoretically in existence.

AFRICANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

While noting the progress that had been made in the Africanization of the Public Service, the Trusteeship Council, at its twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960) considered that this process should be still further accelerated, with an intensive and comprehensive programme to train more local civil servants for higher positions and to expand facilities for secondary, vocational and higher education. It recommended that the establishment of a police force completely staffed by indigenous inhabitants be treated as a matter of particular urgency. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take full advantage of the facilities available in the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the training of civil servants as well as of the possibilities existing under the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) for strengthening the civil service in Ruanda-Urundi.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Ruanda-Urundi is essentially a poor and over-populated country. It is, however, self-sufficient as far as food is concerned, although the irregularity of the rainfall has caused tragic famines in the past. Population presents a continual problem owing to the lack of land and the difficulties caused by overstocking with unprofitable livestock.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority for the contribution which it had made to the economic advancement of the Territory, especially in the development of agriculture and food and cash crops, anti-erosion and re-afforestation campaigns, peasant settlements, stock raising and the construction of roads. It expressed its confidence that Belgium would continue its financial assistance to the Territory which was still financially dependent on the Administering Authority.

The Council, observing that basic reforms were needed in the land tenure system of the Trust Territory, also hoped that the new representative bodies to be constituted in Ruanda-Urundi would give urgent consideration to these problems.

The Council noted that a United Nations

technical assistance mission was being dispatched to Ruanda-Urundi, and hoped that both the Administering Authority and the Secretary-General would inform the Council and the General Assembly of the constitution, activities and the results of the mission.

The Secretary-General informed the fifteenth session of the General Assembly that the report of the mission, which had spent from 1 July to 13 September 1960 in the Trust Territory, had been transmitted to the Belgian Government on 8 November 1960. The report contained recommendations for United Nations technical assistance to Ruanda-Urundi, in the years 1961 and 1962, in the fields of public administration, education, agricultural development, economic development programming, community development and mineral development, by the provision of expert advice and fellowships. It was hoped that if the programme was accepted by the Administering Authority, the corresponding requests for technical assistance would be submitted for inclusion in the projects for 1961 and 1962 under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme (operated jointly by the United Nations and the related agencies).

LAND TENURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM

A resolution on land tenure and agrarian reform in Ruanda-Urundi was unanimously approved, first by the Assembly's Fourth Committee on 12 April and then on 21 April 1961 at a plenary meeting of the Assembly. The resolution (1606(XV)) recommended that the Administering Authority should urgently request the United Nations and the specialized agencies to dispatch an expert mission to study the problem of land tenure and land use in Ruanda-Urundi.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

At its twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June 1960), the Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the provision of health services during the year under review with special reference to the extension of rural

services and rural water supply programmes and the control of certain communicable diseases.

It hoped that further efforts would be made to provide opportunities for the training of fully qualified African professional staff.

The Council commended the observations of the World Health Organization (WHO) to the attention of the Administering Authority, especially the agency's recommendations for the more thorough integration of curative and preventive services and the development of a pilot area. It also drew the attention of the Administering Authority to WHO's offer to provide assistance in this connexion.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Most schools in Ruanda-Urundi are run by religious missions and subsidized by the Government. In 1955, a beginning was made with the organization of official secular education for indigenous inhabitants. An Advisory Education Commission has been functioning since 1957 within the General Council of Ruanda-Urundi.

The Trusteeship Council noted that it had been the educational policy of the Administering Authority since 1957 to emphasize the development of secondary, technical and higher education but that budgetary considerations had slowed down the development of primary education. The Council stressed the great importance of a more rapid educational advancement, especially in the fields of secondary, vocational and higher education and teacher training.

Noting the limited resources of the Territory, it expressed its confidence that the Administering Authority would give even greater financial and technical assistance for improving and expanding these facilities without detriment to the development of the primary school system. It noted that the Administering Authority planned to make greater use of the contributions of the local communities for the financing of the educational system at the primary level. The Council also hoped that the Administering Authority would make full use of the assistance from international sources in the field of education.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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Plenary Meetings 1044-1050.

T/L.955. Conditions in Ruanda-Urundi. Secretariat working paper.

T/L.958. China and France: draft resolution.
RESOLUTION 2008(xxv), as submitted by China and France, T/L.958, adopted by Council on 4 February 1960, meeting 1048, by roll-call vote of 8 to 4, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, China, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Burma, India, USSR, United Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Paraguay.

"The Trusteeship Council

"Decides, in accordance with rule 10 of its rules of procedure, to accede to the request of the Administering Authorities concerned that examination of conditions in the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration should be deferred until its twenty-sixth session."

T/L.960, T/L.961. Petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi. 244th and 245th reports of Standing Committee on Petitions.

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(For texts, see T/1505, Resolutions adopted by Council at its 25th session, 25 January-8 February 1960.)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1051, 1052, 1112-1128, 1130-1134.

Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement beige à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1958. Bruxelles, Imprimerie Clarence Denis, Chaussée de Mons, 287-89.

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T/1501. Interim decree of 25 December 1959 on political organization of Ruanda-Urundi.

T/1502. Statement of Belgian Government on policy of Belgium in Ruanda-Urundi.

T/1506. Ninth progress report of Sub-commission on Questionnaire relating to Ruanda-Urundi.

T/1536. Action taken on resolution 1961 (XXIV) of Council in respect of petition from A. Bigiraneza (T/PET.3/91). Information supplied by Belgium.

T/1540. Additional information by Administering Authority, supplementing its annual report for 1958.

T/1543, T/1545. Requests for hearings.

T/1551. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960. Report on Ruanda-Urundi (T/1538).

T/L.983/Add.3. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, Part IV: Ruanda-Urundi.

T/L.985 and Add.1, T/L.1004, T/L.1005. Outline of conditions, Report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations. Chapter on Ruanda-Urundi as a whole (T/L.985 and Add.1, T/L.1004, T/L.1005, T/L.983/Add.3), adopted without objection by Council on 30 June 1960, meeting 1134.

T/L.1003 and Rev.1. India: draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 2018(XXVI), as submitted by India,

T/L.1003/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 June 1960, meeting 1134.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having considered the annual report and supplementary information of the Administering Authority as well as the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, on conditions in Ruanda-Urundi,

"Having heard the statements of the petitioners from the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi,

"Noting the progress made by the Trust Territory towards the objectives of the International Trusteeship System,

"Noting further that the Administering Authority has declared its intention of holding elections in 1961 on the basis of universal adult suffrage under the supervision of the United Nations,

"Recommends that the question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi be inscribed as a separate item on the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly."

T/L.992. Petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi. 259th report of Standing Committee on Petitions.

RESOLUTIONS 2028, 2029(XXVI). Resolutions adopted by Council on 20 June 1960, meeting 1117.

(For texts, see T/1549, Resolutions adopted by Council at its 26th session, 14 April-30 June 1960.) (See also pp. 441-42.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1003, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1021, 1022, 1026, 1027, 1056, 1058-1060, 1062, 1064-1072, 1077-1080, 1086-1095, 1097, 1098, 1102, 1105-1108, 1110-1112, 1113, 1116-1127, 1129-1141.

Fifth Committee, meetings 823, 845.

Plenary Meetings 960, 994.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II D, IV A, V, VI A, E and G; Part II, Chapter II.

A/4482. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Belgium on administration of Ruanda-Urundi for year 1958.

A/C.4/457 and Add.1. Communications concerning Ruanda-Urundi.

FUTURE OF RUANDA-URUNDI

A/C.4/445. Note verbale of 16 November 1960 from Permanent Representative of Belgium.

A/C.4/456. Note by Secretary-General on United Nations Economic Mission to Ruanda-Urundi.

A/C.4/460, A/C.4/462. Statements by representative of Belgium on 25 November 1960, meeting 1065 and 7 December 1960, meeting 1077.

A/C.4/464. Statement by representative of Haiti on 14 December 1960, meeting 1086.

A/C.4/466. Cable of 13 December 1960, sent from Kisenyi by representative of Minister for African Affairs, referred to by representative of Belgium on 16 December 1960, meeting 1091.

A/C.4/L.664 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Afghanistan,

Bolivia, Burma, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution. A/G.4/L.664/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 17/18 December 1960, meeting 1094, by roll-call vote of 47 to 8, with 17 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, United States. A/C.4/L.669. Pakistan: amendments to 24-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.664 and Add.1. A/C.4/L.670. Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Mexico, New Zealand, Sweden: amendments to 26-power revised draft resolution, A/C.4/L.664/Rev.1. A/C.4/L.667, A/C.5/857, A/4673. Financial implications of draft resolution A/C.4/L.664/Rev.1. Statements by Secretary-General and Report of Fifth Committee. A/4672. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I. RESOLUTION 1579(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4672, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by roll-call vote of 61 to 9, with 23 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile,

China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the reports of the Trusteeship Council and of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, on the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi called for under General Assembly resolution 1419 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

"Noting from the report of the Trusteeship Council that it is the Administering Authority's intention to hold early in 1961 elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage, and under the supervision of the United Nations, for the purpose of constituting national assemblies for Ruanda and Urundi,

"Noting further the statement of the Administering Authority that the elections are scheduled to begin on 15 January 1961, and its invitation to the United Nations to send a mission to Ruanda-Urundi about 15 December 1960 to see the actual implementation of the arrangements for the elections, such as the composition of the electoral rolls, the course of the election campaign and the organization of the poll,

"Being conscious of its responsibility to ensure that the supervision of the elections by the United Nations is effective, and that the elections, which will furnish the basis for the Territory's independence, are held in proper conditions so that their results are completely free of doubt or dispute,

"Having heard the views of the petitioners belonging to various political parties and groups of Ruanda-Urundi,

"1. Considers that the necessary conditions and atmosphere must be brought about expeditiously to ensure that the legislative elections, which will lead to the establishment of national democratic institutions and furnish the basis for the national independence of Ruanda-Urundi in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, take place in an atmosphere of peace and harmony;

"2. Urges the Administering Authority to implement immediately measures of full and unconditional amnesty and to abolish the emergency regime so as to enable political workers and leaders who are in exile or imprisoned in the Territory to resume normal, democratic political activity before the elections;

"3. Considers that the expeditious return and rehabilitation of thousands of victims of recent disturbances in Ruanda who were compelled to take refuge away from their homes in Ruanda or abroad will assist the process of reconciliation, and urges the Administering Authority and the local authorities concerned to adopt all possible means to that end;

"4. Recommends that a conference fully representative of political parties, attended by United Nations observers, should be held early in 1961, before the elections, in order to compose the differences between the parties and to bring about national harmony;

"5. Appeals to all parties and political leaders of

Ruanda-Urundi to exert their efforts to achieve an atmosphere of understanding, peace and harmony for the good of their Territory and people as a whole on the eve of independence;

"6. Calls upon the Administering Authority to refrain from using the Territory as a base, whether for internal or external purposes, for the accumulation of arms or armed forces not strictly required for the purposes of maintaining public order in the Territory;

"7. Recommends that the elections scheduled to be held in January 1961 should be postponed to a date to be decided on at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly in the light of the recommendations of the Commission referred to in paragraph 8 below, so that, in addition to the fulfilment of the purpose of the preceding paragraphs of the present resolution, the arrangements for the elections can be completed under the supervision of the United Nations;

"8. Decides to set up a United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, composed of three members, who will be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Commission;

"9. Requests the Commission to proceed immediately to Ruanda-Urundi to perform the following tasks on behalf of the United Nations:

"(a) To supervise the elections to be held in Ruanda-Urundi in 1961 on the basis of direct, universal adult suffrage, and the preparatory measures preceding them, such as the compilation of the electoral rolls, the conduct of the election campaign and the organization of a system of balloting which will ensure complete secrecy;

"(b) To attend, as United Nations observers, the political conference envisaged in paragraph 4 above and the round-table conference to be convened after the elections to determine the future evolution of the Territory towards independence;

"(c) To follow the progress of events in the Territory before and after the elections, to lend its advice and assistance, as appropriate, with a view to advancing peace and harmony in Ruanda-Urundi, and to report to the Trusteeship Council or the General Assembly as necessary;

"10. Requests the Commission to submit an interim report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session;

"11. Endorses the observation of the Trusteeship Council that, in view of the essential community of interests and the facts of history and geography, the best future for Ruanda-Urundi lies in the evolution of a single, united and composite State, with such arrangements for the internal autonomy of Ruanda and Urundi as may be agreed upon by their representatives."

A/4689. Letter of 24 January 1961 from Chairman of delegation of USSR.

A/4690, A/4692. Letter and note verbale of 31 January from Permanent Representative of Belgium.

A/4691. Letter of 31 January 1961 from Permanent Representatives of Burma, India, USSR and United Arab Republic.

A/4694. Cable of 3 February 1961 from Chairman of United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi.

A/4706 and Add.1. Interim report of United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi.

A/C.4/471 and Add.1. Communications concerning Ruanda-Urundi. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/472, A/C.4/474. Statements by Chairman of United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi on 17 and 20 March 1961, meeting 1106 and 1112.

A/C.4/473. Statement by representative of Belgium on 20 March 1961, meeting 1108.

A/C.4/475. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.674 and Add.1. Burma, Ghana, Guinea, India, Liberia, Mali, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.678 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United States, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as amended by Argentina, Bulgaria, Nepal and Poland, adopted by Fourth Committee on 12 April 1961, meeting 1140, by roll-call vote of 83 to 1, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium.

Abstaining: France, Portugal, Spain.

A/C.4/L.680. Poland: amendment to 25-power draft resolution A/C.4/L.678 and Add.1.

A/C.4/L.681. Nepal: amendments to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.678 and Add.1.

A/C.4/L.682 and Rev.1. Bulgaria: amendments and revised amendments to 25-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.678 and Add.1.

A/C.4/480, A/C.5/865, A/4741. Financial implications of draft resolution. Notes by Secretary-General and Report of Fifth Committee.

A/4735. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1605(xv), as recommended by Fourth

Committee, A/4735, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 994, by roll-call vote of 86 to 1, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium.

Abstaining: France, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of the General Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

"Recalling its resolutions 1579(XV) and 1580(XV) of 20 December 1960 concerning the future of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi,

"Having received the interim report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi appointed under resolution 1579(XV),

"Regretting the failure of the Administering Authority to implement fully and effectively the terms of resolution 1579(XV), the resistance to such implementation by the local representatives of the Administering Authority in Ruanda-Urundi and their failure to co-operate fully and effectively with the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi,

"Regretting the de facto recognition by the Administering Authority of governmental bodies in Ruanda which were established by irregular and unlawful means and which cannot be regarded as fully representative of all segments of the population in the absence of free and fair elections on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage, as envisaged in resolution 1579(XV),

"Regretting also the setting up of governmental bodies in Urundi on the basis of communal elections, contrary to the assurances given by the Administering Authority that communal elections were purely administrative and had no political character,

"Noting the several statements of the representatives of the Administering Authority conveying assurances that it will co-operate fully with the United Nations in Ruanda-Urundi,

"Having heard the views of the petitioners from Ruanda-Urundi,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi for their conscientious discharge of the duties entrusted to them under General Assembly resolutions 1579(XV) and 1580(XV);

"2. Calls upon the Government of Belgium as the Administering Authority to ensure that the provisions of resolution 1579(XV) are fully implemented by its representatives in Ruanda-Urundi before the legislative elections;

"3. Recognizes that the Government of Belgium is alone responsible for the administration of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi and accountable to the United Nations, and that its responsibilities as Administering Authority cannot in any way be abdicated to local political bodies and leaders until after appropriate democratic institutions have been set up and the Trusteeship Agreement has been terminated, all with the approval of the United Nations;

"4. Considers it necessary that, pending the establishment of popular governments on the basis of the legislative elections to be held in 1961, broad-based caretaker governments be constituted immediately in both parts of the Trust Territory to attend to current affairs of administration and to act in strict conformity with the obligations of the Administering Authority for the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

"5. Declares that it is clearly the obligation and the responsibility of the Administering Authority to create the necessary conditions and atmosphere for the proper conduct of the national elections and not to permit any local authorities to impede the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

"6. Decides that the referendum on the question of the Mwami, contemplated in resolution 1580(XV),³ and the legislative elections in Ruanda-Urundi should be held in the month of August 1961 on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage, under the supervision of the United Nations, and that these be organized by the Administering Authority in full consultation with the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, the actual dates to be fixed, after mutual consultation, in the light of the prevailing circumstances;

"7. Decides further that the questions to be put at the referendum on the question of the Mwami in Ruanda should be the following:

"1. Do you wish to retain the institution of the Mwami in Ruanda?

"2. If so, do you wish Kigeli V to continue as the Mwami of Ruanda?"

"8. Requests the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, composed of three members elected by the General Assembly on 20 December 1960, hereafter to be designated United Nations Commissioners, to return to Ruanda-Urundi at the earliest possible time to assist and advise the Administering Authority in the full and proper implementation of resolution

³ See below, p. 468, under THE QUESTION OF THE MWAMI OF RUANDA.

1579(XV) and the present resolution, and to perform the other tasks entrusted to it;

"9. Notes the information given by the representative of the Administering Authority concerning measures of amnesty already implemented, and recommends that:

"(a) Full and unconditional amnesty, as envisaged in resolution 1579(XV), be immediately granted by the Administering Authority;

"(b) The few remaining cases which, in the Administering Authority's view, are guilty of 'very grave crimes' be examined by a Special Commission composed of the representatives of three Member States to be elected by the General Assembly, with a view to securing their release from prison or return from abroad in the full implementation of the Assembly's recommendation concerning amnesty not later than two months before the national elections;

"10. Notes the observations contained in paragraphs 199-203 of the interim report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi and calls upon the Administering Authority to observe strictly its international obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement;

"11. Requests the Administering Authority to ensure that the material conditions essential to the successful discharge by the United Nations Commissioners of their responsibilities, such as housing, office space, travel facilities, information and the free use of official broadcasting facilities, are provided, and that the local authorities co-operate fully with them;

"12. Requests the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session;

"13. Decides to maintain this item on the agenda of the present session, without closing the debate thereon, and authorizes the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, in the event that the performance of its duties is hindered through deliberate obstruction or lack of the requisite co-operation from any quarter, to return to United Nations Headquarters and request the President of the General Assembly to reconvene the Assembly immediately to consider further measures essential to the discharge of the United Nations obligations with respect to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi;

"14. Calls upon the Administering Authority to rescind Legislative Order No. 221/296 of 25 October 1960, so as to ensure that there is no unwarranted interference with the exercise of public freedom and that no persons may be removed or detained without recourse to due process of law;

"15. Reiterates its conviction that the best future for Ruanda-Urundi lies in the accession of that Territory to independence as a single, united and composite State;

"16. Considers that the full implementation of all the provisions of the present resolution will enable the General Assembly at its sixteenth session to consider the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the earliest possible date."

THE QUESTION OF THE MWAMI OF RUANDA

A/C.4/467. Written statement by Kigeli V, Mwami of Ruanda.

A/C.4/L.666 and Rev.1. Burma, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee on 17/18 December 1960, meeting 1094, by roll-call vote of 38 to 18, with 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Mexico, Paraguay, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela.

A/4672. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1580(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4672, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by roll-call vote of 50 to 24, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that a division of opinion has arisen in Ruanda-Urundi with regard to the institution of monarchy and with regard to the person of the present Mwami of Ruanda,

"Considering further that such a situation poses a constitutional question of far-reaching importance which should be settled in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Territory,

"Noting that, on several occasions, the Mwami has stated his desire to be a democratic and constitutional sovereign,

"Noting further that the Mwami of Ruanda, in a memorandum to the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, has accepted the idea of a referendum to decide this question,

"Having perused the statement of the Mwami to the Fourth Committee,

"1. Notes with regret that the Administering Authority has arbitrarily suspended the powers of the Mwami of Ruanda and has not allowed him to return to Ruanda to resume his duties as Mwami;

"2. Requests the Administering Authority to revoke the measures adopted by it to suspend the powers of the Mwami, and to facilitate his return to Ruanda to enable him to function as Mwami pending the ascertainment of the wishes of the people on this question;

"3. Decides that a referendum should be held under the supervision of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi established under General Assembly resolution 1579 (XV) of 20 December 1960, in order to ascertain the wishes of the people concerning the institution of the Mwami, and, if necessary, the present Mwami of Ruanda;

"4. Requests the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, after studying the situation on the spot, to submit to the General Assembly, at its resumed fifteenth session, recommendations concerning the timing of the referendum and the questions to be put therein."

(See also p. 467, paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 1605 (XV).)

LAND TENURE AND AGRARIAN REFORMS

A/C.4/L.679. Bolivia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Mexico, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 12 April 1961, meeting 1140.

A/4735. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1606(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4735, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 994.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960, stated in its report on Ruanda-Urundi that since the November 1959 disturbances the question of the necessary

changes in the land tenure system has become even more urgent, and that the present position represents an obstacle to lasting peace in the country and impedes the rational utilization of land, without which agriculture and stock-breeding cannot properly develop,

"Recalling that the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session adopted the following recommendation:

"The Council, noting that basic reforms are needed in the land tenure system of the Trust Territory, expresses the hope that the new representative bodies to be constituted in Ruanda-Urundi will give urgent consideration to these problems,"

"Recalling that the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Rural Economic Development have in the past made various studies of the problem of population, land utilization and land tenure system in Ruanda-Urundi,

"Bearing in mind that the majority of the petitioners are agreed that this problem is of vital importance to the Territory,

"Considering that a satisfactory land tenure system is essential to the peaceful evolution and satisfactory economic development of newly independent territories,

"1. Recommends that the Administering Authority urgently request the United Nations and the specialized agencies, under the technical assistance programmes, to dispatch an expert mission to study the problem of land tenure and land utilization in Ruanda-Urundi, in co-operation with the local authorities, with a view to determining how far the present system is prejudicial to the Territory's social and economic development, and to recommend corrective measures;

"2. Expresses the hope that the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies concerned will give favourable consideration to such a request."

ORAL HEARINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1021, 1022, 1026, 1027, 1056, 1058-1060, 1062, 1064-1072, 1078, 1091, 1092, 1097, 1098, 1102, 1105, 1110, 1117-1127, 1129-1131.

A/C.4/444 and Add.1-12; A/C.4/468 and Add.1-5. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/476. Note by member of delegation of Front Commun du Burundi on question of land tenure.

A/C.4/477. Note from APROSOMA and PARMEHUTU parties concerning coup d'état at Gitarama on 28 January 1961.

SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

On 1 July 1960, the Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland attained independence, together with the former British Protectorate of Somaliland, as the Republic of Somalia. On 20 September 1960, Somalia was admitted to membership in the United Nations.

At its twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June 1960), the Trusteeship Council examined reports on Somaliland under Italian administration and heard statements of representatives of the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia, and those of members of the

United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory. On 7 June 1960, it unanimously adopted a resolution (2015 (XXVI)) congratulating the Administering Authority on having successfully discharged, in advance of the date set by the Trusteeship Agreement, the obligations it had undertaken under the terms of the

Agreement. It also congratulated the people and Government of Somalia for the achievement of their independence on 1 July 1960. It decided to include an outline of conditions in the Territory in its report to the General Assembly, but adopted no recommendations or conclusions concerning them.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH AND 26TH SESSIONS
Plenary Meetings 1049, 1051, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1104, 1117, 1131, 1133, 1134.

Standing Committee on Petitions, meetings 542, 543, 547, 548.

Rapport du Gouvernement italien à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'administration de tutelle de la Somalie, 1959, Ministère des Affaires étrangères. Roma 1960. Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato P. V.

T/1516. Report of United Nations Advisory Council for Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, covering period from 1 April 1959 to 31 March 1960.

T/1534. Date of independence of Somaliland under Italian administration. Report of Administering Authority on measures taken by Government of Somalia in relation to General Assembly resolution 1418(XIV).

T/1537 and Add.1. Request for hearing.

T/1542 (A/4483). Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Italy on administration of Somaliland for year 1959.

T/L.973 and Add.1, 2. Outline of conditions. Secretariat working paper, adopted by Council on 29 June 1960, meeting 1131.

RESOLUTION ON INDEPENDENCE DATE

T/L.981. Belgium, Burma, India, New Zealand, Paraguay, United States: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 2015(XXVI), as submitted by 6 powers, T/L.981, adopted unanimously by Council on 7 June 1960, meeting 1104.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1418(XIV) of 5 December 1959, by which it was decided, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration was to become independent on 1 July 1960 and that the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly in resolution 442(V) of 2 December 1950 should consequently cease to be in force, in accordance with Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Having received the report of the Administering Authority in pursuance of resolution 1418(XIV) on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth session,

"Having heard the statement of the chairman of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Terri-

tory of Somaliland under Italian Administration,

"Having heard the statements of the representatives of Italy and of the Government of Somalia,

"1. Takes note of the final steps by which the Administering Authority ensures an orderly transfer of the functions of government to the duly constituted, independent Government of Somalia, thus attaining the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System;

"2. Congratulates the Government of Italy, as Administering Authority, on having successfully discharged, in advance of the date set by the Trusteeship Agreement, the obligations it had undertaken under the terms of the Agreement;

"3. Congratulates the people and Government of Somalia for their successful endeavours in the preparation of independence and for their commendable achievements in establishing democratic institutions in their country;

"4. Expresses its appreciation to the Advisory Council for the aid and advice it provided to the Administering Authority and to the people and Government of Somalia in their progress towards independence, and thanks the three States members of the Advisory Council—Colombia, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic—for their participation in the work of the Council;

"5. Expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies for the assistance they provide to Somalia;

"6. Addresses to the people and Government of Somalia its warmest congratulations for the achievement of their independence on 1 July 1960, and its sincerest wishes for their progress and prosperity."

PETITIONS

T/L.988, T/L.989, T/L.991. 255th, 256th and 258th reports of Standing Committee on Petitions.

RESOLUTIONS 2064(XXVI)–2100(XXVI), as submitted by Standing Committee on Petitions, T/L.988, T/L.989, T/L.991, adopted by Council on 30 June 1960, meeting 1117.

(For text, see Resolutions adopted by Council at its 26th session, 14 April–30 June 1960: T/1549.)

RULES OF PROCEDURE

T/1508. Note by Secretary-General.

T/1548. Modification of rules of procedure of Trusteeship Council.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4402. Cable of 30 June 1960 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I: Chapters III H, VI J; Part II, Chapter III.

A/4483. Administration of Trust Territory of Somaliland. Report of Government of Italy for year 1959. Note by Secretary-General.

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY AND POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

As a result of plebiscites held on 11 and 12 February 1961 under United Nations supervision, the northern and southern parts of the British-administered Trust Territory of the Cameroons were due to achieve independence later in 1961—the northern part on 1 June 1961 by joining the Federation of Nigeria (which became independent on 1 October 1960), and the southern part on 1 October 1961 by joining the Republic of Cameroun (which achieved its independence on 1 January 1960).

The Trust Territory had previously been administered as an integral part of Nigeria. In 1958, the Northern Cameroons was part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, while the Southern Cameroons had a status approaching that of a self-governing region of Nigeria. With the approach of independence for the Federation of Nigeria, and with the constitutional changes taking place there, attention was focussed on the question of the future of the Trust Territory.

On 13 March 1959, the General Assembly recommended (by resolution 1350(XIII))⁴ that separate plebiscites on the future of each part of the Territory should be held—in the Northern Cameroons in mid-November 1959, and in the Southern Cameroons between 1 December 1959 and the end of April 1960. Later in 1959, the Assembly (by resolution 1352(XIV))⁵ of 16 October and by resolution 1473(XIV)⁶ of 12 December), decided (1) to postpone the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons, to be concluded not later than March 1961; and (2) having considered the result of the plebiscite of November 1959 in the Northern Cameroons, to recommend that a further plebiscite be held, to be concluded not later than March 1961.

Meanwhile, constitutional changes affecting both parts of the Territory were set in motion in Nigeria at both the federal and regional levels.

Two reports—one, dated 11 May 1960, on the separation of the Southern Cameroons from Nigeria, and the other, dated 16 May 1960, on

the process of the separation of the administration of Northern Cameroons from that of Nigeria—were submitted by the Administering Authority to the Trusteeship Council's twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960).

By the first of these reports, the Trusteeship Council was informed that the separation of the Southern Cameroons would formally take place on 1 October 1960, when a new Constitution would come into force. Under the Constitution, the Commissioner would be responsible directly to the Secretary of State in London and neither the Governor-General nor the Government of Nigeria would any longer have any jurisdiction in the Southern Cameroons. The report also set out the arrangements for separation being made by the Administering Authority in relation to the staff of the Southern Cameroons Public Service (which came into being in February 1960), the services that would continue to be provided by the Federation of Nigeria, the police force, the judiciary and finance.

In the report on the Northern Cameroons, the Administering Authority informed the Council that a separate administration would be established in the Northern Cameroons with effect from 1 October 1960. After that date, the responsibility for the administration of the Territory would be vested in an Administrator, who would be directly responsible to the United Kingdom Government, and neither the Federal nor Regional Governments of Nigeria would have any jurisdiction in the Trust Territory. The changes already made included the abolition of the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons and the Ministry of the Northern Cameroons, the establishment of new administrative divisions wholly within the Trust Territory and the introduction of measures to democratize local government. The report also set out the arrangements under which the services currently provided in the Trust Territory by the Federal and Northern Regional

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 368, 369.

⁵ Ibid., p. 369.

⁶ Ibid., pp. 370, 371.

Governments of Nigeria would be continued after separation.

On 31 May 1960, following discussion in the Council, during which some petitioners suggested a change in the questions to be put in the plebiscite to be held in the Northern Cameroons, the Trusteeship Council unanimously adopted a resolution (2013(XXVI)) asking the Administering Authority to take into account the observations and suggestions made in the Council in completing the separation of the administration of the two parts of the Territory from that of the Federation of Nigeria not later than 1 October 1960 ensuring, in particular, the existence, thereafter until the completion of the plebiscites in the Territory, of police forces wholly responsible to the authorities in the Territory. The Council hoped that steps would be taken to extend the principle of universal adult suffrage to all future elections in the Territory. It also requested the Administering Authority to take appropriate steps, in consultation with the authorities concerned, to ensure that the people of the Territory were fully informed, before the plebiscite, of the constitutional arrangements that would have to be made, at the appropriate time, to implement the decisions at the plebiscites.

In addition, the Council decided to transmit the records of its meetings in 1960 at which the future of the Territory had been discussed to the Assembly's fifteenth session.

When the question of the Territory's future was raised in December 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, two petitioners from the Northern Cameroons appeared before the Assembly's Fourth Committee. One of them, Mr. Ibrahim Abba, who spoke on behalf of the Northern Kamerun Democratic Party and the One Kamerun Party, Northern Branch, asked, among other things, that the United Nations send more observers to the Northern Cameroons immediately in order to ensure complete freedom in the plebiscite. Those who were in favour of joining the Republic of Cameroun, he said, were subjected to arbitrary arrest. Further, the separation of the administration of the Northern Cameroons from that of Nigeria had not effectively taken place.

In reply, the representative of the United Kingdom assured the Committee that the com-

plete separation of the Northern Cameroons from Nigeria had taken place on 1 October 1960, the date when Nigeria became independent. Further, the plebiscite was being conducted with strict impartiality under United Nations supervision in accordance with the resolutions of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, to enable the people of Northern Cameroons to decide in full freedom on the future of the area.

At the request of the Republic of Cameroun, the Fourth Committee decided that Mr. Ibrahim Abba's petition and the record of the debate, including the United Kingdom representative's statement, should be transmitted to the Plebiscite Commissioner.

At its eleventh special session, on 10 April 1961, the Trusteeship Council decided, by resolution 2101(S-XI), to forward to the General Assembly the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscites held in the southern and northern parts of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration.

The Plebiscite Commissioner (Djalal Abdoh of Iran) reported that in the Southern Cameroons 94.75 per cent of registered persons voted. Of these, 233,571 were in favour of joining the Republic of Cameroun, and 97,741 were in favour of joining the Federation of Nigeria. He stated that the plebiscite had been efficiently organized and conducted by the Administering Authority in accordance with the legislation promulgated for the purpose and that he was satisfied that the people of the Southern Cameroons had had the opportunity to express their wishes freely and secretly at the polls concerning the alternatives offered them.

In the Northern Cameroons, he reported, a total of 243,955 valid votes had been cast on polling day—146,296 votes in favour of joining the Federation of Nigeria, and 97,659 in favour of joining the Republic of Cameroun. He also stated that the plebiscite in the north had been efficiently organized and conducted by the Administering Authority in accordance with the legislation promulgated for the purpose. In spite of the defects and weaknesses inherent in the situation prevailing in the Northern Cameroons, he was satisfied that the people had had

the opportunity to express their wishes freely and secretly at the polls concerning the alternatives offered them.

Nineteen petitioners appeared before the Assembly's Fourth Committee in connexion with the results of the plebiscites in the Cameroons.

On 19 April, the Fourth Committee adopted a 14-power draft resolution on the future of the Territory by a roll-call vote of 52 to 2, with 9 abstentions, which was subsequently approved in amended form at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 April 1961 as resolution 1608(XV), by a roll-call vote of 52 to 0, with 43 abstentions.

The General Assembly thereby endorsed the results of the plebiscites in which the people of the Northern Cameroons decided to achieve independence by joining the Federation of Nigeria, and the people of the Southern Cameroons decided to do so by joining the Republic of Cameroun. The Assembly further decided that the Trusteeship Agreement concerning the Trust Territory should be terminated, in accordance with Article 76b of the United Nations Charter and in agreement with the Administering Authority, in the following manner: in the Northern Cameroons on 1 June 1961, when it joined the Federation of Nigeria as a separate province of the Northern Region of Nigeria, and in the Southern Cameroons on 1 October 1961, when it joined the Republic of Cameroun.

The Assembly also invited the Administering Authority, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroun to initiate urgent discussions with a view to completing, before 1 October 1961, the arrangements by which the agreed and declared policies of the parties concerned would be implemented.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The economic development of the Southern Cameroons is based primarily on agriculture and the Government-owned Cameroons Development Corporation is the largest producer. The 1958 Visiting Mission considered that every possibility of obtaining new capital from outside sources should continue to be explored. In 1959, the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Government of the Southern Cameroons concluded an agreement with the Colonial Develop-

ment Corporation, by which the latter undertook to invest £3 million in the Cameroons Development Corporation. This investment would be forthcoming irrespective of the outcome of the plebiscite.

The public revenue of the Southern Cameroons depended to a very large extent on customs reimbursements from the Federation of Nigeria and, in the past, on advances which recently have been written off as grants. For the year 1958-1959, recurrent revenue was estimated to exceed recurrent expenditure by £70,285.

In the Northern Cameroons, agricultural and pastoral activities constitute the basis of the economy. Being hitherto administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, the Northern Cameroons had no separate budget. Apart from expenditure by the Native Authorities, all public expenditure in the Territory was borne either by the Northern Regional Government or by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

In the past, the attention of the Trusteeship Council was particularly directed to the following social questions in the Territory: the desirability of promoting contacts between the peoples of the Northern and Southern Cameroons, the development of community effort among the people, the need to improve the status of women and the complete abolition of corporal punishment.

At the end of 1958, the number of medical personnel in the Territory totalled 658, of whom 518, including 27 of the registered physicians and surgeons, were serving in the Southern Cameroons. The Territory had 23 hospitals, two of them in the North, 80 dispensaries, maternity homes and leprosy centres in the South and 48 in the North. During 1959, five more maternity homes and 42 new leprosy centres were opened, and the medical field unit of the World Health Organization (WHO), engaged in the campaign against yaws, completed its initial treatment survey.

Of the total public health expenditure of £261,100, £223,300 was spent in the Southern Cameroons and £38,400 in the Northern Cameroons.

As of 30 September 1958, there were 37,386

persons employed as wage earners in the Southern Cameroons. About 50 per cent of them continued to be employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation. According to the annual report for 1958, the number of trade unions in the Southern Cameroons fell from 17 to 12 and membership declined from 22,000 to 12,000.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Education continued to make steady progress during the period under review, the most notable trend being the increase in the number of girl students. This was an apparent indication that there had been an important change in the attitude of parents to the education of women.

In 1958, the number of schools totalled 543, of which 524 were vernacular or primary schools. In the Southern Cameroons, there were 454 vernacular or primary schools, three assisted secondary schools, 11 teacher-training centres and two vocational training schools. In the Northern Cameroons, there were 70 vernacular or primary schools, two teacher-training centres

and one vocational training school.

Ninety-three new primary schools were opened in the South in 1959, and 16 in the North. The total number of children in the schools during 1958 was 62,339 (of whom 13,959 were girls) as compared with 57,158 in 1957 (of whom 12,126 were girls).

Expenditure on education during 1958 amounted to £569,800 in the Southern Cameroons and to £111,700 in the Northern Cameroons.

During 1958, there were 24 Southern Cameroons Government scholars attending institutions of higher learning overseas, eight other students were attending University College, Ibadan, and 21 were taking post-secondary courses at the various branches of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology. In addition, 27 students were undergoing post-secondary courses on scholarships awarded by the Federal Government of Nigeria, 12 were studying in India and the United States on United Nations awards, and five had received scholarships from Native administrations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—25TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1045-1050.

T/L.958. China and France: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 2008(xxv), as submitted by China and France, T/L.958, adopted by Council on 4 February 1960, meeting 1048, by roll-call vote of 8 to 4, with 2 abstentions.
(For roll-call vote and text of resolution, see above, pp. 463-64.)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1085-1094, 1097, 1098, 1113, 1125, 1127.

Report by Her Majesty's Government in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to General Assembly on administration of Cameroons under United Kingdom administration for year 1958. H.M.S.O. 1959, Colonial No. 341.

T/1494 (A/4479). Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Government of United Kingdom on administration of Cameroons under British administration for year 1958.

T/1499. Observations of WHO.

T/1524. Observations of UNESCO.

T/1527. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority regarding developments subsequent to preparation of report for 1958.

T/L.956 and Add.1. Outline of conditions. Working paper by Secretariat.

T/L.983/Add.1. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, Part II, approved by Council on 24 June 1960, meeting 1127.

T/L.975-T/L.978. Petitions concerning Cameroons under British administration. 251st-254th reports of Standing Committee on Petitions.

RESOLUTIONS 2030-2059(XXVI) on petitions concerning Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, adopted by Council on 2 June 1960, meeting 1098.

(For text, see T/1549, resolutions adopted by Council at its 26th session, 14 April-30 June 1960.)

T/1526. Report of Administering Authority on separation of Southern Cameroons from Federation of Nigeria.

T/1530. Report of Administering Authority on process of separation of administration of Northern Cameroons from that of Nigeria.

T/1531. Request for an oral hearing.

T/L.979. Bolivia, Burma, India, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1213(XXVI), as submitted by four powers, T/L.979, adopted unanimously by Council on 31 May 1960, meeting 1094.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1352 (XIV) of 16 October 1959 and 1473(XIV) of 12 December 1959, concerning the future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and in particular the organization of

forthcoming plebiscites in the southern and northern parts of the Trust Territory on the basis of universal adult suffrage,

"Recalling further the recommendations contained in the aforementioned resolutions of the General Assembly for the separation of the administration of the southern and northern parts of the Trust Territory from that of the Federation of Nigeria not later than 1 October 1960,

"Noting the report of the Administering Authority on the process of separation of the administration of the Southern Cameroons from that of the Federation of Nigeria as well as the report of the Administering Authority on the process of separation of the administration of the Northern Cameroons from that of the Federation of Nigeria,

"1. Requests the Administering Authority to take into account the observations and suggestions made at the twenty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council in completing the separation of the administration of the two parts of the Trust Territory from that of the Federation of Nigeria not later than 1 October 1960, ensuring in particular the existence, from that date until the completion of the plebiscites in the Trust Territory, of police forces wholly responsible to the authorities in the Territory;

"2. Expresses the hope that steps will be taken to extend the principle of universal adult suffrage to all future elections in the Trust Territory;

"3. Requests the Administering Authority to take appropriate steps, in consultation with the authorities concerned, to ensure that the people of the Trust Territory are fully informed, before the plebiscites, of the constitutional arrangements that would have to be made, at the appropriate time, for the implementation of the decisions taken at the plebiscites;

"4. Decides to transmit to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session the records of the meetings at which the future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration was discussed during the twenty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION (FIRST PART)
Fourth Committee, meetings 1004, 1010, 1012, 1066, 1077, 1081, 1082, 1086, 1096.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II, III E, V, VI A and H; Part II, Chapter IV.

A/4479. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United Kingdom on administration of Cameroons for 1958.

A/C.4/448. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/463. Statement by Hon. Nuhu Bamalli (Nigeria) on question of Northern Cameroons on 9 December 1960, meeting 1081.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—11TH SPECIAL SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1135.

T/1558. Provisional agenda.

T/1556, Appendix, Appendix/Add.1, 2. Report of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on plebi-

scites in southern and northern parts of Cameroons under United Kingdom administration.

T/L.1008. Bolivia and India: draft resolution.

T/L.1009. Draft report of Council to Assembly, as amended, adopted without objection by Council on 10 April 1961, meeting 1135.

RESOLUTION 2101 (S-XI), as submitted by Bolivia and India, T/L.1008, adopted by Council, without objection on 10 April 1961, meeting 1135.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling that it was requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 1350(XIII) of 13 March 1959, 1352(XIV) of 16 October 1959 and 1473 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 that the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscites conducted in the southern and northern parts of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration be submitted to the Trusteeship Council and transmitted by the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly with any recommendations and observations it considered necessary,

"Bearing in mind the need to facilitate urgent consideration of this report by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session,

"1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner;

"2. Expresses its warm appreciation of the work of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and his staff;

"3. Forwards the report to the General Assembly for its consideration."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION (SECOND PART)
Fourth Committee, meetings 1097, 1098, 1105, 1108, 1118, 1120, 1127-1130, 1139, 1140-1153.
Fifth Committee, meeting 845.
Plenary Meeting 994.

A/4695. Cable of 14 February 1961 from Permanent Representative of Cameroun.

A/4699. Cable of 19 February from Government of Cameroun.

A/4726. Special report of Trusteeship Council.

A/4727. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on plebiscites in southern and northern parts of Cameroons under United Kingdom administration (T/1556, Appendix, Appendix/Add.1, 2).

A/C.4/479. Comments by United Kingdom on Republic of Cameroun pamphlet concerning plebiscite in Northern Cameroons. Letter of 10 April 1961 from Representative of United Kingdom on Fourth Committee.

A/C.4/481. Letter of 12 April 1961 from Permanent Representative of Nigeria.

A/C.4/482. Communications concerning Cameroons under United Kingdom administration. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/483. Statement by United Nations Commissioner for plebiscites in Cameroons under United Kingdom administration on 13 April 1961, meeting 1141.

A/C.4/484. Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs

- of Republic of Cameroun on 13 April 1961, meeting 1141.
- A/C.4/485, A/C.4/488. Replies of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on 14 and 15 April 1961, meetings 1144 and 1145, to questions by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Republic of Cameroun and by Representative of New Zealand respectively.
- A/C.4/486. Notes on meeting between the Administrator, Sir Percy-Wyn-Harris, and M. Jean Beta-yene, Mallam Musa Yaya and Mallam Mamadou Bako.
- A/C.4/487. Medical statement by Dr. F. W. Yates concerning M. Iya Kabda.
- A/C.4/491. Statement by Representative of United Kingdom on 18 April 1961, meeting 1148.
- A/C.4/492. Statement by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Federation of Nigeria on 18 April 1961, meeting 1148.
- A/C.4/L.684 and Rev.1, 2. Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta: draft resolution and revisions.
- A/C.4/493. Statement of financial implications of draft resolution A/C.4/L.684.
- A/C.4/L.685 and Add.1. Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, India, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan: draft resolution, as orally revised by Guinea, adopted by Fourth Committee on 19 April 1961, meeting 1152, by roll-call vote of 59 to 2, with 9 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: Luxembourg, Paraguay.
Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Togo.
- A/C.4/494, A/C.5/866. Statements of financial implications of draft resolution A/C.4/L.685.
- A/4737. Report of Fourth Committee.
- A/4742. Report of Fifth Committee.
- RESOLUTION 1608(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4737, and as amended orally by Guinea and by Liberia, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 994, by roll-call vote of 64 to 23, with 10 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos,

Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Greece, Israel, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Niger, Paraguay, Senegal, Upper Volta, Uruguay.
Abstentions: Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Togo.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1350(XIII) of 13 March 1959 concerning the future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration in which the General Assembly recommended, inter alia, that the Administering Authority take steps, in consultation with the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration, to organize, under the supervision of the United Nations, separate plebiscites in the northern and southern parts of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the Territory concerning their future, and that the plebiscite in the northern Cameroons be held about the middle of November 1959 on the basis of the two questions set out in paragraph 2 of the said resolution,

"Recalling its resolution 1352 (XIV) of 16 October 1959 whereby it decided, inter alia, that a plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons would be held between 30 September 1960 and March 1961, on the basis of the two questions set forth in paragraph 2 of the said resolution,

"Recalling further its resolution 1473 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 in which the General Assembly, having considered the results of the plebiscite in the northern part of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, recommended the organization by the Administering Authority, in consultation with the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, of a further plebiscite to be held in the Northern Cameroons under United Nations supervision between 30 September 1960 and March 1961, on the basis of the two questions defined in paragraph 3 of the said resolution,

"Having examined the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner concerning the two plebiscites held in the Northern and the Southern Cameroons in February 1961 and the report of the Trusteeship Council thereon,

"Having heard the petitioners,

"1. Expresses its high appreciation of the work of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration and his staff;

"2. Endorses the results of the plebiscites that:

"(a) The people of the Northern Cameroons have,

by a substantial majority, decided to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria;

"(b) The people of the Southern Cameroons have similarly decided to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of Cameroun;

"3. Considers that, the people of the two parts of the Trust Territory having freely and secretly expressed their wishes with regard to their respective futures in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1352(XIV) and 1473(XIV), the decisions made by them through democratic processes under the supervision of the United Nations should be immediately implemented;

"4. Decides that, the plebiscites having been taken separately with differing results, the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946 concerning the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration shall be terminated, in accordance with Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations and in agreement with the Administering Authority, in the following manner:

"(a) With respect to the Northern Cameroons, on 1 June 1961, upon its joining the Federation of Nigeria as a separate province of the Northern Region of Nigeria;

"(b) With respect to the Southern Cameroons, on

1 October 1961, upon its joining the Republic of Cameroun;

"5. Invites the Administering Authority, the Government of the Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroun to initiate urgent discussions with a view to finalizing, before 1 October 1961, the arrangements by which the agreed and declared policies of the parties concerned will be implemented."

ORAL HEARINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION (FIRST AND SECOND PARTS)

Fourth Committee, meetings 1004, 1010, 1012, 1066, 1086, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1105, 1108, 1118, 1120, 1127-1130, 1139, 1140, 1142, 1147.

A/C.4/445 and Add.1-3, A/C.4/469 and Add.1-8. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/448. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/490. Additional statement by Namaso Mbile, Cameroons People's National Convention, Kumba Division, on Southern Cameroons.

A/C.4/495. Statement by S. T. Muna, Minister of Commerce and Industries, Southern Cameroons.

A/C.4/496. Additional statement by Mayi Matip, Chairman of Union des populations du Cameroun parliamentary group.

WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand, consists of a group of islands lying roughly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, with a total land area of approximately 1,130 square miles. In 1959, it had an estimated population of 105,800.

During 1960, various steps were taken with a view to making the Territory independent on 1 January 1962.

At its twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960), the Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority and the Samoan people for the progress made in preparing the Territory for independence.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT AND FUTURE OF THE TERRITORY

Major constitutional reforms were introduced by the Samoa Constitutional Amendment Act, 1959, which was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in September 1959. The Working Committee on Self-Government, established in January 1959, to consider the constitutional problems involved in the transition to independence, began drafting the constitution in January 1960. The Committee's recommendations were considered by the Constitutional Convention in

September 1960. A plebiscite was to be held in May 1961, to allow the people to express their opinion on the resulting constitution.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the progress achieved and the statement of the Administering Authority that the Samoans themselves were in practice already exercising full powers over Western Samoa's affairs and were playing the major part in the planning of the future political and constitutional development of their country. It also noted the Administering Authority's statement that no treaties between Western Samoa and New Zealand would be concluded until after Western Samoa had become independent.

The Administering Authority reported that the two official members of the Legislative Assembly (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary) had been withdrawn; previously, the Assembly consisted of 46 elected and two official members.

Under the Samoa Amendment Act, 1959, a Cabinet, consisting of nine Ministers collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly, was charged with the general direction and control of the government of Western Samoa. The Council of State, composed of the High Com-

missioner and the two Fautua, was to be the constitutional Head of State and exercise all the powers and authorities formerly conferred on the High Commissioner. It was to appoint the Prime Minister as one who commanded the confidence of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the introduction of a cabinet system of government and the election of the first Prime Minister of Western Samoa, the Honourable Fiamē Mata'afa. It also welcomed the fact that the Prime Minister had stressed the need for national unity and the value of understanding and co-operation between the races, and expressed its confidence that no effort would be spared by the Government and people of Western Samoa to ensure such understanding and co-operation in the future.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that the functions of the Head of the Executive Government had been transferred from the High Commissioner to the Council of State.

Viewing with satisfaction the enactment of a Western Samoa Citizenship Ordinance, the Trusteeship Council noted that only Western Samoan citizens would be allowed to vote in the forthcoming elections or take part in the Constitutional Convention.

The Council welcomed the Administering Authority's statement that there was a growing feeling among responsible persons in Western Samoa towards abolishing distinctions of domestic status, and hoped that further efforts would be made to find a satisfactory formula for the elimination of distinctions based on race before the Territory achieved independence. It considered that the best interests of the Samoan people called for the complete removal of such distinctions.

As to the electoral system, the Council noted that no decision had as yet been taken by the Working Committee on the question of suffrage. It reiterated the hope that universal suffrage would be accepted by the people of Western Samoa. It observed that some responsible statesmen in the Territory had already expressed themselves in favour of that system.

The Council considered that the racial basis of the present electoral arrangements should be

eliminated and commended to the Working Committee the suggestions of the 1959 Visiting Mission on the electoral system. It shared the Administering Authority's view that the plebiscite to be held in Western Samoa on the basis of universal suffrage could play a positive role in educating the people about the advantages of universal suffrage.

The Council noted with satisfaction that the control of the public service had now been transferred to the Samoan authorities and that a Public Service Commission had been established. While expressing satisfaction with the present programme for training Samoan civil servants, it considered that the pace of Samoanization should be accelerated, since the Territory was on the threshold of independence. It considered that the creation of training facilities within the Territory itself would be the most effective means of relieving the shortage of qualified Samoan personnel in the senior echelons of the Administration.

As to the judiciary, the Council noted the Working Committee's proposal that a Court of Appeal should be constituted with headquarters in Apia, and it hoped that legal training of suitable Samoans would be accelerated so that qualified Samoan judges might serve in the Territory in the near future, particularly in the Supreme Court.

Following its examination of conditions in the Territory, the Trusteeship Council unanimously adopted a resolution (2014(XXVI)) on 1 June 1960, recommending that the question of Western Samoa's future be inscribed as a separate item on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session later in 1960.

On 18 December, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1569(XV)) by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, recommending that the Administering Authority take steps, in consultation with a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, to organize, under United Nations supervision, a plebiscite in Western Samoa, to ascertain the wishes of the Territory's inhabitants on their future. Two questions were to be put before them in the plebiscite to be held in May 1961: (1) Did they agree to the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention on 28 October 1960? (2) Did they agree that

Western Samoa should become an independent state on 1 January 1962 on the basis of that Constitution?

The resolution was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which approved it on 13 December 1960, by 59 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, as proposed by Argentina, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.) Dr. Najmuddine Rifai, of the United Arab Republic, was appointed United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Except for a few minor industries catering to local requirements, Western Samoa's economy is exclusively agricultural, with bananas, copra and cocoa as main cash crops, the greater part of which is produced by the Samoans using traditional methods on village lands owned under the matai system.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the Administering Authority's statement that the Territory had enjoyed a year of record prosperity, which was reflected in greatly increased expenditure on economic development. It still considered, however, that greater efforts by the Government and people were urgently needed to speed the rate of economic growth and diversification, as well as the long-term planning of economic development. It hoped that steps would be taken to introduce commercial fishing and cottage industries, handicrafts and small industries.

Considering that insecurity of tenure under the traditional land system was largely responsible for the lack of incentive for increasing production, the Council hoped that, in order to give the occupier and his descendants security of tenure, provided the land is properly cultivated, the possibility of adopting more generally a usehold system of tenure for the Samoan land would be explored, at least as a transitional step.

The Council noted with satisfaction the assistance hitherto given to Western Samoa by the Administering Authority, and also its statement that it envisaged continuing financial and technical aid in forms consistent with the Territory's changing status and needs.

It hoped that possibilities for further international assistance would be explored, and expressed confidence that requests for aid under the various United Nations programmes of technical assistance would receive sympathetic consideration.

It noted with satisfaction that a Bank of Western Samoa had come into operation on 1 April 1959, with 55 per cent of the shares held by the Bank of New Zealand and 45 per cent by the Government of Western Samoa, the latter enjoying the statutory right to purchase additional shares at any time.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

With regard to fundamental human rights, the Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the Administering Authority's statement that it was proposed to incorporate provisions on fundamental human rights in the Constitution; this would also provide access to the Supreme Court of Western Samoa in case of the infringement of such rights.

The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would take the necessary steps, before Western Samoa became independent, to overcome the shortage of medical personnel and ensure the maintenance of efficient and satisfactory health services. It noted that recommendations for a long-term health plan were being drawn up.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

In its report for 1959, the Administering Authority stated that, in view of the need for an expanded educational programme with the attainment of independence being so close, it had decided to make educational aid its main contribution to the Territory's development. Consequently, at the end of 1959, it had offered £80,000 for the Territory's education facilities and had promised that corresponding grants would be considered in following years. Assistance was offered to a number of specific educational projects.

The Council welcomed this decision, and expressed confidence that all necessary measures would be taken to implement these projects in the near future. It endorsed the views of the 1959 Visiting Mission that efforts towards establishing compulsory primary education should be maintained, and considered that use of adult

education as a means of community development should be explored. It welcomed the expansion of the scholarship programme undertaken by the Administering Authority and hoped that more students would receive scholarships for university education.

It emphasized the importance of advanced instruction in the Samoan language, which may become the official language of the new State, and of the provision of further literature in Samoan.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1067-1074, 1077, 1095, 1096, 1131, 1134.

Report by New Zealand Government to General Assembly of United Nations on administration of Western Samoa for calendar year 1959, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand, 1960.

T/1512 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of New Zealand on administration of Western Samoa for year 1959.

T/1523. Observations of World Health Organization. T/L.966 and Add.1, T/L.974 and Corr.1 and 2; T/L.994. Outline of conditions. Report of Drafting Committee and summary of observations. Chapter on Western Samoa as a whole adopted without objection by Council on 29 June 1960, meeting 1131.

T/L.980. United Arab Republic: draft resolution. RESOLUTION 2014(XXVI), as submitted by United Arab Republic, T/L.980, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 June 1960, meeting 1096.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having considered the annual report of the Administering Authority on conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa,

"Noting the progress made by the Trust Territory towards the objectives of the International Trusteeship System,

"Noting further that, in accordance with the tentative time-table submitted by the Administering Authority and endorsed in broad outline by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session, it is envisaged that a plebiscite under United Nations supervision should be held in the Trust Territory early in 1961 and that the arrangements for the plebiscite and the precise form of the questions to be put should be considered by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session,

"Recommends that the question of the future of Western Samoa be inscribed as a separate item on the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1081, 1083, 1085, 1090. Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II and V, Part II, Chapter V.

A/4485. Note by Secretary-General transmitting re-

port of New Zealand on administration of Western Samoa for year 1959.

A/C.4/454. Constitution of Independent State of Western Samoa, as adopted on 28 October 1960.

A/C.4/454/Add.1. Resolutions adopted by Constitutional Convention of Western Samoa.

A/C.4/L.663. Argentina, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, India, Iraq, Sudan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom: draft resolution co-sponsored by Greece, Iran and Nigeria, adopted by Fourth Committee on 13 December 1960, meeting 1085, by 59 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

A/4663. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1569(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4663, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 81 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Trusteeship Council on the Trust Territory of Western Samoa under New Zealand administration, as well as the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, 1959,

"Having taken note of the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Western Samoa on 28 October 1960 and the resolutions adopted by that Convention,

"Noting the statements made in the Fourth Committee by the representative of the Administering Authority and by the Prime Minister of Western Samoa,

"1. Recommends that the Administering Authority, in pursuance of Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, take steps, in consultation with a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, to organize, under the supervision of the United Nations, a plebiscite in Western Samoa under New Zealand administration, in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the Territory concerning their future;

"2. Recommends further that the plebiscite should take place in the month of May 1961 and that the questions to be asked should be:

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

" '2. Do you agree that on 1 January 1962 Western Samoa should become an independent State on the basis of that Constitution?';

"3. Recommends further that the plebiscite should be conducted on the basis of universal suffrage with all adult citizens of Western Samoa being entitled to vote;

"4. Decides to appoint a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa who shall exercise, on behalf of the General Assembly, all the necessary powers and functions of supervision, and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him;

"5. Requests the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner to submit to the Trusteeship Council a

report on the organization, conduct and result of the plebiscite;

"6. Requests the Trusteeship Council to transmit to the General Assembly, for consideration at its sixteenth session, the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, together with any recommendations and observations it considers necessary."

NEW GUINEA

The land area of the Trust Territory of New Guinea covers approximately 95,000 square miles and consists of the north-eastern part of the island of New Guinea and numerous other islands. The total indigenous population of the Territory, as of June 1959, was estimated to be 1,360,639, while the non-indigenous population was estimated at 15,260.

Conditions in this Trust Territory were considered at the twenty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council (14 April-30 June 1960).

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are administered jointly. The Legislative Council for the two territories may meet anywhere within them, but it has customarily held its meetings in Port Moresby in Papua, where administrative headquarters are located. The Trusteeship Council urged the Administering Authority to do all it could to encourage the development of political organizations and a wider programme in all fields of political activity.

The Trusteeship Council regretted that the Administering Authority had not yet been able to increase indigenous membership in the Legislative Council and again recommended that indigenous participation be broadened on an elective basis. The Trusteeship Council considered that restrictions on the right to vote should be removed and that the right of indigenous inhabitants to vote in elections to the Legislative Council should be extended at the next available opportunity. Finally, the Trusteeship Council considered that the majority of official members on the Legislative Council should be progressively reduced and that popular, preferably elective, representation should be correspondingly increased.

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the establishment of three new local government councils and recommended that the Administer-

ing Authority take energetic steps to establish more such councils in the rest of the Territory, to broaden the areas of their activity and to encourage them to exercise their powers to the fullest extent. The Trusteeship Council also noted with gratification the success of the recent conference at Madang of representatives from all local government councils and hoped that this would lead to the holding of similar conferences, at regular intervals. The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would give early effect to as many of the recommendations of these conferences as possible.

The Trusteeship Council, in addition, urged that the Administering Authority increase the number of indigenous representatives on district and town advisory councils as a useful step towards widening indigenous participation in the political life of the Territory.

The Trusteeship Council also considered that progress made in recruiting more staff for those areas in the Public Service with staff shortages had been disappointing, particularly in the recruitment of indigenous civil servants. It urged further expansion and intensification of the programme for training indigenous inhabitants for higher posts in all branches of the civil service. It laid particular stress on the importance of training indigenous personnel for higher grades in the administrative wing of the Public Service. The Council recommended that, for this purpose, the Administering Authority avail itself as fully as possible of the facilities provided by the United Nations for training in administration and related functions.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The economy of the Territory is based on primary production. Agriculture is an expanding industry, and a sizeable industry based on the Territory's extensive timber resources is developing. The Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority formulate a com-

prehensive plan for the integrated development of the economy with special emphasis on indigenous interests, on the basis of the resources, potentialities and needs of the Territory. It re-iterated its view that the Administering Authority should seek financial and technical assistance from the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international bodies.

The Administering Authority again contributed a large grant (for the year ending 30 June 1959) to the Territory to meet expenditures on government, welfare and development. The Council noted with satisfaction the introduction of a graduated income tax, but felt that the Administering Authority should consider the elimination of the personal tax and the extension of modern forms of taxation related to the incomes of inhabitants.

The Council was informed that the Administering Authority's ultimate long-term objective was to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of land holding regulated by the Territorial Government by statute. The Council welcomed the outline of principles of policy laid down by the Administering Authority. It also noted the latter's statement that there was no shortage of land in the Territory for subsistence agriculture. It considered, however, that it would be unrealistic to estimate the present and future land needs of the inhabitants on the basis of subsistence agriculture alone, especially when it was, appropriately, the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage cash-crop agriculture.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the special attention being given to the education and advancement of women, particularly the establishment of a central advisory committee for correcting as speedily as possible the existing disparity between the advancement of women and that of men, and of ensuring their future progress on a basis of equality.

The Council, recalling the 1959 Visiting Mission's expression of concern with regard to the multiplicity of religious missions in the Territory, and its own previous recommendation on the subject, noted the assurance that the Ad-

ministering Authority was keeping a very close watch on this multiplicity to see that it did not in any way adversely affect the indigenous people or public order.

The Council noted with satisfaction the development of the Administering Authority's programme of hospital renovation and construction and the extension of the network of medical aid posts to rural areas. It expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would accelerate its efforts to replace inadequate installations and to extend the construction programme, while at the same time extending the scope of its preventive medicine programme.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Education in the Territory is provided by both the Administration and the religious missions. The Council noted the measures taken to improve the educational system both in Administration and mission schools, and it considered it important that all mission schools be brought under more effective governmental inspection and supervision in the next three or four years in order that their standards of instruction be raised to those prevailing in Administration schools.

The Council welcomed the considerable increase in expenditures on education over the preceding year but considered that progressive increases would be necessary to implement the new plan of educational development and meet the Territory's needs.

The Council, noting that illiteracy was still very high, considered that the Administering Authority should take active steps to effect the necessary improvement and expansion of the whole system of education in the Territory.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council invited the Administering Authority to formulate early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development in New Guinea so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1073, 1075-1081, 1083-1085, 1089, 1092, 1126, 1127, 1131.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on Administration of Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1959. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, F.1429/60.

T/1514. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on administration of New Guinea for period 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1959.

T/1528. Observations of WHO.

T/L.967 and Add.1, T/L.987, T/L.1000. Outline of conditions, Report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations. Chapter on New Guinea, as a whole (T/L.967 and Add.1, T/L.987, T/L.1000, T/L.983), adopted by Council on 29

June 1960, meeting 1131, without objection. T/L.983. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, Part I: New Guinea. T/L.971. 249th report of Standing Committee on Petitions concerning New Guinea. RESOLUTIONS 2060(XXVI), 2061(XXVI), on petitions concerning New Guinea, adopted by Council on 25 May 1960, meeting 1092. (For texts, see T/1549, Resolutions adopted by Council at its 26th session, 14 April-30 June 1960.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapter II, Chapter III F, Chapter V, Chapter VI A; Part II, Chapter VI. A/4481. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia for period from 1 July 1958—30 June 1959.

NAURU

The Trust Territory of Nauru is a small island in the Central Pacific with an area of 5,263 acres. The population at 30 June 1959 numbered 4,264, consisting of 2,196 Nauruans, 974 other Pacific Islanders, 712 Chinese and 382 Europeans. Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom constitute the designated Administering Authority for the island, and Australia administers it.

The revenues of the Territory and the livelihood of its inhabitants depend almost entirely on the phosphate industry. The phosphate deposits are expected to be exhausted in about 40 years, and this has raised the question of the future of the Nauruan community.

In its annual report on the Territory for 1958-59, the Administering Authority stated that it had completed its examination of the problem of resettlement and had decided to seek the views of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of New Zealand preparatory to discussions with the Nauruan people. At its twenty-sixth session (14 April—30 June 1960), the Trusteeship Council strongly urged that these discussions be completed shortly and result in a number of concrete proposals for consideration by the Nauruan people, including the possibility of resettlement in one or more of the three metropolitan countries. It noted the assurance given by the Administering Authority that the final decision and choice of alternatives would rest entirely with the Nauruan people.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council reiterated its previous recommendations on the need to adopt further measures to promote the political advancement of the Nauruans and hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to encourage the Local Government Council to exercise to the full the powers it now had.

The Trusteeship Council regretted that there were still only a few Nauruans who occupied higher positions of responsibility in the civil service, and it urged the Administering Authority to further its efforts to train Nauruans for positions of responsibility in the Administration.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Territory's sole export is phosphate, valued at £2,492,361 in 1958-59 as compared with £2,421,898 in the previous year.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority's efforts to encourage Nauruans to engage in agriculture wherever possible, and hoped that these efforts would be continued, particularly in the area surrounding the Buada Lagoon.

It commended the Nauru Local Government Council for its initiative in providing cold storage facilities in an effort to develop the fishing industry. It also commended the Administering Authority for its support for this project. It hoped that both bodies would make special efforts for this industry's further development.

In addition, the Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority for the increase in royalty rates paid to the landowners. It noted the Administering Authority's statement that the general review of royalty rates, begun the previous year, had reached the stage where the submissions of the British Phosphate Commissioners and of the Nauru Local Government Council were now being examined. The Trusteeship Council asked the Administering Authority to furnish it with appropriate information on their views so that it might reach a better understanding of the matter. Any increases resulting from this review, it considered, should be applied mainly to the Nauruan Community Long-Term Investment Fund.

Believing that the information provided to it on the operation of the British Phosphate Commissioners in Nauru did not enable it to express a considered opinion on the fairness of the royalty rates being paid, the Trusteeship Council reiterated its previous recommendation that the Administering Authority provide it with more comprehensive information.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority for its continuing public health efforts, particularly on nutrition matters (including the free issue of milk to school children) and on the prevention of tuberculosis. It hoped that progress in the training of Nauruan medical and health personnel would be continued.

With regard to labour, the Council noted the Administering Authority's statement that the existing differences in wage rates between workers were the result of differing standards of education, experience, qualifications and work output. It again urged the Administering

Authority to make further efforts to remove the existing disparities in working hours between Europeans and other workers employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority on the progress made in education in the year under review. Bearing in mind the importance of the relationship of adequate incentives to scholastic performance, the Council urged that the Administering Authority and the leaders of the Nauruan community give earnest consideration to ways and means to ensure that students took full advantage of all educational opportunities afforded them. In this connexion, the Council reiterated its previous recommendation that the Administering Authority bear constantly in mind the need to assist Nauruans to qualify for higher posts in the Administration and with the British Phosphate Commissioners.

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Administering Authority stated that it would continue to adopt plans for the advancement of the Nauruans in all fields whenever it was satisfied that they would assist in the promotion of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System. The Trusteeship Council hoped that the Administering Authority would continue in this manner and would adopt such plans, when appropriate with target dates, taking into account the particular circumstances of the Territory and the freely expressed wishes of the Nauruan people in accordance with Article 76b of the Charter. (For text of Article 76b, see APPENDIX II.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—26TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1052-1058, 1062, 1082, 1083, 1085, 1092, 1131.

Commonwealth of Australia: Report to General Assembly of United Nations on administration of Territory of Nauru from 1st July 1958 to 30th June 1959. A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, F.11039/59.

T/1509. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia on the administration of Trust

Territory of Nauru for period 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1960.

T/1517. Observations of UNESCO.

T/1518. Observations of WHO.

T/L.963 and Add.1, T/L.969, T/L.993. Outline of conditions. Report of Drafting Committee and Summary of observations. Chapter on Nauru as a whole adopted without objection by Council on 29 June 1960, meeting 1131.

T/L.972. Petitions concerning Nauru. 250th report of Standing Committee.

RESOLUTION 2062(XXVI), as submitted by Standing Committee on Petitions, T/L.972, adopted by Council on 25 May 1960, meeting 1092. (For text, see T/1549, resolutions adopted by Council at its 26th session, 14 April-30 June 1960.)

T/1488. Eighth progress report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire, adopted by Council, as amended, on 17 May 1960, meeting 1085.

T/1010/Add.2. Special Questionnaire for Trust

Territory of Nauru approved by Council at its 26th session.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4404. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part I, Chapters II, III G, V and VI E; Part II, Chapter VII.

A/4480. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Australia and Nauru for period 1 July 1958-30 June 1959.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, spread over 3,000,000 square miles of ocean, has a total land area of 687 square miles. Its population in 1959 numbered 73,052 persons. Conditions in the Territory were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960).

The Administering Authority informed the Council that the rehabilitation of the Rongelap people, who were temporarily displaced in 1954 as a result of radioactive fall-out, had reached the point where only 50 per cent of the subsistence requirements of the Rongelapese needed to be provided by the Administration. The Administration was giving all possible aid to make the Rongelapese self-supporting and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. Preliminary results of a brief medical survey in the Islands in March 1960, the Administering Authority added, had again indicated that no aftermath of the fall-out was discernible and that the general health of the Rongelapese was satisfactory.

The Administering Authority also informed the Council that eminently satisfactory progress had been made with rehabilitation programmes in the areas damaged by typhoons in 1957 and 1958—the Marshalls, Truk and Yap districts.

The Council congratulated the Administering Authority and the people of the islands concerned on the success of their efforts.

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS

In 1960, the Council resumed consideration of a petition concerning compensation for certain Marshallese lands on Kwajalein island taken over by the Administration during war time. (This petition was first discussed by the Council at its mid-1959 session.)

Two Marshall Islanders, Messrs. Bolkaim and

Kabua, made oral presentations in this connexion to the Council and its Standing Committee on Petitions at the Council's twenty-sixth session (14 April-30 June 1960). On 5 May, the Council adopted a resolution (2063(XXVI)) taking note of the statements of the Administering Authority's Special Representative, in particular, that the Administering Authority would be prepared to consider, as one of the means of settling the problem, the payment of annual rentals for the land in question. In view of the considerable period of time during which the petitioners had not received any compensation for the use of their lands, it considered that a fair, equitable and satisfactory settlement of their claims should be arrived at as rapidly as possible and urged the Administering Authority to explore with the petitioners all possible means of reaching such a negotiated settlement, including annual rental payments or such payments combined with an initial lump sum payment. It recommended that the Administering Authority consider making an initial lump sum payment on a provisional basis subject to adjustment when a final settlement is arrived at. Finally, the Council requested the Administering Authority to inform it, when the next annual report of the Trust Territory was considered, of the result of its negotiations for settling the claims of the petitioners. In their oral presentations to the Council, the petitioners also referred to general problems regularly considered by the Council during its examination of the annual report on the Trust Territory.

At its twenty-sixth session the Council also considered a petition from the Twelfth Saipan Legislature requesting re-integration of the Mariana Islands with the Territory of Guam, but did not make any specific recommendations on it.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with satisfaction that the chartering of municipalities during the year under review represented double the target set by the Administering Authority in 1959, and hoped that the present pace could be maintained in the coming year. Considering that satisfactory progress by the district congresses constituted a firm base for the eventual development of a territorial government, the Council hoped that their legislative powers would be expanded and that similar powers would be conferred on those congresses which at the moment did not have them.

The Council shared the Administration's hope that an elected territorial body might be established in about five years, and considered that the present Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner was an important step in that direction. Welcoming the establishment of a hold-over committee to consult on social affairs as a further step towards this end, it hoped that similar committees would be set up in the coming year to deal with political and economic matters and that they would be consulted on matters affecting the Territory as a whole.

As to moving the administrative headquarters from Guam to a site within the Territory itself and unifying the administration under a single civilian authority, the Council concluded that these measures would stimulate greater political cohesion and would be in accordance with the wishes and interests of the people concerned. The Council reiterated its hope that the Administering Authority would keep these matters under close review.

The Council also hoped that the voting age would soon be lowered from 21, in the Palau District, to 18, as was the case in the rest of the Territory.

The Council commended the Administering Authority for the progress achieved in training Micronesians in technical skills and for the establishment of technical schools, training courses and in-service training programmes to speed up this process. It hoped that the Administering Authority would take urgent steps to accelerate the training of Micronesian administrators so that United States personnel might be progressively replaced.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

While duly appreciating the substantial contributions made by the Administering Authority to cover the budgetary deficit of the Territory, the Council expressed concern that nearly four-fifths of the budget still had to be covered by the Administering Authority. It hoped that the latter would bear in mind the need to allocate funds for projects likely to lessen this dependence on external assistance.

It hoped, too, for an early submission of the results of the Administering Authority's plans for a comprehensive survey of the Territory's economic possibilities, and that the Administering Authority would draw upon the best experience possible in preparing the survey, including, where appropriate, the United Nations specialized agencies and other international bodies.

The Council urged the Administering Authority to continue its policy of introducing new crops into the Territory and of developing its available resources for attaining a measure of economic self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

The Administering Authority was commended for the rapid progress made in its initial efforts to establish a fishing industry and for advancing its time-table for the establishment of a canning plant. The Council hoped that similar industries would be established in districts other than Palau and that urgent consideration would be given to the establishment of industries based on copra, pineapple-canning and the processing of other local products. It also stressed the need for training Micronesians in the use of modern equipment and in the management of local industries, and fostering the establishment of co-operatives.

The Council noted with satisfaction the excellent results achieved to date in the scheme for rehabilitating coconut cultivation and the increase of copra production during the past year.

It hoped that the Administering Authority would bear in mind the need to train Micronesians in the management of the banking facilities recently established in the Territory.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with satisfaction the further increase in the number of Micronesian

medical officers and the achievement of the Administering Authority's plan to replace American medical personnel with Micronesians in six out of seven districts of the Territory. It also welcomed the Administering Authority's intention to send two Micronesians for full medical training to universities abroad.

It hoped that charges for medical and dental services would be reviewed with an eye to changing the present system and perhaps eventually abolishing all fees.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with satisfaction the progress made towards achieving uniform educational standards and a unified elementary school curriculum.

Considering that much of the Territory's future progress depended on the development of secondary education, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority intensify its efforts to reduce the gap between primary and secondary school enrolments and, to this end, continue to press forward with its secondary school building programme.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Administering Authority informed the Council that 20 municipalities had been chartered in the period under review—double the number which the Administration had set as its target for 1959; henceforth, however, the pace of chartering municipalities might be somewhat slower, as transport and other problems would be greater in the remaining municipalities to be chartered, since they were further removed from district centres.

The Administering Authority regretted that it had been unable to meet the target date of 1960 for the enactment of organic legislation for the Territory. Work was continuing on the drafting of an organic act which, when completed and placed before the United States Congress, would reflect the needs of the Micronesians.

The Council noted with satisfaction the consistent progress reported by the Administering Authority in the achievement of intermediate targets and target-dates in the political and other fields. It hoped that no effort would be spared to enact legislation which fully reflected the needs and interests of the people of the Territory.

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T/L.986. Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, France, India, Paraguay, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom: draft resolution on Visiting Mission.

(See also pp. 442 and 443 for texts of resolutions 2017 (XXVI) and 2020 (XXVI), concerning future visiting missions to Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

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CHAPTER III

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

In its seventh annual report to the General Assembly, covering 36 meetings from 16 December 1959 to 12 August 1960, the Committee on South West Africa reviewed conditions in the Territory and gave an account of its examination of petitions. In addition, it reported on its unsuccessful efforts to negotiate with the Union of South Africa and brought to the Assembly's attention new developments regarding legal action against the Union Government.

CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY

Introducing its annual report to the General Assembly on conditions in South West Africa during 1959 and early 1960, the Committee reviewed the history of the consideration of the question of South West Africa in the United Nations and drew attention to a new development in the relations between the Union Government and the United Nations. It pointed out that in 1960 the Union Government, while failing to submit an annual report to the United Nations or to transmit petitions from inhabitants of the Territory or to co-operate with the Committee in the discharge of its functions, had officially transmitted to the Secretary-General Government documents which related to the Territory. At the same time, the Union Government had emphasized that it had done so on a voluntary basis without in any way implying recognition of United Nations authority or an obligation on its part to provide such information. The Committee, although expressing regret at the Union Government's unwillingness to recognize United Nations authority, welcomed the official transmission of some information.

With respect to developments within South West Africa, the Committee welcomed a discernable increase in territorial expenditures and appropriations, improvements in the field of public health, assurances by the Union Government that the Bushmen and the people of three of the smaller "Native" reserves in the Territory were not to be moved, and certain of the

developments in the field of education. In assessing the situation as a whole, however, the Committee found that developments during 1959 and early 1960 underlined the urgent need for a basic re-examination and change of policy and methods in the administration of the Territory. It observed that the disrupting effects of the rigid implementation of the apartheid programme, which characterized the administration, had made themselves felt in several areas of the Territory.

It devoted the bulk of its report on political conditions to the disturbances in the Windhoek Native Location on the night of 10 December 1959, associated with the removal of the location, or "Native" residential area, to a new residential site further from the town. In this connexion, the Committee examined: a report by a one-member commission of enquiry appointed by the Union Government to investigate the disturbances; a memorandum submitted to that Commission on behalf of Herero Chief Hosea Kutako and two new African political organizations formed in 1959—the Ovamboland Peoples Organisation, later known as the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), and the South West Africa National Union (SWANU); oral and written petitions; statements made in the Union Parliament; and local press reports.

The Committee attributed the disturbances, which resulted in the death of 11 Africans and injuries to others, to the application of the apartheid policies laid down for urban areas by the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in his former capacity as Minister of Native Affairs. These required, among other things, that "Native" locations be so situated that permanent buffer strips could be maintained between the "Native" residential areas and those of other racial groups. The Committee observed that the disturbances had been preceded by other demonstrations of opposition by Africans, whose views had not been given sympathetic consideration by the Government officials concerned.

It questioned the conclusions of the Govern-

ment commission of enquiry that the opposition of location residents to their removal had been instigated by individuals outside of the Territory or that the police had been justified in using firearms. The Committee also found the steps preparatory to the enquiry prejudicial to a fair and impartial hearing.

The Committee informed the Assembly of the decisions it had taken in December 1959, including its approval of a draft resolution, to deal with the urgent situation in Windhoek.¹ It reported that it had subsequently been informed by petitioners that, following those decisions, the Union Government had abandoned the use of armed force to remove residents from the old to the new location. Instead, according to the petitioners, Africans were being deported from Windhoek, dismissed from employment and intimidated by other means in order to secure the removal of residents to the new location despite their continued opposition to the removal.

The Committee expressed regret that the opposition of the Africans in urban areas and of the United Nations to the application of the requirements laid down by the Minister of Native Affairs should have been so long ignored by the Mandatory Power and appealed to it to abandon the implementation of such unsettling policies in the Mandated Territory. A return of persons deported from Windhoek following the disturbances and an announcement by the Administration that those wishing to remain in the old location might do so, would go far towards easing the situation, the Committee suggested. It further suggested that the residents of the old location should be provided with the necessary financial and other assistance to improve their living conditions there and that other housing developments for "Natives" in urban areas should be carried out in accordance with the expressed wishes of the peoples concerned and in a manner more compatible with the Mandate.

On 12 August 1960, the Committee approved a new draft resolution (for adoption by the Assembly) which was revised to take account of subsequent developments.

By this revised text, the Assembly would: (1) express deep regret at the action taken by police and soldiers in the Windhoek Location resulting in the death of 11 Africans and many other

casualties; (2) deplore the fact that, according to petitioners, the Mandatory Power had employed such means as deportations, dismissals from employment, threats of such actions and other methods of intimidation to secure the removal of location residents to the new site despite their continued opposition; (3) note with deep concern that the situation remained critical; (4) urge the Mandatory Power to refrain from the use of direct or indirect force to secure the removal of location residents; (5) request it to take steps to provide compensation to the families of the victims; and (6) draw its attention to the Committee's recommendations on the measures which should be taken to alleviate the tension and unrest in the Windhoek area.

In its report, the Committee further noted that a number of the leaders and members of the two new African political organizations, and particularly leaders and members of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, had been arrested and deported from Windhoek and other urban areas since the Windhoek disturbances. It therefore approved a draft resolution concerning political freedom for adoption by the Assembly. By this, the Assembly would express its deep concern about the situation and urge the Union Government to instruct the competent authorities in the Mandated Territory to cease the arbitrary imprisoning and deporting of Africans, including the leaders and members of SWAPO, and to ensure the free exercise of political rights and freedom of expression by all sectors of the population.

The Committee also recorded its concern at the military and internal security measures being taken in the Territory.

As to economic conditions, the Committee observed that the effects of a prolonged drought in the Territory had accentuated the precarious existence of the Non-European population and re-emphasized the Committee's repeated recommendations for urgent measures to improve living standards through planned development programmes. In the considered view of the Committee, the Mandatory Power should seek assistance in that connexion from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as the co-operation of the United Nations Chil-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 326.

dren's Fund for emergency relief measures to combat the serious undernourishment of "Native" children.

The Committee also drew attention to a significant shift in Government policy in the social field. While it had long been the policy to recruit as many Non-European labourers as possible to work in the European mining, industrial and farming enterprises in the Territory, the Committee stated, the dependence of these enterprises on Non-European workers was now regarded by the Administration as a threat to the continued existence of European civilization in the Territory and attempts were being made to persuade European employers to engage fewer Non-Europeans.

The Committee called attention to proposals made by a territorial commission of enquiry for the introduction of a special type of education for "Native" children based on the system of "Bantu education" established in the Union of South Africa. It further observed that "Natives" in the Territory had been deprived of practically all opportunities for higher education on a level equal to that of Europeans. Beyond some minor teaching and menial positions, the Committee stated, the training and education of "Natives" seemed directed merely to preparing them as a source of cheap labour for the benefit of Europeans.

The Committee reached the general conclusion that, for the Non-European majority, the basic ills of the administration stemmed directly or indirectly from the rigid enforcement of the apartheid policy. In the Committee's opinion, there could be no hope for the maintenance of a peaceful and orderly administration of the Mandated Territory unless and until that basic policy was changed. It therefore expressed grave concern at the continued failure of the Union Government to comply with previous recommendations calling for the revision of policies and methods of administration to make them conform with the sacred trust embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Charter of the United Nations.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee on South West Africa examined 76 written petitions and communications relating to the status of the Territory, the situation in the Windhoek Location, the removal of

the "Native" location at Walvis Bay, general conditions and a church dispute in the Rehoboth Community, the return of Hereros in Bechuanaland to South West Africa, a request for a scholarship, the re-entry of the Reverend Michael Scott into the Territory and other matters.

Regarding the church dispute in the Rehoboth Community, the Committee urged the Union Government to ensure religious freedom and the protection of the rights of the majority of the population to the use of community property. Moreover, it recommended to the people of the Community that they attempt to resolve their dispute peacefully and respect the right of every individual to worship in accordance with the dictates of his conscience.

By another decision, the Committee expressed the hope that the Mandatory Power, which had barred the re-entry of the Reverend Michael Scott into South West Africa, would reconsider its regrettable position.

With respect to the other written petitions, all of which raised questions dealt with by the Committee in its report on conditions in the Territory, the Committee recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. By this, the Assembly would draw the attention of the petitioners to that report and to the action taken on it by the General Assembly.

In addition to examining written petitions, the Committee granted 11 requests for oral hearings to seven petitioners, of whom four—Mburumba Kerina, Jariretundu Kozonguizi (President of SWANU), Allard K. Lowenstein and Sam Nujoma (President of SWAPO)—appeared before the Committee. The petitioners spoke of the situation in Windhoek, as well as elsewhere in the Territory.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

During 1960, the Committee resumed its efforts to enter into negotiations with the Union Government in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1360(XIV) of 17 November 1959, which called for negotiations with a view to placing the Mandated Territory of South West Africa under the International Trusteeship System.²

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 326-27.

In this connexion, the Committee reported to the General Assembly its exchange of correspondence with the Union Government, indicating that the latter had declined to meet with the Committee on the terms laid down by the Assembly.

In a letter of 29 July 1960, the Union Minister of External Affairs stated that his Government could not see any possibility of fruitful results flowing from negotiations which required the Union to place South West Africa under the International Trusteeship System. At the same time, the Minister reiterated his Government's offer, previously made in 1959 at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, to enter into discussions with an appropriate United Nations ad hoc body appointed after consultation with the Union Government and given the opportunity of exploring all possibilities, on the understanding that this would be without prejudice to the Union's juridical position on the issue.

LEGAL ACTION

In 1960, the Committee, which had decided earlier to keep under review the question of legal action to ensure the Union Government's fulfilment of its obligations under the Mandate, recalled in its report to the General Assembly the three earlier studies which it had undertaken on the subject and the relevant decisions of the Assembly, including General Assembly resolution 1361 (XIV) of 17 November 1959.³ This resolution drew the attention of Member States to the conclusions in the Committee's special report⁴ to the twelfth session of the Assembly covering the legal action open to them to refer any dispute with the Union Government concerning the interpretation or application of the Mandate to the International Court of Justice for adjudication.

The Committee informed the Assembly that the Second Conference of Independent African States at Addis Ababa, held in June 1960, had adopted a resolution in which it had recalled General Assembly resolution 1361 (XIV) and concluded that the obligations of the Union Government concerning South West Africa should be submitted to the International Court for adjudication in a contentious proceeding. The Conference resolution had further noted that Ethiopia and Liberia had signified their

intention to institute such a proceeding.

In bringing this new development to the attention of the General Assembly, the Committee stated that it recognized the importance of the constructive intention expressed at the Addis Ababa Conference and commended this intention on the part of the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia to the General Assembly as one of the practical approaches for the implementation of Assembly resolution 1361 (XIV).

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The question of South West Africa was considered by the General Assembly's Fourth Committee during the first part of the Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960 and again during the second part of that session in 1961.

On 4 November 1960, the representative of Liberia informed the Fourth Committee that the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia had that day instituted contentious proceedings against the Union of South Africa in the International Court of Justice under the Mandate for South West Africa.

In view of this fact, the representative of the Union of South Africa proposed in the Fourth Committee on 14 November 1960, and at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1960, that the Committee and the Assembly refrain from considering the question of South West Africa on the ground that the question was now sub judice.

The proposal was rejected, however, by roll-call votes of 67 to 1, with 11 abstentions, in the Fourth Committee and by 82 to 1, with 9 abstentions, in the plenary meeting, the Union of South Africa casting the only affirmative vote in both instances.

In view of its position that the question was sub judice, the Union of South Africa did not participate in voting during the fifteenth session on draft resolutions relating to South West Africa.

The representative of the Union of South Africa later explained that, while his Government could give adequate replies to the various allegations made concerning its administration

³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 327-28.

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1957, pp. 309, 310.

of South West Africa, its adherence to the sub judice rule prevented it from doing so. It would, however, do so at the appropriate time and place.

The Fourth Committee, following its decision on the South African proposal, heard statements by the following eight petitioners, who gave an account of conditions in the Territory: Fanuel Jariretundu Kozonguizi, the Reverend Markus Kooper, Mburumba Kerina, Jacob Kuhangua, Sam Nujoma and Van Ismael Fortune, all from South West Africa, and by the Reverend Michael Scott and Oliver Tambo, the latter from the Union of South Africa. The petitioners sought the removal of the South African Government from authority over the Territory's administration, and United Nations trusteeship over the Territory preparatory to the establishment of self-government and independence. In particular, they appealed for United Nations intervention through the stationing of a United Nations commission or similar body within the Territory pending the conclusion of the legal proceedings before the International Court of Justice, and for the provision of technical and other assistance in the Territory by the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

During the hearings, the Committee also had before it a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations, transmitting, among other documents, photostats of letters which had been referred to in the report of the commission of enquiry into the Windhoek disturbances.

The ensuing debate revealed widespread endorsement of the legal action brought by Ethiopia and Liberia and, at the same time, a broad measure of agreement that the General Assembly should take new measures to deal with the question of South West Africa in order to improve the situation in the Territory and prepare it for self-government and independence. There were, however, differences of opinion regarding the nature of the measures which should be taken, particularly in the light of the institution of judicial proceedings.

The representative of Ghana recalled that the President of Ghana had proposed in the General Assembly on 23 September 1960 that the Union Government should be asked to surrender the Mandate to the United Nations and that a

committee of the independent African states should administer the Territory, on behalf of the United Nations, under the International Trusteeship System. He suggested that if the Union Government did not accept that proposal, the General Assembly should terminate the Mandate at its sixteenth session and designate the African states as the Administering Authority. He also drew attention to a resolution adopted by the Second Conference of Independent African States, which called on member states to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa, to close their ports to South African vessels, to boycott South African goods and to refuse landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft. He pointed out that the United Nations could also initiate appropriate measures against the Union Government.

The representative of Nigeria stated that his Government wished to serve notice on South Africa that, in the view of the African nations, the issue had passed beyond the stage of a legal dispute; it was the intention of the African peoples that all Africans should be able to utilize their own resources and thus make their proper contribution to world culture. He pointed out that Ethiopia and Liberia had the full backing of his Government in instituting proceedings in the International Court. Nevertheless, Nigeria reserved its rights to use all necessary means to bring about a restoration of basic rights and human dignity to the people of South West Africa.

The removal of the Mandate from the South African Government and the transfer of the administration to an authority appointed by the United Nations was supported by a number of members, including Guinea, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR favoured the termination of the Mandate and the granting of independence to the Territory rather than a further period of trusteeship. The representative of Bulgaria also suggested that the General Assembly might consider requesting the Security Council to investigate the situation in the Territory.

Other members, including the representatives of Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States, urged that no action be taken which would prejudice the legal case brought by Ethiopia and Liberia, a case brought under

the Mandate and based in the first instance on the continued existence of the Mandate.

During the discussion of the various approaches to the problem, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Togo and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would entrust administrative powers to an administrative commission composed of representatives of Member states appointed by the Assembly.

This, the representative of Guinea explained, was intended to create as speedily as possible the conditions necessary for South West Africa to achieve internal self-government through the establishment of an elected parliament and a democratically constituted government. The representative of Mali further explained that, in effect, the draft resolution asked the General Assembly to revoke the Mandate.

During the debate on this six-power draft resolution, the representative of Bolivia pointed out that its adoption would entail the rejection of another draft resolution before the Committee endorsing the legal action initiated by Ethiopia and Liberia (see *LEGAL ACTION*, p. 495), as one called for the revocation of the Mandate and the other assumed that the Mandate remained in force.

Following an adjournment of the discussion, revised texts of the six-power draft resolution were introduced by the original sponsors (with the exception of Mali) and by Chad, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic. The revised draft resolution omitted any reference to the granting of administrative powers to an authority other than the Union of South Africa. The sponsors accepted a number of changes proposed to their draft resolution by India and Haiti.

By this 11-power text, the Assembly would invite the Committee on South West Africa, in addition to its normal tasks, to go to South West Africa immediately to investigate the situation prevailing in the Territory and to ascertain and make proposals to the General Assembly on the conditions for restoring a climate of peace and security and on the steps which would enable the indigenous inhabitants to achieve a wide measure of internal self-government designed to lead them to complete independence as soon as possible. The Assembly would, in addition, deprecate the application of the apartheid policy in the Territory, and call upon the Union

to revoke or rescind immediately all laws and regulations based on that policy. The Assembly would also urge the Union Government to facilitate the mission of the Committee on South West Africa, and request the latter to make a preliminary report to the Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session on the implementation of the resolution.

The draft resolution was approved by the Fourth Committee on 6 December 1960 by a roll-call vote of 65 to 0, with 15 abstentions, following a series of separate votes on parts of the text, three of them by roll-call. It was later adopted by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 18 December, as resolution 1568 (XV), by a roll-call vote of 78 to 0, with 15 abstentions, following a separate roll-call vote of 90 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, on the operative paragraph deprecating the application of the apartheid policy and calling upon the Union to revoke the laws and regulations based on that policy.

When the Fourth Committee resumed its consideration of the question in March 1961, at the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session, it had before it a preliminary report of the Committee on South West Africa on the implementation of resolution 1568 (XV). The report indicated that the Union Government had refused to facilitate the Committee's mission and the Committee accordingly sought guidance by the Assembly.

Four of the petitioners from South West Africa, Messrs. Kerina, Kuhangwa and Fortune and the Reverend Markus Kooper, again appeared before the Fourth Committee. They spoke of increased arrests and deportations of African leaders, of the killing of individual Africans, and additional military activities. They stressed the need for the Committee on South West Africa to go to the Territory to see the situation for itself and to put an end to such measures.

On 25 March 1961, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution sponsored by 24 Members. (For names of sponsors of this text, see *DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES* below, under document A/C.4/L.675 and Add.1 and Rev.1.) By this text, the General Assembly would ask the Committee on South West Africa immediately to discharge the special and urgent tasks entrusted to it in resolution 1568 (XV) of

6 December 1960 as fully and expeditiously as possible, with the co-operation of the Union Government, if such co-operation were available, and without it if necessary. Members of the United Nations would be requested by the draft resolution to extend such assistance to the Committee as it might require in the discharge of those tasks. It was at the same time proposed, among other things, that the General Assembly call the attention of the Security Council to the situation in South West Africa as one constituting a threat to international peace and security, and to the resolution, the full implementation of which was considered necessary to bring the situation to a speedy end.

The sponsors later modified their text to take into account a number of changes suggested in the debate, including, in particular, a suggestion by the United States that the situation be characterized as one likely to endanger international peace and security if allowed to continue, rather than one which already constituted such a threat.

During the discussion of the draft resolution, the United States representative also explained that his Government's support of the draft resolution as a whole was based on the understanding that neither force nor deception would be used to implement it, an interpretation fully endorsed by the sponsors of the draft resolution and by the Chairman of the Committee on South West Africa.

Some representatives, among them the representative of Ireland, expressed certain reservations concerning the task to be assigned to the Committee on South West Africa. For practical reasons, it was suggested, the Committee might be unable to carry out its mission if it lacked the co-operation of the Union Government.

The Fourth Committee voted on the draft resolution on 23 March 1961. A paragraph in the preamble which retained a description of the situation in the Territory as a threat to international peace and security was approved by a roll-call vote of 70 to 1 (Portugal), with 10 abstentions, the balance of the preamble being approved by a roll-call vote of 76 to 0, with 5 abstentions. The paragraph requesting that the Committee on South West Africa carry out its mission with or without the co-operation of the Union Government was approved by a roll-call vote of 65 to 0, with 16 abstentions. The para-

graph calling the attention of the Security Council to the situation was approved by a roll-call vote of 74 to 1 (Portugal), with 6 abstentions. The Committee approved the draft resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 76 to 0, with 6 abstentions.

The resolution was later adopted by the General Assembly, at a plenary meeting on 7 April 1961, by a roll-call vote of 83 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1596(XV).

Pursuant to the resolution, the decision of the General Assembly was brought to the attention of the Security Council by a letter dated 12 April 1961 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council.

APPEAL TO MEMBER STATES

During the second part of the General Assembly's fifteenth session, Mexico and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution by which the Assembly would address an appeal to Member states which had particularly close and continuous relations with the Union Government to bring their influence to bear on that Government with a view to ensuring that it adjust its conduct to its obligations under the Charter and give effect to the Assembly's resolutions.

In introducing the draft resolution in the Fourth Committee on 13 March 1961, the representative of Venezuela recalled that the co-sponsors had earlier submitted, and then withdrawn, a similar draft resolution during the first part of the session. The time was particularly opportune for the adoption of such a resolution, however, in view of the fact that the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth were then in conference in London.

Later revised by the co-sponsors to incorporate changes proposed by the representatives of India, Morocco, the Philippines and the United States, the draft resolution was approved by the Fourth Committee on 13 March 1961, by a roll-call vote of 68 to 0, with 12 abstentions.

This text was considered and voted on at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 16 March 1961. Although by that time the Union Government had announced its intention of withdrawing from the Commonwealth, Members of the Assembly felt that, since there were a number of states which retained close relations with the Union Government, they should be called upon to exert their influence on that Government to

carry out its obligations. The resolution was accordingly adopted, by a roll-call vote of 74 to O, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1593 (XV).

LEGAL ACTION

As indicated above, a draft resolution concerning the institution of "contentious proceedings" against the Union of South Africa was submitted in the Fourth Committee during the first part of the fifteenth session by 20 Members. (For names of sponsors of this text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below, under document A/C.4/L.652/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.)

Approved by the Fourth Committee on 6 December 1960 by a roll-call vote of 73 votes to O, with 5 abstentions, the resolution was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1960, by a roll-call vote of 86 to O, with 6 abstentions, as resolution 1565 (XV).

By this resolution, the General Assembly, noting, among other things, that all negotiations and efforts on its part and on the part of its several committees had failed to bring about compliance by the Union Government with its obligations under the Mandate for South West Africa, concluded that the dispute between Ethiopia, Liberia and other Member states on the one hand and the Union Government on the other, relating to the Mandate, could not be settled by negotiation and commended the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia on their initiative in submitting such dispute to the International Court in accordance with Article 7 of the Mandate. By the same resolution, the Assembly also approved the observations of the Committee on South West Africa concerning the administration of the Territory and recorded its own finding that the Union Government had failed and refused to carry out its obligations under the Mandate.

ASSISTANCE OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND UNICEF IN DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Among the draft resolutions considered during the first part of the General Assembly's fifteenth session was one proposed by Ghana and India by which the Assembly would invite the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to undertake urgent programmes for the improvement of economic, educational, social and health conditions in South West Africa. In addition, the Assembly would ask the Union Government to seek such assistance and to facilitate the agencies' work in the Territory in every possible way.

The co-sponsors accepted a proposal by Poland to specify that such assistance be directed at improving conditions for the indigenous population.

On 6 December 1960, the Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 78 to O, with 1 abstention. On 18 December 1960, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 89 votes to O, as resolution 1566(XV).

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Two of the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee on South West Africa, concerning petitions and political freedom in the Territory, were approved by the Fourth Committee on 24 November 1960 by a vote of 60 to O, with 6 abstentions, and by a roll-call vote of 62 to O, with 8 abstentions, respectively. On 18 December, they were adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 82 votes to O, with 5 abstentions, and by 84 votes to O, with 7 abstentions, as resolutions 1563(XV) and 1564(XV), respectively.

The Fourth Committee postponed a decision on the draft resolution on the Windhoek Location, pending a clearer indication of the action it would take on the general question of South West Africa. On 6 December 1960, the Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution, with an amendment jointly submitted by El Salvador and Tunisia to have the General Assembly request the Mandatory Power to take steps to prosecute and punish the civilian and military officers responsible for the casualties in the Windhoek Location, as well as amendments orally proposed by the representative of Bulgaria.

The draft resolution, as amended in the Fourth Committee, was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1960, by 83 votes to O, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 1567(XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

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A/C.4/447. Letter of 20 October 1960 from Permanent Representative of Union of South Africa.

A/C.4/458. Statement by Representative of Guinea on 24 November 1960, meeting 1063.

A/C.4/459. Statement by Representative of Mexico on 24 November 1960, meeting 1063.

A/C.4/461, A/C.4/465. Letters of 28 November and 15 December 1960 from Sam Nujoma, President of South West Africa People's Organization.

QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/C.4/L.653. Guinea, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Togo and Tunisia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.653/Rev.1, Corr.1 and Add.1. Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia and United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.653/Rev.2. Chad, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution as further revised by sponsors to incorporate amendments by India (A/C.4/L.661, as revised) and as orally amended by Haiti, adopted by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1960, meeting 1076, by roll-call vote of 65 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/L.659. Bulgaria: amendments to 10-power revised draft resolution, A/C.4/L.653/Rev.1, Corr.1 and Add.1.

A/C.4/L.661. India: amendments to 11-power revised draft resolution, A/C.4/L.653/Rev.2.

A/4643 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VI.

A/C.4/L.658, A/C.5/853, A/4644, A/4665. Notes by Secretary-General and reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and of Fifth Committee on financial implications of draft resolution VI adopted by Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1568(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4643, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by roll-call vote of 78 to 0, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Having recommended, in previous resolutions, that the Territory of South West Africa should be placed under the International Trusteeship System, and having repeatedly invited the Government of the Union of South Africa to propose, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a trusteeship agreement for South West Africa,

"Having accepted, in resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"Taking note with deep regret of the refusal of the Government of the Union of South Africa to modify its administration of the Territory in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to enter into negotiations with the United Nations, through the Committee on South West Africa, with a view to placing the Mandated Territory under the International Trusteeship System,

"Noting with grave concern that the administration of the Territory, particularly in recent years, has been conducted in a manner increasingly contrary to the Mandate, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the advisory

opinions of the International Court of Justice and the resolutions of the General Assembly,

"Considering that all the efforts of the United Nations to induce the Government of the Union of South Africa to modify the present principles and practices of that administration and to ensure the well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory have been of no avail,

"Considering with concern that the present situation in South West Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"Considering that most of the Mandated Territories which were placed under the International Trusteeship System have acceded or will soon accede to national independence,

"Recognizing that the Territory of South West Africa has an inalienable right to independence and to the exercise of its full national sovereignty,

"1. Regrets that the Government of the Union of South Africa has so far failed to respond to the repeated appeals of the General Assembly asking it to revise a policy which infringes the fundamental rights and freedoms of the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa and imposes upon them disabilities of various kinds, hindering their political, economic and social advancement;

"2. Deplores and disapproves the policy practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa contrary to its obligations under the international Mandate of 17 December 1920 for South West Africa;

"3. Deprecates the application, in the Territory of South West Africa, of the policy of apartheid, and calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to revoke or rescind immediately all laws and regulations based on that policy;

"4. Invites the Committee on South West Africa, in addition to its normal tasks, to go to South West Africa immediately to investigate the situation prevailing in the Territory and to ascertain and make proposals to the General Assembly on:

"(a) The conditions for restoring a climate of peace and security;

"(b) The steps which would enable the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa to achieve a wide measure of internal self-government designed to lead them to complete independence as soon as possible;

"5. Urges the Government of the Union of South Africa to facilitate the mission of the Committee on South West Africa;

"6. Requests the Committee on South West Africa to make a preliminary report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide facilities for the execution of the present resolution."

A/4705. Preliminary report of Committee on South West Africa on implementation of General Assembly resolution 1568 (XV) of 18 December 1960.

A/C.4/L.675 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.675/Rev.1. Above 23 powers and Senegal: revised draft resolution, as orally revised by Bulgaria, adopted by Fourth Committee, on 23 March 1961, meeting 1115, by roll-call vote of 76 to 0, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom.

A/4721. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1596(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4721, adopted by Assembly on 7 April 1961, meeting 979, by roll-call vote of 83 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Cameroun, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

(After the announcement of the result of the vote the representative of Cameroun stated that he wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution.)

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of the General Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which declares that immediate steps shall be taken to transfer all powers to such peoples, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed

will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom,

"Recalling its resolution 1568 (XV) of 18 December 1960 inviting the Committee on South West Africa to go to South West Africa immediately, inter alia, to investigate the situation prevailing in the Territory,

"Noting with deep regret, from the preliminary report of the Committee on South West Africa called for under the said resolution, that the Government of the Union of South Africa refuses to co-operate with the United Nations by facilitating the mission of the Committee on South West Africa,

"Convinced that it is both the right and the duty of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively its obligations with respect to the proper implementation, under its supervision, of the Mandate for South West Africa conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa,

"Noting with grave concern the continuing deterioration in the situation in South West Africa resulting from the continued application, in violation of the letter and spirit of the Mandate, of tyrannical policies and practices, such as apartheid, of the administration of the Union of South Africa in South West Africa,

"Reiterating its concern that this situation constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"1. Recognizes and supports the passionate yearning of the people of South West Africa for freedom and the exercise of national independence and sovereignty;

"2. Rejects the position taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa in refusing to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1568(XV) as well as other resolutions concerning South West Africa;

"3. Deplores the attempts at the assimilation of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, culminating in the so-called referendum held on 5 October 1960, as totally unacceptable, having no moral or legal basis and being repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Mandate;

"4. Considers that the full and effective discharge of the tasks assigned to the Committee on South West Africa in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1568(XV) is essential to the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of South West Africa, to the amelioration of the prevailing conditions in South West Africa, the continuance of which is likely to endanger international peace and security, and to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South West Africa in complete freedom and of their right of accession to national sovereignty and independence with the least delay;

"5. Requests the Committee on South West Africa, therefore, immediately to proceed to discharge the special and urgent tasks entrusted to it in resolution 1568(XV) as fully and expeditiously as possible with the co-operation of the Government of the Union of South Africa if such co-operation is available, and without it if necessary;

"6. Requests the States Members of the United Nations to extend to the Committee on South West Africa such assistance as it may require in the discharge of these tasks;

"7. Decides to call the attention of the Security Council to the situation in respect of South West Africa which, if allowed to continue, will in the General Assembly's view endanger international peace and security, and to the present resolution, the full implementation of which is necessary to bring that situation to a speedy end;

"8. Takes note with grave concern of reports of the terrorization of, and armed action against, the indigenous inhabitants, and calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to desist from such acts;

"9. Requests the Committee on South West Africa to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the implementation of resolution 1568(XV) as well as the present resolution."

S/4787. Letter dated 12 April 1961 from Secretary-General addressed to President of Security Council concerning South West Africa.

APPEAL TO MEMBER STATES

A/C.4/L.660. Mexico and Venezuela: draft resolution. A/4643. Report of Fourth Committee, Section VII.

A/4705. Preliminary report of Committee on South West Africa on implementation of General Assembly resolution 1568 (XV).

A/C.4/L.671 and Rev.1, and Rev.1/Corr.1. Mexico and Venezuela: revised draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 13 March 1961, meeting 1102, by roll-call vote of 68 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Congo (Brazzaville), Finland, France, Ghana, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

A/4709. Interim report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1593(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4709, adopted by Assembly on 16 March 1961, meeting 963, by roll-call vote of 74 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Ceylon, Chad,

Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the many resolutions adopted, since its first session, on the question of South West Africa, and especially resolution 1568(XV) of 18 December 1960,

"Noting with concern that up to the present time the Government of the Union of South Africa has ignored those resolutions and has, instead, adopted an attitude contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Noting with special concern the refusal of the Mandatory Power to implement resolution 1568 (XV),

"Likewise noting with concern the continued acts whereby, since 1950, the Government of the Union of South Africa has attempted to bring about the assimilation of the Territory of South West Africa, and in particular the so-called referendum of 5 October 1960 in which only the 'European' inhabitants of the Territory were permitted to take part,

"Considering that the conduct of the Government of the Union of South Africa constitutes a challenge to the authority of the United Nations,

"Considering that attempts at the assimilation of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, culminating in the so-called referendum of 5 October 1960, are totally unacceptable as having no moral or legal basis and being repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Mandate,

"Appeals to those Members of the United Nations which have particularly close and continuous relations with the Government of the Union of South Africa to bring, as a matter of urgency, all their influence to bear on that Government with a view to ensuring that it shall adjust its conduct to its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and shall give effect to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly."

LEGAL ACTION

A/C.4/L.652. Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.652/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Libya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta: revised draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1960, meeting

1076, by roll-call vote of 73 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom.

A/4643. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1565(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4643, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by roll-call vote of 86 to 0, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1361 (XIV) of 17 November 1959, in which it drew the attention of Member States to the conclusions of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa concerning the legal action open to Member States to submit to the International Court of Justice any dispute with the Union of South Africa relating to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the Mandate for the Territory of South West Africa, if such dispute cannot be settled by negotiation,

"Noting with grave concern that the administration of the Territory, in recent years, has been conducted in a manner contrary to the Mandate, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of

Human Rights and the resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, by which the Assembly accepted the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"Noting that all negotiations and efforts on the part of the General Assembly, of its several committees and organs constituted and authorized for this purpose, and of Member States acting through such committees and organs, have failed to bring about the compliance on the part of the Government of the Union of South Africa with its obligations under the Mandate, as is evidenced, inter alia, by the following reports of the said committees and organs to the Assembly:

"(a) Reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa to the General Assembly at its sixth, seventh and eighth sessions,

"(b) Reports of the Committee on South West Africa to the General Assembly at its ninth to fifteenth sessions,

"(c) Reports of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa to the General Assembly at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions,

"Noting the aforesaid reports, and in particular the reports of the Committee on South West Africa concerning the failure of negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Committee's conclusions that the Union has at all times declined to co-operate in any way with the Committee in the discharge of its functions,

"1. Notes with approval the observations of the Committee on South West Africa concerning the administration of the Territory as set out in the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, and finds that the Government of the Union of South Africa has failed and refused to carry out its obligations under the Mandate for the Territory of South West Africa;

"2. Concludes that the dispute which has arisen between Ethiopia, Liberia and other Member States on the one hand, and the Union of South Africa on the other, relating to the interpretation and application of the Mandate has not been and cannot be settled by negotiation;

"3. Notes that Ethiopia and Liberia, on 4 November 1960, filed concurrent applications in the International Court of Justice instituting contentious proceedings against the Union of South Africa;

"4. Commends the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia upon their initiative in submitting such dispute to the International Court of Justice for adjudication and declaration in a contentious proceeding in accordance with article 7 of the Mandate."

ASSISTANCE OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND UNICEF IN DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/C.4/L.655. Ghana and India: draft resolution, as orally revised by Poland, adopted by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1960, meeting 1076, by roll-call vote of 78 to 0, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Portugal.

A/4643. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1566(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4643, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 89 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the purposes of Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the international status of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, the General Assembly's own obligations and the concern of the community of nations to promote the well-being and interest of the inhabitants of that Territory,

"Having perused the observations and recommendations contained in part II, sections IV, V, and VI, of the report of the Committee on South West Africa to the General Assembly,

"1. Considers that the economic, social, educational and health conditions prevailing in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, especially as they concern the indigenous inhabitants, are unsatisfactory, and that the need for urgent co-operative action for the improvement of present conditions in these fields is imperative;

"2. Endorses the considered view of the Committee on South West Africa that assistance should be sought, and that it should be provided by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund;

"3. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to undertake urgent programmes to assist the indigenous population of the Territory of South West Africa in their respective fields;

"4. Requests the Government of the Union of South Africa to seek such assistance and to extend its co-operation to the above-mentioned specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund in implementing such urgent programmes to improve the economic, social, educational and health conditions of

the indigenous population in South West Africa, and to facilitate their work in the Territory in every possible way;

"5. Requests the above-mentioned specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund to report to the Committee on South West Africa and to the General Assembly at their respective sessions during 1961 on the action taken in implementing the present resolution."

PETITIONS

A/4464, Annex III. Committee on South West Africa: draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 24 November 1960, meeting 1063, by 60 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

A/4643. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1563(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4643, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 82 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having accepted the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"Having authorized the Committee on South West Africa, by resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, to examine petitions in accordance with the Mandates procedure of the League of Nations,

"Having received a report from the Committee dealing with petitions relating, inter alia, to the status of South West Africa and conditions in the Territory, the situation in the Windhoek Native Location, the removal of the Native Location in Walvis Bay, conditions in the Ovamboland Native Reserve, conditions in the Hoachanas Native Reserve, general conditions in the Rehoboth Community, the imprisonment of Mr. Toivo Ja-Toivo, the question of the return of Hereros in Bechuanaland to South West Africa and a request for a scholarship from a student in South West Africa,

"Noting that these petitions raise questions relating to various aspects of the administration of South West Africa and of conditions in the Territory, upon which the Committee has presented a report,

"Draws the attention of the petitioners concerned to the report and observations of the Committee on South West Africa regarding conditions in the Territory submitted to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, and to the action taken by the Assembly on this report."

POLITICAL FREEDOM IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/4464, Annex IV. Committee on South West Africa: draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 24 November 1960, meeting 1063, by roll-call vote of 62 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon,

Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom.

A/4643. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1564(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4643, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, by 84 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted, on the basis of the report of the Committee on South West Africa, that leaders of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation and other Africans in the Territory of South West Africa are being subjected to arbitrary imprisonment and deportation,

"1. Expresses its deep concern regarding this disturbing development;

"2. Urges the Government of the Union of South Africa to instruct the competent authorities in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa to cease the arbitrary imprisonment and deporting of Africans, including the leaders and members of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, and to ensure the free exercise of political rights and freedom of expression for all sectors of the population."

WINDHOEK LOCATION

A/4464, Annex I. Committee on South West Africa: draft resolution, as amended by El Salvador and Tunisia (A/C.4/L.654), and orally by Bulgaria, adopted by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1960, meeting 1076, by 75 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.654. El Salvador and Tunisia: amendment to Committee on South West Africa draft resolution. A/4643. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1567(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4643, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 83 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received a report from the Committee on South West Africa with respect to disturbances in the Windhoek Native Location relating to the removal of the Location residents to a new site called Katutura,

"Noting with regret that the construction of the new location at Katutura is part of the plan laid down by the present Prime Minister in his former capacity as Minister of Native Affairs to the effect that Native Locations in urban areas, based on the policy of

apartheid, must be situated in such a manner that a permanent 'buffer strip of at least 500 yards' on which 'no development at all is allowed' is maintained 'between the Native residential area and that of any other racial group'.

"Observing with deep concern that on the night of 10 to 11 December 1959, after repeated expressions of opposition by Location residents to their removal had failed to obtain the sympathetic consideration of officials of the Mandatory Power, police and soldiers opened fire on a crowd of Location residents, killing eleven Africans and injuring at least forty-four others,

"Noting the report transmitted to the United Nations by the Government of the Union of South Africa concerning an inquiry into the events in Windhoek Location on 10 to 11 December 1959, and the direct causes which gave rise thereto,

"Taking into account the additional information contained in the report of the Committee on South West Africa and in oral and written petitions from inhabitants of the Territory,

"Noting also the many protests received by the Committee during 1959 in petitions and communications against the impending removal to the new Location site on the grounds, inter alia, that the removal was part of the intensified application of the apartheid policy,

"Considering that the apartheid policy applied in South West Africa is contrary to the terms of the Mandate, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Considering further that the application of the apartheid policy, of which the occurrences in Windhoek have been an unfortunate consequence, is prejudicial to the maintenance of a peaceful and orderly administration in the Mandated Territory,

"1. Expresses deep regret at the action taken by the police and soldiers in the Windhoek Native Loca-

tion on the night of 10 to 11 December 1959 against residents of the Location, resulting in the death of eleven Africans and many other casualties;

"2. Deplores the fact reported by the petitioners that the Mandatory Power has employed such means as deportations, dismissals from employment, threats of such action and other methods of intimidation to secure the removal of residents of the Windhoek Location to Katutura despite the continued opposition of the residents to their removal;

"3. Notes with deep concern that the situation remains critical;

"4. Urges the Mandatory Power to refrain from the use of direct or indirect force to secure the removal of Location residents;

"5. Requests the Mandatory Power to take steps to prosecute and punish the civilian and military officers responsible for the death of eleven Africans and many other casualties in the Windhoek Native Location on the night of 10 to 11 December 1959, and to provide adequate compensation to the families of the victims;

"6. Draws the attention of the Mandatory Power to the recommendations of the Committee on South West Africa concerning the measures which should be taken to alleviate the tension and unrest in the Windhoek area, and in particular to the recommendation that housing developments in urban areas of the Territory should be carried out in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

ORAL HEARINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1004, 1023, 1025, 1050-1057, 1097, 1098, 1100, 1107, 1108.

A/C.4/443 and Add.1,2, A/C.4/470 and Add.1. Requests for hearings.

CHAPTER IV

INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION IN 1960

United Nations Members responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories, whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, send information each year to the Secretary-General on economic, social and educational conditions in these territories. Some Administering Members have included information of a political nature in their annual reports.

In 1960, information was due from the following Administering Members on the territories shown below for 1959 or for the administrative year 1958-59:

Australia: Papua, Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Belgium: Belgian Congo.¹

¹ Attained independence as the Republic of the Congo (Capital: Leopoldville) on 30 June 1960.

France:² New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium).

Netherlands: Netherlands New Guinea.

New Zealand: Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands.

United Kingdom: Aden Colony and Protectorate, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Somaliland,³ British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cyprus,⁴ Falkland Islands and dependencies, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium), Nigeria,⁵ North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena and dependencies, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, the West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago); Uganda, Zanzibar.

United States:⁶ American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands.

At its 1960 session, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories considered the summaries of information transmitted by Governments for the year 1958 (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below). Membership of the Committee is described in APPENDIX III.

RESERVATIONS

Reservations on sovereignty and/or the transmission of information regarding certain territories were made in 1960 either in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee or the Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, as follows: by Argentina, Chile and the United Kingdom in respect of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Falkland dependencies; by Guatemala, Mexico and the United Kingdom in respect of British Honduras (Belize); by Spain and the United Kingdom in respect of Gibraltar; by Yemen and the United Kingdom in respect of

Aden Colony and Aden Protectorate (Southern Yemen); by the Netherlands and Indonesia in respect of Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian); by Morocco and France in respect of Mauritania; by Morocco and Spain in respect of Ifni, Saguia-el-Hamra, Cueta and Melilla.

The representatives of Burma, Ceylon, India, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the USSR and the United Arab Republic stated that their respective Governments regarded West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea) as an integral part of Indonesia. The representative of Australia observed that his Government's position was that Netherlands sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea was beyond doubt.

The representatives of Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the United Arab Republic stated that their respective Governments recognized no sovereignty over Mauritania, except that of Morocco. With regard to Ifni and Saguia-el-Hamra, the representatives of Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic and Yemen stated that their respective Governments recognized no sovereignty over these territories other than that of Morocco.

The representatives of Lebanon and Morocco supported Yemen's reservations with regard to Aden.

² In a note dated 27 March 1959, the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Government of France had decided to cease transmitting information under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, as from 1957, with respect, inter alia, to the Comoro Archipelago and French Somaliland.

³ Joined with former Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland to become independent state of Somalia on 1 July 1960.

⁴ Attained independence on 16 August 1960.

⁵ Attained independence on 1 October 1960.

⁶ On 12 December 1959, the General Assembly took note, by resolution 1469(XIV) of 12 December 1959, of the opinion of the United States Government that the peoples of Alaska and Hawaii had effectively exercised the right of self-determination. The Assembly considered it appropriate that the transmission of information on these Territories should cease.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

ST/TRI/B.1959/1 and Add.1. Central African Territories: Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Belgian Congo.

ST/TRI/B.1959/2. East African Territories: British Somaliland; Kenya; Uganda; Zanzibar.

ST/TRI/B.1959/3. Southern African Territories: Basutoland, Bechuanaland; Swaziland.

ST/TRI/B.1959/4. Indian Ocean Territories: Cocos

(Keeling) Islands; Mauritius; Seychelles.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/5. West African Territories: Gambia; Nigeria; Sierra Leone.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/6. Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Guiana; British Honduras; Jamaica; Leeward Islands; Antigua; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; Montserrat; British Virgin Islands; Trinidad and Tobago; United States Virgin Islands.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/7. Asian Territories: Brunei; Hong Kong; North Borneo; Sarawak; Singapore.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/8. Pacific Territories: American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Guam; Hawaii; Netherlands New Guinea; New Hebrides; Niue Island; Papua; Pitcairn Island; Solomon Islands; Tokelau Islands.

ST/TRI/B.1959/9. Other Territories: Aden; Cyprus; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; St. Helena.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (for agenda and lists of documents before Committee, see Part I, Annex I and Part III, annex. For membership of Committee, see Part I, para. 4).

RESERVATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
 Fourth Committee, meetings 1005, 1006.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section V.
 A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING OBLIGATION TO TRANSMIT INFORMATION TO UNITED NATIONS ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

A study of the principles which should guide United Nations Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information on non-self-governing territories to the Secretary-General, as called for by Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, was made in 1960 by a Special Committee of six members, set up for the purpose by the General Assembly on 12 December 1959 (by resolution 1467 (XIV)).⁷ This Committee consisted of representatives of India, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text of Article 73e of Charter, see below, APPENDIX II.)

The Special Committee of Six met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 2 September to 22 September 1960 and unanimously recommended 12 principles in its report to the General Assembly's fifteenth session. These 12 principles were subsequently approved, with one modification, by the General Assembly on 15 December 1960. (For text, see annex to resolution 1541 (XV) cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

Preliminary observations by members of the Special Committee of Six showed that there was a wide area of agreement on the general approach to the problem and on the basic principles involved.

The Committee noted that more than 100 million people in some 30 dependent territories had, since 1946, attained the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories." Many former Non-Self-

Governing Territories had been admitted to membership of the United Nations. The right of dependent peoples to choose their own destiny was more universally accepted today than at any time since the signing of the Charter. The Charter was the culmination of progressive evolution in international thinking, for it expressed international concern for the welfare and freedom for dependent peoples in a manner which went beyond that of any other international instrument.

The Special Committee emphasized that the Charter was a living document and the obligations under Chapter XI must be viewed in the light of the changing spirit of the times. The obligations of Members under this Chapter, it pointed out, were not limited to Article 73. Under Article 74, they agreed to abide by the principle of good neighbourliness, not only in respect of their metropolitan areas, but also in regard to the territories for which they had or assumed responsibilities. (For texts of Chapter XI and Articles 73 and 74 of Charter, see APPENDIX II.)

The main points of the principles approved by the Special Committee were: (a) that there was a *prima facie* obligation to transmit information under Article 73e on territories geographically separate and ethnically and/or culturally distinct from the administering country; (b) that full self-government could be said to have been reached with the attainment of independence, or free association or integration with an

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 299, 301-02.

independent state; (c) that constitutional limitations included in the terms of Article 73e of the Charter related only to the amount of information, and that these considerations arose only from constitutional relations of the territory with the Administering Member.

The United Kingdom representative had some reservations about Principle IX (which dealt with the manner in which a non-self-governing territory might be integrated with an independent state) in connexion with the statement on the desirability of United Nations supervision of ways in which the peoples of a territory could, by impartially conducted democratic processes based on universal adult suffrage, express their views on questions of integration. While fully accepting the desirability in principle of universal adult suffrage, he also thought that there might be circumstances in which full self-government could be achieved before it was practicable to implement this principle.

The representative of Morocco considered that where the integration of a non-self-governing territory with an independent state was contemplated, United Nations supervision was not only desirable but sometimes even necessary. The process of consultation should be supervised by the United Nations.

The United Kingdom representative also commented on Principle X (which referred to making the transmission of information on non-self-governing territories subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations might desire). He accepted this principle on the understanding that there might be circumstances in which constitutional considerations would reduce to nil the amount of information which could be transmitted.

The report of the Special Committee and the 12 principles it had approved for adoption by the General Assembly were considered by the Assembly's Fourth Committee between 1 and 14 November 1960.

The majority of representatives welcomed the 12 principles, maintaining that the international community should supervise the development of those peoples who were still not free to conduct their own affairs. They believed that the provisions of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories" imposed an obliga-

tion on the Administering Members. Also, when the General Assembly had approved a set of principles to guide Members in determining whether or not there was an obligation to transmit the information on non-self-governing territories, as called for by Article 73e of the Charter, it would have established rules to determine the point at which a territory came under international supervision and the point at which such supervision was no longer required.

The representative of El Salvador was of the opinion that the debate should be confined to the legal study of the principles proposed, rather than to the application of those principles to two particular countries, namely, Spain and Portugal, as several other representatives had suggested.

The representatives of Bolivia and the United Arab Republic observed that the principles should first be adopted, after which a study should be made on how they could be implemented. Only then could it be decided whether any country was right or wrong in refusing to transmit information.

The representative of Nigeria feared that Principles X and XI (which, among other things, allowed for constitutional considerations to limit the extent of information transmitted) would provide a means of escape for Member states which refused to transmit information on territories they administered. In his view, these two principles should contain an additional clause to the effect that the transmission of information could be subject to such limitations as constitutional considerations might require only when the constitution of the non-self-governing territory concerned gave all its inhabitants the right to vote.

The representative of Australia had doubts about the necessity of insisting on universal suffrage as being a condition on which an erstwhile non-self-governing territory could integrate with an independent state, as provided for in Principle IX. The proposed principles, he maintained, embodied the idea that the progressive development of self-government must take into account the particular circumstances of a territory and the aspirations of its peoples.

The representative of Israel contended that the obligations of Member states were not limited to Article 73 of the Charter; the principle of good neighbourliness mentioned in

Article 74 reinforced the obligation to transmit information.

The representative of Togo contended that the obligations under Article 73e of the Charter to transmit information ceased only when a territory had attained a full measure of self-government. This, he felt, was made clear in the preamble to Article 73, which set forth the obligations of Members which were responsible for the administration of territories whose peoples had "not yet" attained a full measure of self-government.

The representative of Saudi Arabia observed that the 12 principles recommended by the Special Committee of Six would take on full significance only if the Assembly ensured that they were applied in a realistic manner by defining and listing the non-self-governing territories on which information had to be transmitted. The representative of Romania agreed on the value of establishing criteria for the application of Chapter XI of the Charter.

During the discussion, several Members referred to the refusal by Spain and Portugal to transmit information on territories administered by them. Some Members took the view that the discussion was for this reason academic. The problem required a practical and immediate solution which could only be a declaration on the granting of immediate independence to all non-self-governing territories.

The representative of Yugoslavia considered that there should be less concern with the determination of principles and more concern with appropriate action leading to the early attainment of independence by all non-self-governing territories.

Many representatives were of the view that Spain and Portugal did have a legal obligation to transmit information on territories under their administration.

The USSR representative asked that it be noted that Spain and Portugal had been under an unconditional obligation to do so since 1955, when they became Members of the United Nations. The United States representative maintained that since Articles 73 and 74 of the Charter were part of the Charter at the time that Spain and Portugal became Member states, it followed that they assumed the obligation inherent in the legal meaning of the terms used in the two Articles.

The representatives of Albania, China, Libya and Somalia thought that it was for the General Assembly to determine the interpretation to be given to the term "non-self-governing territories" and the term "territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government." The representative of Bolivia thought that the mere fact that a power described its territories as provinces did not place them outside the competence of the United Nations.

The representatives of Afghanistan and Indonesia could not fully endorse all the 12 principles in their present form. In Principle IX, it was pointed out, the possibility of United Nations supervision of the process of integration of a non-self-governing territory with an independent state was regarded only as a desirable contingency in certain circumstances. Further, Principle II referred only to a full measure of self-government as the objective, and not to independence.

The representative of Ceylon, while unreservedly endorsing the 12 principles, referred to the United Kingdom's reservations (see p. 505) with regard to Principle X. He stated that the constitutional limitation mentioned in that principle could apply only to the scope of the information—it could not exempt a Member state from the obligation incurred under Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter.

The representatives of Burma and Indonesia deplored the fact that, even though the Special Committee of Six had adopted its conclusions unanimously, some members of that Committee had expressed reservations about the principles so adopted.

The United Kingdom representative said that the 12 principles enumerated in the report fell into three categories: Principles I to IX corresponded to the terms of reference conferred upon the Special Committee; Principles X and XI dealt with limitations that constitutional considerations might require; Principle XII concerned security considerations. The United Kingdom's reservation, referred to in the Special Committee's report, he continued, was not a reservation on the part of the United Kingdom, but a clarification. Principles X and XI were concerned only with non-self-governing territories for which constitutional considerations might limit the scope of the information trans-

mitted. The obligation to transmit information still remained, as was clearly shown in the second part of Principle XL. It was possible, however, that in very rare cases certain constitutional relations between the United Kingdom and a territory under its administration might be such as to prevent the United Kingdom from giving the information specified under Article 73e, he pointed out.

The representative of Venezuela stated that if it was admitted that there might be circumstances in which constitutional considerations reduced to nil the amount of information which could be transmitted, it was possible that a Member state might not transmit any information. All the principles could be voided by this dangerous reservation. The first two sentences of Principle XI could be applied to territories which enjoyed self-government, before independence, in the economic, social and educational fields. But in no case could it apply to the territories under Spanish and Portuguese administration on which no information was transmitted.

On 4 November, the representative of Portugal explained the position of his Government with regard to the report of the Special Committee of Six and the proceedings which had led to its establishment. The question at issue, he said, was once again the interpretation of Article 73e of the Charter. He considered that no provision of the Charter, or of any other legal document, could be properly implemented if there were no agreement on substance. Many interpretations had been suggested for Article 73, but the fact remained that, as this Article was written into the Charter, no interpretation was valid unless it was based on the Charter itself.

It had been said that the Special Committee of Six had approached the problem from a practical point of view, bearing in mind the political realities of the world situation. But, Portugal's spokesman observed, the question of a practical point of view or an idea of a given political situation were matters of individual interpretation; they did not provide a juridical or legal foundation for any obligation. Chapter XI of the Charter, he continued, was entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories." The term "Declaration" implied an act which was left entirely to the initiative

and discretion of Member Governments. Article 73 and Chapter XI as a whole had to be read in the context of the Charter.

The conclusion drawn by the representative of Portugal was that the Charter ascribed certain functions and responsibilities in connexion with the implementation of the international system of economic co-operation and with the International Trusteeship System, but none whatsoever in connexion with the "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories."

He further pointed out that the International Court of Justice had, in an advisory opinion, stated that the question of the interpretation of a provision of the United Nations Charter was a purely legal one. Many delegations, he continued, had stressed that, up to 1951, the overseas territories of Portugal had been called "colonies" and that only in 1951 had the name been changed into "provinces." However, in Portuguese general and customary law the word "province" had been applied to overseas territories for the first time about 1576.

His delegation rejected the report of the Special Committee of Six.

The representative of Spain, on 7 November, asked whether the Fourth Committee, with the exception of a few delegations, had seriously studied the question whether the principles enumerated by the Special Committee of Six were consonant with reason, whether they were in accordance with the historical and legal realities of the problem, and whether they were in harmony with the fundamental principles of international law. The Special Committee's report was nothing more than an expression of an ideal, which, though lofty, was very difficult to attain.

His Government did not know what a non-self-governing territory was and did not accept the obligation to transmit information on any so-called non-self-governing territory which it administered. In view, however, of its desire to co-operate with the United Nations, Spain was prepared in due course to transmit information on its overseas provinces to the Secretary-General. Spain condemned colonialism and all exploitation of peoples, he concluded.

The representative of the Philippines could not agree with the argument that, since Chapter XI of the Charter was entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories," the

provisions of Article 73 were subject to unilateral interpretations. The obligation accepted as a sacred trust was as binding as any other portion of the Charter. He had reservations with regard to Principle IV of the proposed principles which defined a non-self-governing territory as being geographically separate, and ethnically or culturally distinct, from the country administering it. The exact nature of the geographical separation referred to in that principle was not clear.

In the opinion of India's representative, the problem was not so much one of transmitting information as one of applying the United Nations Charter; to deny one of the provisions of the Charter was tantamount to denying all of them. The provisions of Articles 73 and 74 of the Charter were applicable to all Member states without exception. The use of the word "Declaration" in the heading to Chapter XI of the Charter should not lead to misunderstanding. The text of a declaration was as fully binding as a concordat.

The representative of Haiti noted that, on 14 December 1946, the General Assembly, by resolution 66 (I),⁸ had confirmed the decision of only a few Member states to transmit information; that decision could not be considered binding upon other Member states. Subsequently, however, the General Assembly had, on several occasions, made known its views concerning the obligation of Member states to transmit information.

On 9 November 1960, Bolivia, Iraq, Ireland, Nigeria and Venezuela proposed a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, approve the list of principles contained in the Special Committee's report and decide that these principles should be applied in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case to determine whether or not an obligation existed to transmit the information called for under Article 73e of the Charter. The principles were set out in an annex to the draft resolution.

Togo and Tunisia submitted an amendment to part of the text of Principle IX, as recom-

mended by the Special Committee of Six (which referred to United Nations supervision of impartially conducted democratic processes to enable the people of a non-self-governing territory to decide the question of integration with an independent state).

The Special Committee's text stated: "It is recognized that in certain circumstances United Nations supervision of such processes may be desirable." By the amendment by Togo and Tunisia, this text would be changed to read: "supervision of such processes by the United Nations is necessary." Subsequently, the proposal for amendment was revised by the sponsors, in the light of discussion, to have the sentence in question read: "The United Nations could, when it deems necessary, supervise these processes."

Haiti had some reservations about the principle dealing with the integration of a dependent territory with an independent state. He raised the question as to whether integration was a satisfactory way for an erstwhile dependent territory to achieve independence in conformity with the objectives of the Charter.

The revised amendment by Togo and Tunisia was approved by the Fourth Committee on 10 November 1960 by a roll-call vote of 38 to 24, with 26 abstentions.

After a series of separate votes on various parts of the set of principles recommended by the Special Committee, the Fourth Committee then approved the principles as a whole, as amended by Togo and Tunisia, by a roll-call vote of 66 to 3, with 19 abstentions.

The draft resolution itself, and the amended annex thereto, was approved by a roll-call vote of 62 to 3, with 19 abstentions.

On 15 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted the resolution and the annex thereto, as recommended by the Fourth Committee, by a roll-call vote of 69 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as resolution 1541 (XV).

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 572.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee of Six, meetings 1-16.

A/AC.100/1 and Add.1. Replies from Governments indicating their views on principles which should guide members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information called for

in Article 73e of Charter of United Nations.
A/AC.100/2 and Add.1, 2. Account of discussions, prepared by Secretariat, and annexes.
A/4526. Report of Special Committee of Six on Transmission of Information (Non-Self-Governing Territories).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1031-1049, 1087, 1088. Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4526. Report of Special Committee of Six on Transmission of Information (Non-Self-Governing Territories).

A/C.4/450. Statement by India on 1 November 1960, meeting 1031.

A/C.4/451. Statement by Mexico on 1 November 1960, meeting 1031.

A/C.4/452 and Corr.1. Statement by United Kingdom on 3 November 1960, meeting 1035.

A/C.4/453. Statements by Spain on 7 and 11 November 1960, meetings 1038, 1046 and 1047.

A/C.4/L.648 and Add.1. Bolivia, Iraq, Ireland, Nigeria, Venezuela: draft resolution and Annex thereto, as a whole, amended by Togo and Tunisia (A/C.4/L.650, as orally revised) and with drafting change proposed orally by United Kingdom, adopted by Fourth Committee on 10 November 1960, meeting 1045, by roll-call vote of 62 to 3, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/L.650. Togo and Tunisia: amendment to 5-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.648 and Add.1.

A/4651. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1541(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4651, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by roll-call vote of 69 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab

Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the list of factors annexed to General Assembly resolution 742(VIII) of 27 November 1953,

"Having examined the report of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73e of the Charter, appointed under General Assembly resolution 1467(XIV) of 12 December 1959 to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73e of the Charter and to report on the results of its study to the Assembly at its fifteenth session,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73e of the Charter;

"2. Approves the principles set out in section V, part B, of the report of the Committee, as amended and as they appear in the annex to the present resolution;

"3. Decides that these principles should be applied in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case to determine whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter."

ANNEX

PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GUIDE MEMBERS IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT AN OBLIGATION EXISTS TO TRANSMIT THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR IN ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Principle I

"The authors of the Charter of the United Nations had in mind that Chapter XI should be applicable to territories which were then known to be of the colonial type. An obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter in respect of such territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

Principle II

"Chapter XI of the Charter embodies the concept of Non-Self-Governing Territories in a dynamic state of evolution and progress towards a 'full measure of self-government'. As soon as a territory and its peoples attain a full measure of self-government, the obligation ceases. Until this comes about, the obligation to transmit information under Article 73e continues.

Principle III

"The obligation to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter constitutes an international obligation and should be carried out with due regard to the fulfilment of international law.

Principle IV

"Prima facie there is an obligation to transmit information in respect of a territory which is geographically separate and is distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it.

Principle V

"Once it has been established that such a prima facie case of geographical and ethnical or cultural distinctness of a territory exists, other elements may then be brought into consideration. These additional elements may be, *inter alia*, of an administrative, political, juridical, economic or historical nature. If they affect the relationship between the metropolitan State and the territory concerned in a manner which arbitrarily places the latter in a position or status of subordination, they support the presumption that there is an obligation to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter.

Principle VI

"A Non-Self-Governing Territory can be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by:

- "(a) Emergence as a sovereign independent state;
- "(b) Free association with an independent state; or
- "(c) Integration with an independent state.

Principle VII

"(a) Free association should be the result of a free and voluntary choice by the peoples of the territory concerned expressed through informed and democratic processes. It should be one which respects the individuality and the cultural characteristics of the territory and its peoples, and retains for the peoples of the territory which is associated with an independent state the freedom to modify the status of that territory through the expression of their will by democratic means and through constitutional processes.

"(b) The associated territory should have the right to determine its internal constitution without outside interference, in accordance with due constitutional processes and the freely expressed wishes of the people. This does not preclude consultations as appropriate or necessary under the terms of the free association agreed upon.

Principle VIII

"Integration with an independent State should be on the basis of complete equality between the peoples of the erstwhile Non-Self-Governing Territory and those of the independent country with which it is integrated. The peoples of both territories should have equal status and rights of citizenship and equal

guarantees of fundamental rights and freedoms without any distinction or discrimination; both should have equal rights and opportunities for representation and effective participation at all levels in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of government.

Principle IX

"Integration should have come about in the following circumstances:

"(a) The integrating territory should have attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political institutions, so that its people would have the capacity to make a responsible choice through informed and democratic processes;

"(b) The integration should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the territory's peoples acting with full knowledge of the change in their status, their wishes having been expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage. The United Nations could, when it deems it necessary, supervise these processes.

Principle X

"The transmission of information in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73e of the Charter is subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require. This means that the extent of the information may be limited in certain circumstances, but the limitation in Article 73e cannot relieve a Member State of the obligations of Chapter XI. The 'limitation' can relate only to the quantum of information of economic, social and educational nature to be transmitted.

Principle XI

"The only constitutional considerations to which Article 73e of the Charter refers are those arising from constitutional relations of the territory with the Administering Member. They refer to a situation in which the constitution of the territory gives it self-government in economic, social and educational matters through freely elected institutions. Nevertheless, the responsibility for transmitting information under Article 73e continues, unless these constitutional relations preclude the Government or parliament of the Administering Member from receiving statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territory.

Principle XII

"Security considerations have not been invoked in the past. Only in very exceptional circumstances can information on economic, social and educational conditions have any security aspect. In other circumstances, therefore, there should be no necessity to limit the transmission of information on security grounds."

QUESTIONS CONCERNING INFORMATION ABOUT TERRITORIES UNDER ADMINISTRATION OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

In the past, Portugal and Spain have described certain territories under their administration as "overseas provinces" of the metropolitan state. Various other Members of the United Nations, however, have considered these territories as non-self-governing territories on which information should be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article 73e of the United Nations Charter.

Questions concerning the transmission of information to the Secretary-General on territories under the administration of Portugal and Spain were again raised in 1960, both in the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (which met from 23 February-12 April 1960) and in November and December at the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

Some of the points made were also raised in the course of debates on guiding principles for determining obligations to transmit information to the United Nations on non-self-governing territories under Article 73e of the Charter. (See pp. 506-8, above.)

At the meetings of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India noted that Portugal had still failed to comply with the provisions of Article 73e of the United Nations Charter. They hoped that the process of liberation going on in Africa would induce the Portuguese Government to change its attitude soon. The representatives of Ceylon and Ghana also hoped that Spain would fulfil its undertaking made before the General Assembly in 1959⁹ to transmit information under Article 73e on the Spanish territories.

The representative of Brazil pointed out that, by resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959,¹⁰ the General Assembly had decided that it would be desirable to enumerate the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation existed to transmit information called for in Article 73e and had set up an ad hoc committee to assist it in this study. He therefore considered it inappropriate for the Committee on Information to discuss the question of the transmission of

information on the Portuguese territories. The United Kingdom representative did not feel that the affairs of Portugal and Spain, or any other matter not within its scope, should be considered by the Committee on Information. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India maintained, however, that the appointment by the General Assembly of a special committee should not prevent the Committee on Information from being concerned with the problems of transmission of information on territories administered by Portugal and Spain.

The matter was again considered in November 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

On 8 November, a draft resolution on the subject was submitted by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Nepal and Nigeria.

By this text, the Assembly, among other things, would: (1) enumerate the territories under the administration of Portugal and Spain, which it considered to be non-self-governing territories; (2) declare that there was an obligation on the part of the Governments of Portugal and Spain to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter (for text, see APPENDIX II), which should be discharged without delay; (3) ask Portugal and Spain to transmit information on conditions in the territories enumerated, in accordance with Article 73e; (4) invite Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; (5) urge the Governments of Portugal and Spain to ensure to the indigenous populations of these territories the enjoyment of full freedom for democratic political activities which would accelerate their attainment of independence.

A revised version of this text was introduced on 11 November 1960. The representative of Spain, meanwhile, had, in conversations with the sponsors, confirmed that his Government intended to fulfil its obligations under the United Nations Charter with respect to the territories it administered and to transmit information on them. This was announced in the

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 299.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 302.

Fourth Committee by the representative of India.

During the Fourth Committee's discussions, the representative of Spain, in further clarification of his Government's position, stated that it had "decided to transmit to the Secretary-General the information pertaining to the territories referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter."

By the revised text, the Assembly would: (1) recall with satisfaction Spain's statement that it agreed to transmit information to the Secretary-General in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter; (2) list the territories under the administration of Portugal which it considered to be non-self-governing territories; (3) declare that there was an obligation on the part of the Government of Portugal to transmit information on these territories without delay; (4) ask the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in pursuance of Spain's declaration that it was ready to act in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter (entitled a "Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories"; see APPENDIX III for text); and (5) invite the Governments of Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

There were 11 sponsors of the revised text: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal.

The Ukrainian SSR proposed a series of amendments to the 11-power revised text. By one amendment, the Assembly would in effect specifically enumerate the territories under Spain's administration on which Spain agreed to transmit information (Ifni, West Sahara, Fernando Po and Rio Muni, which had been listed in the original draft resolution). This amendment, however, failed to be adopted.

By a second amendment, the Assembly would restore the clause from the original text urging Portugal and Spain to ensure to the indigenous populations of the territories under their administration the enjoyment of full freedom of democratic political activities which would speed their attainment of independence. This amendment was not, however, put to a vote.

A third amendment by the Ukrainian SSR concerned the clause whereby the Assembly would declare that there was an obligation on the part of Portugal to transmit information on the territories listed. The amendment was intended to state that there was an obligation to transmit information on these territories "until they are granted full independence." This amendment was rejected by 28 votes to 21, with 21 abstentions.

A fourth amendment by the Ukrainian SSR was to delete the clause in the revised draft resolution containing a request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in pursuance of Spain's declaration. This amendment was rejected by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 14 abstentions.

The listing of territories under Portuguese administration was revised, in accordance with an oral amendment by Guinea. (For list as finally approved, see operative paragraph 1 of resolution 1542(XV) in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 513.)

The 11-power revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Guinea, was adopted by the Fourth Committee on 11 November 1960, by a roll-call vote of 45 to 6, with 24 abstentions, after a series of votes on separate parts of the text.

On 15 December 1960, it was finally approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 68 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions, as resolution 1542 (XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1031-1049.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section IX.
A/C.4/453. Statements by Spain on 7 and 11 November 1960, meetings 1038, 1046 and 1047.
A/C.4/L.649. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana,

Guinea, India, Nepal, Nigeria: draft resolution. A/C.4/L.649/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal: revised draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, adopted by Fourth Committee on 11 November 1960, meeting 1048, by roll-call vote of 45 to 6, with 24 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma,

Cambodia, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/4651. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1542(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4651, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by roll-call vote of 68 to 6, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, by resolution 742(VIII) of 27 November 1953, the General Assembly approved a list of factors to be used as a guide in determining whether a Territory is or is no longer within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling also that differences of views arose among Member States concerning the status of certain territories under the administrations of Portugal and Spain and described by these two states as 'overseas provinces' of the metropolitan state concerned, and that with a view to resolving those differences the General Assembly, by resolution 1467(XIV) of 12 December 1959, appointed the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73e of the Charter to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an

obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73e,

"Recognizing that the desire for independence is the rightful aspiration of peoples under colonial subjugation and that the denial of their right to self-determination constitutes a threat to the well-being of humanity and to international peace,

"Recalling with satisfaction the statement of the representative of Spain at the 1048th meeting of the Fourth Committee that his Government agrees to transmit information to the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter,

"Mindful of its responsibilities under Article 14 of the Charter,

"Being aware that the Government of Portugal has not transmitted information on the territories under its administration which are enumerated in operative paragraph 1 below and has not expressed any intention of doing so, and because such information as is otherwise available in regard to the conditions in these territories gives cause for concern,

"1. Considers that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter, General Assembly resolution 742(VIII) and the principles approved by the Assembly in resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960, the territories under the administration of Portugal listed hereunder are Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter:

"(a) The Cape Verde Archipelago;

"(b) Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea;

"(c) Sao Tome and Principe, and their dependencies;

"(d) Sao Joao Batista de Ajuda;

"(e) Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda;

"(f) Mozambique;

"(g) Goa and dependencies, called the State of India;

"(h) Macau and dependencies;

"(i) Timor and dependencies;

"2. Declares that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of Portugal to transmit information under Chapter XI of the Charter concerning these territories and that it should be discharged without further delay;

"3. Requests the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General information in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter on the conditions prevailing in the territories under its administration enumerated in paragraph 1 above;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in pursuance of the declaration of the Government of Spain that it is ready to act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter;

"5. Invites the Governments of Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1332(XIII) of 12 December 1958."

OTHER GENERAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

During discussions in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, during the Assembly's fifteenth session, on the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the representatives of Mexico and Ghana drew attention to the lack of information on French Territories in the Americas, French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago. The representative of Ghana also drew attention to the delay in the transmission of information by the United Kingdom on Malta.

In reply, the representative of France stated that France no longer administered any colonies; the territories to which the representatives of Mexico and Ghana referred had internal autonomy and were thus now self-governing.

The United Kingdom representative informed the Fourth Committee that his Government would transmit information on Malta in time for the 1961 session of the Committee on Information.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1007, 1008, 1009, 1019.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section IX.
A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The progress achieved by non-self-governing territories since the establishment of the United Nations was one of the main themes of discussion in 1960 in the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and also in the Assembly's Fourth Committee later in the year at the Assembly's fifteenth session.

Background material for the General Assembly included the Secretary-General's report entitled Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (which was prepared in co-operation with the specialized agencies), and observations and conclusions on this report submitted by the Committee on Information.

CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

At the Committee's eleventh session (23 February-12 April 1960), several representatives drew attention to the fact that, while progress had been made towards the development of self-government in non-self-governing territories, much still remained to be done.

In 1946, information had been submitted on 75 Territories. By 1955, eight had achieved independence and had become Members of the United Nations. Eleven others had attained varying degrees of self-government. Since 1956, the advance of the territories towards self-government had accelerated.

The representatives of India and Iraq pointed out that although United Nations Members administering non-self-governing territories had in the past stated that self-government should be reached after a long process of development, experience had shown that the territories progressed more rapidly with the attainment of self-government or independence.

A number of Administering Members stated that the achievement of self-government had a central place in the obligations they had assumed under Chapter XI of the Charter; the economic and social factors, however, were also a part of the total well-being of the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories they administered. They recognized that certain basic problems remained to be solved. In some territories, development had been retarded through the lack of natural resources or the relatively small size of the Territories.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The United Kingdom representative referred to some general indicators showing the economic growth which had taken place in the non-self-governing Territories in recent years.

Reviewing general economic policies and developments, the Committee came to the conclusion that, with the greater part of the productive effort of their peoples devoted to agricultural pursuits, many non-self-governing territories began the period under review with

their economies under-developed, in comparison with those of emerging modern states. The territories had progressed in the post-war years. This progress, however, had taken place within a framework of fundamental deficiencies which remain to be corrected.

With regard to industrialization, the Committee noted that the beginning of the period under review was marked in many territories by an almost complete lack of manufacturing industries other than handicrafts. At the end of the period, development in this field had been slower than the expansion of primary production.

The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana and India emphasized that economic development of the territories must be directed towards raising the standard of living of the inhabitants and should be assessed in the light of trends in world economy.

During the period under review the economies of non-self-governing territories had benefited from the demand for primary products and general world prosperity, they noted. Considerable progress had been made in increasing production, and there had been some rise in per caput income and level of consumption. However, the economies of the territories were still almost completely dependent on subsistence agriculture and the production of a few primary products, a large part of which was still exported to the metropolitan countries. In consequence, these territories remained vulnerable to fluctuations in world commodity prices.

The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana and India urged increased efforts to diversify the economies of territories, with particular attention to be given to agriculture.

The Committee recognized that the formulation and implementation of development plans constituted an outstanding feature of the period.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In their examination of social conditions in non-self-governing territories, members of the Committee stressed that social development must be viewed as a whole process of change and advancement, considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and of the individual.

The representative of Ghana stated that social progress had been most rapid in those territories

in which the inhabitants had assumed a large share of responsibility in the formulation of policy. The representative of India welcomed the developments in social policy, labour legislation, social security and housing, public health and social welfare.

Australia's representative considered that the diversity and the inherent nature of the social concepts of many indigenous groups constituted a serious obstacle to orderly social change. It was necessary, he said, to awaken the interest of the peoples concerned so that they would not only desire progress but would also be prepared, if necessary, to accept changes in their traditional social systems. The Netherlands representative cited the introduction of mechanized farming in Netherlands New Guinea as a means of raising the standard of living and providing a social catalyst.

The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana and Iraq emphasized the importance of human rights in non-self-governing territories. They pointed out that the Administering Members had the moral and legal obligation under the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to safeguard human rights in the territories under their administration. They voiced satisfaction at the fact that there was no racial discrimination in the territories under the administration of France, New Zealand and the United States, and noted measures taken by other Administering Members which had led to improved conditions. They expressed grave concern, however, over the information before the Committee showing that progress in the realization of human rights in many areas had been slow and that discriminatory practices still existed in many territories with plural populations, affecting such important matters as education, land tenure, public service and social intercourse. They considered it most serious that in some territories there were still separate school systems for European and indigenous school children, except perhaps in the case of higher education.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Many representatives spoke of the primary importance of education in preparing the people for self-government and expressed their satisfaction that the educational goals of the Ad-

ministering Members corresponded closely to the following broad objectives laid down by the General Assembly on 27 November 1953 (by resolution 743(VII)¹¹):

- (a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs;
- (b) To raise the standards of living of the peoples by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health;
- (c) To promote the social progress of the territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned;
- (d) To secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture.

They also referred to the fact that universal, free and compulsory education was still beyond the reach of the majority of the peoples in many of the territories.

Representatives of the specialized agencies stated that their organizations were prepared to provide assistance in their respective fields, on request, to non-self-governing territories.

The Committee's observations and conclusions on the Secretary-General's Progress Report were issued in four parts. The first consisted of a general survey, the second dealt with educational conditions, the third with economic conditions, and the fourth with social conditions.

The Committee approved these observations and conclusions as a whole for submission to the General Assembly's fifteenth session. The representative of France abstained in the vote, explaining that the examination of the progress achieved in non-self-governing territories should be based solely on the information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter. The Progress Report and the Committee's observations, however, included references to political conditions which fell outside the Committee's competence, he said.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

During the discussions of the General Assembly's Fourth Committee on non-self-governing territories at the Assembly's fifteenth session, several representatives described the Progress Report as a text-book for future activities of dependent territories. The account it gave of activities in the territories reflected the burden

of responsibility which rested on those who continued to administer non-self-governing territories.

Several representatives however, spoke of the lack of information in the political field. While they did not deny that if a society was to be put on a sound basis its political advancement must be accompanied by economic development, social evolution and the expansion of education, they could not, however, agree with the argument that such development should be held back on the pretext that political independence without economic independence was valueless. The inescapable conclusion was that colonialism in the historic sense was a dying institution—dying because it was no longer acceptable to the peoples concerned or profitable to the colonial nations.

The transmission of information on political progress in non-self-governing territories was the subject of a draft resolution submitted, in a revised version, by Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

By the operative part of the text, as further revised on the basis of suggestions by Ireland, by Liberia and by Morocco, the Assembly, among other things, would: (1) welcome the progress in its various aspects achieved in some of the non-self-governing territories and note that in spite of the increased tempo of change, a substantial number of territories still remained non-self-governing, and that in the great majority of these the achievements of the period fell short of the needs of the inhabitants of these territories; (2) express its satisfaction that, since 1946, a number of former non-self-governing territories had become Members of the United Nations after acceding to independence, and that the transmission of information on some others had ceased, with the approval of the General Assembly, after the achievement of the objectives of the Charter; (3) consider that, while rapid economic, social and educational advancement must be directed towards the independence of non-self-governing territories, independence should not be delayed on the ground of inadequate economic, social and educational standards prevailing in the territories;

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 514.

(4) request the Administering Members to strengthen their efforts in the economic, social and educational fields with the full participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the territories in all fields of activity by transferring to them effective powers so that during the period of transition from dependence to independence the non-self-governing territories would be able to establish sound foundations for their future; (5) note that the absence of information of a political and constitutional character on a majority of non-self-governing territories rendered it impossible to assess the extent of their progress towards the goals of the Charter; (6) consider that a full knowledge of the political and constitutional developments in non-self-governing territories was essential not only to a proper evaluation of the progress of the territories towards independence but also to that of their economic, social and cultural advancement; (7) urge the Administering Members concerned once again to extend their full co-operation to the General Assembly in the performance of its functions by transmitting information of a political and constitutional character on developments in the territories under their respective administrations; (8) ask the Secretary-General to transmit the Progress Report, together with the observations and conclusions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, to Member states responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions and to the specialized agencies concerned, for necessary action.

The representative of Nigeria referred to the rapid advance made by some non-self-governing territories but also contended that progress was not rapid enough and that the achievements had fallen short of the needs of the inhabitants of the territories. He considered that transferring power to the indigenous inhabitants was

one of the best ways of ensuring rapid progress.

Guinea submitted several amendments to the revised draft resolution, all of which were adopted.

One amendment, accepted by 25 votes to 17, with 37 abstentions, was to have the Assembly "note that progress has been achieved in some of the non-self-governing territories" rather than "welcome the progress in its various aspects achieved in many of the non-self-governing territories."

By Guinea's second amendment, the Assembly, instead of stating that "independence should not be delayed on the ground of inadequate economic, social and educational standards prevailing in the territories," would state that "the inadequate level of economic, social and educational development in the territories should never serve as a pretext for deferring their accession to independence."

This amendment was approved by a roll-call vote of 32 to 2, with 51 abstentions.

The third Guinean amendment, adopted by 39 votes to 2, with 38 abstentions, was to have the Assembly "urge" (instead of "request") the Administering Members to strengthen their efforts in the economic, social and educational fields.

Lastly, Guinea proposed that the Assembly should note "with regret" (rather than merely "note") that the absence of information of a political and constitutional character rendered it impossible to assess the extent of progress towards independence.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by the Fourth Committee on 27 October 1960 by a roll-call vote of 61 to 9, with 24 abstentions.

On 15 December 1960, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly by 69 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions, as resolution 1535 (XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1023-1026. Plenary Meeting 948.

Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter. Vols. 1-5. (ST/TRI/SER.A/15/Vols. 1-5). U.N.P. Sales Nos.:60.VI.B.1/Vols. 1-5. A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from

Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section VI, and Part II.

A/C.4/L.640. Nigeria, Venezuela: draft resolution. A/C.4/L.640/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2. Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Republic, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, as amended by Guinea (A/C.4/

L.644) and orally by Liberia, Morocco, and Ireland, adopted by Fourth Committee on 27 October 1960, meeting 1026, by roll-call vote of 61 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.644. Guinea: amendment to revised 18-power draft resolution.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1535(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 69 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 932(X) of 8 November 1955 and 1053(XI) of 20 February 1957, by which it invited the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare a report on the progress that has been achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations since the establishment of the Organization,

"Having regard to the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter, and particularly the objectives of Article 73 a and b,

"1. Takes note of the report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 932 (X) and 1053 (XI);

"2. Notes with appreciation the observations and conclusions on the progress report prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1461 (XIV) of 12 December 1959;

"3. Notes that progress has been achieved in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and notes that, in spite of the increased tempo of change, a substantial number of Territories still remain non-self-governing and that in the great majority of these the achievements of the period fall short of the needs of the inhabitants of these Territories;

"4. Expresses its satisfaction that since 1946 a number of former Non-Self-Governing Territories have become Members of the United Nations after acceding to independence, and that the transmission of information on some others has ceased, with the approval of the General Assembly, after the achievement of the objectives of the Charter;

"5. Considers that, while rapid economic, social and educational advancement must be directed towards the independence of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inadequate level of economic, social and educational development in the Territories should never serve as a pretext for deferring their accession to independence;

"6. Urges the Administering Members to strengthen their efforts in the economic, social and educational fields, with the full participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories in all fields of activity, by transferring to those inhabitants effective powers so that during the period of transition from dependence to independence the Non-Self-Governing Territories will be able to establish sound foundations for their future;

"7. Further notes with regret that, in spite of some reference in the progress report to constitutional and political developments in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the absence of information of a political and constitutional character on a majority of these Territories renders it impossible to assess the extent of their progress towards the goals of the Charter;

"8. Considers that a full knowledge of the political and constitutional developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories is essential not only to a proper evaluation of the progress of the Territories towards independence but also to that of their economic, social and cultural advancement;

"9. Urges once again the Administering Members concerned to extend their full co-operation to the General Assembly in the performance of its functions by transmitting information of a political and constitutional character on developments in the Territories under their respective administration;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the progress report and the observations and conclusions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Member States responsible for the administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions and to the specialized agencies concerned, for necessary action."

QUESTIONS CONCERNING ECONOMIC AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Economic Conditions

CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

At its 1960 session, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories made its triennial review of economic conditions in non-self-governing territories. This was in accordance with its customary work of successively rotating major discussions on economic, social or educational conditions at each annual session.

The Committee had before it special studies prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. While these served in effect to supplement the report entitled *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter* (see p. 514), they were primarily designed to deal with certain particular aspects of economic conditions in the territories in which the Committee had expressed an interest in 1957, such as trade, banking, the shift towards a monetary economy and other economic changes, and their reflection, if any, in the living conditions of the indigenous populations.

The Committee also reviewed the main general trends of economic development during the period 1955-58.

In addition to the aforementioned studies, the Committee had before it a report prepared by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on labour productivity and a preliminary study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Committee felt that the three years under review did not, as a whole, have any special characteristics from the point of view of economic development. In one year, 1958, conditions facing under-developed countries were, in general, unfavourable, and in another, 1957, many raw materials producers enjoyed comparatively favourable conditions in most of the Territories. Nevertheless, the generally unfavourable conditions in most of the territories, in particular the sharp fluctuations in their terms of trade, as reflected in balance-of-payments

deficits, pointed up the continuing deficiencies in the structure of their economies.

TERMS OF TRADE

In a number of territories, the sharp and considerable fluctuations of the terms of trade, when due to a sudden downturn in export prices, had frequently had serious consequences for the economies concerned. Economic planning became extremely difficult. This situation again pointed to the need, in the Committee's view, for further studies on a commodity-by-commodity basis, with a view to the establishment of workable systems of commodity price stabilization, fair both to producers and consumers.

As far as imports were concerned, the non-self-governing territories, mainly because of the limited purchasing power of their indigenous populations, absorbed only a very small part of the world exports of industrial products in relation to the size of their populations. The bargaining power of the territories, in relation to that of the industrialized countries which supplied them with manufactured goods, was therefore far too limited to enable them to influence import prices in their favour. The level of these prices was thus determined by market forces beyond their control. They had generally followed an upward trend in the period under review, largely because of inflationary pressures in the main industrial exporting countries of Europe and North America.

Some members expressed concern that the territories were not able to influence their terms of trade in their own favour. They thought that greater attention should have been paid by the metropolitan countries to reducing the exclusive dependence of the territories on prices of primary products, by the promotion of international stabilization of these prices, by diversification of the territories' economies and by industrialization, as part of balanced growth.

Other Committee members, while agreeing that a greater diversification was desirable, thought that diversification should not be increased at a cost which might appreciably

reduce a territory's income from crops which had already found an established place in overseas markets. International commodity agreements should not be considered as a universal remedy for problems arising from fluctuations of export prices, particularly in view of the difficulty of stabilization of prices at an international level.

These members of the Committee felt that the interests of the exporting primary producers could best be served, *inter alia*, by a high and expanding level of economic activity in the importing industrialized countries.

The Committee noted that most of the territories had been able to improve their terms of trade by making substantial changes in the composition of their exports.

The Committee also observed that in many cases the flow of the trade of a non-self-governing territory was mainly between the territory concerned and the metropolitan country responsible for its administration.

The Committee considered that considerably greater diversification in the direction of trade of the territories, resulting in some reduction in their dependence on metropolitan markets, might lead to improvement in their terms of trade. All territories should be free to trade where they wished and to seek markets and sources of supply of the greatest advantage to them.

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SITUATION

Invisible transactions, frequently an important element in the balance of payments of the territories with the metropolitan countries, had, accordingly, often contributed to deficits in these balances, the Committee observed.

There had been a general trend towards a gradual reduction in the usually large share of the metropolitan countries in the foreign trade and in the other external transactions of most territories.

A wider distribution of markets for exports, as well as of sources of supply for imports, was gradually being achieved in most of the territories considered. This slowly decreased their economic dependence on trade with, and aid from, the metropolitan countries concerned, which seemed also to reflect progress in greater diversification of production.

The Committee also noted that the balance

of payments of a great number of non-self-governing territories continued to be unfavourable.

CURRENCY AND CENTRAL BANKING

The monetary system in nearly all the non-self-governing territories, the Committee observed, was closely related to the system existing in their metropolitan countries. The metropolitan currency, although not generally legal tender in the territories, was still the main, if not the exclusive, basis of the local currency.

An important potential consequence of this relationship was the inability of the territories themselves to adapt the volume of their currency to the needs of their own economy. As the economy of a territory developed and became more diversified, the absence of a monetary system adjusted to the needs of the territory and enabling it to mobilize all the local resources for development might become a serious impediment, the Committee added.

It noted with interest that in territories which had reached the desired stage of economic development and which were large enough in size, the establishment of an autonomous monetary system based on a central bank was frequently envisaged.

TRANSITION TO MARKET AGRICULTURE

The Committee regarded the transition from subsistence to market agriculture as one of the most important aspects of the impact on the living conditions of the indigenous population made by the shift towards a monetary economy. The process of change to a market economy, through an increase in the proportion of the total resources of land and labour devoted to money-earning activities, was, in its view, perhaps the most crucial aspect of economic development in many of the non-self-governing territories.

The Committee endorsed the views expressed in FAO's report for the Committee: that considerable governmental assistance was necessary in bringing a growing market into existence and in placing it in touch with the areas of supply through the development of transport and marketing facilities; and that the most successful method of effecting the transition from subsistence to market agriculture and raising the productivity of indigenous farmers was to make a

concerted attack on all institutional obstacles such as unsuitable land-tenure systems, lack of credit facilities, bad communications and inadequacy of education.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The Committee also considered that the rate at which improvement could be brought about in labour productivity was an important factor in promoting the economic development of the non-self-governing territories. Attainment of higher productivity levels could be furthered in general ways by government policies fostering the mobilization of capital from domestic and external (including international) sources for investment and the expeditious implementation of development plans.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

On 12 April 1960 the Committee adopted, by 12 votes to O, with 1 abstention, a draft resolution sponsored by Ghana, India, Netherlands and the United States, whereby the General Assembly would, among other things, take note of the report on economic conditions and invite the Secretary-General to communicate this report to United Nations Members responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This text was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 15 December 1960 as resolution 1537 (XV) by 75 votes to O, with 11 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which adopted it on 31 October 1960 by 63 votes to O, with 9 abstentions.

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee on the report on economic conditions, a number of representatives, while agreeing that there had been economic progress, voiced concern over the fact that the economies of the territories continued to be based mainly on sub-

sistence agriculture and the export of a few primary commodities, mainly to the metropolitan countries. Although the gross national product had increased in all the territories, their per caput incomes were still among the lowest in the world.

Several Members supported the view of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that a considerably greater diversification in the direction of the territories' trade, resulting in some reduction in their dependence on metropolitan markets, might lead to improvement in their terms of trade.

Other representatives observed that the economic development of the non-self-governing territories and their association with the economies of the highly industrialized regions should not result in accentuating competition in already existing markets. They suggested that the problem be studied in an international body such as the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, so that all the various interests involved might be reconciled.

Some suggested that the first duty of the Administering Members was to insure that countries becoming independent received all the economic assistance they required.

The representative of India stressed that agriculture in non-self-governing territories had to be developed so that it would produce the exportable surpluses which provided the earnings required for industrial development.

The representative of Italy observed that there were signs of an encouraging trend towards more articulated and diversified economies.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, in considering his Government's economic policy with regard to the non-self-governing territories, it was important to keep in mind its basic and essential aim, namely, to build up independent nations, economically strong and politically viable. To achieve that purpose, political progress must be accompanied by economic development. United Kingdom policy therefore had a threefold purpose: political progress, economic development, and educational and social advancement.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1030.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section VII, Part II, Section B, and Part III (report on economic conditions).

Special Study on Economic Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Analysis of information transmitted to Secretary-General (1957-1960). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.VI.B.3.

A/4371, Part I, Annex II. Draft resolution submitted by Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, adopted by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 1030, by 63 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1537(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 75 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that by resolution 564(VI) of 18 January 1952 it approved the special report drawn up in 1951 as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development,

"Recalling further that by resolution 846(IX) of 22 November 1954 it approved another special report on economic conditions as a supplement to the 1951 report,

"Recalling also that by resolution 1152(XII) of 26 November 1957 it approved a further special report on economic conditions,

"Having received and considered a further report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information, from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its eleventh session, in 1960,

"1. Takes note of the report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared in 1960 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and considers that this report should be studied in connexion with the other reports mentioned above;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate this report to Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration;

"3. Expresses its confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic development in those Territories."

Association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with European Economic Community

In 1959, the General Assembly, by resolution 1470(XIV), asked the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to devote special attention at its 1960 session to the association of the territories with the European Economic Community (EEC) and to the possible effects which this association might have on the development of the territories towards the objectives of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

At its 1960 session, the Committee on Information had received information from the Netherlands Government alone.

The Committee on Information suggested that the studies published for other United Nations bodies showed that information on the subject could, in fact, be provided; of particular relevance was a recent study made by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on the impact of EEC on African trade.

From the available information, the Committee reported, it would appear that the associa-

tion had been effected without adequate consultation with the indigenous inhabitants of the territories concerned.

As far as it was aware, the Committee said, no provision had been made for the revision or termination of this association once the territories concerned achieved their independence.

Raised in the course of the Committee's discussion was the question of whether the association would not have the effect of establishing a collective form of exploitation of the resources of the territories by all EEC member countries.

In the view of several Committee members, the association was likely to have serious disruptive effects on the traditional trade relations of other non-self-governing territories which were not associated with EEC. They believed that even if it were possible that the establishment of EEC would in the long run increase the total volume of international trade, its most probable short-run and possibly also long-run effect would be to divert, rather than to create,

trade, and that this diversion would be mainly at the expense of the territories not associated with EEC.

Other members, however, made the point that it was still too early to assess the impact of the provisions of the treaty establishing EEC on the associated territories. The representative of the Netherlands expressed the conviction that the association would further the economic development of the associated territories.

Later in 1960, information was given to the General Assembly's fifteenth session, in the form of a note by the Secretariat, that it had not been

possible to prepare a report on new developments connected with the association of non-self-governing territories with EEC, owing to the lack of relevant material. Moreover, as a result of recent constitutional changes, it was no longer possible for the Secretariat to report on the former African non-self-governing territories directly associated with EEC. In addition, the Assembly was informed that a study of the impact of the European economic group on African trade and economic development was being prepared by the secretariat of ECA.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ASSOCIATION OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES WITH EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1030.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from

Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part III, Section VIII.

A/4470. New developments connected with association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with European Economic Community. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, paras. 39-41.

Racial Discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

In its report on the eleventh (1960) session, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories stated that discrimination on the grounds of race or colour continued to exist in some non-self-governing territories. The Committee noted that official statements on race relations by the authorities concerned varied from observations recording the absence of discriminatory practices to the categorical condemnation of such practices and the enunciation of positive measures for the promotion of better race relations.

The Committee recognized and welcomed the progress achieved in the abolition of a number of forms of racial discrimination and in the improvement of race relations in many territories.

When the report of the Committee on Information was discussed later in 1960, at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo and the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution in the Assembly's Fourth Committee on the question of racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories.

By this text, the Assembly would: (1) endorse the view that racial discrimination was not only a violation of human rights but also constituted a deterrent to progress in all fields of development of the non-self-governing territories; (2) recommend that the Administering Members immediately rescind and revoke all laws and regulations based on racial considerations; (3) urge Administering Members to give full and immediate effect to the recommendation that the problem of race relations should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights; and (4) request the Administering Members to furnish all relevant information to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to enable it to submit a report to the Assembly's sixteenth (1961) session.

The representative of the United Kingdom suggested two changes orally. One was to have the Assembly recommend that Administering Members "take steps as soon as possible to seek the revocation of all laws" and regulations based on racial considerations (rather than that they "immediately rescind or revoke such laws and regulations"). The second suggestion was to urge the Administering Members to give full

effect "at the earliest possible time" (rather than immediately) to the recommendation that the problems of race relations include the extension of the full exercise of basic political rights to "all inhabitants" of non-self-governing areas. Haiti also proposed an amendment to this clause, so that it would apply to "all citizens" (rather than to "all inhabitants") of non-self-governing territories.

The sponsors of the proposal did not accept the suggestions of the United Kingdom representative, who did not think the draft resolution in its original form would have the effect desired by the sponsors. While recognizing the

desirability of speed, he did not consider that it would be right to proceed immediately in the vital matter of the franchise. Had his suggestions been accepted, he would have voted for the resolution.

Haiti's amendment was rejected by 33 votes to 9, with 32 abstentions.

On 28 October 1960, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, by a roll-call vote of 74 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

On 15 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1536 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1027, 1028. Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part II, Section C. A/C.4/L.643 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Republic: draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 28 October 1960, meeting 1028, by roll-call vote of 74 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.646. Haiti: amendment to 17-power draft resolution.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1536(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling, that it is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations to ensure equal rights, and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Recalling further that in its resolutions 644 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 1328 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 it recommended the adoption of certain measures for the abolition of all practices and policies of discrimination on racial grounds in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting with deep concern, from the information available in the report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, that racial discrimination persists in several Territories and that in some cases discriminatory practices continue to be reinforced by law and regulation,

"1. Endorses the view of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that not only is racial discrimination a violation of human rights, but it also constitutes a deterrent to progress in all fields of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"2. Recommends that the Administering Members immediately rescind or revoke all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on

racial considerations, and that they do their utmost to discourage such practices by all other means possible;

"3. Urges the Administering Members to give full and immediate effect to the recommendation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that measures to solve the problem of race relations should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality

among the members of all races inhabiting the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"4. Requests the Administering Members to furnish all relevant information relating to the present resolution to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to enable the latter to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session."

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

TECHNICAL AID IN 1960

During 1960, technical aid was provided for 20 non-self-governing territories under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (a co-operative venture of the United Nations and related agencies, which is financed from voluntary contributions by governments). The expenditures for this aid amounted to about \$649,600.

This amount does not cover the aid rendered to those territories which attained independence during 1960. In 1959, when there were more non-self-governing territories than in 1960, technical aid expenditures, which totalled about \$960,000, was provided for 30 such territories under the Expanded Programme.

In addition, a number of non-self-governing territories received technical assistance in 1960 under the programmes financed from the regular budget of the United Nations.

(For further details, see pp. 265-68.)

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

Offers of study and training facilities to non-self-governing territories were considered in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, when discussions on the matter took place in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

Background material for the discussions was provided in a report by the Secretary-General.

This report contained a consolidated list of the scholarships made available since 1954 by 20 United Nations Member states for students from non-self-governing territories. It reviewed the manner in which the offers of scholarships had been used, as well as the progress achieved in implementing Assembly resolutions on the subject.

A draft resolution on the question was unanimously adopted by the Fourth Committee on 31

October 1960 on the basis of a proposal by Ceylon, Somalia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. It was later endorsed, without objection, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December as resolution 1540 (XV).

By this, the Assembly, regretting that a large number of scholarships remained unused despite an increase in applications for study and training facilities offered by United Nations Member states, and regretting also that students granted scholarships had in several instances not been given facilities to leave non-self-governing territories to take advantage of such scholarships, once again invited those Member states administering non-self-governing territories concerned: (1) to take all necessary measures to ensure that the study and training facilities offered were used by inhabitants of non-self-governing territories; and (2) to render every assistance to those who had applied for, or had received, scholarships or fellowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities. All Administering Members which had not already done so were asked to give the fullest publicity in the Territories they administered to offers of study and training facilities. United Nations Members were urged to increase the number of scholarships offered. They were also asked to take into account, among other things, the need to provide travel funds whenever possible to prospective students.

The Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned were asked to give such aid as was possible and as might be sought by the Member states concerned and by applicants.

In addition, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to its sixteenth session on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered to students from non-self-governing territories.

(See also pp. 444-45.)

TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES

The quickening of development in the economic, social and political fields during the past decade has increased the demand in non-self-governing territories for qualified administrative and technical staff, for skilled and semi-skilled workers and for persons able to go on to higher education, as the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories pointed out in 1960 in its observations and conclusions on the Secretary-General's report, entitled *Progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter*. In most territories, the enlargement of facilities for secondary education, and, to an even larger extent, for vocational and technical education, had therefore become a matter of increasing urgency.

During discussions on the Progress Report, which took place at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, some representatives observed in the Assembly's Fourth Committee that the demand for trained personnel could not be met by recruitment in the metropolitan countries and that the source of supply must be the territories themselves.

The representative of Ghana stated that the lower and middle branches of the public services were essential for carrying out social and economic development programmes. Outside experts could be drawn upon, but in the last analysis their recommendations would have to be carried out by local personnel. The non-self-governing territories, he added, could not develop complete self-reliance after attainment of self-government until they had developed an administrative structure that did not rely too heavily on foreign personnel. He attached importance to the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX).

The representative of India stated that most

of the difficulties of many of the new Members of the United Nations, which had formerly been non-self-governing territories, had arisen from the fact that at the time of achieving independence they did not have sufficient personnel trained in the various fields of administration and development.

Eighteen Members of the Fourth Committee submitted a draft resolution on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in non-self-governing territories. The sponsors were: Argentina, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia and Sweden.

On 26 October 1960, the text, incorporating an oral amendment by Libya, was adopted by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 73 to 0, with 11 abstentions. On 15 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1534(XV) by 81 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly, among other things, urged United Nations Members administering non-self-governing territories to take immediate measures aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and at the replacement of expatriate personnel by "indigenous officers." (Liberia's amendment, accepted by the sponsors, was to substitute the term "indigenous officers" for "local officers.")

The Assembly invited the Administering Members to make full use of the United Nations technical assistance programmes for training in public administration. It also asked them to transmit special reports on the civil and technical services in the Territories for the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine and report on to the Assembly's sixteenth session (due to open in September 1961).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1023-1024, 1029.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Parts I and II. *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter*. Vol. I. General Review. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.VI.B.1, Vol. 1.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

A/4473 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Offers by Member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (under resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954). Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.645. Ceylon, Somalia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by spon-

sors, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 1029.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1540(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly without objection on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954,

"Noting with satisfaction the further response to its resolution 845(IX) inviting Member States to extend their offers of facilities for study and training to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting the increasing interest among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in such offers, as indicated by the fourfold increase over the previous year in the number of applications for such facilities in 1959-1960,

"Expressing regret that despite this increase a large number of the scholarships so offered by Member States remained unutilized,

"Further expressing regret that in several instances the students who have been granted scholarships have not been accorded facilities to leave the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to take advantage of such scholarships,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on offers of study and training facilities under General Assembly resolution 845(IX)

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 1471 (XIV) of 12 December 1959;

"3. Invites once again the Administering Members concerned to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are utilized by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to render every assistance to those persons who have applied for, or have been granted, scholarships or fellowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities;

"4. Requests all Administering Members which have not already done so to give the fullest publicity in the Territories under their administration to all offers of study and training facilities made by Member States;

"5. Urges Member States to increase the number of scholarships offered;

"6. Requests the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information about the scholarships offered, and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to give such assistance as is possible and as may be sought by the Member States concerned and by the applicants;

"8. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the sixteenth session of the General Assembly a report on the actual use of scholarships and training

facilities offered by Member States to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories."

TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/C.4/L.641 and Add.1. Argentina, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden: draft resolution, with Liberian oral amendment accepted by sponsors, adopted by Fourth Committee on 26 October 1960 by roll-call vote of 73 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1534(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 81 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations,

"Noting that, while information is not available in the report as to the strength, the composition and the state of training of indigenous civil and technical personnel employed in all the various branches of administration in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the report gives evidence of the serious shortages of trained personnel of all kinds in these Territories,

"Considering that the existence of adequate personnel of this kind is indispensable to the effective implementation of plans and programmes of development in the educational, social and economic fields,

"Bearing in mind that suitably trained indigenous civil and technical cadres are essential to the efficient functioning of the administrations of the Territories,

"Believing that the absence of such cadres has, in the past, resulted in serious administrative dislocation in certain Territories upon their attainment of independence, and that their very expeditious development in the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories will

assist in the transfer of full control of powers, in conditions of stability, from the Administering Members to the administrations of Territories emerging from the status of non-self-government,

"1. Urges the Administering Members to take immediate measures aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and at the replacement of expatriate personnel by indigenous officers;

"2. Invites the Administering Members to make full use of the United Nations technical assistance programmes for training in public administration and related fields;

"3. Requests the Administering Members to transmit, before the next session of the Committee on In-

formation from Non-Self-Governing Territories, special reports setting out all available information on the training facilities for, and the current strength, composition, state of preparation, etc., of civil and technical services in the Territories for which they are respectively responsible, so as to enable the Committee, at that session, to undertake an examination of such information and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session;

"4. Further requests the Administering Members to include such information on their Territories regularly in their annual reports to the Secretary-General under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations."

OTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Dissemination of Information about the United Nations in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The dissemination of information about the United Nations in non-self-governing territories was considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960 on the basis of a report presented by the Secretary-General.

This report had been requested by the Assembly on 12 December 1959, by resolution 1465 (XIV)¹² when United Nations Members administering non-self-governing territories were asked by the Assembly to take steps to disseminate information about the United Nations among the inhabitants of these areas. They were also requested to furnish the Secretary-General with information on the implementation of a number of recommendations contained in the 1959 report of the Assembly's Committee on Information.

The Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly's fifteenth session covered the period from 1 September 1959 to 31 August 1960 and was based on information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter, and supplementary information. The report reviewed the distribution of United Nations documentation and special information material prepared by the United Nations Office of Public Information for the use of press, radio, visual media, Government officials, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations in the territories. The report noted that information on the steps taken by Administering Members varied in scope and scale and, in general, details were lacking. In addition, the United Kingdom gave data on the steps it had taken on the matter.

The report also stated that the future needs in the field of information on the United Nations were being constantly reviewed by the Office of Public Information. The basic need, it added, was for more material for the use of all information media, and local assistance would be required in some instances for the translation of this material into the vernacular.

Several speakers in the Assembly's Fourth Committee regretted the lack of information on the subject from Administering Members.

On 31 October, a draft resolution on the matter was submitted by Burma.

By this text, the Assembly, considering that the measures so far adopted by some Administering Members for the dissemination of information about the United Nations among the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories did not include steps to secure the active support and participation of representative organizations of these inhabitants for this purpose, would: (1) invite the Administering Members to make further efforts to secure the active support and participation of the afore-mentioned representative organizations; (2) invite them to broaden the scope and accelerate the process of dissemination of information and to develop public awareness of, and interest in, the United Nations by making full use of facilities provided by the United Nations Office of Public Information for the purpose of disseminating information; (3) ask the Secretary-General to review the

¹² See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 319.

quantity, quality and content of the material distributed in order to meet the growing demand for such material and to assist the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories towards an easy and intelligent understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations; (4) ask the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of information centres in territories such as those in Eastern and Central Africa, Papua and the Caribbean Territories.

The United Kingdom representative observed that there were many possibilities of widening the scope of publicity about the United Nations, and he stressed the need for simply written books which could be translated into the vernacular.

Several representatives spoke in favour of the Burmese proposal. Some, however, voiced concern over the paragraph on the establishment of centres in various territories. The representatives of Australia, Jordan, Mexico and the United Kingdom, for instance, felt that the financial resources of the Office of Public Information should be taken into consideration in this respect.

Ceylon's spokesman pointed out that information centres in the metropolitan capitals of the powers concerned could not meet the needs of peoples in distant non-self-governing territories with different interests and culture.

Mali's representative was, however, not fully

convinced of the need for information centres in non-self-governing areas. They were, he said, unfortunately reminiscent of information centres which had been set up in former colonies and which, in practice, had diverted the attention of the peoples of these areas from national independence.

The Ukrainian SSR's representative, who abstained in the vote on the text, said that something more than pious hopes was needed if the United Nations were to reach people who were still illiterate. Further, Administering Members would still seek to use information on the United Nations in their own interests. Several of them had, moreover, refused to transmit data on measures to spread information about the United Nations. It was therefore difficult to understand how they could be entrusted with disseminating such information. The only question really at stake was the liquidation of colonialism. The representative of Byelorussian SSR, who also abstained, considered that the resolution would do nothing to improve the lot of peoples under the colonial yoke.

On 31 October 1960, the Fourth Committee adopted the Burmese proposal by 63 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions. It was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December 1960, by a vote of 76 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1538 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1029, 1030.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4471 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.647. Burma: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, adopted by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 1030, by 63 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1538(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 76 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1465 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 on the dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Reiterating the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are paramount,

"Considering that the story of the United Nations, its purposes and principles, as well as the principles of

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, would greatly stimulate the interest of the adult populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the political activities and peaceful objectives of the Organization,

"Keeping in mind the ever-growing needs for the dissemination of information on the United Nations, particularly as the increased tempo of change has necessitated the immediate launching of public information activities on as wide a scale as possible,

"Having examined the special report of the Secretary-General on the present state of dissemination of information on the United Nations in these Territories,

"Considering that the dissemination of information in pursuance of its resolution 1465 (XIV) is still far from satisfactory,

"1. Takes note of the special report of the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"2. Considers that measures adopted thus far by some Administering Members for the dissemination of information on the United Nations among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories do not

include steps to secure the active support and participation of representative organizations of these inhabitants for the purpose of spreading such information;

"3. Invites the Administering Members to make further efforts to secure the active support and participation of the afore-mentioned representative organizations;

"4. Further invites the Administering Members to broaden the scope and accelerate the process of dissemination of information and to develop public awareness of, and interest in, the United Nations by making full use of facilities provided by the United Nations Office of Public Information for the purpose of disseminating information;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to review the

quantity, quality and content of the material distributed, in order to meet the growing demand for such material and to assist the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards an easy and intelligent understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of information centres in Territories such as those in Eastern and Central Africa, Papua and the Caribbean Territories;

"7. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution."

Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in Work of United Nations and Specialized Agencies

The participation of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies was considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General requested of him by the Assembly on 12 December 1959 by resolution 1466 (XIV).¹³

By this resolution, the Assembly had, among other things: (i) invited Members administering non-self-governing territories to submit to the specialized agencies the candidature of the territories under their administration as members, associate members or observers; (ii) asked Member states administering territories in Africa to propose participation of these territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa.

In the absence of information from Administering Members the Secretary-General based his report on the publications of the various agencies concerned.

Most specialized agencies, this report showed, had made provision in their constitutions for associating non-self-governing territories in their work. These provisions ranged from those for ordinary membership and associate membership in the agencies to ad hoc participation in major conferences.

With the exception of the Economic Commission for Europe, the report added, the resolutions establishing each of the other three regional economic commissions provided for associate membership of territories situated in the geographical scope of the work of the Commission concerned. There still were non-self-governing territories which were not associate members of

the regional economic commissions concerned, the report noted.

During the discussions on this report in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, some representatives referred to the lack of information from the Administering Members about measures they had taken to implement the Assembly's resolution of 12 December 1959.

On 25 October 1960, the Fourth Committee approved a resolution on participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies. It was sponsored by Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and incorporated an oral amendment by India. The Fourth Committee approved it by a roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 12 abstentions. On 15 December, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 79 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1539 (XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

The Assembly thereby stated that the direct participation of "representatives of the indigenous peoples of the non-self-governing territories" in the work of the appropriate United Nations organs was in the interest of the peoples of these areas and could do much to speed the process of their emancipation. The Assembly invited its Members which administered non-self-governing territories to arrange for such

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 317-19.

representatives of the non-self-governing territories to take part in the work of the appropriate United Nations organs.

(India's amendment was intended to have the resolution refer to "representatives" rather than "duly qualified representatives" of the non-self-governing territories. It was approved by 42 votes to 3, with 31 abstentions.)

The Assembly's resolution also invited those

Administering Members which had not yet done so to propose to the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions of the United Nations that the non-self-governing territories participate, through such representatives, in the work of these bodies as members or associate members, according to the constitution of each of these organs.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1022.

A/4472 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.639. Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.639/Rev.1 and Add.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 15 members and also by Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Iran, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, adopted, as orally amended by India, by Fourth Committee on 21 October 1960, meeting 1020, by roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR.

A/C.4/L.642. Philippines: amendment to 20-power revised draft resolution.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1539(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 79 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 566(VI) of 18 January 1952, 647(VII) of 10 December 1952, 744(VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 1466(XIV) of 12 December 1959,

"Considering that the direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of those Territories and their people towards the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recognizing that the participation of duly qualified indigenous representatives of the dependent peoples in the consideration of questions of fundamental concern to their welfare is not only useful and desirable but also essential at the present stage of development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting that the participation of some Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of certain regional economic commissions and specialized agencies has proved a useful means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards complete self-government or independence,

"1. Considers that the direct participation of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations is in the interest of the peoples of those Territories and can do much to accelerate the process of their emancipation;

"2. Invites the Administering Members to arrange for the participation of such representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations;

"3. Further invites such Administering Members as have not already done so to propose to the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions that the Non-Self-Governing Territories participate in the work of those organs as members or associate members, according to the constitution of each organ, through such representatives;

"4. Decides to include this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

Legal Questions

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING RIGHT OF PASSAGE OVER INDIAN TERRITORY (PORTUGAL vs. INDIA)

On 12 April 1960, the International Court of Justice delivered its judgement on the merits in the case between Portugal and India concerning the right of passage over Indian territory.¹ The dispute had been referred to the Court by an application filed by Portugal on 22 December 1955.

In its application, the Government of Portugal stated that its territory in the Indian peninsula included—at some distance inland from the port of Damão—the two enclaves of Dadrá and Nagar-Aveli which, in mid-1954, passed under an autonomous local administration. Portugal claimed that it had a right of passage to those enclaves and between one enclave and another to the extent necessary for the exercise of its sovereignty and subject to the regulation and control of India; that that right derived from agreements concluded in the eighteenth century between Portugal and the Maratha rulers, from local customs established between Portugal and the successive sovereigns of the Indian peninsula, from general international custom with regard to enclaves and from the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations; that, in July 1954, contrary to the practice previously followed, the Indian Government had prevented Portugal from exercising the right of passage claimed by it; and that the situation should be redressed.

In the course of the proceedings on the application, the Court was seized with six preliminary objections raised by the Government of India. By a judgement given on 26 November 1957, the Court rejected the first

four objections and joined the fifth and sixth objections to the merits.

In the judgement, the Court had first to ascertain whether it had jurisdiction to deal with the merits of the case, in particular to adjudicate upon the fifth and sixth of India's preliminary objections.

In its fifth preliminary objection, the Government of India relied upon the reservation in its declaration of 28 February 1940 accepting the jurisdiction of the Court, which excluded from that jurisdiction disputes with regard "to questions which by international law fell exclusively within the jurisdiction of India." The Court pointed out that, as both parties had taken their stand on grounds which were certainly on the plane of international law, a decision on the validity of any such contention did not fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of India. The fifth objection could not, therefore, be upheld.

The sixth preliminary objection also related to a limitation contained in India's declaration of 28 February 1940. India, which had accepted the jurisdiction of the Court "over all disputes arising after 5 February 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date," contended that the dispute did not satisfy either of these conditions. As to the first condition, the Court found that the dispute could not have arisen until all its constituent elements had come into existence; among these were the obstacles which India was alleged to have

¹ See Y.U.N., 1955-1959.

placed in the way of exercise of passage by Portugal. Even if only part of the dispute relating to the Portuguese claim to a right of passage were to be considered, certain incidents had occurred before 1954, but they had not led the parties to adopt clearly defined legal positions as against each other. Accordingly, there was no justification for saying that the dispute arose before 1954.

As to the second condition, the Court stated that only the situations or facts which were the source of the dispute were to be taken into account for the purpose of applying the declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the Court. The dispute submitted to the Court was one with regard to the situation of the enclaves, which had given rise to Portugal's claim to a right of passage, and also with regard to facts of 1954 which Portugal advanced as infringements of that right. It was from all this that the dispute arose, and this whole, whatever might have been the earlier origin of one of its parts, came into existence only after 5 February 1930. The Court had not been asked for any finding whatsoever with regard to the past prior to that date. It was therefore of the opinion that the sixth objection should not be upheld and, consequently, that it had jurisdiction to deal with the dispute.

On the merits, India had contended in the first place that the right claimed by Portugal was too vague and contradictory to enable the Court to pass judgement on it by the application of the legal rules enumerated in Article 38 (1) of the Statute of the Court.² There was no doubt that the day-to-day exercise of the right of passage, with its correlative obligation on India, might give rise to delicate questions of application; in the view of the Court, however, that was not sufficient ground for holding that the right was not susceptible of judicial determination.

Portugal had relied on the Treaty of Poona of 1779 and on sanads (decrees) issued by the Maratha ruler in 1783 and 1785 as having conferred sovereignty on Portugal over the enclaves, with the right of passage to them. The Court was unable to conclude from an examination of the various texts of the Treaty of 1779 that the language employed therein was in-

tended to transfer sovereignty to the Portuguese; on the other hand, the expressions used in the two sanads established that what was granted to the Portuguese was only a revenue tenure—called a jagir or saranjam.

The Court found that the situation underwent a change with the advent of the British as sovereign of that part of the country in the place of the Marathas. Portuguese sovereignty over the villages had been recognized by the British in fact and by implication and had subsequently been tacitly recognized by India. As a consequence, the villages had acquired the character of Portuguese enclaves within Indian territory, and there had developed between the Portuguese and the territorial sovereign, with regard to passage to the enclaves, a practice upon which Portugal relied for the purpose of establishing the right of passage claimed by it. It had been objected on behalf of India that no local custom could be established between only two states, but the Court found it difficult to see why the number of states between which a local custom might be established on the basis of long practices must necessarily be larger than two.

It was common ground between the parties that during the British and post-British periods the passage of private persons and civil officials had not been subject to any restrictions beyond routine control. All merchandise other than arms and ammunition had also passed freely, subject only at certain times to customs regulations and such regulation and control called for by security or revenue considerations. The Court therefore concluded that, with regard to private persons, civil officials and goods in general, there had existed a constant and uniform practice allowing free passage between Damão and the enclaves; in view of all the circumstances of the case, it was satisfied that that practice had been accepted as law by the parties and had given rise to a right and a correlative obligation.

As regards armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition, the Court found that the position was different. It appeared that during the British and post-British periods Portu-

² See APPENDIX II

guese armed forces and armed police had not passed between Damão and the enclaves as of right, and that after 1878 such passage could only take place with previous authorization by the British—and later by India—accorded either under a reciprocal arrangement already agreed to or in individual cases.

A treaty of 26 December 1878 between Great Britain and Portugal had specified that the armed forces of the two Governments should not enter the Indian dominions of the other, except in specified cases or in consequence of a formal request made by the party desiring such entry. Subsequent correspondence showed that this provision was applicable to passage between Damão and the enclaves. The requirement of a formal request before passage of armed forces was repeated in an agreement of 1913. With regard to armed police, the treaty of 1878 and the agreement of 1913 had regulated passage on the basis of reciprocity; an agreement of 1940 concerning the passage of Portuguese armed police over the road from Damão to Nagar-Aveli had provided that, if the party did not exceed ten in number, intimation of its passage should be given to the British authorities within 24 hours but that, in other cases, "the existing practice should be followed and the concurrence of the British authorities should be obtained by prior notice as heretofore."

With regard to arms and ammunitions, the treaty of 1878 and rules framed under the Indian Arms Act of 1878 prohibited the importation of arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India and exportation to Portuguese India without a special licence. Subsequent practice showed that this provision applied to transit between Damão and the enclaves.

The Court did not find it necessary to consider whether or not general international law or general principles recognized by civilized states could be relied upon to establish a right of passage, as had been argued on behalf of Portugal. The Court was dealing with a concrete case having special features; historically the case went back to a period when, and related to a region in which, the relations between neighbouring states were not regulated

by precisely formulated rules but were governed largely by practice. In this case the Court, having found a practice clearly established between two states which was accepted by the parties as governing the relations between them, found that it must attribute decisive effect to that practice.

The Court, finally, proceeded to consider whether India had acted contrary to its obligation resulting from Portugal's right of passage in respect of any of these categories. Portugal had not contended that India had acted contrary to that obligation before July 1954, but it had complained that passage was thereafter denied to certain persons connected with the Portuguese administration. The Court found that the events which had occurred in Dadrá on 21-22 July 1954, and which had resulted in the overthrow of Portuguese authority in that enclave, had created an atmosphere of tension in the surrounding district; thus, the Court was unable to hold that the refusal of passage by India was contrary to its obligations regarding Portugal's right of passage. Such action was covered by its power of regulation and control of the right of passage.

For these reasons, the Court: (a) rejected the fifth preliminary objection by 12 votes to 2; (b) rejected the sixth preliminary objection; (c) found, by 11 votes to 4, that Portugal had, in 1954, a right of passage over intervening Indian territory between the enclaves of Dadrá and Nagar-Aveli and the coastal district of Damão and between these enclaves, to the extent necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves, and subject to the regulation and control of India, in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general; (d) found, by 8 votes to 7, that Portugal did not in 1954 have such a right of passage in respect of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition; and (e) found, by 9 votes to 7, that India had not acted contrary to its obligation resulting from Portugal's right of passage in the admitted categories.

The President and Judges Basdevant, Badawi, Kojevnikov and Spiropoulos appended declarations to the Judgement of the Court. Judge Wellington Koo appended a separate opinion. Judges Winiarski and Badawi append-

ed a joint dissenting opinion. Judges Armand-Ugon, Moreno Quintana and Sir Percy Spender, and Judges ad hoc Chagla and Fernandes appended dissenting opinions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

Case concerning Right of Passage over Indian Territory (Merits), Judgment of 12 April 1960: I.C.J. Reports, 1960, p. 6.

CASE CONCERNING ARBITRAL AWARD MADE BY KING OF SPAIN
ON 23 DECEMBER 1906 (HONDURAS vs. NICARAGUA)

On 18 November 1960, the Court delivered its judgement in the case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906, with regard to the determination of the frontier between Honduras and Nicaragua. These proceedings had begun with an application filed by Honduras against Nicaragua on 1 July 1958. In that application Honduras had asked the Court to adjudge and declare that Nicaragua was under an obligation to give effect to the award, which was valid and binding.

In its judgement, the Court found that Honduras and Nicaragua had on 7 October 1894 concluded the Gavez-Bonilla Treaty, under which a mixed boundary commission was entrusted with the duty of demarcating the dividing line between the two countries (Article I), while adhering to certain rules laid down in Article II. Article III provided that points not settled by the Commission were to be submitted to an arbitral tribunal composed of one representative of each of the parties, and one member of the diplomatic corps accredited to Guatemala elected by the two parties. In case a diplomatic representative should decline the appointment, another election was to take place; when membership of the diplomatic corps was exhausted, any foreign or Central American public figure might be elected. Should that not be possible, the points in controversy were to be submitted to the Government of Spain or, failing that, to any South American Government (Article V). By Article VII, the arbitral decision was to be held between the parties as a perfect, binding and perpetual treaty not subject to appeal. By Articles VIII and XI, respectively, the treaty was to be submitted to constitutional ratifications and was to remain in force for a period of ten years.

The mixed boundary commission succeeded in fixing the boundary from the Pacific to the Portillo de Teolecacinte but disagreed on the

boundary from that point to the Atlantic coast. With regard to the latter section of the boundary, the King of Spain on 23 December 1906 handed down an arbitral award, the operative clause of which fixed the common boundary for the two states. Following a series of exchanges between the two Governments, the Foreign Minister of Honduras, after intimating certain steps taken by his Government in execution of the award, made a proposal about a certain part of the boundary as fixed by the award, to the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua. In reply, in a note of 19 March 1912, the latter challenged the validity and binding character of the award, giving rise to the dispute. After unsuccessful attempts at settlement by direct negotiation and mediation, the Organization of American States (OAS) had been led to deal with the dispute, which Honduras and Nicaragua, by a subsequent agreement, undertook to submit to the International Court of Justice.

As to the merits, Honduras had alleged that there was a presumption in favour of the binding character of the award, as it presented all the outward appearances of regularity and had been made after the parties had had every opportunity to put their respective cases before the arbitrator. It was contended by Honduras that the burden lay upon Nicaragua to rebut that presumption by furnishing proof that the award was invalid. Nicaragua replied that, as Honduras relied on the award, it was under an obligation to prove that the person who gave the award was invested with the powers of arbitrator, and further argued in particular that the King of Spain was not so invested. Nicaragua contended that the requirements of Articles III and V of the Gamez-Bonilla Treaty had not been complied with in the designation of the King of Spain as arbitrator. The record, the Court found, showed that the two national arbitrators had, in 1899 and 1902 respectively, designated Mexican envoys to Guatemala as

third members of the tribunal, but that they had in turn left Guatemala. Thereafter, on 2 October 1904, the two national arbitrators had met with the Spanish Minister to Central America, whom they appointed chairman of an arbitration meeting and, "by common consent and the requirements of Articles III and IV of the Gamez-Bonilla Treaty having previously been complied with," the King of Spain had been designated as arbitrator.

The Court held that the Treaty requirements must be considered to have been complied with, as interpreted by the two national arbitrators, who had an undoubted right to interpret the Treaty. Subsequently, the Presidents of Honduras and Nicaragua had expressed their satisfaction at the designation of the King of Spain, and the acceptance of the King had been communicated to both countries. The Foreign Minister of Nicaragua had, moreover, expressed his gratitude to the Spanish Minister in a note of 21 December 1904. Both parties had followed the procedure that had been agreed upon for submitting their respective cases, and the validity of the appointment had not been challenged. In those circumstances, the Court was unable to hold that the designation of the King of Spain as arbitrator was invalid.

In the second place, Nicaragua argued that the Gamez-Bonilla Treaty had lapsed before the King of Spain agreed to act as arbitrator on 17 October 1904. On behalf of Nicaragua, it was contended that the treaty had come into operation on signature and that by virtue of Article XI it had lapsed on 7 October 1904. In reply, Honduras argued that the treaty did not come into operation until the exchange of ratifications, in spite of the provision that such an exchange should not delay the commencement of the work of the boundary commission. While agreeing that there was no express provision in the Treaty by which the treaty was to come into force, the Court concluded that the intention of the parties had been that it should come into force on the date of exchange of ratifications. It was difficult to believe that the parties had had in mind an interpretation of the treaty according to which it was to expire five days after agreement had been reached on the designation of the King of Spain as arbitrator. Had that been the case, the two Governments,

when confronted with the Spanish Minister's suggestion soon afterwards that the period of the treaty might be extended, would either have taken steps to renew or extend the treaty or to terminate the arbitration proceedings altogether. Rather, they had proceeded before the arbitrator and had not raised any objection either on the ground of irregularity of this designation or the termination of the treaty. The Court thus considered that Nicaragua, having freely accepted the designation of the King of Spain and having fully participated in the arbitral proceeding, could not impeach the award on either of those two contentions.

Even if the appointment of the arbitrator was valid, Nicaragua argued that the award was null on several grounds. Honduras replied that the conduct and attitude of Nicaragua showed that it had accepted the award as binding and that, in consequence of that acceptance and its failure to raise any objection for a number of years, it could no longer question the award.

In dealing with this contention, the Court examined the record of the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government. It recalled in the first place that on 25 December 1906, two days after the award, the President of Nicaragua had sent a telegram to the President of Honduras in which he had congratulated the latter on having won the day, referring to the satisfactory manner in which the question of the determination of the frontier had been resolved. The President of Nicaragua, though not knowing the full details of the award, had been informed by his Minister in Madrid of the course which the boundary would follow. Thus Nicaragua could not plead his ignorance of that fact. In any event, the full terms of the award must have become available to the Nicaraguan Government soon afterwards, as it had published the document in its Official Gazette on 28 January 1907. From official statements of the Nicaraguan Government, it could be properly inferred that the attitude of Nicaragua towards the award had continued to be one of acceptance, subject to a desire to seek clarification of certain points which would have facilitated its execution. No such request for clarification was ever sent to the King of Spain, and it was not until 19 March 1912 that a Foreign Minister of Nicaragua first stated that the

award was not "clear, really valid, effective and compulsory."

It was the judgement of the Court that Nicaragua, by express declaration and conduct in conformity with Article VII of the Gamez-Bonilla Treaty, had recognized the award as binding and could not repudiate that recognition. Nicaragua's failure to raise the question of the validity of the award for several years afterwards confirmed the Court's conclusion.

That conclusion apart, the Court considered that, even if there had not been the repeated acts of recognition and even if Nicaragua's complaints had been put forward in proper time, the award could not be assailed on any other grounds as contended by Nicaragua. Nicaragua had asserted that the King of Spain had exceeded his jurisdiction by reason of non-observance of the rules laid down in Article II of the Gamez-Bonilla Treaty. The Court found this assertion without foundation inasmuch as the arbitrator's decision had been based on historical and legal considerations in accordance with Article II and had not gone beyond the authority conferred on him. Nicaragua had contended that the award was null by reason of "essential error." The Court found that the instance of "essential error" relied upon by Nicaragua related to the evaluation of evidence and the probative value of documents, but that appertained to the discretionary power of the arbitrator, which was not open to question. As to the last ground of nullity advanced by Nica-

ragua—lack or inadequacy of reasons in support of the arbitrator's decision—an examination of the award showed, in the Court's view, that that allegation was also without foundation.

Finally, it was argued on behalf of Nicaragua that the award was incapable of execution by reason of its omissions, contradictions and obscurities. In support, it had been contended that the mouth of a river was not a fixed point and could not serve as a common boundary between two states; that the vital question of navigation rights would be involved; and that the delimitation in the operative clause had not dealt with a gap of a few kilometres. Inasmuch as the Court found the directive in the operative clause of the award clear and without any omissions, contradictions or obscurities as alleged, it could not accept these various contentions.

For these reasons, by 14 vote to 1, the Court found that the award was valid and binding and that Nicaragua was under an obligation to give effect to it. Judge Moreno Quintana appended a declaration to the judgement; Judge Sir Percy Spender appended a separate opinion; and Judge ad hoc Urrutia Holguin appended a dissenting opinion.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

Case concerning the Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906, Judgment of 18 November 1960: I.C.J. Reports, 1960, p. 192.

CASE CONCERNING AERIAL INCIDENT OF 27 JULY 1955 (UNITED STATES vs. BULGARIA)

On 24 October 1957, the United States instituted proceedings against Bulgaria in connexion with damage suffered by United States nationals who were passengers on an aircraft of El Al Israel Airlines, Ltd., destroyed in July 1955 by Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. The Registrar was informed by letter of 16 May 1960 that the United States had decided to

discontinue proceedings. The Bulgarian Government did not oppose discontinuance and by an order of 30 May 1960 the Court directed that the case be removed from its list.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

Case concerning the Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955, Order of 30 May 1960: I.C.J. Reports, 1960, p. 146.

CASE CONCERNING THE TEMPLE OF PREAH VIHEAR
(CAMBODIA vs. THAILAND)

In an application instituting proceedings against Thailand, filed on 6 October 1959,³ Cambodia stated that since 1949 Thailand had occupied a portion of Cambodian territory on which were situated the ruins of the Temple of Preah Vihear, a sacred place of pilgrimage and worship for the people of Cambodia. Cambodia asked the Court to declare that territorial sovereignty over the Temple belonged to the Kingdom of Cambodia and that Thailand was under an obligation to withdraw the detachments of armed forces it had stationed since 1954 in the ruins of the Temple.

The Government of Cambodia filed its mem-

orial by 20 January 1960 and Thailand presented preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court on 23 May 1960. As a result, proceedings on the merits were suspended, and by an order of 19 June 1960, the President of the Court fixed 22 July 1961 as the time-limit within which Cambodia might file its observations and submissions on Thailand's objections.

³ See also Y.U.N., 1959, p. 401.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

Case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand), Order of 10 June 1960: I.C.J. Reports, 1960, p. 180.

CASE CONCERNING THE BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND
POWER COMPANY, LIMITED (BELGIUM vs. SPAIN)

This case concerns a dispute between Belgium and Spain arising out of the effect of certain administrative and judicial proceedings in Spain relating to the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.

According to the application instituting the proceedings, which was made by Belgium on 23 September 1958, certain proceedings in Spain relating to the company—registered in Canada but operating largely in Spain—had resulted in a denial of justice to Belgian nationals who owned a very large part of the share capital of the company.

Within the time-limit fixed by Court, the Government of Spain filed preliminary objec-

tions to the Court's jurisdiction and the proceedings on the merits were suspended. By order of 20 June 1960 the President fixed 5 December 1960 as the time-limit within which the Belgian Government might file observations and submissions on Spain's objections. At the request of Belgium, the time-limit was extended to 5 April 1961 by an order of 11 November 1960.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (Belgium v. Spain), Orders of 20 June 1960 and 11 November 1960: I.C.J. Reports, 1960, pp. 183, 189.

CASE CONCERNING COMPAGNIE DU PORT, DES QUAIS ET DES
ENTREPOTS DE BEYROUTH AND SOCIETE RADIO-ORIENT
(FRANCE vs. LEBANON)

This case concerned a dispute relating to the imposition of taxes on two French companies operating in Lebanon.⁴ The case began by an application of France on 13 February 1959 instituting proceedings against Lebanon.

Lebanon raised preliminary objections on 23 December 1959 to the jurisdiction of the

Court but, before a date had been fixed for hearings on the objections, the Court was informed by the parties that satisfactory arrangements had been concluded: the situation of the Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts

⁴ See also Y.U.N., 1959, p. 400.

was settled for the future by a convention of 13 April 1960, between Lebanon and the company, together with an exchange of letters between the President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon and the Ambassador of the French Republic at Beirut; the Société Radio-Orient was fully satisfied by a decision of the Lebanese Council of Ministers of 11 May 1960.

Accordingly, the President of the Court on

11 May 1960 made an order removing the case from the Court's list.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

Case concerning the *Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth* and *Société Radio-Orient* (France v. Lebanon), Orders of 6 January and 31 August 1960: I.C.J. Reports, 1960, pp. 3, 186.

CASES CONCERNING SOUTH WEST AFRICA (ETHIOPIA vs. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA; LIBERIA vs. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA)

On 4 November 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia filed almost identical applications with the Court instituting proceedings against the Union of South Africa. The subject of the proceedings was the continued existence of the Mandate for South West Africa and the duties and performance of the Union of South Africa, as mandatory power. The Court was requested to make declarations to the effect that South

West Africa remained a Mandate, that the Union of South Africa had been in breach of and had obligations thereunder and that the Mandate, and hence the mandatory authority, was subject to the supervision of the United Nations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

I.C.J. General List, Nos. 46 and 47.

CONSTITUTION OF MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

(Request for Advisory Opinion)

On 8 June 1960, the International Court of Justice gave its advisory opinion on the constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). By a resolution of 19 January 1959, the IMCO Assembly had requested the Court to give an advisory opinion as to whether the IMCO Maritime Safety Committee—which was elected on 15 January 1959—was constituted in accordance with the Convention for the establishment of the organization.

In giving its advisory opinion, the Court first recalled the facts. The Convention in question concerned the establishment of IMCO, which consisted of an Assembly, a Council and a Maritime Safety Committee. This Committee was to be responsible for the consideration of any matter within the scope of IMCO directly affecting maritime safety. Under the terms of

Article 28(a) of the Convention, it was to consist of 14 members elected by the IMCO Assembly from the members of the organization having an important interest in maritime safety, "of which not less than eight shall be the largest ship-owning nations. . . ."

When IMCO's Assembly began its consideration of the election of members of the Committee, it had before it a working paper setting out, in descending order of gross registered tonnage, the names of member states, on which Liberia was listed third and Panama eighth. The Assembly, however, elected neither Liberia nor Panama. The discussion prior to the election revealed a wide divergence of views on the interpretation of Article 28(a). On a proposal by Liberia, the question as to whether the Committee had been constituted in accordance with that article was submitted to the Court by IMCO's Assembly.

The Court found that the election of the members of the Committee could only be carried out under the conditions laid down by Article 28(a). It had been contended that the IMCO Assembly was entitled to refuse to elect Liberia and Panama because it was vested with a discretionary power to determine which members of IMCO had an important interest in maritime safety; that discretionary power made the Assembly, in electing the eight largest ship-owning nations, competent to exclude as unqualified those which, in its judgement, did not have such an interest, and also to determine which nations were or were not the largest ship-owning nations. The Court observed that in the expression "elected," which applied to all the members of the Committee, a notion of choice had been sought; however, it was of the opinion that that contention placed in a subordinate position the specific provision relating to the eight largest ship-owning nations. The underlying principle of the article was that those nations should be preponderant in the Committee. Whichever those nations were, they were necessarily to be appointed to the Committee, for it had been accepted as axiomatic that they each possessed an important interest in maritime safety. The discussion of the article in 1946 in the United Maritime Consultative Council and in 1948 at the United Nations Maritime Conference confirmed the principle.

The Court next considered the meaning of the words "largest ship-owning nations." It observed that if Article 28(a) were construed as conferring upon the IMCO Assembly an authority enabling it to choose those nations uncontrolled by any objective test, as had been contended before the Court, the structure built into the article to ensure their predominance would collapse. It was manifestly clear that some basis of measurement was to be applied. The largest ship-owning nations were to be elected on the strength of their tonnage. The only question was in what sense Article 28(a) contemplated that ships should be owned by or

belong to them. There were two criteria which demanded serious consideration: either the words referred to the tonnage owned by nationals of a state or to the registered tonnage of a flag state regardless of its private or state ownership. A comparison of the texts of certain articles of the Convention for the establishment of IMCO and the practice followed by the IMCO Assembly in implementing other articles persuaded the Court that it was unlikely that, when Article 28(a) was drafted, any criterion other than registered tonnage was contemplated. Moreover, that criterion was practical, certain and capable of easy application, and it was that which was most consonant with international maritime practice, usage and other international maritime conventions.

The Court held, therefore, that the "largest ship-owning nations" were those having the largest registered ship tonnage. This interpretation was consistent with the general purpose of the Convention and the special functions of the Maritime Safety Committee. Having reached this conclusion, the Court considered that any contentions based on the notion of a genuine link between a ship and a country was irrelevant for the purpose of answering the question posed by the IMCO Assembly. Consequently, it was of the opinion that in electing neither Liberia nor Panama—which, on the basis of registered tonnage, were among the eight largest ship-owning nations—the IMCO Assembly had failed to comply with Article 28(a) of the Convention. For these reasons, by 9 votes to 5, the Court gave a negative answer to the question submitted to it. The President and Judge Moreno Quintana appended to the opinion their dissenting opinions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Advisory Opinion of 8 June 1960: I.C.J. Reports, 1960, p. 150.

CHAPTER II

THE LAW OF THE SEA

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea met in Geneva from 16 March to 26 April 1960. Convened in accordance with a General Assembly resolution (1307(XIII)) of 10 December 1958, the Conference was held to consider further the questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery limits—questions which had been left unsettled by the first Conference, held in Geneva from 24 February to 28 April 1958.¹

The Second Conference failed to adopt any substantive proposals on these two problems. It did adopt a resolution expressing the need for technical assistance in fishing.

The Conference met under the presidency of Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand and was attended by some 500 delegates from 88 countries and eight United Nations related agencies, and observers from six inter-governmental organizations.

The Conference set up a Committee of the Whole, to which it referred the two substantive items on its agenda, namely, consideration of the questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery limits, and the adoption of instruments regarding the matters considered and of the Final Act of the Conference.

As was the case at the first Conference in 1958, various proposals about the breadth of the territorial sea were made, the limits ranging from 3 to 12 miles.

The USSR proposed that each state be entitled to fix the breadth of its territorial sea within the limits of 12 miles. In case the breadth was less than 12 miles, the state could establish an adjoining fishing zone provided, however, that the total breadth of the territorial sea and the fishing zone did not exceed 12 miles.

Mexico proposed that each state be entitled to fix the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit of 12 miles with a contiguous fishing zone extending: (1) up to 18 miles from the baseline, when the breadth of the territorial sea

was from 3 to 6 miles; (2) up to 15 miles when the breadth of the territorial sea was from 7 to 9 miles; and (3) up to 12 miles when the breadth of the territorial sea was 10-11 miles.

The 12-mile limit was also favoured by 16 Asian-African countries and by Venezuela. They later combined their proposal with the Mexican proposal. This new joint text provided for a contiguous fishing zone up to 12 miles from the baseline but stated that, if the breadth of the territorial sea or contiguous fishing zone was less than 12 miles, the state would be entitled—vis-à-vis any other state with a wider delimitation—to exercise the same sovereignty as to fishing rights up to the limit equal to that fixed by the other state. The 18 sponsors of this proposal were: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yemen.

The USSR later withdrew its own proposal and supported the 18-power text.

The United States proposed a maximum breadth of the territorial sea of 6 miles, with exclusive fishing rights for the coastal state in a further 6-mile zone. Other states with acquired fishing rights in this outer fishing zone would be allowed to continue to fish for the same species and in the same quantity obtained during the five years prior to January 1958.

Canada was also in favour of a 6-mile limit, with a fishing zone up to 12 miles from the baseline, but the coastal state was entitled in that zone to the same rights in respect of fishing and the exploitation of the living resources of the sea as it had in its territorial sea.

The United States and Canada subsequently withdrew their respective proposals and submitted a new joint text, which would fix a maximum 6-mile territorial sea and grant each state a total of 12 miles of exclusive fishing rights.

¹ See Y.U.N. 1958, pp. 377-81.

Countries which had been regularly fishing in the outer 6-mile zone so established for five years prior to 1958 could continue to do so for a period of 10 years from 31 October 1960.

Amendments to the joint Canadian-United States proposal were submitted by Argentina and Guatemala. The first Argentine amendment, which would grant the right to fish in the zone of another country only to those who had exercised that right for thirty uninterrupted years, was withdrawn. The second Argentine amendment, recognizing the preferential fishing rights of coastal states to the high seas adjacent to their exclusive fishing zone—especially in cases of economic dependence on fishing—was rejected by 27 votes to 33, with 28 abstentions.

The Guatemalan amendment, which would subject continued fishing to the condition that fishing in the prior five-year period was legitimately exercised with the consent of the coastal state concerned, was rejected by 3 votes in favour, to 44 against, with 41 abstentions.

An amendment by the Philippines, which had been addressed equally to the proposals of the USSR, Mexico, the United States and Canada, would have required the Conference to state clearly in any proposal adopted that the provision did not apply to historic waters. This amendment was incorporated in the 18-power proposal.

The 18-power proposal was rejected by 36 votes to 39, with 13 abstentions.

The joint Canadian-United States proposal was adopted by 43 votes to 33, with 12 abstentions.

The Committee also adopted, by 31 votes to 11, with 46 abstentions, a revised proposal by Iceland concerning preferential rights for the coastal state in cases where a people was overwhelmingly dependent upon its coastal fisheries for its livelihood or economic development.

The two resolutions submitted by the Committee of the Whole went to the Conference meeting in plenary session, where the Icelandic proposal relating to special cases was rejected on 26 April by a roll-call vote of 37 votes to 25, with 26 abstentions. On the same day, the joint Canadian-United States proposal—subsequently revised—relating to the breadth of the territorial sea, received, in a roll-call vote, 54

votes in favour and 28 against, with 5 abstentions; it therefore failed to receive the required two-thirds majority.

Before voting on the Canadian-United States proposal as a whole, the Conference adopted an amendment to it by Brazil, Cuba and Uruguay, seeking preferential rights in zones of the high seas for countries particularly dependent on fishing. The vote was 58 in favour, 19 against, with 10 abstentions. A Ghanaian amendment, designed to prohibit entry of warships into outer fishing zones and to leave a three-mile free navigation belt in cases of adjacent or opposite territorial seas, was withdrawn.

The Conference adopted two resolutions. By the first—a Mexican proposal unanimously adopted on 21 April 1960—the Conference recommended that the General Assembly approve the necessary budget appropriations for the publication of a complete verbatim record of its discussions.

The second resolution, submitted by Ethiopia, Ghana and Liberia, was adopted on 26 April 1960 by a roll-call vote of 68 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions. It expressed the view that technical and other assistance should be available to help states in making adjustments to their coastal and distant-waters fishing in the light of new developments in international law and practices, and drew the attention of Governments participating in the Conference to the facilities for assistance already available through the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It urged the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the United Nations Special Fund, to give sympathetic and urgent consideration to any requests for assistance made by Member Governments based on the new developments; it also urged them to consider—jointly or separately—further comprehensive studies and programmes of technical and material assistance. It invited the United Nations Economic and Social Council to inform the General Assembly, through its annual reports, of the action taken in response to this resolution and, finally, asked the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the appropriate organs of the United Nations

and the specialized agencies for suitable action at the earliest practicable time.

Also on 26 April, the Conference rejected—by a roll-call vote of 32 in favour, 38 against, with 18 abstentions—a proposal put forward by Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yemen. This 10-nation proposal would have had the Conference, in view of the continued wide disagreement: (1) ask the General Assembly at its twentieth session (in 1965) to consider the advisability of convening another United Nations Conference on the breadth of the territorial sea; (2) ask all participating states which had declared independence prior to 1945 to extend their present territorial sea, pending General Assembly consideration of the question; and (3) recognize that meanwhile any coastal state was entitled to a 12-mile zone of exclusive fishing rights.

A Peruvian proposal, on preferential rights of coastal states to exploit the fishery resources of the seas off their coasts in exceptional cases, was withdrawn.

A Cuban proposal for the conclusion of an additional protocol to the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, adopted in 1958 by the First Conference on the Law of the Sea, and calling for a regime whereby preferential consideration would be given to the special requirements and

interests of the coastal state in certain cases, was also rejected on 26 April by 22 votes in favour, 33 against, with 24 abstentions.

The Governments participating in the Conference were:

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

The United Nations related agencies participating in the Conference were:

The International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Second United Nations Conference on Law of Sea: Official Records. Summary Records of Plenary Meetings and of Meetings of Committee of Whole, Annexes and Final Act (A/CONF.19/8). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.V.6.
A/CONF.19/5. Supplement to laws and regulations

on regime of territorial sea (United Nations Legislative Series).

A/CONF.19/6. Supplement to bibliographical guide to law of sea (A/CONF.13/7) prepared by United Nations Secretariat.

STUDY OF JURIDICAL REGIME OF HISTORIC WATERS

By its resolution 1453(XIV) of 7 December 1959, the General Assembly asked the International Law Commission, as soon as it considered it advisable, to undertake the study of the question of the juridical regime of historic waters, including historic bays, and to make such recommendations as the Commission considered appropriate. The question was put on the agenda of the Commission's twelfth (1960) session.

At that session, the Commission asked the United Nations Secretariat to undertake the study and to extend the scope of the preliminary study outlined in the memorandum on historic bays prepared by the Secretariat in connexion with the first United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1958. Apart from this, the Commission deferred further consideration of the subject to a future session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea, Official Records, Vol. I, U.N.P. Sales No.:58.V.4, Vol. I.

Yearbook of International Law Commission, 1960. Vol. I: Summary records of twelfth session, 25 April-1 July 1960; Vol. II: Documents of twelfth

session, including report of Commission (A/4425) to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.V.1, Vols. I and II.

A/4425. Report of International Law Commission to General Assembly, Chapter IV.

CHAPTER III

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

CONSULAR INTERCOURSE AND IMMUNITIES

On the question of consular intercourse and immunities, the International Law Commission at its 1959 session had adopted 19 articles, together with comments, based on the draft articles prepared by Jaroslav Zourek, the Commission's Special Rapporteur on the subject. At that session, it decided to give priority to the question at its 1960 session, which was held from 25 April to 1 July 1960.

In 1960, the Special Rapporteur submitted a second report—dealing with the personal inviolability of consuls and the most-favoured nation clause as applied to consular intercourse and immunities—and containing 13 additional articles. (According to the most-favoured-nation clause, all favours which either contracting party had granted in the past, or would grant in the future, to any third state must be granted to the other party.)

After devoting most of its session to the topic of consular intercourse and immunities, the Commission provisionally adopted 65 articles, with commentary, which it decided to transmit to Governments for comments.

The text of the draft articles was divided into four chapters: the first included an article on definitions, and two sections dealing with consular intercourse in general and the end of consular functions. The second chapter contained articles specifying the privileges and immunities of consulates and of members of the consulate who were career officials or staff. The third contained provisions concerning the legal status of honorary consuls and their privileges

and immunities. The fourth contained general provisions. A fifth chapter containing final clauses might be added at a later date.

The draft, together with a more detailed commentary, was to be put into final form at the Commission's thirteenth session in 1961, when it was to be reviewed in the light of comments by Governments.

When the report of the International Law Commission was taken up at the General Assembly's fifteenth session later in 1960, it was referred to the Assembly's (Sixth) Legal Committee. In view of the provisional nature of the articles on consular intercourse and immunities, Members confined themselves to general statements and declared themselves generally satisfied with the draft.

Almost all agreed with the Commission's proposal that the draft should serve as a basis for the conclusion of a multilateral convention on consular intercourse and immunities.

On 8 November 1960, the Sixth Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted by Bolivia and Mexico—and orally amended by Poland, Ceylon and Liberia—which, among other things, called for the General Assembly: (1) to take note of the contents of the Commission's report; and (2) to express its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Commission and its hope that work on the question of consular intercourse and immunities would be completed in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixteenth session in 1961. (For other aspects of the draft resolu-

tion, see below, section on DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE AND IMMUNITIES.)

The Sixth Committee's recommendation was

unanimously approved by the General Assembly at a plenary meeting on 12 December as resolution 1504 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Yearbook of International Law Commission, 1960. Vol. I: Summary records of twelfth session, 25 April-1 July 1960; Vol. II: Documents of twelfth session, including report (A/4425) of Commission to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.V.1, Vols. I and II.

A/4425. Report of International Law Commission to General Assembly, Chapter II.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES and text of resolution under section below, DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE AND IMMUNITIES.)

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE AND IMMUNITIES

By its resolution 1450 (XIV) of 7 December 1959, the General Assembly decided to convoke an international conference of plenipotentiaries in Vienna in the first quarter of 1961 to consider the draft articles prepared in 1958 by the International Law Commission on diplomatic intercourse and immunities. The question of codifying the rules of international law governing diplomatic intercourse and immunities had been before the United Nations since 1952.

The draft articles prepared by the Commission dealt only with permanent diplomatic missions, but the Commission had pointed out that diplomatic relations also assumed other forms that could be called ad hoc diplomacy—for instance, itinerant envoys, diplomatic conferences and special missions sent to a state for restricted purposes.

As a consequence, it had asked A. E. F. Sandstrom, its Special Rapporteur on the topic of diplomatic intercourse and immunities, to prepare a report on the question of ad hoc diplomacy. At its 1960 session, on the basis of that report, it adopted three draft articles on special missions.

The first article defined the "special mission" as an official mission of state representatives sent by one state to another in order to carry out a special task. The expression also applied to an itinerant envoy who carries out special tasks in the states to which he proceeds.

Articles 2 and 3 dealt with the applicability of sections of the 1958 draft to special missions. The Commission noted that in view of the similarity between the activities of the two kinds of mission, it was natural that the rules governing permanent missions should to a large extent be applicable to special missions.

The Commission pointed out that it had not been able to give the question of ad hoc diplomacy the thorough study it would normally have done. The articles on special missions, together with their commentary, should therefore be regarded as constituting only a preliminary survey designed to put forward certain ideas and suggestions which could be taken into account at the 1961 Vienna Conference.

The three articles were embodied in Chapter III of the Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its 1960 session. The Commission recommended that the General Assembly refer the articles to the Vienna Conference without following the usual course of submitting them to Governments for prior consideration. This procedure would enable the Conference to include the articles in whatever convention it might prepare.

At its fifteenth session later in 1960, the General Assembly referred the question to its Sixth (Legal) Committee, which concurred with the Commission's view. However, it pointed out that it agreed to such exceptional procedure only in view of the circumstances cited by the Commission. Some Members regretted that it had not been possible to follow the usual procedure, stating that such action did not constitute a precedent for the future.

A draft resolution submitted by Bolivia and Mexico—and amended orally by Poland, Ceylon and Liberia—among other things proposed that the General Assembly recommend that the Commission's draft articles on ad hoc diplomacy be referred to the Vienna Conference so that they might be considered together with the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities previously adopted by the Com-

mission. (For other aspects of this draft resolution, see above, section on CONSULAR INTERCOURSE AND IMMUNITIES.)

The proposal was adopted unanimously by

the Sixth Committee on 8 November 1960 and by the General Assembly on 12 December as resolution 1504 (XV).

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Sixth Committee, meetings 649-664.
Plenary Meeting 943.

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Vol. I: Summary records of twelfth session, 25 April-1 July 1960; Vol. II: Documents of twelfth session, including report of Commission (A/4425) to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.V.1, Vols. I and II.

A/4425. Report of International Law Commission to General Assembly, Chapter III.

A/C.6/L.468. Bolivia and Mexico: draft resolution, as orally amended by Poland, and by Ceylon and Liberia, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 8 November 1960, meeting 664.

A/4605. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1504(xv), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/4605, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its twelfth session,

"Considering that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1450 (XIV) of 7 December 1959, an international conference of plenipotentiaries has been convoked and is to be held at Vienna in the spring of 1961 to consider the question of diplomatic intercourse and immunities,

"1. Takes note of the report of the International Law Commission;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the International Law Commission at its twelfth session and its hope that work on the topic entitled 'Consular intercourse and immunities' will be completed in time for consideration by the Sixth Committee at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly;

"3. Decides that the draft articles on special missions contained in chapter III of the said report should be referred to the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities to be held at Vienna in 1961, so that they may be considered together with the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities adopted by the International Law Commission at its tenth session."

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

When the report of the International Law Commission was being discussed by the General Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee at the Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, many representatives deplored the fact that there were so few items on the Committee's agenda for the current session. Concern was expressed over the decline of United Nations work in the legal field in general and in the Sixth Committee in particular.

Some Members, including Afghanistan, Albania, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Poland, the USSR and others, saw a decline of international law in the United Nations at a time when world conditions gave increased importance to the role of international law in strengthening peace, in developing friendly and co-operative relations among nations, in the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and in advancing economic and social progress throughout the world.

Others, including Australia, Bolivia, Haiti

and Iran, denied that there had been any weakening of the role of international law. In their view, the decline in the Committee's role should be attributed to the fundamental differences at present prevailing in international relations.

As to the reasons for the weakening of the role of international law, certain representatives attributed it to political causes: some Member states, it was charged, took a nihilist attitude towards international law and did not observe its rules. The legal machinery of the United Nations was also blamed for the decrease in the Sixth Committee's work. The representative of the USSR, and others, charged in particular that the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs had confined itself to an unduly passive role instead of initiating studies which would enable the Assembly to take decisions on matters affecting world peace and security. In this connexion, a number of speakers expressed their lack of satisfaction with the geographical dis-

tribution of posts in the Office; some charged that most of the staff were nationals of members of military blocs opposed to the development of international law.

Other Members declared that these allegations were unfounded.

The representatives of Greece, Liberia and the United Arab Republic, among others, felt that the causes of the decline lay either with the Sixth Committee itself—which tended to relinquish its rights and responsibilities—or with the indifference of Member Governments to the legal work of the United Nations.

The representatives of Bolivia, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy and Portugal were among those who felt that a question of organization was involved—one which should be settled by the Assembly's General Committee or by the Assembly itself; with a more judicious allocation of the items on its agenda among the various Committees, such questions as the right of asylum could have been referred to the Sixth Committee.

Various courses of action were proposed. Australia, Canada, Spain and the United Kingdom, for instance, suggested questions which might be studied by the Sixth Committee—such as the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the principles and practices governing registration of treaties, and the methods and procedures in use by the General Assembly.

Other members, including Afghanistan, Ceylon, Poland and Romania, considered that those questions did not meet current needs and suggested other topics for study, including legal questions connected with the peaceful co-existence of states with different regimes; legal aspects of the problems created by disarmament; the consequences of the final abolition of colonialism; and legal questions connected with the uses of outer space.

Several proposals were put before the Committee. The first of these was a draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Iraq, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia by which, in the first operative paragraph, the General Assembly would decide to establish a special committee to study and survey the whole field of international law and make suggestions regarding the preparation of

a new list of topics of international law for codification and progressive development. This special committee would report to the General Assembly's sixteenth session. Member states would be invited to submit their views on the question to the Secretary-General before 1 May 1961. The text of this eight-power proposal was later somewhat revised by the sponsors.

Amendments to the eight-power draft were submitted by Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Iran, Liberia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey. These, among other things, would replace the first operative paragraph by a text which would have the General Assembly request the International Law Commission at its thirteenth session (in 1961) to: study and survey the whole field of international law; make any necessary suggestions with regard to the preparation of a new list of topics of international law for codification and progressive development; and report to the General Assembly's sixteenth session. These 11 Members later submitted similar amendments to the revised eight-power text.

Supporters of the eight-power text felt that it was imperative to establish a special committee; in their view, the preparation of a new list of topics for codification raised political problems which should be entrusted to Government representatives rather than to experts such as the members of the International Law Commission—without, however, implying the slightest criticism of the Commission. Furthermore, it was stressed, the Commission already had a heavy agenda and to ask it to determine new topics for codification would mean a serious delay in the study of other questions.

Those supporting the 11-power amendments, on the other hand, thought the Commission was better qualified to perform the task; it would, in their view, be inappropriate to set up a special committee, which would duplicate the work of the Commission and whose establishment might imply a lack of confidence in that body. The Commission, they held, was perfectly capable of undertaking this new task, in spite of its heavy agenda.

During the course of the discussion in the Sixth Committee, agreement was reached between the proponents of these two points of

view. The sponsors of the revised draft proposal and the sponsors of the amendments, joined by Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Morocco—and later by Lebanon—submitted a joint revised text by which the General Assembly would decide to place on the agenda of its sixteenth session the question, "Future work in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law," in order to study and survey the whole field of international law and make suggestions as to the preparation of a new list of topics for codification and progressive development. Governments were invited to submit

comments to the Secretary-General before 1 July 1961 for consideration by the Assembly.

On 21 November, an amendment to the preamble of the joint text, proposed by the Ukrainian SSR, was adopted without a vote.

The 24-power revised joint draft, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Sixth Committee on the same day.

On 12 December, in a plenary meeting, the General Assembly unanimously approved the Committee's recommendation as resolution 1505 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Sixth Committee, meetings 651-672.
Plenary Meeting 943.

A/C.6/L.467 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Iraq, Mexico, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.6/L.467/Rev.2. Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as amended by Ukrainian SSR, A/C.6/L.474, unanimously adopted by Sixth Committee on 21 November 1960, meeting 672.

A/C.6/L.472. Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Iran, Liberia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey: amendments to eight-power draft resolution, A/C.6/L.467.

A/C.6/L.473. Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Iran, Liberia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey: amendments to eight-power revised draft resolution, A/C.6/L.467/Rev.1.

A/C.6/L.474. Ukrainian SSR: amendment to twenty-four-power revised draft resolution, A/C.6/L.467/Rev.2.

A/4605. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1505(xv), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/4605, unanimously adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Considering that the conditions prevailing in the world today give increased importance to the role of international law—and its strict and undeviating observance by all Governments—in strengthening international peace, developing friendly and co-operative relations among the nations, settling disputes by peaceful means and advancing economic and social progress throughout the world,

"Recalling its resolutions 1236(XII) of 14 Decem-

ber 1957 and 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958,

"Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

"Considering the extent of the progress made by the International Law Commission in the codification of topics listed in paragraph 16 of the report covering its first session,

"Expressing its appreciation to the Commission for the work it has accomplished in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law,

"Considering that many new trends in the field of international relations have an impact on the development of international law,

"Considering that it is desirable to survey the present state of international law, with a view to ascertaining whether new topics susceptible of codification or conducive to progressive development have arisen, whether priority should be given to any of the topics already included in the Commission's list or whether a broader approach may be called for in the consideration of any of these topics,

"Deeming it necessary therefore to reconsider the Commission's programme of work in the light of recent developments in international law and with due regard to the need for promoting friendly relations and co-operation among States,

"1. Decides to place the question entitled 'Future work in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law' on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session in order to study and survey the whole field of international law and make necessary suggestions with regard to the preparation of a new list of topics for codification and for the progressive development of international law;

"2. Invites Member States to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 July 1961, any views or suggestions they may have on this question for consideration by the General Assembly."

OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

CODIFICATION OF PRINCIPLES AND RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON RIGHT OF ASYLUM

On 21 November 1959, the General Assembly in resolution 1400 (XIV) asked the International Law Commission, as soon as it considered it advisable, to undertake the codification of the principles and rules of international law relating to the right of asylum. At its 1960 session, the Commission took note of the resolution and decided to defer further consideration of the question to a future session.

FUTURE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission decided to complete its work on consular intercourse and immunities at its thirteenth session in 1961 and then, at the same

session, to take up the question of state responsibility.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

The Commission took note of a report by the Secretary of the Commission on the proceedings of the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, held at Santiago, Chile, from 24 August to 9 September 1959, which he attended in the capacity of observer.

The Commission was invited by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to send an observer to its fourth session, to be held in Tokyo in March 1961. The Commission noted that the Committee would discuss the question of state responsibility and decided to designate F. V. Garcia Amador, its Special Rapporteur on the subject, as observer at the session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Sixth Committee, meetings 649-672.
Plenary Meeting 943.

Yearbook of International Law Commission, 1960.
Vol. I: Summary records of twelfth session, 25 April-1 July 1960; Vol. II: Documents of twelfth session, including report of Commission (A/4425) to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.V.I, Vols. I and II.
A/4425. Report of International Law Commission to General Assembly, Chapter IV.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Yearbook of International Law Commission, 1953.
Vol. II: Documents of fifth session, including report of Commission to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales No.:59.V.4, Vol. II.
Yearbook of International Law Commission, 1954.
Vol. II: Documents of sixth session, including report of Commission to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales No.:59.V.7, Vol. II.
A/CN.4/SER.A/1954. Index to Volume I, 1954.
Yearbook of International Law Commission, 1955.
Vol. I: Summary records of seventh session, 2 May—5 July 1955; Vol. II: Documents of seventh session, including report of Commission to General Assembly. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.V.3, Vols. I and II.

CHAPTER IV

TREATIES AND MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

During 1960, one more state, Bulgaria, acceded (with a reservation) to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Bulgaria's instrument of accession was

received by the Secretary-General on 30 September 1960. At the end of 1960, there were 62 states parties to the Convention.

By a communication received on 25 November 1960, New Zealand gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation contained in its instrument of accession to the Convention. This reservation was to the effect that exemption of

officials of the United Nations from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them, as provided for under Section 18(b) of the Convention, "shall not extend to a person who is a British subject and who is domiciled and employed in New Zealand."

CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

During 1960, three more states acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the specialized agencies: Togo, on 1 July 1960; Laos, on 9 August 1960; and New Zealand, on 25 November 1960. At the end of 1960, there were thus 32 states parties to the Convention. In addition, five notifications from states already parties to the Convention were received during 1960 extending the application of the Convention to additional specialized agencies.

A revised text of Annex II to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies was adopted by the tenth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and, on 26 May 1960, was deposited with the Secretary-General. By the end of the year, seven states had accepted this revised text—namely, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Jordan, Norway and Sweden.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

During 1960, a total of 715 treaties and agreements were registered with the United Nations Secretariat: 68 ex officio, 583 by 37 Governments and 64 by five specialized agencies. Eleven treaties were filed and recorded, eight by the Secretariat and three at the request of one Government.

This brought the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded to 8,237. In addition, 356 certified statements relating to these treaties and agreements were registered during 1960, and three certified statements were filed and recorded, bringing the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded by the end of 1960 to 2,125.

The texts of treaties registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original

languages, followed by translations in English and French. Thirty volumes (319-347 and 350) of the Series were published during 1960.

NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES

The following convention, of which the Secretary-General is the depositary, was drawn up under United Nations auspices during 1960:

Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation, done at Geneva on 15 March 1960.

European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport, done at Geneva on 9 December 1960.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS IN 1960

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions rose to 154 by the end of 1960 (including the European Agreement on Road Markings, done at Geneva on 13 December 1957, which had not previously been included).

During the year, five signatures were affixed to international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions, and 244 instruments of ratification or accession or notifications were transmitted to the Secretary-General. In addition, the Secretary-General received 34 communications from states expressing observations on declarations and reservations made by certain states at the time of signature, ratification or accession.

The following multilateral conventions came into force during 1960:

Customs Convention of 15 January 1959 on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). This came into force on 7 January 1960.

Convention of 28 September 1954 relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. This came into force on 6 June 1960.

European Agreement of 13 December 1957 on Road Markings. This came into force on 10 August 1960.

Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO). These came into force on 25 October 1960.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION
OF TREATIES
AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

United Nations Treaty Series. Vols. 319-347 and 350. Statement of Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with Secretariat. Monthly.

NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED
UNDER AUSPICES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

E/ECE/388 (E/ECE/TRANS/515). Convention relating to Unification of Certain Rules concerning

Collision in Inland Navigation.
E/ECE/396 (E/ECE/TRANS/519). European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport.

STATUS OF MULTILATERAL
CONVENTIONS

E/ECE/322 (E/ECE/TRANS/510). Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR CARNETS.
E/CONF.17/5/Rev.1. Convention relating to Status of Stateless Persons.
E/ECE/303 (E/ECE/TRANS/501). European Agreement on Road Markings.

CHAPTER V

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

The United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, established in 1958, held its second session in New York from 16 February to 17 March 1960. (For membership of the Commission, see APPENDIX III below.)

The Commission was asked by the Assembly to conduct a full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources and, where necessary, to prepare recommendations for strengthening this sovereign right. In the conduct of this survey, the Commission was asked to pay due regard to the rights and duties of states under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries.

At its first session, in May 1959, the Commission asked the Secretariat to prepare a preliminary study of the subject and asked Governments, specialized agencies and regional economic commissions to supply pertinent information for incorporation in the Secretariat's study. The study was completed at the end of 1959 and considered by the Commission at its 1960 session.

It was decided that Member states and specialized agencies should be asked to verify the material in the preliminary survey and to submit additional pertinent information. The Secretary-General was asked to prepare a revised study for consideration at the Commission's 1961 session to include any such additional information, as well as appropriate reference to United Nations decisions, reports and studies relating to rights and duties of states under international law and to international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries.

The Commission submitted a progress report: on its first two sessions to the Economic and Social Council, which took note of the report without discussion on 19 April 1960 during its twenty-ninth session.

The revised Secretariat study was completed at the end of 1960, incorporating such information as was provided by Governments and specialized agencies and consisting of five chapters. Chapter I dealt with national measures affecting the ownership or use of natural resources by foreign nationals or enterprises, and Chapter II related to international agreements affecting the foreign exploitation of natural re-

sources. These two chapters, while incorporating additional information, closely followed the outline set forth in the preliminary study.

Chapter III concerned international adjudication and studies prepared under the auspices of inter-governmental bodies relating to responsibility of states with regard to the property and contracts of aliens. This chapter was expanded to include studies, in addition to codification efforts, by inter-governmental bodies.

In view of the fact that many Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories attained independence in the latter part of 1960, Chapter IV of the study dealt with the status of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and

resources not only in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, but also in newly independent states.

Chapter V, dealing with economic data pertaining to the status of sovereignty over natural wealth and resources in various countries, was substantially revised both as to structure and content.

The Commission was scheduled to hold its third session in April 1961, to consider the revised Secretariat study and to report, with recommendations where necessary, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session in mid-1961.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—29TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1108.

E/3334 (A/AC.97/8). Progress report of United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources covering work of its first two sessions, including text of resolution adopted by Commission on 4 March 1960.

RESOLUTION 754(XXIX), taking note of Commission's report (E/3334), adopted without objection by Council, at suggestion of President of Council on 19 April 1960, meeting 1108.

A/AC.97/5/Rev.1. Status of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources, Vols. I and II. Revised study by Secretariat.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

On 17 April 1959, the Economic and Social Council, adopted a resolution (708 (XXVII)) which, among other things, asked the Secretary-General to assist Governments and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to improve arbitral legislation, practice and institutions—in particular by helping them to obtain technical advice and assistance from appropriate available sources. Accordingly, on 2 July 1959, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs invited inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of international commercial arbitration to submit comments or suggestions designed to promote more effective use of arbitration as a means of facilitating the continued development of international trade and other private law transactions.

Among the suggestions received were the following: performance by the United Nations of a clearing-house role for channelling requests from Governments for technical assistance; educational programmes through seminars, courses on arbitration, training of arbitrators; co-ordi-

nation of the activities of private organizations in disseminating information on arbitration laws, practices and facilities; establishment of basic standards of modern arbitration laws as models for domestic legislation; creation of new national arbitral bodies and regional arbitration centres; and the development of panels of arbitrators.

Work on international commercial arbitration was continued by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). The Commission's Committee on Trade considered a Secretariat report on arbitral legislation and facilities in certain countries of the ECAFE region. The Committee decided that the Governments of the region should be asked to designate experts or expert bodies on commercial arbitration for consultation with the Secretariat. Up to the end of 1960, experts or expert bodies had been designated by 18 Governments.

Consultations took place between the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and the designated experts and expert bodies. On the basis of these consultations, a report was pre-

pared by the Office of Legal Affairs for submission to the ECAFE Committee on Trade at its fourth session in January 1961. The report

contained the suggestion that the Committee on Trade might consider it appropriate at this stage to convene a working party on arbitration.

QUESTION OF PUBLISHING A UNITED NATIONS JURIDICAL YEARBOOK

On 7 December 1959, the General Assembly, by resolution 1451 (XIV), decided that a United Nations juridical yearbook should be published and asked the Secretary-General, as a first step, to submit a detailed outline of such a yearbook to the Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960.

The Secretary-General accordingly submitted a report on the matter which, among other things, analysed the scope of the General Assembly's resolution and presented an outline of the yearbook as it might have been published for the year 1959. He also submitted a note on the publication's financial implications.

At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly referred the matter to its Sixth (Legal) Committee, where most representatives reaffirmed their hope that a juridical yearbook would be published; since publication had been decided upon at the previous session, they held, that decision would have to be regarded as an established fact in any subsequent discussion.

Several Members—among them Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Poland, Romania and the USSR—criticized the Secretary-General's report, charging that it did not comply with the Assembly's resolution and did not provide a basis for fruitful discussion; while the resolution expressly stated the principle that a yearbook should be published, the report gave the impression that publication would be neither desirable nor necessary.

Others, including France and Greece, supported the report's interpretation of the Assembly's resolution. In their view, the report had the merit of bringing out the practical difficulties involved in the publication of a juridical yearbook.

Various suggestions as to form and subject matter were put forward. The Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR, among others, felt that the yearbook should include treatment of such subjects as peaceful co-existence, elimi-

nation of colonialism, legal problems connected with the uses of outer space, and the right of peoples to exploit their natural resources. Canada, Mexico and others considered that the yearbook should include articles by private individuals or abstracts of articles from learned journals. Several representatives favoured the publication of an annotated index of legal documentary materials in place of a yearbook. Others felt that, however useful and complete, an index could not take the place of a yearbook.

During the discussion, it became evident that a decision as to the form and contents of the yearbook would not be reached at the present session.

Bolivia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq and the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would establish an 11-member committee to prepare a detailed report, for the Assembly's seventeenth session in 1962, on the nature, form, contents and financial implications of the yearbook.

A difference of opinion developed over the membership of the proposed committee and the sponsors then submitted a revised text whereby the Assembly would decide simply to place the question on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session. They accepted a Philippine amendment whereby the Assembly would invite Member Governments to submit to the Secretary-General before mid-1962 any comments or observations. Oral amendments by Canada and the USSR were submitted and later withdrawn.

On 5 December 1961, the Sixth Committee unanimously adopted the revised six-power proposal, as amended by the Philippines and orally amended by the sponsors.

The Committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December as resolution 1506 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Sixth Committee, meetings 673-681.
Plenary Meeting 943.

A/4406 and Corr.1. Report of Secretary-General.
A/C.6/L.471. Statement of financial implications.
A/C.6/L.477 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Bolivia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, United Arab Republic: draft resolution and revision, as amended by Philippines, A/C.6/L.478, and orally amended by sponsors, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee on 5 December 1960, meeting 681.
A/C.6/L.478. Philippines: amendment to revised draft resolution.
A/4619. Report of Sixth Committee.
RESOLUTION 1506(xv), as submitted by Sixth Committee, A/4619, unanimously adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1960, meeting 943.

"The General Assembly,
"Recalling its resolution 1451 (XIV) of 7 December

1959 by which it decided that a United Nations juridical yearbook which would include documentary materials of a legal character relating to the United Nations should be published,

"Considering that encouragement of the development of international law and of compliance therewith are essential functions of the United Nations and that the publication of the said yearbook should constitute a useful measure to that end,

"Taking into account that, in the light of the discussion in the Sixth Committee, further study is required on the form and contents of the proposed yearbook and on the financial implications of its publication,

"1. Decides to place the question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session;

"2. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 June 1962, written comments or observations on the form and contents of the proposed yearbook."

CONSULTATION WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In its report to the General Assembly's fifteenth session (for the period 1 August 1959-5 August 1960), the Economic and Social Council recalled that in 1959 it had drawn the Assembly's attention to the desirability of adopting a procedure similar to that outlined in rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure, which provides for consultation with the specialized agencies about agenda items and proposals of direct concern to them. (The Assembly took no action on this suggestion in 1959.)

On 3 August 1960, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (800 (XXX)) recommending that the Assembly adopt a resolution whereby it would: (1) note that the Council and most of the specialized agencies had adopted rules for prior consultation before taking action on matters of concern to each other; and (2) decide henceforth to ensure that prior consultations had taken place with the specialized agency or agencies concerned before

adopting any project or proposal on matters of direct concern to such agency or agencies. The Council's resolution was adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

At its fifteenth session, later in 1960, the General Assembly referred the Council's resolution to its Second (Economic and Financial) and Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committees for comment and then to its Sixth (Legal) Committee for consideration and report.

The Second Committee had no comments on the matter, but some delegations spoke on the matter in the Third Committee.

The Sixth Committee, after some discussion, decided unanimously, on 4 December 1960, on a proposal by Costa Rica and Pakistan as orally amended by Brazil—to submit no recommendation on the matter at the Assembly's fifteenth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—30TH SESSION
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 199.
Plenary Meeting 1132.
E/AC.24/L.160. Denmark, Netherlands, United States: draft resolution, as re-drafted orally by France, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on

4 July 1960, meeting 199, by 13 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/3420. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution J.

RESOLUTION 800(XXX), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/3420, adopted by Council on

3 August 1960, meeting 1132, by 14 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling the decision set forth in its report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session 'to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the desirability of adopting a procedure similar to that outlined in rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure.'

"Noting the interest attached to this matter by the specialized agencies,

"Recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

" "The General Assembly,

" 'Noting that the Economic and Social Council and most of the specialized agencies have adopted rules of procedure providing for prior consultation before taking action on matters of concern to each other,

" 'Decides, in conformity with this practice, henceforth to ensure that prior consultations have taken place with the specialized agency or agencies concerned before adopting any project or proposal relating to matters of direct concern to such agency or agencies.' "

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 954.

Second Committee, meeting 645.

Third Committee, meetings 983-995.

Fifth Committee, meetings 809-812.

Sixth Committee, meetings 681-686.

A/4415. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section II, paragraph 645.

A/C.3/L.845. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.6/L.469 and Corr.1. Letter of 2 November 1960 from Chairman of Third Committee to Chairman of Sixth Committee.

A/C.6/L.475. Letter of 18 November 1960 from Chairman of Second Committee to President of General Assembly.

A/C.6/L.476. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.6/L.479. Denmark, Netherlands, New Zealand, United States: draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.480. Costa Rica and Pakistan: draft resolution, as orally amended by Brazil, adopted unanimously by Sixth Committee, on 14 December 1960, meeting 686.

A/4655. Report of Sixth Committee.

Administrative and Budgetary Questions

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SECRETARIAT STAFF AND PROPORTION OF FIXED-TERM APPOINTMENTS

In 1960, at its fifteenth session, the General Assembly again considered the geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff and the proportion of fixed-term staff to career staff. The discussion took place in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which had before it reports submitted by the Secretary-General on progress made in the 12 months ending 31 August 1960.

It was generally recognized during the debate that much remained to be done in connexion with the geographical distribution of the staff. Thus, it was pointed out that on 31 August 1960, 10 of the 82 Member states still had no nationals on the staff, and five had disproportionately few. Further, the subsequent admission of the 17 new Members had accentuated the problem. At the same time, however, it was noted that several factors stood in the way of an early solution: for example, the rights of existing staff, the specialized nature of most of the posts to be filled, and the difficulty encountered by many small countries in releasing qualified personnel.

Some delegations, however, contended that little progress had been made in the preceding year as the vast majority of posts at all levels were held by nationals of the United States and countries allied to it. They also argued that the Secretary-General, instead of maintaining an objective, impartial position, was serving the interests of a single group. They referred in this connexion to Article 101, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter, which states: "The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the condi-

tions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible." Neither of the two sentences of this paragraph, they maintained, should be subordinated to the other. The United Nations was approaching universality of membership, and its growing obligations in different parts of the world could not be fulfilled unless the various regions, with distinctive political characteristics, were adequately represented in the Secretariat.

It was also argued that the Secretariat should represent equally the three groups of Member states—the "socialist" states, the "neutralist" states, and the United States and its allies. As an interim measure to this end, all recruitment from North America and Western Europe should be immediately discontinued.

Several delegations opposed the suggestion for classifying the Secretariat into three groups representative, respectively, of "socialist," "western" and "neutralist" countries. This, they maintained, involved not the geographical considerations referred to in Article 101 of the United Nations Charter but political considerations to which this Article did not refer. Further, Article 101 made the question of geographical distribution subordinate to that of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. It was also pointed out that Article 100, paragraph 1, of the Charter obliged staff members neither to seek nor to receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Organization. United Na-

tions Members, in addition, undertook, by Article 100, paragraph 2, to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff. To insist on "representation" of Member states in the Secretariat, it was further maintained, might defeat the essential purpose of geographical distribution, which was to enrich the Secretariat with personnel of the highest standard drawn from, and reflecting, a broad cross-section of experience and cultures.

In a statement to the Fifth Committee, the Secretary-General, while recognizing the need for further improvement in the geographical distribution of the staff, replied to criticisms of his policies and outlined his views on the structure of the Secretariat.

One point he made was that, as the Charter demanded of the Secretariat full and exclusive loyalty to the United Nations, among other things, "geographical distribution" could not be construed to mean a balanced representation of interests or ideologies. The attitude of the staff and the manner in which they carried out their tasks were more important than geographical distribution in making the Secretariat truly international. Otherwise, the Charter would have made wide geographical distribution a primary consideration instead of subordinating it to a demand for integrity.

There might be some members of the Secretariat, he added, who tended to regard themselves as spokesmen for their country's interests or for a given ideology and feel entitled to serve as informal channels of information. If there were such persons—from whatever geographical area they came—serving in the Secretariat, they would, in his view, endanger the international character of the Secretariat. While agreeing on the need for improving the geographical distribution of the staff—a need which he had repeatedly emphasized on past occasions—the Secretary-General considered that the demand for a balanced representation of groups, interests and ideologies ran counter to the Charter. If this demand were sanctioned by the General Assembly it would do great harm to the Organization.

Questions were also raised in the Fifth Committee about the method used by the Secretary-General in determining the "desirable range of staff" for a particular Member state. It was

noted that the present system related the desirable range to the Member state's share of the total United Nations budget. Opinion was divided on the validity of a formula based on contributions. On the one hand, the view was expressed that, while the present method was undoubtedly imperfect, it had served a practical purpose and produced useful results. On the other hand, some delegations considered that the system was at variance with the Charter, which accorded an equality to each Member state without regard to material resources, and that it was also faulty in treating all posts equally, regardless of grade level.

The Fifth Committee also discussed the categories of staff which should be considered subject to geographical distribution. Particular questions raised in this regard concerned the "principal" level of the General Service staff, staff appointed by the General Assembly or the Security Council, staff recruited for service with special missions and technical assistance experts.

A resolution on the subject of the geographical distribution of the staff was approved by the Fifth Committee on 25 November 1960, by 63 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, and subsequently on 18 December 1960, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, by 82 votes to 0 in the form of resolution 1559 (XV).

The Assembly thereby recommended that the Committee of Experts on the Review of the Activities and Organization of the Secretariat (appointed under General Assembly resolution 1445 (XIV) of 5 December 1959) should study the categories of posts subject to geographical distribution and criteria for determining the range of posts for each Member state, with a view to securing a wide geographical distribution of the staff, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relative importance of various posts. This Committee was asked to report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session (1961). The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts for a better geographical balance and report to it in 1961 on the progress made. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The resolution as adopted was based on one introduced in the Fifth Committee by Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela,

as amended by the sponsors in the light of the suggestions made by other delegations.

As to the ratio of staff appointments for fixed-term to career appointments, the Fifth Committee took note of the progressive movement towards the target of 20 per cent for staff on fixed-term appointments as set by the General Assembly in 1957. This was regarded as encour-

aging. The proportion had risen from 12.8 per cent to 17.3 per cent in 1960, and this, it was noted, held out promise of further improvement in geographical distribution.

The Fifth Committee agreed that the question of geographical distribution and that of the proportion of fixed-term staff be considered as a single subject at future Assembly sessions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 790-800, 806.
Plenary Meeting 954.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SECRETARIAT STAFF

A/C.5/833 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/843. Statement by Secretary-General on 21 November 1960, meeting 796.

A/C.5/L.628 and Add.1. Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Pakistan: draft resolution, as amended orally by sponsors, adopted by Fifth Committee on 25 November, meeting 800, by 63 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/4642. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1559 (xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4642, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 82 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat,

"Recalling Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Reaffirming the third paragraph of the preamble to General Assembly resolution 153(II) of 15 November 1947, namely:

"Whereas, in view of its international character and in order to avoid undue predominance of national practices, the policies and administrative

methods of the Secretariat should reflect, and profit to the highest degree from, assets of the various cultures and the technical competence of all Member nations',

"Taking into account the various views expressed by delegations during the discussion of this question,

"Recognizing that the present method of determining the desirable range of posts for each Member State on the basis of the scale of assessments to the United Nations budget needs review,

"Noting the steady increase in the proportion of the fixed-term staff of the Secretariat,

"1. Requests the Committee of Experts appointed by General Assembly resolution 1446(XIV) of 5 December 1959 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, taking into account, inter alia, the relative importance of various posts, and to report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to implement the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions."

PROPORTION OF FIXED-TERM STAFF

A/C.5/834. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4642. Report of Fifth Committee, para. 20.

OTHER PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

EDUCATION GRANT

In a report to the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the Secretary-General proposed certain changes in the interpretation of Staff Regulation 3.2 which established the education grant. The Secretary-General noted that these changes, which had been worked out in consultations among the organizations participating in the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and benefits, were designed to meet three specific problems which had arisen in the

administration of the grant during the past years.

The revised interpretation would liberalize the conditions of eligibility to the grant, extend the grant to the end of the school year in which the age of twenty-one was reached, and authorize the child's annual travel to join the family in all cases where the education grant was payable.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its report on this

matter, endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal. At the same time it observed that the ultimate responsibility for determining entitlement to the education grant should, in keeping with the Staff Regulations, continue to rest with the Secretary-General and that application of the grant beyond the twenty-first birthday would call for sound administrative judgement.

On 1 December 1960, the Fifth Committee approved, without objection, the interpretation proposed by the Secretary-General, subject to the comments of the Advisory Committee. There was no formal Assembly resolution on the matter.

STATUS OF G-5 STAFF AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

In a report to the General Assembly's fifteenth session, the Secretary-General indicated his intention of amending the staff rules to adjust the status of staff in the principal (G-5) level of General Service category at United Nations Headquarters, in order to bring the status of staff in this level into line with the conditions of service applicable to all levels of staff in the General Service category at other duty stations.

The reasons for this suggested change were briefly, as follows: Staff in the G-5 level at Headquarters remained subject to the conditions governing international recruitment when the original classification of posts in the United Nations was changed in 1951 to the present system. At other levels in the General Service category were reclassified as locally recruited staff. In the past few years, however, the staff in the G-5 level at Headquarters had been assuming the character of an essentially local staff.

On 1 December 1960, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to refer the question to the Committee of Experts on the Work and Organization of the Secretariat and to maintain for the time being the present position in respect of the G-5 staff at Headquarters.

The Committee's action did not require any formal resolution to be taken by the Assembly.

CHANGES IN POST ADJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

On 20 December 1960, at its fifteenth session, the General Assembly approved increases in the post adjustment allowances for United Nations Secretariat staff in the professional and higher levels stationed in the United Nations Headquarters area as of 1 January 1960, and in the European Headquarters in Geneva as of 1 May 1960. (To preserve equivalent standards of living at different United Nations offices, basic salaries are adjusted by the application of non-pensionable post adjustments, the amounts of which are determined on the basis of relative costs of living and other relevant factors at the office concerned, as compared to Geneva on 1 January 1956.)

The increases approved by the Assembly in 1960 were made on the basis of findings by an Expert Committee on Post Adjustments (appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the International Civil Service Advisory Board).

The increases were approved with the adoption of resolution 1582 (XV), on 20 December 1960, by 78 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly also decided that the basis for measuring future changes in post adjustments for New York and Geneva should be that recommended by the Expert Committee on Post Adjustments and the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

GENERAL SERVICE SALARY SCALES

In 1960, at its fifteenth session, the General Assembly approved the budgetary appropriations for an increase of 5 per cent in the salary scales for General Service staff both at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva.

The increase for New York staff was to apply from 1 October 1960 and that for Geneva staff from 1 May 1960.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

EDUCATION GRANT; STATUS OF
G-5 STAFF AT UNITED
NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 790-800, 806.
Plenary Meeting 954.A/C.5/832 and Add.1. Personnel questions. Report of
Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.607. Staff rules. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4591. Report of Advisory Committee on Adminis-
trative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4642. Report of Fifth Committee, paras. 21-23.

CHANGES IN POST
ADJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 764.
Plenary Meeting 960.

A/C.5/816. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4492 and Add.1. Reports of Secretary-General.

A/4507. Report of Advisory Committee on Adminis-
trative and Budgetary Questions.A/4675. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution
II, adopted by Fifth Committee on 6 October 1960,
meeting 764.RESOLUTION 1582(xv), as recommended by Fifth
Committee, (A/4675), adopted by Assembly on 20
December 1960, meeting 960, by 78 votes to 0,
with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1095(XI) of 27 February
1957 relating to the United Nations salary, allowance
and benefits system,"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-
General and of the Advisory Committee on Adminis-
trative and Budgetary Questions on the question of
the classification of United Nations Headquarters and
the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva,
in the schedule of post adjustments established under
that resolution,

"Decides that:

"1. With effect from 1 January 1960, the post
adjustment for United Nations Headquarters in New
York shall be class 7 within the established system;"2. With effect from 1 May 1960, the post adjust-
ment for the European Office of the United Nations,
Geneva, shall be class 3 within the established system;"3. The basis for measuring future changes in post
adjustments for New York and Geneva shall be the
basis recommended by the Expert Committee on Post
Adjustments and the Advisory Committee on Ad-
ministrative and Budgetary Questions."GENERAL SERVICE
SALARY SCALES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 816, 822.
Plenary Meeting 960.

A/C.5/849. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4632. Report of Advisory Committee on Adminis-
trative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).A/4492/Add.1. Report of Secretary-General, contain-
ing draft resolution approved on 9 December 1960,
meeting 822, by 49 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/4653. Report of ACABQ.

A/4675. Report of Fifth Committee.

(See also below, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p.
585, SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL
YEAR 1960.)

UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Eleven organizations were participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund at the end of September 1960 (the close of the Pension Fund's financial year). They were: the United Nations (including the Registry of the International Court of Justice); the International Labour Organisation; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the World Health Organization; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the World Meteorological Organization; the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization; the International Atomic Energy Agency; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Telecommunication Union

(admitted on 1 January 1960). The principal of the Fund stood at over \$105,300,000. The Fund had about 11,100 participants and 3,350 associate participants; there were also about 740 pensioners.

REVIEW OF PENSION
FUND REGULATIONS

In 1960, at its fifteenth session, the General Assembly approved a number of changes in the regulations of the Pension Fund. This was done on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee which had several reports on this matter before it.

One report was drawn up by a Pension Review Group appointed by the Secretary-General

of the United Nations, as requested by a General Assembly resolution (1310(XIII)) of 10 December 1958, to undertake a comprehensive review of the Pension Fund. Other material before the Fifth Committee included: reports by the Secretary-General on the Pension Review Group's proposals, reports by the Joint Staff Pension Fund, and comments by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The Review Group's report recommended a number of changes in the Pension Fund and its scheme of benefits.

The Joint Staff Pension Board, the Secretary-General, and the executive heads of the organizations participating in the Pension Fund unanimously recommended that the Review Group's proposals be accepted, with some amendments, and acted upon by the Assembly at its fifteenth session. The Secretary-General outlined his proposals in a report to the Assembly.

The Advisory Committee suggested that the date on which the changes should come into effect be postponed from 1 January 1961 to 1 April 1961. It also recommended deferring acceptance of a proposal to increase the maximum number of years of contributory service on which to base calculations of benefits from 30 to 33 years.

Subject to these suggestions, the Advisory Committee recommended approval of the Review Group's recommendations.

Two points were the subject of some discussion in the Fifth Committee: the increase in the statutory rate of interest from 3 to 3 1/4 per cent per annum; and the changes regarding lump-sum withdrawals.

With regard to the statutory rate of interest, it was agreed that, although there might at the present time be an excess yield on investments of just over 1/2 per cent, caution should be exercised in increasing the statutory rate lest the stability of the Fund be tied too closely to market conditions.

As to lump-sum withdrawals, several delegations expressed concern lest the rights of existing staff should be affected without due notice. Chile proposed that present staff should retain their right to the withdrawal benefit provided for in the existing Regulations of the Fund until 31 December 1966.

On 30 November 1960, the Fifth Committee

approved the Chilean proposal by 28 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions. In addition, it approved, by 47 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, the suggestions of the Advisory Committee as to the date the new regulations were to come into effect and as to deferring acceptance of the proposal to increase the length of the maximum period of contributory service to be counted for benefit purposes.

By 43 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions, it also approved the draft of the new regulations contained in the Secretary-General's report, subject to the amendments necessary to give effect to the Chilean proposal and to the Advisory Committee's recommendations.

This decision was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 December 1960 by 83 votes to 0, with the adoption of resolution 1561 (XV). The Assembly thereby recorded its warm appreciation of the services of the Pension Review Group which, it agreed, had accomplished a difficult task with skill and thoroughness. The resolution also set out the changes in the Pension Fund regulations, to come into effect on 1 April 1961. Some further changes to the regulations were made by the Assembly on 21 April 1961 when it adopted resolution 1614 (XV), as recommended by the Fifth Committee acting on proposals by the Pension Board's Standing Committee and the Advisory Committee.

The main changes made by the Assembly were as follows:

To increase the rate of interest for actuarial purposes from 3 to 3 3/4 per cent per annum;

To change the level of pensionable remuneration from the net base salary to the mid-point between that salary and the gross base salary;

To calculate future benefits as though base pensionable remuneration had always been half-way between the net and the gross salaries;

To adjust the future level of pensionable remuneration for staff in the professional and higher categories whenever the weighted average of post adjustments had changed by 5 per cent (one 5 per cent increase was granted in substitution for a previous 5 per cent increase on net salary);

To adjust, as of 1 April 1961, all pensions, life annuities and disability benefits in payment or payable, to reflect the change in the level of pensionable remuneration;

To discontinue the possibility of receiving immediate or deferred annuities hitherto open to participants whose age plus years of service at withdrawal equalled 60 years or more and, instead, to entitle

participants who reached the age of 55 to leave at any time before they reached the age of 60, with an immediate life annuity, subject to the appropriate actuarial reduction;

To raise disability benefits in payment or payable so that they would be equal to 1/55 of final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of contributory service, instead of nine-tenths of such amounts as in the past;

To increase the rates of widows' benefits, and authorize new and higher minimum pensions;

To make it possible to pay benefits to disabled widowers under certain circumstances, as well as to pay benefits in respect of secondary dependents (mother or father, or brother or sister);

To increase the rates of children's benefits and the age-limit up to which they were payable.

By the new regulations, participants who were admitted to the Fund on or after 1 April 1961 and who had five years' contributory service or more would no longer be entitled on withdrawal to a lump-sum payment which was the actuarial equivalent of the retirement benefit payable at the age of 60, calculated on contributory service and final average remuneration.

Instead, they would be entitled to a choice between a deferred annuity corresponding to the retirement benefit and commencing at the age of 60, with appropriate survivor benefits, or a combination of a lumpsum to which they would have been entitled amount, or an exclusively lump sum payment.

As a transitional measure, participants already in the Fund on 31 March 1961 who subsequently became eligible for a final cash settlement on or before 31 December 1966, were to be entitled to receive the lump sum to which they would have been entitled under the previous regulations, plus the difference between contributions they paid since April 1961 and what they would have paid during the same period on the old basis, with interest. If these participants left on or after 1 January 1967, they would be entitled to

receive the lump sum they would have received 31 December 1966 plus their own contributions with interest after that date, increased by 10 per cent per year of service in excess of five up to a maximum of 100 per cent. These transitional measures were an option which could be exercised if the resulting sums were greater than those which would be payable under the new provisions.

(For further details, see text of resolutions 1560(XV) and 1614(XV) in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

AGREEMENTS ON TRANSFER OF PENSION RIGHTS

At its fifteenth session in 1960, the General Assembly also approved two agreements between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, respectively, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, effective as of 1 May 1960, to provide for the transfer of pension rights of participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and those of participants in the Staff Retirement Plans of the Bank and Fund, respectively.

This decision was embodied in resolution 1560 (XV), adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 18 December 1960, on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. In adopting the resolution, the Assembly also took note of the annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, which had proposed that the Assembly approve the two agreements.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REVIEW OF PENSION FUND REGULATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 799, 801, 802, 804, 805.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4427 and Corr.1,2. Report of Pension Review Group.

A/4467. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/4468. Report of Secretary-General, containing proposals called for in Assembly resolution 1310(XIII).

A/4468/Add.1 and Add.1 Corr.1. Draft revised Regulations for Pension Fund. Report of Secretary-General, containing consolidated draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee, subject to amendments necessary to give effect to Fifth Committee's decision, on 30 November 1960, meeting 805, by 43

votes to O, with 14 abstentions.

A/4563. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/835. Note by Secretary-General. Statement of Headquarters Staff Council.

A/4621. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1561(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4621, adopted unanimously (83-0) by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the expert group appointed by the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1310(XIII) of 10 December 1958, the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the proposals made by the Secretary-Gen-

eral, as a result of those reports, in conjunction with the executive heads of the other member organizations and in co-operation with the Board,

"Agrees that the expert group has accomplished a difficult task with skill and thoroughness, and places on record its warm appreciation of the services of the group;

I

Pensionable Remuneration of the Staff

"1. Decides that, for the purposes of contributions payable to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the pensionable remuneration of the staff with effect from 1 April 1961 shall be established as follows:

"(a) Base pensionable remuneration:

"(i) For staff who are subject to the Staff Assessment Plan under Staff Regulation 3.3, the base pensionable remuneration shall be the annual rate of the United Nations gross salary, expressed in United States dollars or such other currency as may be agreed between the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the organization, applicable to the grade and step (including any language allowance) of the official, less one half of the amount of staff assessment deductible from such gross salary under the Staff Assessment Plan;

"(ii) For staff who have been exempted from staff assessment under the provisions of paragraph (a) of Staff Regulation 3.3, base pensionable remuneration shall be the annual rate of salary, expressed in United States dollars or such other currency as may be agreed between the Board and the organization, applicable to the grade and step (including any language allowance) of the official;

"(b) Adjustments to the base pensionable remuneration:

"(i) There shall be added to the base pensionable remuneration, calculated as above, the net amount of any non-resident's allowance which may be payable, expressed in United States dollars or such other currency as may be agreed between the Board and the organization;

"(ii) In the case of staff in the Professional category or above, who are subject to the post adjustment system under annex I of the Staff Regulations, the base pensionable remuneration shall be adjusted in multiples of 5 per cent whenever the weighted average of the post adjustment classifications of the headquarters and regional offices of the member organizations varies from 5 per cent measured from 1 January 1956; such adjustment shall be effective from the 1 January following the date on which each 5 per cent variation in the weighted average was accomplished.

"2. Decides that, for the purposes of benefits payable to participants leaving the Fund after 31 March 1961, final average remuneration shall, subject to the option granted under article X.4 of the Regulations of the Fund set out in section II of the present resolution, be calculated as though the pensionable remuneration of such participants had been established in accordance with paragraphs 1(a) and 1 (b) above from the

date of entry into the Fund; in the case of staff subject to paragraph 1 (b) (ii) above, the base pensionable remuneration shall be deemed to have been increased by 5 per cent with effect from 1 January 1959;

"3. Recommends that, in the interest of maintaining the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service, the other member organizations in the Fund take appropriate action to ensure that the pensionable remuneration of their staffs be increased to the same extent as that of United Nations staff;

II

Amendments to the Regulations of the Fund

"Resolves that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended as follows with effect from 1 April 1961:

ARTICLE I. DEFINITIONS

"Add the following new paragraphs:

"'8. "Survivor" means a widow, or a disabled widower, or a child, or a secondary dependant, who survives the participant or former participant and is entitled to a benefit under the present Regulations.

"'9. "Secondary dependant" means a mother, or a father, or an unmarried brother, or an unmarried sister, who was recognized as a dependant under the staff rules of a member organization and in respect of whom a dependency allowance was being paid to a participant at the time his service ceased.

"'10. "Basic benefit" means the retirement or disability benefit to which a participant is entitled when he leaves the service, or, if he dies in the service, the disability or retirement benefit to which he would have been entitled had he qualified for such benefit at the date of death.'

ARTICLE II. PARTICIPATION

"Paragraph 1, after sub-paragraph (d), should read:

"(c) If, having formerly been a participant in virtue of this article and

"(i) His participation having been interrupted for a period not exceeding three years, or

"(ii) His prior contributory service having been restored in accordance with article XII, he re-enters employment under a fixed-term contract for at least one year, or has completed one year's employment, provided that he is under sixty years of age at the time of entry or re-entry into the Fund and that his participation is not excluded by his contract of employment.'

ARTICLE IV. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"Replace the present text by the following:

"'1. (a) A participant who reaches the age of sixty shall, upon retirement, be entitled during the remainder of his life to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly, equal to one fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years;

"(b) This retirement benefit shall be not less than whichever is the smaller of:

""(i) 120 dollars multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding ten;

" '(ii) One-thirtieth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding ten;

" '(c) A participant who reaches the age of fifty-five shall be entitled, at any time before he reaches the age of sixty, to retire with an immediate retirement benefit equal in actuarial value to the benefit he would have received under sub-paragraph (a) above had he been sixty at the date his service ceased; sub-paragraph (b) above shall not apply in this case.

" '2. A participant, other than a participant whose retirement benefit under paragraph 1(a) above is increased as a result of the application of paragraph 1(b), may, with the consent of the Joint Staff Pension Board, prior to the date on which the first payment of his retirement benefit becomes due, elect to receive a lump sum not greater than one-third of the actuarial equivalent of the retirement benefit payable to him, and his retirement benefit shall be reduced in the proportion that such lump sum bears to the actuarial equivalent of his retirement benefit prior to reduction.

" '3. A participant, other than a participant whose retirement benefit under paragraph 1(a) above is increased as a result of the application of paragraph 1(b), who is entitled under this article to a benefit which is less than 300 dollars per annum may, prior to the date on which the first payment of his retirement benefit becomes due and with the consent of the Joint Staff Pension Board, receive the whole benefit payable to him in the form of a lump sum which is the actuarial equivalent of his benefit. A participant who is married at the date of retirement may also receive the actuarial equivalent of the prospective benefit which would be payable on his death under article VII.2(a).

" '4. A participant whose retirement benefit would be increased as a result of the application of paragraph 1 (b) above may, at the date of retirement, elect to waive the additional amount which he would thereby receive; if he so elects, he shall be entitled to a retirement benefit calculated under paragraph 1(a), and shall then be entitled to receive a lump sum under the conditions of paragraph 2 or 3 above.'

ARTICLE IV bis. MINIMUM RETURN OF ACCUMULATED CONTRIBUTIONS

"Add the following new article:

" 'A participant who becomes entitled to a retirement benefit under article IV shall be entitled to elect, at the date his service ceases, to receive a reduced benefit with a guarantee that the total benefits paid on his account under these Regulations shall not be less than the amount payable under article VII ter.) as at the date of retirement. Where the participant, at the date of retirement, has a wife, the amount of the reduction shall be one-half of 1 per cent of his own and his survivor's benefits; in other cases, the amount of the reduction shall be 1 1/2 per cent of his own and his survivors' benefits.'

ARTICLE V. DISABILITY BENEFITS

"Replace the present text by the following:

" 'Subject to the provisions of article XVI, a participant who, before reaching the age of sixty, has, in the opinion of the Joint Staff Pension Board, become unable to perform duties appropriate to his grade owing to serious physical or mental impairment shall be entitled, subject to article IX, while such disability continues, to a disability benefit payable in the same manner as a retirement benefit and equal to one fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years; this disability benefit shall not be less than the smaller of:

" '(a) One-third of the final average remuneration; or

" '(b) The retirement benefit to which he would have been entitled if he had remained in service until he had reached the age of sixty and his final average remuneration had remained unchanged.'

ARTICLE VI. COMMENCEMENT, DISCONTINUANCE AND REDUCTION OF DISABILITY BENEFITS

"Replace the present text by the following:

" '1. The Joint Staff Pension Board shall determine, in accordance with article V and the procedure laid down in the administrative rules made under these Regulations, when a participant qualified for a disability benefit. The participant shall not, however, be entitled to a disability benefit so long as he is entitled to receive any larger payments under the staff regulations applying to him other than payments under a scheme of compensation for disability attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of a member organization.

" '2. Until the recipient of a disability benefit reaches the age of sixty, the Joint Staff Pension Board may require evidence of the continuance of disability and review his eligibility to a disability benefit in the light of such evidence. Where the Board decides that the recipient is no longer eligible for a disability benefit, it shall, after giving such notice as it considers proper in each case, discontinue the disability benefit. Where the disability benefit is discontinued and the recipient is not re-employed by a member organization, the recipient shall be entitled to a withdrawal settlement as though he had withdrawn under the provisions of article X at the date disability payments began, except that the amount of the withdrawal settlement which would have been awarded under article X shall be reduced by the amount of the disability payments made to him.

" '3. The Joint Staff Pension Board may make rules regarding the extent to and the circumstances in which a disability benefit may be reduced when the recipient, although remaining disabled in accordance with the provisions of article V, is nevertheless in paid employment.'

ARTICLE VII. WIDOW'S (OR DISABLED WIDOWER'S) BENEFIT

"Replace the present text of paragraphs 1 and 2 by the following:

" '1. Subject to the provisions of article XVI, if a married male participant dies, his widow shall be

entitled, subject to article IX, to a widow's benefit amounting to half of the basic benefit; this benefit shall cease on the widow's remarriage.

" '2. (a) If a married man who is a recipient of a retirement benefit as provided under article IV dies, his widow, provided she was his wife at the time of the cessation of his service with the member organization, shall be entitled to a widow's benefit half as large as the benefit which was being paid to the deceased at the time of his death; however, if the deceased at the time of his retirement had received a lump sum as provided in article IV, in lieu of part or the whole of the retirement benefit to which he was entitled, the widow's benefit shall be half of the total retirement benefit to which the staff member was entitled at the cessation of his service, except that in the case where a married man received the actuarial equivalent of a prospective widow's benefit, no widow's benefit shall be payable; this benefit shall cease on the widow's remarriage;

" '(b) If a married man who is a recipient of a disability benefit dies, his widow, provided she was his wife at the time he qualified for the disability benefit, shall be entitled to a widow's benefit half as large as the benefit being paid to the deceased at the time of his death; this benefit shall cease on the widow's remarriage.'

"Delete the present text of paragraph 3.

"Replace the present text of paragraphs 4 to 7 by the following:

" '3. Upon ceasing to be entitled to a widow's benefit by reason of remarriage, the widow shall be entitled to a lump-sum payment equal to twice the annual amount of her widow's benefit.

" '4. Wherever the amount of the widow's benefit determined under paragraph 1 or 2 above would be less than 750 dollars per annum, it shall be increased to the smaller of:

" '(a) 750 dollars per annum; or

" '(b) Twice the original amount determined.

" '5. A widow whose annual benefit under the present article is less than 200 dollars may, prior to the first payment of such benefit and with the consent of the Joint Staff Pension Board, receive in lieu thereof a lump sum which is the actuarial equivalent of such benefit.

" '6. Should a married woman participant, or a married woman in receipt of a retirement or disability benefit, die and her widower be found by the Joint Staff Pension Board on the basis of a medical examination to be totally and permanently incapable either physically or mentally of providing for his own support, at the time of her death, he shall be entitled, subject to the same conditions as would apply to a widow, to the same benefits as set forth in the present article, as would the widow of a male participant.'

ARTICLE VII bis. SECONDARY DEPENDANT'S BENEFIT

"Add the following new article:

" '1. Upon the death of a participant who does not leave a widow, or a disabled widower, or a child, entitled to a benefit, but who leaves a secondary dependant, the secondary dependant shall be entitled

to a benefit under the conditions in paragraph 3 below.

" '2. Upon the death of a recipient of a retirement or disability benefit who, at the time his service ceased, had neither a spouse nor a child eligible for benefit, but who at that time had a secondary dependant, the secondary dependant shall, if he can prove to the satisfaction of the Joint Staff Pension Board that the former pensioner had continued to contribute materially to his support between the date of separation from service and the date of death, be entitled to a benefit under the conditions in paragraph 3 below.

" '3. The amount of a secondary dependant's benefit under paragraph 1 or 2 above shall be:

" '(a) In the case of a mother or father, the amount of a widow's or disabled widower's benefit, respectively, under article VII;

" '(b) In the case of a brother or sister, the amount of a child's benefit under article VIII.2(a);

the benefit under sub-paragraph (a) above shall be payable under the same conditions as the benefit to a widow, except that in the event of the remarriage of the dependent parent the Board shall have discretion to continue the benefit if it deems fit. The benefit under sub-paragraph (b) above shall be payable under the same conditions as a child's benefit under article VIII.1.

" '4. Not more than one secondary dependant of a participant shall be eligible for a benefit.'

ARTICLE VII ter. OTHER DEATH PAYMENTS

"Add the following new article:

" '1. Upon the death of a participant who does not leave a survivor entitled to a benefit, there shall be paid to his designated recipient a sum equal to:

" '(a) His own contributions to the Pension Fund, with compound interest at the rate designated in article XXIX; plus

" '(b) Such amount as may have been transferred on his account to the Pension Fund from the Provident Fund of a member organization at the time of his entry into the Fund, without interest; plus

" '(c) If he has validated a period of prior non-pensionable service under article III, such amount, not exceeding 5 per cent of his pensionable remuneration for that period, as he may have received from the Provident Fund of a member organization in excess of his own contributions thereto and have refunded to that member organization;

" 'If a designated recipient does not survive a participant or if a participant has not made, or has revoked, a designation, such sum shall be paid to the participant's estate.

" '2. If, in the event of the death of a participant who leaves a survivor entitled to a benefit under these Regulations, or of a former participant who is in receipt of a disability benefit, the total benefits paid to him and to all his survivors amount to less than the amount which would have been payable under paragraph 1 above, there shall be paid to his designated recipient the difference between the sum total of the benefits paid and the amount in paragraph 1. If a designated recipient has died before the last benefit payment is made under articles V, VII, VII bis or

VIII, or if a participant has not made, or has revoked, a designation, such sum shall be payable to the estate of the former participant.

" '3. If the total benefits paid to a former participant who has elected to receive a reduced retirement benefit under article IV bis, and to all his survivors, amount to less than the sum which would have been payable under paragraph 1 above had he died on the date his service ceased and qualified for a benefit under that paragraph, there shall be paid to his designated recipient the difference between the sum total of the benefits paid and the amount in paragraph 1. If a designated recipient has died before the last benefit payment is made under articles IV, VII, VII bis or VIII, or if the former participant has not made or has revoked a designation, such sum shall be payable to the estate of the former participant.'

ARTICLE VIII CHILD'S BENEFITS

"Replace the present text by the following:

" '1. Subject to paragraph 4 below, each unmarried child of a participant who dies or on whose account a benefit becomes payable under articles IV, V or VII shall be entitled to a child's benefit. The child's benefit shall be payable monthly up to and including the month in which the child shall attain the age of eighteen, or, if the child is in full time attendance at a school or university or similar educational institution, the age of twenty-one. If the child is totally disabled by reason of physical or mental incapacity, there shall be no age limit so long as the disability continues.

" '2. The annual benefit on account of each child shall be determined as follows:

" '(a) If there is a surviving parent (except in the case where a surviving parent is a widow who is not receiving a benefit or a widower who has not become entitled to a benefit and who, in the opinion of the Board, is unable to support the former participant's children), the amount of each child's benefit shall be equal to one-third of the basic benefit, subject to a minimum of 300 dollars and a maximum of 600 dollars per child, and subject further to an over-all maximum as in paragraph 3 below;

" '(b) If there is no parent surviving, or if the surviving parent is a widow who is not receiving a benefit or a widower who had not become entitled to a benefit under these Regulations and who, in the opinion of the Board, is unable to support the former participant's children, the total children's benefits shall be calculated as under sub-paragraph (a) above, with the addition of the following amount:

" '(i) Where there is only one eligible child, by whichever is the greater of 300 dollars or 25 per cent of the basic benefit;

" '(ii) If there are two or more eligible children, by whichever is the greater of 600 dollars or 50 per cent of the basic benefit;

The total children's benefits payable under sub-paragraph (ii) above shall be divided equally among all the eligible children to determine the amount of any one child's benefit. As and when a child ceases to be eligible, the total benefit payable to the remainder

should be recalculated in accordance with this sub-paragraph.

" '3. The total children's benefits payable under paragraph 2(a) above shall not exceed 1,800 dollars a year. Further, the sum of children's benefits, plus any retirement benefit payable under article IV.1, or disability benefit or widow's benefit, shall not exceed the final average remuneration of the former participant plus the children's allowances which were paid by a member organization at the cessation of his employment.

" '4. Entitlement to a child's benefit is limited to dependent children existing at the time of eligibility for retirement or disability benefit or at the time of the death of the participant, provided that, if the benefit on account of the participant is payable under article IV.1(c), the entitlement to a child's benefit shall not arise until the date on which the participant reaches or would have reached the age of sixty. The Joint Staff Pension Board shall define "dependent child", having regard to the provisions of the staff rules of the member organization.

" '5. In no circumstances shall more than one child's benefit be payable in respect of any one child.'

ARTICLE VIII bis. COMMENCEMENT OF ENTITLEMENT TO SURVIVOR'S BENEFIT

"Add the following new article:

" '1. Entitlement to a survivor's benefit under articles VII.1, VII bis.1 and VIII of these Regulations shall begin on the day following the death of the participant, except as otherwise provided in these Regulations.

" '2. Entitlement to a survivor's benefit under articles VII.2 and VII bis.2 shall begin on the first day of the month following the death of the primary beneficiary.

" '3. The Joint Staff Pension Board may, however, decide for any particular category of cases that an earlier date of commencement should apply if deemed more appropriate.'

ARTICLE IX. ELIGIBILITY FOR DISABILITY AND DEATH BENEFITS

"Replace the present text by the following:

" '1. The Joint Staff Pension Board shall require every entrant or re-entrant, before admission to coverage by the benefits provided under articles V, VII.1 and VII bis.1, to undergo a medical examination to be prescribed in the administrative rules made under these Regulations, unless the Board decides to accept the findings of a medical examination previously undergone by the entrant.

" '2. On the basis of the medical examinations referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Joint Staff Pension Board shall decide whether the participant concerned shall be covered by the provisions of articles V, VII.1 and VII bis.1 immediately, or shall not be covered by those provisions until he has completed five years of contributory service or, in the case of a re-entrant, until he has completed five years of contributory service subsequent to his re-entrance. However, no participant shall be excluded from the bene-

fits provided under articles V, VII.1 and VII bis.1, if the disability or death is the direct result of accident or damage to health arising from service in an unhealthy area, nor shall his survivor be excluded from the provisions of articles VII.1, or VII bis.1, if he has attained the age of sixty.'

ARTICLE X. WITHDRAWAL SETTLEMENTS

"Replace the present text by the following:

" '1. If a participant ceases to be in the employment of a member organization for reasons other than death, or dismissal for serious misconduct, as defined in the staff regulations, and is not eligible for a disability or retirement benefit, he shall be entitled to a withdrawal settlement in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3 below.

" '2. If the participant has less than five years of contributory service, he shall be paid a sum equal to:

" '(a) His own contributions to the Pension Fund, with compound interest at the rate designated in article XXIX; plus

" '(b) Such amount as may have been transferred on his account to the Pension Fund from the Provident Fund of a member organization at the time of his entry into the Pension Fund, without interest; plus

" '(c) If he has validated a period of prior non-pensionable service under article III, such amount, not exceeding 5 per cent of his pensionable remuneration for that period, as he may have received from the Provident Fund of a member organization in excess of his own contributions thereto and have refunded to that member organization.

" '3. If the participant has five or more years of contributory service he shall be entitled to elect, at the date his service ceases, to receive one of the following:

" '(a) Subject to article XII.1 a life annuity, deferred to age sixty, equal to one fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years, with survivor benefits in accordance with paragraph 6 below;

" '(b) Subject to article XII.2:

" '(i) An amount in cash equal to the amounts in paragraphs 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) above; plus

" '(ii) A life annuity, deferred to age sixty, equal in value to the difference between the amount he receives in cash and the actuarial equivalent, at the date his employment ceased, of the retirement benefit payable at the age of sixty calculated on the basis of his contributory service and final average remuneration; where the amount of this annuity at age sixty is less than 300 dollars a year, he shall be entitled to receive, at the date his service ceases, in lieu of the annuity, a cash sum of equal actuarial value;

" '(c) A final cash settlement, which shall extinguish all his entitlements under these Regulations, consisting of:

" '(i) A sum in cash equal to the amounts in paragraph 2 above; plus

" '(ii) For each completed year of service in excess of five, 10 per cent of the amount in paragraph 2(a)

above, subject to a maximum of the amount in paragraph 2(a).

" '4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3(c) above, a participant in the Pension Fund on 31 March 1961 who subsequently becomes eligible for a final cash settlement under paragraph 3(c) above shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of and if greater than the amount in paragraph 3(c), the following:

" '(a) If he withdraws on or before 31 December 1966:

" '(i) The amount of the lump-sum withdrawal benefit which he would have received had the regulations, actuarial bases and other provisions in force at 31 March 1961 been still in force at the date his service ceased; together with

" '(ii) The amount by which his own contribution to the Pension Fund after 1 April 1961 exceeds the amount he would have contributed under the regulations, actuarial bases and other provisions in force at 31 March 1961, with compound interest on this excess at the rate designated under article XXIX;

" '(b) If he withdraws on or after 1 January 1967:

" '(i) The amount of the lump sum which he would have received under sub-paragraph (a) above had he withdrawn on 31 December 1966; plus

" '(ii) The amount of his own contribution to the Pension Fund from 1 January 1967 until the date his service ceases, with compound interest at the rate designated under article XXIX, which amount shall be increased by 10 per cent for each of his completed years of contributory service in excess of five, whether before or after 1 January 1967, subject to a maximum increase of 100 per cent.

" '5. Where, under this article, a deferred annuity to a participant is payable at the age of sixty, he may elect to receive the annuity from an earlier age, provided that this age shall not be less than fifty-five. In such event, the value of the annuity shall be subject to an appropriate actuarial reduction to be determined by the Joint Staff Pension Board.

" '6. On the death of a former participant who elected to receive a deferred annuity under paragraph 3(a) above:

" '(a) If he leaves a widow who was his wife at the time his service ceased, a widow's benefit shall be payable as from the date of his death, of an amount calculated as follows:

" '(i) If death occurred after the commencement of the annuity, the widow's benefit shall be one-half of the amount of that annuity;

" '(ii) If death occurred before the commencement of the annuity, the widow's benefit shall be one-half of the annuity which, had it been payable to the former participant from the date of his death, would have had the same actuarial value as the annuity he would have received at the age of sixty;

" '(b) If he leaves no widow, but leaves a dependent mother or father who, at the time his service ceased, was recognized as a secondary dependant, a secondary dependant's benefit shall be payable, of an amount calculated as in sub-paragraph (a) (i) or (a) (ii) above, as may be appropriate;

" '(c) A survivor's benefit payable under sub-paragraph (a) or (b) above shall be subject to the same conditions as if the benefit had been payable under article VII or VII bis.

" '(d) If he dies before the commencement of the annuity and leaves no survivor entitled to a benefit under sub-paragraph (a) or (b) above, there shall be paid to his designated recipient an amount equal to the sums in paragraph 2 above as at the date his service ceased. If a designated recipient does not survive the former participant, or if no designation has been made, or if the designation has been revoked, such sum shall be paid to the former participant's estate.'

ARTICLE XII. RE-EMPLOYMENT

"Replace the present text by the following:

" 'If a person who has ceased to be a participant again becomes a participant by virtue of a new appointment, the following provisions shall apply, subject to article IX:

" '1. If the participant, when he previously left the service, had elected to receive a deferred annuity under article X.3 (a):

" '(a) If payment of the annuity had not commenced, his contributory service credit prior to separation shall be restored and his benefits when he again ceases to be a participant shall be calculated on the basis of his total period of contributory service;

" '(b) If payment of the annuity had commenced, such payment shall cease and if the participant repays all payments of his benefit received with compound interest at the rate designated in article XXIX, his contributory service credit prior to separation shall be restored; if the participant does not so repay the payments of his benefit received, then the lump sum which is the actuarial equivalent of the discontinued benefit at the date upon which payments were discontinued shall be credited as an additional contribution in accordance with the provisions of article XVIII 2 and 3.

" '2. If the participant, when he previously left the service, had elected to receive a cash refund together with a deferred annuity under article X.3 (b):

" '(a) If he has not, at the time he again becomes a participant, begun to receive the annuity payable under article X.3(b) (ii), he may pay into the Pension Fund, in a manner acceptable to the Joint Staff Pension Board, a sum or sums equivalent to the amount he received under article X.3(b)(i), with compound interest at the rate designated in article XXIX:

" '(i) If he does so, his contributory service credit prior to separation shall be restored and his benefits, when he again ceases to be a participant, shall be calculated on the basis of his total period of contributory service;

" '(ii) If he does not do so, the annuity arising from the earlier period of service shall not begin until he again ceases to be a participant, and his entitlement to further benefits shall be determined solely by reference to his contributory service after re-employment, provided however that the total benefits paid or payable to him in respect of two or more periods of

employment shall not exceed the benefits he would have received had all his employment been continuous;

" '(b) If he has, at the time he again becomes a participant, begun to draw the annuity payable under article X.3(b)(ii), payment of that annuity shall cease, and the provisions of paragraph 1(b) above shall be applied.

" '3. If the participant received a final cash settlement under article X.3 (c) or X.4, or if he commuted a deferred annuity under article X.3(a), or X.3(b), his entitlement to further benefits shall be determined solely by reference to his contributory service after re-employment, provided however that the total benefits paid or payable to him in respect of two or more periods of employment shall not exceed the benefits he would have received had all his employment been continuous.

" '4. If the participant was in receipt of a disability benefit under article V, payment of that benefit shall cease, and:

" '(a) He shall re-enter the Pension Fund as a participant with credit for the contributory service which he had accumulated when his disability benefit began;

" '(b) In making any withdrawal settlement to which he may become entitled within five years after his re-entry into the Pension Fund, the Joint Staff Pension Board may take into account the amount of the disability benefit payments made to him, and the amount of any retirement benefit which may become payable to him within one year after his re-entry into the Fund may be reduced by the Board to an amount not exceeding the sum of the disability benefit of which he had been in receipt and the retirement benefit earned during his period of contributory service since reappointment.'

ARTICLE XVI. CONTRIBUTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PARTICIPANTS

"Replace the present text of paragraph 5 by the following:

" '5. (a) A participant on leave without pay who is not covered by the full benefits provided under the present Regulations, who reaches the age of sixty and retires, shall be entitled to a retirement benefit as provided under article IV;

" '(b) Any such participant who before reaching the age of sixty becomes disabled, or withdraws from the Pension Fund, or dies, shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the Fund on the date his appointment terminated, his contributory service being reckoned to his last day of actual service;

" '(c) If a participant on leave without pay, granted for the performance of military service, becomes disabled or dies before reaching the age of sixty, the benefit payable under sub-paragraph (b) above shall not be less than the individual actuarial reserve of such participant calculated at the time disability or death occurred.'

ARTICLE XXV. INVESTMENT OF ASSETS OF THE FUND

"Replace the present text by the following:

" 'Subject to the complete separation to be main-

tained between the assets of the Pension Fund and the assets of the United Nations as provided in article XIV, the investment of the assets of the Fund shall be decided upon by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultation with an Investments Committee and after having heard any observations or suggestions by the Joint Staff Pension Board concerning the investments policy. The Investments Committee shall consist of six members appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to subsequent confirmation by the General Assembly.'

ARTICLE XXIX. ADOPTION OF BASIC TABLES

"Replace the present text by the following:

"1. The Joint Staff Pension Board, upon the advice of a committee of three independent actuaries to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the recommendation of the Board, shall adopt from time to time service, mortality and other tables and shall decide upon the rate of interest which is to be used in each actuarial valuation of the Pension Fund.

"2. At least once in each three years, the Joint Staff Pension Board shall have an actuarial investigation made into the service, mortality and compensation experience of the participants and beneficiaries of the Pension Fund, and, taking into account the results of such investigation, the Board shall adopt such service, mortality and other tables as it shall deem appropriate.

"3. Without prejudice to the power of the Joint Staff Pension Board to establish a rate of interest for actuarial valuations purposes under paragraph 1 above, the rate of interest which shall be used in all actuarial calculations required in connexion with these Regulations shall be 2 1/2 per cent per annum through 31 December 1957, 3 per cent per annum for the period 1 January 1958 to 31 March 1961 and 3 1/4 per cent per annum thereafter unless and until changed by the Board.'

ARTICLE XXXIV. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

"Replace the present text by the following:

"1. Every participant and every beneficiary under these regulations shall furnish such documentary evidence as may be required under the administrative rules.

"2. If the Joint Staff Pension Board finds that any material fact so required has been omitted or misrepresented, the Board shall be empowered to take such omission or misrepresentation into account in deciding on the individual's entitlement to benefits or participation in the Pension Fund or in modifying any such decision, provided that the individual's entitlement to benefits and participation in the Fund in such case shall be no less favourable than it would have been had the material facts been disclosed or accurately represented.'

III

Adjustment in Benefits after Award

"Decides that:

"1. The supplement of 5 per cent to pensions and

life annuities authorized, pending the outcome of the comprehensive review, by paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1310(XIII) shall cease to be paid after 31 March 1961, provided that if in any case the increases resulting from paragraph 2 below in the benefits of a participant or his widow, taken together with the benefits payable to his children, shall amount to less than the amount of the 5 per cent supplement, the difference shall continue to be paid;

"2. With effect from 1 April 1961, all pensions and life annuities in payment or payable under the provisions of articles IV, V, VII, VIII and X.1(d) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as in force on 31 March 1961, shall, with the exception stated in paragraph 3 below, be adjusted to the amount which would have been payable had they been awarded under the provisions of articles IV, V, VII, VIII, and X.3(a) or X.3(b), as approved in section II of the present resolution, and had their final average remuneration been calculated on a base salary at the mid-point between their actual net base salary and the corresponding United Nations gross salary; in the case of staff subject to the post adjustment system who retired between 1 January 1959 and 31 March 1961, the base pensionable remuneration shall be deemed to have been further increased by 5 per cent with effect from 1 January 1959;

"3. No adjustment shall be made in the amount of lump-sum payments paid or payable under the Regulations in force on 31 March 1961, nor shall the new provisions of article IV.1(b) be applied retroactively to any retirement benefit of which the recipient commuted a part to a lump sum;

"4. Where part of any retirement benefit has been commuted to a lump sum, the amount of any remaining part which is paid or payable as an annuity shall be increased pro rata to the increase which would have been granted under paragraph 2 above in the full retirement benefit, other than as a result of article I V.1 (b), had no part of it been commuted;

"5. The present resolution shall create no entitlement to a pension or annuity to which no entitlement existed at the date a former participant left the service;

"6. The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board is requested to study, at its next session, methods by which any future adjustments in benefits, after their award, might be made; pending the outcome of such study, the Board is invited to establish, from the excess yield on its investments, a Reserve for Pension Adjustments, and to credit annually to such Reserve an amount sufficient to cover the actuarial value of an increase of 1 per cent in benefits and annuities in payment and in deferred annuities payable under article X of the Regulations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION (RESUMED)

Fifth Committee, meeting 835.

Plenary Meeting 995.

A/C.5/861. Comprehensive Review of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Note by Secretary-General, with annex, containing recommendation by

Standing Committee of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/4724. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4731. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution as recommended by Pension Board's Standing Committee, A/C.5/861, Annex, para. 11, and by Advisory Committee, A/4724, para. 11, approved by Fifth Committee without objection on 11 April 1961, meeting 835.

RESOLUTION 1614(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, adopted without objection by Assembly, on 21 April 1961, meeting 995.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1561 (XV) of 18 December 1960 relating to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

"Having considered the reports of the Standing Committee of the United Nations Joint Staff Board and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"1. Resolves that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as revised by General Assembly resolution 1561 (XV) be further amended, also with effect from 1 April 1961, as follows:

ARTICLE IV. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"Delete paragraph 1 (c).

ARTICLE VIII. CHILD'S BENEFIT

"In paragraph 4, replace 'article IV.1 (c)' by 'article

ARTICLE X. WITHDRAWAL SETTLEMENTS

"Add the following paragraph 3(d) :

" 'Where the participant withdraws from the Fund after having reached the age of fifty-five and before reaching the age of sixty, an immediate life annuity equal in actuarial value to the retirement benefit he would have received under article IV.1(a), had he been sixty at the date his service ceased, together with all those survivorship benefits and options to which under articles IV, IV bis, VII, VII bis, VII ter and VIII a recipient of a retirement benefit is entitled, except only that article IV.1(b) and article IV.4 shall not apply.'

"2. Further resolves that a reference to article X.3(d) shall be added to the second group of articles cited in paragraph 2 of section III of resolution 1561 (XV)."

AGREEMENTS ON TRANSFER OF PENSION RIGHTS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 806.

Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4469 and Corr.1. Annual report on United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

A/C.5/846, Annexes A and B. Draft agreements between Secretary-General of United Nations and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund respectively on transfer of pension rights of participants in United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and of participants in Staff Retirement Plans of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund, respectively.

A/4620. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1560(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4620, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

"2. Approves, with effect from 1 May 1960, the draft agreement between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the transfer of pension rights of participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and of participants in the Staff Retirement Plan of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

"3. Approves, with effect from 1 May 1960, the draft agreement between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund on the transfer of pension rights of participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and of participants in the Staff Retirement Plan of the International Monetary Fund."

AMENDMENTS TO PENSION SCHEME FOR MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

In 1960, at its fifteenth session, the General Assembly revised the pension scheme regulations for Judges of the International Court of Justice, to come into effect on 1 January 1961. It did so by resolution 1562 (XV), adopted on 18 December 1960 by 81 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee which approved the revisions on 23 November by 55 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions.

By the new regulations, a Judge who had served a full term of nine years and had reached the age of 65 after completing at least five years of service would be entitled to a pension of \$10,000 a year. If he had served more than nine years, his pension would be increased \$33.33 annually for each month of service in excess of nine years, up to a maximum of two-thirds of his annual salary. If he served for less than nine

years, the amount of the pension would be a proportion of \$10,000, based on the ratio between the number of months of his actual service and the length of the full term (108 months).

The new regulations also set out provisions for entitlement to, and calculation of the amount of pensions for (a) Judges who ceased to hold office before the age of 65, and (b) Judges elected to fill a casual vacancy on the Court and serving for less than five and not more than three years, provided they were not re-elected.

Also revised were the regulations providing for the payment of disability pensions, widow's

pensions and children's benefits for unmarried children under the age of 21.

(For full details, see text of resolution 1562 (XV) and annex, quoted in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The revised regulations were adopted after consideration of: proposals by the Secretary-General for amending the old regulations; a proposal by El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Somalia; and reports and recommendations of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee meetings 781, 787, 798.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4424. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of pension scheme regulations of International Court of Justice. Report by Secretary-General.

A/4544. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4579. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on proposals made during discussion in Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/L.615. Proposal by El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Somalia.

A/4646. Report of Fifth Committee containing revised pension scheme regulations recommended by Advisory Committee (A/4544, para. 10) as amended by Fifth Committee and as approved by Committee on 23 November 1960, meeting 798, by 55 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1562(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4646, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 81 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"1. Adopts the text annexed to the present resolution as revised Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the International Court of Justice;

"2. Decides that the revised Regulations shall come into force on 1 January 1961 and shall supersede the Regulations contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 86(I) of 11 December 1946, as amended by resolution 1408(XIV) of 1 December 1959.

ANNEX

Pension Scheme Regulations for Members of the International Court of Justice

ARTICLE I. RETIREMENT PENSION

"1. A member of the International Court of Justice who has ceased to hold office and who has reached the age of sixty-five shall be entitled during the re-

mainder of his life, subject to paragraph 4 below, to a retirement pension, payable monthly, provided that he has:

"(a) Completed at least five years of service;

"(b) Not been required to relinquish his appointment under article 18 of the Statute of the Court for reasons other than the state of his health.

"2. The amount of the retirement pension shall be determined as follows:

"(a) If the member has served a full term of nine years, the amount of the pension shall be 10,000 dollars a year;

"(b) If he has served for more than nine years, the amount of the pension shall be increased by 33.33 dollars a year for each month of service in excess of nine years, provided that the maximum retirement pension shall not exceed two-thirds of his annual salary;

"(c) If he has served for less than a full term of nine years, the amount of the retirement pension shall be that proportion of 10,000 dollars which the number of months of his actual service bears to 108.

"3. A member who ceases to hold office before the age of sixty-five and who would be entitled to a retirement pension when he reached that age may elect to receive a pension from any date after the date on which he ceases to hold office. Should he so elect, the amount of such pension shall be that amount which has the same actuarial value as the retirement pension which would have been paid to him at the age of sixty-five.

"4. No retirement pension shall be payable to a former member who has been re-elected to office until he again ceases to hold office. At that time, the amount of his pension shall be calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 above on the basis of his total period of service and shall be subject to a reduction equal in actuarial value to the amount of any retirement pension paid to him before he reached the age of sixty-five.

ARTICLE II. DISABILITY PENSION

"1. A member found by the Court to be unable to perform his duties because of permanent ill-health or disability shall be entitled upon leaving office to a disability pension payable monthly.

"2. The amount of the disability pension shall be determined as in article I, paragraph 2, provided that it shall not be less than 5,000 dollars a year.

ARTICLE III. WIDOW'S PENSION

"1. Upon the death of a married member, his widow shall be entitled to a widow's pension amounting to one-third of the pension which he would have received had he become entitled to a disability pension at the time of his death, provided that the widow's pension shall not be less than one-sixth of the annual salary.

"2. Upon the death of a married former member who was in receipt of a disability pension, his widow provided she was his wife at the date his service ended, shall be entitled to a widow's pension amounting to one-third of the pension which her husband was receiving, provided that the widow's pension shall not be less than one-sixth of the annual salary.

"3. Upon the death of a married former member who was entitled to a retirement pension, his widow, provided she was his wife at the date his service ended, shall be entitled to a widow's pension calculated as follows:

"(a) If the former member had not begun, at the date of his death, to receive his retirement pension, the widow's pension shall amount to one-third of the pension which would have been payable to him under article I, paragraph 3, had he commenced to receive such pension on the date of his death, provided that the widow's pension shall not be less than one-twelfth of the annual salary;

"(b) If the former member had begun to receive his retirement pension before he reached the age of sixty-five, under article I, paragraph 3, the widow's pension shall amount to one-third of the amount of such pension, but shall not be less than one-twelfth of the annual salary;

"(c) If the former member had reached the age of sixty-five when he began to receive his retirement pension, the widow's pension shall amount to one-third of his retirement pension, but shall not be less than one-sixth of the annual salary.

"4. A widow's pension shall cease on her remarriage.

ARTICLE IV. CHILD'S BENEFIT

"1. Each child or legally adopted child of a member or former member who dies shall be entitled, while unmarried and under the age of twenty-one, to a benefit calculated as follows:

"(a) Where there is a widow entitled to a pension under article III, the annual amount of the child's benefit shall be:

"(i) Ten per cent of the retirement pension which the former member was receiving; or

"(ii) If the former member had not begun, at the date of his death, to receive his retirement pension, 10 per cent of the pension which would have been payable to him under article I, paragraph 3, had he commenced to receive such pension on the date of his death; or

"(iii) In the case of the death of a member in office, 10 per cent of the pension which he would have

received had he qualified for a disability pension at the date of his death;

provided, in all cases, that the amount of the child's benefit shall not exceed 600 dollars a year;

"(b) Where there is no widow entitled to a pension under article III, or where the widow dies, the total amount of the children's benefits payable under subparagraph (a) above shall be increased by the following amount:

"(i) If there is only one eligible child, by one-half of the amount of the pension which was being paid or would have been paid to the widow;

"(ii) If there are two or more eligible children, by the amount of the pension which was being paid or would have been paid to the widow;

"(c) The total children's benefits payable under subparagraph (b) above shall be divided equally among all the eligible children to determine the amount of any one child's benefit; as and when a child ceases to be eligible, the total benefit payable to the remainder shall be recalculated in accordance with subparagraph (b).

"2. The total amount of children's benefit, when added to the amount of any widow's benefit in payment, shall not exceed the pension which the former member or member received or would have received.

ARTICLE V. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

"1. Notwithstanding the provisions of article I, paragraph 1(a), a member elected to fill a casual vacancy who holds office for the remainder of his predecessor's term, where such remaining term is less than five but not less than three years, shall on retirement, after completion of that term and provided that he is not subsequently re-elected, be entitled during the remainder of his life, and subject to article I, paragraph 4, to a retirement pension, payable monthly, calculated in accordance with article I, paragraph 2(c).

"2. Upon the death of a married former member who was entitled to a retirement pension under paragraph 1 above, his widow and children shall be entitled to the appropriate benefit provided under article III, paragraph 3, and article IV, subject to the conditions described therein but without the application of the related minima provisions.

ARTICLE VI. DEFINITIONS

"1. 'Member' means either the President, the Vice-President or a member of the Court in office.

"2. 'Annual salary' means the annual salary, exclusive of any allowances, fixed by the General Assembly and received by the member at the time he ceased to hold office.

ARTICLE VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"1. Pensions provided for by the present Regulations shall be calculated in terms of the currency in which the salary of the member concerned has been fixed by the General Assembly.

"2. All pensions provided for by these Regulations shall be regarded as expenses of the Court, within the meaning of Article 33 of the Statute of the Court.

"3. The President of the Court and the Secretary-General shall establish a table of actuarial reduction factors on the advice of a qualified actuary or actuaries.

ARTICLE VIII. APPLICATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE

"1. The present Regulations shall be applicable as from 1 January 1961 to all who are members on or after that date, except that members elected at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly or earlier may, within a period of three months from the date of adoption of the present Regulations, elect to have

their entitlements determined in accordance with the Regulations in force immediately prior to the adoption of the present Regulations.

"2. Former members who left office prior to 1 January 1961, or their eligible beneficiaries who are in receipt of a benefit on 1 January 1961, may elect within three months of the adoption of the present Regulations to have their entitlements governed by these Regulations; any former member or beneficiary who does so elect shall have such benefit payments as are due to him on or after 1 January 1961 calculated in accordance with the present Regulations."

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1961

On 20 December 1960, the General Assembly, by resolution 1584(XV), voted appropriations of \$72,969,300 for 1961 and approved estimates of income other than contributions from United Nations Member states totalling \$12,261,530. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided that Member states would be called upon to contribute an amount of \$69,347,807 for 1961; against the assessment of this amount, Members would receive their respective shares from the available credits of \$6,891,869 in the Tax Equalization Fund (under Assembly resolution 973 (X)) and from the annual amortisation of \$649,466 in respect of the transfer of the League of Nations Assets to the United Nations (under Assembly resolution 250(III)).

The Assembly's action was taken on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which considered the budget estimates and related questions over the course of some 30 meetings, generally on the basis of reports by the Secretary-General and relevant recommendations by the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. (For details, and text of resolution 1584(XV), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The most notable single factor in the increase of the 1961 appropriations from the revised level for 1960 of \$65,734,900 was the provision of an additional amount of \$3,500,000 for technical assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent states.

In the course of the Fifth Committee's general discussion, some delegations objected to any increase in the budget estimates above the level of 1959 expenditures: the net regular budget for 1961 should accordingly not exceed \$50 million. Concurrently, it would be necessary, in their opinion, to take the following steps in order to improve the working of the Secretariat:

(a) The structure of the Secretariat should be altered so that three groups of states—described as the "socialist countries," the "neutralist countries," and "the countries members of the Western bloc of states"—were represented on an equal footing. Recruitment should be made on a strictly international basis that would ensure a staff fitted to the tasks of the United Nations;

(b) The Secretary-General should desist from the practice of sending missions and representatives to different countries except when so directed by the Security Council or the General Assembly, and from staffing such missions on a one-sided basis, predominantly with nationals of the United States and the Western countries; he should recall those missions which, it was said, he had sent out unlawfully;

(c) The activities of the Secretary-General should be confined within the framework of the United Nations Charter, and he should cease pursuing, in the name of the United Nations, a policy that served the interests of one group of Member states, to the detriment of other Members' interests.

It was also suggested by these delegations that if the limitations imposed on the scale of economic and social activities by the adoption of a budget ceiling were unacceptable to some Member states, additional programmes in those fields could be met from a separate, operational budget to be financed by voluntary contributions on the part of the state concerned.

Other delegations considered that the 1961 budget proposals, in spite of an increase of some \$3.8 million by comparison with 1960, were essentially sound. Nothing in the report of the Advisory Committee, it was pointed out, implied any major criticism of the Secretary-General's budget policy. In fact, his hands were in large measure tied. In his foreword to the budget estimates, it was pointed out, the Secretary-General had placed the onus for budgetary expansion clearly where it belonged—on delegations and the Governments they represented. In the Fifth Committee, various Governments expressed concern at the alarming increases in United Nations expenditure, which would impose a heavy burden on Member states; in other bodies, however, they pleaded for the establishment of new programmes and an extension of those already in being. Only a strictly applied system of priorities could prevent a progressive expansion of the budget.

The responsibility for decisions about the continuance or discontinuance of some current activities, it was also noted, lay not with the Secretary-General but with the programme-making organs and with the Member Governments represented on these organs. There was need to strike a reasonable balance. To impose a ceiling on the budget, as suggested by some delegations, would hamper the Organization's ability to respond quickly to the requirements of peace and security, and to the rapidly changing needs of the international community. It should not, however, on that ground be assumed that sufficient resources could automatically be found to do all the things the Organization would like to do or to do all the things that were important.

It was, at the same time, the view of several delegations that while it was natural to deplore increased assessments and the difficulties they represented for Governments, the Fifth Committee should examine the budget not merely on the basis of specific figures, but by reference to the contribution which the Organization could

make to peace and security and to economic and social progress. With these causes in view, it was essential for the Fifth Committee, on the one hand, to acquaint itself with the requirements of programmes and with the decisions of other United Nations organs regarding activities with financial implications, and for the latter organs, on the other hand, to give due weight to the budgetary consequences of their actions.

The Secretary-General said that some of the statements made about the various United Nations missions appeared to reflect a philosophy regarding the United Nations which ignored Article 99 of the Charter and what followed from it. If the Secretary-General was entitled to draw the attention of the Security Council to threats to peace and security, he had to find out the facts in person; for that reason he had gone to Laos in November 1959.

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1961

On 20 December 1960, at the first part of its fifteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1585 (XV)) establishing the conditions under which the Secretary-General was authorized to enter into unforeseen and extraordinary expenses not provided for in the 1961 budget. It did so on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee. The resolution followed the pattern of prior years; however, the Assembly requested its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in the light of the discussions in the Fifth Committee to study and report to the second part of the Assembly's fifteenth session the question of the review of this resolution. (For details and text of resolution See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 21 April 1961, at the second part of its fifteenth session, the Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, decided, by resolution 1615 (XV), that if, as the result of a Security Council decision, there should arise before the Assembly's sixteenth session (due to open in September 1961) new commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security, in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million, the Secretary-General should convene a special session of the Assembly to consider the matter. This resolution was approved by the Assembly by 66 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1961

By a resolution (1586 (XV)) adopted on 20 December 1960, on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, the General Assembly maintained the Working Capital Fund for 1961 at its 1960 level of \$25,000,000. It also maintained for 1961 the authorization it had given to the Secretary-General in respect of 1960 (by resolution 1448 (XIV)) to the effect that, in the event that the amount of the Fund should prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Fund, he might utilize cash from special funds and accounts in his custody or seek short-term loans from Governments.

A provision aiming to extend the authorization to enable the Secretary-General additionally to seek short-term loans from "other available sources" was recommended by the Fifth Committee on 19 December 1960, by 30 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions. Since, however, it failed to obtain a two-thirds majority vote at a plenary meeting of the Assembly—the vote, on 20 December 1960, was 38 in favour, 27 against and 18 abstentions—no extension of the existing borrowing authority was approved. (For details and text of resolution as adopted see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

SYSTEM OF TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS OF ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

The Assembly's Fifth Committee, at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, considered reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the adequacy of the subsistence rates established for members of United Nations organs and subsidiary organs by Assembly resolution 1075 (XI) of 7 December 1956. On 11 October 1960, the Fifth Committee unanimously approved certain increases in those rates; the relevant resolution (1588 (XV)) was adopted unanimously at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 December 1960. (For details and text

of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

HONORARIA FOR MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

On the basis of reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Assembly's Fifth Committee decided, on 14 October 1960, that honoraria in specific amounts should be paid to members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. It also approved a proposal by Czechoslovakia that the Assembly should, at its sixteenth session in 1961, review the payment of honoraria generally. The recommendations of the Fifth Committee were incorporated in a separate report to the Assembly, which approved them on 20 December 1960, by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For details, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS UNDER DRAFT SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

In 1959, the Assembly's Fifth Committee noted that a Conference of Plenipotentiaries would be meeting in 1961 to conclude a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to study and report on the administrative aspects of the draft single convention. At the Assembly's fifteenth session, in 1960, the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Advisory Committee, requested the Secretary-General to transmit it to the Conference and commended the recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the consideration of the Conference. The relevant resolution (1587 (XV)) was adopted unanimously at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 December 1960. (For details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. See also p. 591, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS ACCOMMODATION.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 766-779, 788-790, 796, 799-801, 806, 809, 813, 815-817, 820-824, 836, 837. Plenary Meetings 960, 995.

BUDGET FOR 1961

A/4370. Budget estimates for financial year 1961 and information annexes.

A/4408. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on budget estimates for 1961.

A/C.5/828 and Corr.1, A/C.5/829. Statements by Secretary-General and Chairman of ACABQ in Fifth Committee, 14 October 1960, meeting 767.

A/C.5/843. Statement by Secretary-General in Fifth Committee, 21 November 1960, meeting 796.

A/C.5/815. Work programmes in economic, social and human rights fields. Note by Secretary-General.
A/C.5/816, A/4507. Post classifications for United Nations Headquarters, New York and European Office, Geneva. Report of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/818, A/4506. Revised estimates for section 1, United Nations Visiting Mission, 1961. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/819, A/4523. Revised estimates for sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11 resulting from decisions of Economic and Social Council. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/826. Pattern of Conferences. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/830, A/4556. Revised estimates for section 1 for Committee of Experts on Activities and Organization of the Secretariat. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/831/Rev.1, A/4588. International encouragement of scientific research into control of cancerous diseases. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/838, A/4562. Revised estimates for section 20, Office of High Commissioner for Refugees. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/839, A/4584. Publication of verbatim records of Second Conference on Law of the Sea. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/842. Comparison of 1961 estimates with 1954 expenditures. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/844. Revised estimates for section 1 for travel of representatives. Report of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/848, A/C.5/L.631, A/4638, A/4678. Architectural and engineering survey of the Headquarters buildings. Report and note by Secretary-General, report of ACABQ and report of Fifth Committee noted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960.

A/C.5/849, A/4632. Salary scales for General Service staff at Headquarters and Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/850 and Add.1, A/4639. Revised estimates for part V, Technical programmes. Report of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/852. Mechanical data processing unit for Economic Commission for Africa. Report of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/4647, A/4654. Financial implications of resumed session of General Assembly. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ASSEMBLY DECISIONS
ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF
MAIN COMMITTEES OTHER THAN FIFTH COMMITTEE
A/C.5/845, A/4622, A/4633. Second Committee:
Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/853, A/4644, A/4665. Fourth Committee:
Question of South West Africa. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/855, A/4671. Special Political Committee:
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects

of Atomic Radiation. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/857, A/4673. Fourth Committee: Question of the Future of Ruanda-Urundi. Reports of Secretary-General and Fifth Committee.

DECISIONS ON BUDGET FOR 1961

A/C.5/L.611. First reading of 1961 budget estimates.
Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/854. Second reading of budget estimates. Note by Secretariat.

A/C.5/L.649. Draft budget resolution for 1961 in three parts, as amended, adopted by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1960, meeting 823, as follows: Part A, by 54 votes to 9; Part B, unanimously; Part C, by 55 votes to 9.

A/4677. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1584(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4677, Annex A, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, as follows: Part A, 81 votes to 9, with 1 abstention; Part B, unanimously; Part C, by 77 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

A. Budget Appropriations for Financial Year 1961

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1961:

"1. Appropriations totalling \$US72,969,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes [see Table I, next page];

"2. The Secretary-General is authorized:

"(a) To administer as a unit the provisions under sections 1, 3 and 5 in a total amount of \$101,000 relating to the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body;

"(b) To transfer credits between sections of the budget with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"3. The appropriations under sections 1, 3, 4 and 5 in a total amount of \$187,500 relating to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee shall be administered in accordance with article XXVII of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

"4. In addition to the appropriations under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$17,500 is hereby appropriated from the income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B. Income Estimates for Financial Year 1961

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1961:

"1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US12,261,530 are approved as follows [see Table II, next page];

"2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955;

TABLE I. APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1961 (BY RESOLUTION 1584 A (xv))

Section		US dollars
A. UNITED NATIONS		
	Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences	
1.	Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,090,350
2.	Special meetings and conferences	255,600
	Total, part I	1,345,950
	Part II. Staff costs and related expenses	
3.	Salaries and wages	35,702,600
4.	Common staff costs	8,213,300
5.	Travel of staff	2,034,000
6.	Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	100,000
	Total, part II	46,049,900
	Part III. Buildings, equipment and common services	
7.	Buildings and improvements to premises	3 872 375
8.	Permanent equipment	400 000
9.	Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3 279 050
10.	General expenses	3,469,750
11.	Printing	1,260,750
	Total, part III	12,281,925
	Part IV. Special expenses	
12.	Special expenses	134,000
	Total, part IV	134,000
	Part V. Technical programmes	
13.	Economic development	1,970,000
14.	Social activities	1,960,000
15.	Human rights activities	100,000
16.	Public administration	1,850,000
17.	Narcotic drugs control	75,000
	Total, part V	5,955,000
	Part VI. Special missions and related activities	
18.	Special missions	2,848,750
19.	United Nations Field Service	1,295,800
	Total, part VI	4,144,550
	Part VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
20.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,302,275
	Total, part VII	2,302,275
B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
	Part VIII. International Court of Justice	
21.	International Court of Justice	755,700
	Total, part VIII	755,700
	Grand total	72,969,300

TABLE II. ESTIMATED INCOME (OTHER THAN ASSESSMENTS) FOR 1961 (BY RESOLUTION 1584 B (xv))

Section		US dollars
	Part I. Income from staff assessment	
1.	Staff assessment income	6,730,000
	Total, part I	6,730,000
	Part II. Other income	
2.	Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	1,879,880
3.	General income	1,595,100
4.	Sale of United Nations postage stamps	1,066,500
5.	Sale of publications	358,750
6.	Services to visitors and catering services	631,300
	Total, part II	5,531,530
	Grand total	12,261,530

"3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, may be charged against the income derived from those activities.

C. Financing of Appropriations for 1961

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1961:

"1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US72,969,300, together with supplementary appropriations for 1960 totalling \$2,585,200, shall be financed as follows, in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations:

"(a) As to \$5,531,530, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;

"(b) As to \$623,131, by the balance on surplus account for the financial year 1959;

"(c) As to \$52,032, by the contributions of new Member States for 1960;

"(d) As to \$69,347,807, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1552(XV) of 18 December 1960;

"2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States:

"(a) Their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund, subject to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, comprising:

"(i) \$6,730,000, being the estimated staff assessment income for 1961;

"(ii) \$161,869, being the excess of staff assessment income for 1959 over estimated income;

"(b) Their credits in respect of the transfer of the League of Nations assets, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 250(III) of 11 December 1948."

A/4687. Budget for Financial Year 1961, as approved.

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1961

A/C.5/L.648. Draft resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1961, approved by Fifth Committee, as orally amended by India, on 19 December 1960, meeting 824, by 47 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.656 and Corr.1. USSR: amendment to draft resolution A/C.5/L.648.

A/4677. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1585(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4677, Annex B, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, by 80 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly

"1. Resolves that, for the financial year 1961, the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, is authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

"(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation;

"(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

"(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute, Art. 31), not exceeding a total of \$30,000;

"(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Art. 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Art. 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;

"(iii) The maintenance in office of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Art. 13, para. 3), not exceeding a total of \$40,000;

"(iv) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Art. 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

"(v) The payment of pensions and travel and removal expenses of judges not re-elected, and travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court, not exceeding a total of \$57,000;

"(c) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$25,000 as may be authorized by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1202(XII) of 13 December 1957 relating to the pattern of conferences;

"2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

"3. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in the light of discussions in the Fifth Committee, to study and report to the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session on the question of the review of the resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses of the United Nations."

REVIEW OF RESOLUTION ON UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1961

A/4715. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.662 and Rev.1. Argentina and Iraq: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fifth Committee on 13 April 1961, meeting 837, by 49 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions.

A/4739. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1615(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4739, adopted by Assembly on 21 April 1961, meeting 995, by 66 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 1585(XV) of 20 December 1960,

"Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the question of the review of the resolution

relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses of the United Nations,

"Decides that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, new commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise under paragraph 1 of resolution 1585(XV) in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million before the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter."

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1961

A/C.5/823 and Add.1. Dates of payment of contributions. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/843. Statement by Secretary-General in Fifth Committee, 21 November 1960, meeting 796.

A/C.5/L.647. Draft resolution relating to Working Capital Fund for 1961, approved by Fifth Committee on 19 December 1960, meeting 823, by 49 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/4677. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1586(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4677, Annex C, adopted as orally amended by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by 71 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that:

"1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1961 at an amount of \$US25 million, to be derived:

"(a) As to \$23,920,842, from cash advances by Members in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 below:

"(b) As to \$1,079,158, by transfer from surplus account as follows:

"(i) \$551,170 being the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1957 not applied against Members' assessments in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1340 (XIII) of 13 December 1958,

"(ii) \$527,988 being the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1958, not applied against Members' assessments in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1445 (XIV) of 5 December 1959;

"2. Members shall make cash advances to the Working Capital Fund as required under paragraph 1(a) above in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contribution of Members to the budget for the financial year 1961;

"3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances the amounts paid by Members to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1960 under General Assembly resolution 1445 (XIV) provided that, should such advance paid by any Member to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1960 exceed the amount of that Member's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of contributions payable by that Member in respect of the budget for the financial year 1961, or any previous budget;

"4. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

"(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance

budgetary appropriations pending receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

"(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1585 (XV) of 20 December 1960, relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

"(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$125,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total \$125,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"(d) Loans to specialized agencies and preparatory commissions of agencies to be established by inter-governmental agreement under the auspices of the United Nations to finance their work, pending receipt by the agencies concerned of sufficient contributions under their own budgets; such loans shall normally be repayable within two years, and the Secretary-General shall obtain the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for any cash issues which would increase the aggregate balance outstanding (including amounts previously advanced and outstanding) at any one time to an amount in excess of \$250,000;

"(e) Such sums not exceeding \$35,000 as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; this amount may be increased with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

"(f) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

"(g) Such sums, not to exceed \$100,000 during the period 1961 to 1964, as may be necessary to finance awards made for the international encouragement of scientific research into the control of cancerous diseases, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1398 (XIV) of 20 November 1959; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the annual budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

"5. Should the provisions in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize in 1961, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1448 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody or to seek short-term loans from Governments."

SYSTEM OF TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE
ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS
OF ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

A/C.5/813, A/4408. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4608. Report of Fifth Committee containing draft resolution embodying suggestions of Advisory Committee, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 11 October 1960, meeting 766.

RESOLUTION 1588(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4608, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960.

"The General Assembly,

"Confirming the principles that govern the payment out of United Nations funds of travel and subsistence expenses to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1075(XI) of 7 December 1956,

"Taking note however of the increases in subsistence costs that have occurred since the rates of subsistence allowance were established in General Assembly resolution 459(V) of 1 December 1950,

"1. Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1961, subsistence allowance shall be payable to eligible members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations at the following daily rates:

	US dollars
"(a) While attending meetings at Headquarters, New York	30
"(b) While attending meetings in Geneva, the equivalent in local currency of	23
"(c) While attending meetings at other places, a rate to be fixed by the Secretary-General and not to exceed the equivalent in local currency of	23

"2. Decides to maintain the subsistence allowance of \$10 per day of attendance payable to eligible members whose duty station is also the place of the meeting, as well as the allowance of \$8 a day payable during periods of travel aboard vessels, trains and aircraft;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish such administrative rules and procedures as are necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

HONORARIA FOR MEMBERS
OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

A/C.5/814, A/4408. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4609. Report of Fifth Committee, containing recommendations of Advisory Committee, adopted by Fifth Committee on 14 October 1960, meeting 767, by 37 votes to 16, with 10 abstentions, and oral proposal of Czechoslovakia, adopted on 14 October

1960 by 30 votes to 11, with 21 abstentions; recommendation of Fifth Committee approved by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS
UNDER DRAFT SINGLE CONVENTION
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

A/4603. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4677. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution Annex D approved without objection by Committee on 19 December 1960, meeting 824.

RESOLUTION 1587(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4677, adopted without objection by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind that a Conference of Plenipotentiaries will be convened in January 1961 for the purpose of concluding a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,

"Having noted with approval the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative arrangements under the draft Single Convention,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries;

"2. Commends the recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the consideration of the Conference in connexion with the relevant articles of the draft Single Convention."

CONTROL AND LIMITATION
OF DOCUMENTATION

A/C.5/822, A/4524. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4611. Report of Fifth Committee containing decisions taken by Committee on 19 October 1960, meeting 771, noted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
HEADQUARTERS ACCOMMODATION

A/C.5/821 and Corr.1, A/4539. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4610. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution embodying recommendations of Advisory Committee, unanimously approved by Fifth Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 779.

RESOLUTION 1589(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4610, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960. (For text, see p. 592.)

*SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT
OF UNITED NATIONS EXPENSES*

Expenses of the United Nations are borne by Member states in accordance with a scale of assessments decided by the General Assembly on the basis of recommendations by its Committee on Contributions.

On 10 December 1958, at its thirteenth session, the Assembly approved the following scale of assessments for 1959, 1960, and 1961:¹

Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.06	Japan	2.19
Albania	0.04	Jordan	0.04
Argentina	1.11	Laos	0.04
Australia	1.79	Lebanon	0.05
Austria	0.43	Liberia	0.04
Belgium	1.30	Libya	0.04
Bolivia	0.04	Luxembourg	0.06
Brazil	1.02	Mexico	0.71
Bulgaria	0.16	Morocco	0.14
Burma	0.08	Nepal	0.04
Byelorussian SSR	0.47	Netherlands	1.01
Cambodia	0.04	New Zealand	0.42
Canada	3.11	Nicaragua	0.49
Ceylon	0.10	Norway	0.49
Chile	0.27	Pakistan	0.40
China	5.01	Panama	0.04
Colombia	0.31	Paraguay	0.04
Costa Rica	0.04	Peru	0.11
Cuba	0.25	Philippines	0.43
Czechoslovakia	0.87	Poland	1.37
Denmark	0.60	Portugal	0.20
Dominican Republic	0.05	Romania	0.34
Ecuador	0.06	Saudi Arabia	0.06
El Salvador	0.05	Spain	0.93
Ethiopia	0.06	Sudan	0.06
Federation of Malaya	0.17	Sweden	1.39
Finland	0.36	Thailand	0.16
France	6.40	Tunisia	0.05
Ghana	0.07	Turkey	0.59
Greece	0.23	Ukrainian SSR	1.80
Guatemala	0.05	Union of South Africa	0.56
Haiti	0.04	USSR	13.62
Honduras	0.04	United Arab Republic	0.32
Hungary	0.42	United Kingdom	7.78
Iceland	0.04	United States	32.51
India	2.46	Uruguay	0.12
Indonesia	0.47	Venezuela	0.50
Iran	0.21	Yemen	0.04
Iraq	0.09	Yugoslavia	0.35
Ireland	0.16		
Israel	0.14	Total	100.00
Italy	2.25		

assessment for the new Members admitted at that session:

Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent
Cameroun	0.04	Gabon	0.04
Central African Republic	0.04	Ivory Coast	0.06
Chad	0.04	Madagascar	0.06
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	Mali	0.04
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.04	Niger	0.04
Cyprus	0.04	Nigeria	0.21
Dahomey	0.04	Senegal	0.06
		Somalia	0.04
		Togo	0.04
		Upper Volta	0.04

The Assembly also decided that these rates, as was the case with the assessment of 0.04 per cent established for Guinea in 1959,² would be in addition to the scale of 100 per cent until the next over-all review of the scale in 1961. The Assembly's decision, embodied in a unanimously approved resolution (1552 (XV)), was taken on the basis of a recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which in turn acted on a report of the Committee on Contributions.

As regards the assessments of new Member states for the year in which they were admitted, the Committee on Contributions recommended that, in view of the financial problems with which the new Members would be faced, they should be assessed one-sixth of a full year's amount rather than the one-third minimum laid down in General Assembly resolution 69(I) of 1946. The Fifth Committee felt that further recognition might be given to these difficulties. On 28 November, the Fifth Committee, after rejecting — by 17 votes to 3, with 52 abstentions — an oral proposal by Chad that the new Members should not be called upon to contribute for 1960, accepted — by 72 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions — a proposal by Cyprus, Madagascar, Senegal and Togo that the amount should be one-ninth rather than one-sixth. This decision was approved on 18 December at a plenary meeting of the Assembly in unanimously adopting resolution 1552 (XV), after the Fifth Committee approved it on 28 November by 72 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

At its fifteenth session on 18 December 1960 the Assembly approved the following rates of

¹ See Y.U.N., 1958, pp. 412-14.

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 432-33.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 797, 798, 802, 814.

Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4566. Report of Committee on Contributions containing draft resolution on assessment of new Member states; draft resolution, as amended by four powers (A/C.5/L.629) adopted by Fifth Committee on 28 November 1960, meeting 802, by 72 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.629 and Corr.1. Cyprus, Madagascar, Senegal, Togo: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Committee on Contributions.

A/4650. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1552(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4640, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,

"1. Takes note of the said report;

"2. Resolves that for the year 1961 the assessment for the new Member States shall be as follows:

Member State	Per cent
Cameroun	0.04
Central African Republic	0.04
Chad	0.04
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.04
Cyprus	0.04

Member State	Per cent
Dahomey	0.04
Gabon	0.04
Ivory Coast	0.06
Madagascar	0.06
Mali	0.04
Niger	0.04
Nigeria	0.21
Senegal	0.06
Somalia	0.04
Togo	0.04
Upper Volta	0.04

"These rates shall be in addition to the scale of assessments of 100 per cent contained in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1308 A (XIII) of 10 December 1958, and shall be applied to the same bases of assessment as for all other Member States;

"3. Resolves that for the year of admission the new Member States shall contribute one-ninth of the percentage rates listed in paragraph 2 above applied to the net budget for 1960;

"4. Resolves that the advances to the Working Capital Fund by the new Member States, under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, shall be calculated by applying the percentages listed in paragraph 2 above to the authorized level of the Fund and shall be carried as advances additional to the authorized level of the Fund pending the inclusion of the rates of assessment for the new Members in the scale of 100 per cent."

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1960

In 1959, at its fourteenth session, the General Assembly approved, for 1960, gross appropriations of \$63,149,700, an estimate of income from staff assessment of \$6,329,000 and an estimate of other income of \$5,357,000. In 1961, at its fifteenth session, the Assembly approved revised appropriations for 1960 bringing their total to \$65,734,900. Estimated income from staff assessment was revised upward to \$6,587,000 and other income to \$5,421,000.

The revised appropriations were approved by the Assembly on the basis of a recommendation made by its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee after considering reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the supplementary estimates. The Assembly did so in the form of resolution 1581 (XV), ap-

proved on 20 December 1960 by 78 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, the Fifth Committee having adopted it on 16 December 1960, by 49 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions. (For details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The revised income estimates were unanimously approved by the Fifth Committee on 16 December 1960.

In connexion with the item of the Assembly's agenda entitled "Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 1960," it also considered the 1960 requirements for the United Nations activities in the Congo (ONUC) and the post adjustment allowances for professional staff at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at Geneva. (The Assembly's action on these questions is reported on pp. 119-28 and 420.)

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 1443 (XIV)	Supplementary appropriation (US dollars)	Revised amount of appropriation
A. UNITED NATIONS			
Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences			
1. Travel of representatives, members of commissions and committees	832,600	89,300	921,900
2. Special meetings and conferences	62,300	559,000	621,300
3. Board of Auditors	53,000	5,000	58,000
Total, Part I	947,900	653,300	1,601,200
Part II. Special missions and related activities			
4. Special missions and related activities	2,523,300	378,800	2,902,100
5. United Nations Field Service	1,206,800		1,206,800
Total, Part II	3,730,100	378,800	4,108,900
Part III. The Secretariat			
6. Salaries and wages	31,921,200 ^a	666,250	32,587,450
7. Common staff costs	7,069,300	292,200	7,361,500
8. Travel of staff and members of administrative bodies	1,734,400	33,000	1,767,400
9. Hospitality; payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations	95,000		95,000
10. Economic Commission for Africa	1,013,300	(113,300)	900,000
Total, Part III	41,833,200	878,150	42,711,350
Part IV. Special offices			
11. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1,590,000	177,750	1,767,750
12. World Refugee Year	34,000 ^a		34,000
Total, Part IV	1,624,000	177,750	1,801,750
Part V. Common services and equipment			
13. General expenses	5,661,100	296,000	5,957,100
14. Printing, stationery and library supplies	2,133,100		2,133,100
15. Permanent equipment	553,800	153,700	707,500
Total, Part V	8,348,000	449,700	8,797,700
Part VI. Technical programmes			
16. Economic development	480,000		480,000
17. Social activities	1,200,000		1,200,000
18. Human rights activities	100,000	—	100,000
19. Public administration	600,000		600,000
20. Technical assistance in the field of narcotic drugs control	50,000		50,000
Total, Part VI	2,430,000	—	2,430,000
Part VII. Special expenses			
21. Special expenses	3,532,000	—	3,532,000
Total, Part VII	3,532,000	—	3,532,000
B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
22. International Court of Justice	704,500	47,500	752,000
Total, Part VIII	704,500	47,500	752,000
Grand Total	63,149,700	2,585,200	65,734,900

^a \$4,000 transferred from section 6 to section 12 with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under General Assembly resolution 1443(XIV), paragraph 3(b).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 763-765, 816, 822, 824.
Plenary Meeting 960.

A/4492 and Add.1. Part I of Supplementary Estimates. Reports of Secretary-General.

A/4508, A/4653. Reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).
A/C.5/816, A/4507. Post classifications for Headquarters and Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/C.5/849, A/4632. Salary scales for General Service staff at Headquarters and Geneva. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/4492/Add.1, A/4653. Part II of supplementary estimates. Reports of Secretary-General and ACABQ.

A/4535, A/4559, A/4600. Construction of United Nations building in Santiago, Chile. Reports of Secretary-General, ACABQ and Fifth Committee.
A/4675. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex A; draft resolution I as presented by Secretary-General, A/4492/Add.1, and approved by Fifth Committee on 16 December 1960, meeting 822, by 49 votes to O, with 8 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1581 (xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4675, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960, by 78 votes to O, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly

"1. Resolves that for the financial year 1960 the amount of \$US63,149,700 appropriated by its resolution 1443(XIV) of 5 December 1959 be increased by \$2,585,200 as follows [see table on preceding page];

"2. Decides that, notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 4.2 and 4.3 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the appropriation of \$382,500 in respect of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile, included under section 21, shall remain available for obligation during the financial year 1961."

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, pp. 124-28, 561, and 591.)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/C.5/823 and Add.1. Dates of payments of contributions. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/824. Collection of contributions as at 20 September 1960. Report of Secretary-General.

CHAPTER III

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

During 1960, the total gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration came to about \$1,550,000. In accordance with an agreement between the United Nations and the United States Government, this revenue was derived solely from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes. Revenue from stamps used for postage from United Nations Headquarters was to be retained by the United States Post Office.

Five new commemoratives and one new air-letter sheet were issued during the year.

On 18 January 1960, the new 10¢ airletter was placed on sale. The stamp on the sheet was basically similar to the 7¢ airmail stamp issued in February 1959; the paper was pale blue-grey with a border of diagonal stripes in blue.

The first commemorative for 1960 was issued on 29 February, depicting the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France, where the first part of the third session of the United Nations General

Assembly and the Assembly's sixth session were held in 1948, and 1951, respectively. The stamps were steel engraved, bi-coloured and issued in 4¢ and 8¢ denominations, with red and green borders respectively.

On 11 April 1960, multi-coloured stamps were issued in honour of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in a 4¢ (maroon border) and an 8¢ (green border) denomination, both depicting, by a steel bar being hoisted over a map of Asia and the Far East, the economic aid being given to this region.

The Fifth World Forestry Congress was honoured with a 4¢ (dark blue) and an 8¢ (dark green) stamp on 29 August 1960. The stamp depicted a tree together with the United Nations seal and the emblem of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), surrounded by a border in the five official languages.

The fifteenth anniversary of the United Na-

tions was honoured on 24 October 1960 with a 40 (blue) and an 8¢ (black) stamp, together with a 120 souvenir sheet consisting of both stamps. This commemorative showed a profile of the United Nations Headquarters, on which were superimposed the opening words of the Preamble to the United Nations Charter.

The fifth commemorative of 1960 was issued on 9 December 1960, commemorating the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in 4¢ and 80 multi-coloured denominations, which depicted an unseen cargo being hoisted by a crane.

The number of first day covers serviced for these issues in 1960 were, respectively, as follows:

10¢ airletter	\$ 122,425
Palais de Chaillot stamp	446,815
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East stamp	415,127
Fifth World Forestry Congress stamp	434,129
United Nations Day—Fifteenth Anniversary stamp	734,943
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development stamp	559,708
Total	\$2,713,147

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATION OF SECRETARIAT

At its fourteenth session in 1959, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of six experts to work together with him in reviewing the activities and organization of the Secretariat; the review was to begin in 1960 and extend to 1961.¹

On the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, the Assembly, on 18 December 1960, unanimously adopted a resolution (1557 (XV)) in which it took note of the interim report of the Expert Committee and the related observations of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It confirmed the provisional decision of the Secretary-General to increase the number of members of the Expert Committee from six to eight in order to provide for adequate geographical distribution of its membership. It also endorsed the Expert Committee's recommendation that, pending examination of its final report by the General Assembly, United Nations organs should not—save in cases of real urgency—propose the initiation of studies or other projects involving additions to the budget or to the permanent establishment of the Secretariat. (For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the discussion in the Fifth Committee, some members—among whom were Romania and the USSR—maintained that the Expert Committee should also consider the observations

made by several Members at the current Assembly session about the United Nations Secretariat and proposals for reorganizing the structure of the Secretariat to represent the three main groupings of Member states. Among the other points made were the following: a study should be made of ways to stabilize the regular budget of the United Nations and of the possible introduction of a special operational budget to finance additional economic and social programmes; measures should be proposed to remedy the inequitable geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff.

France pointed out that the Expert Committee was not empowered to go beyond the terms of the United Nations Charter in considering the organization and work of the Secretariat. The United Kingdom said the Assembly had repeatedly rejected the proposals to split the Secretariat into three ideological groups; there was nothing in the Expert Committee's terms of reference to indicate that the Assembly required it to review the whole structure of the Secretariat. Australia took issue with the suggestion that the Expert Committee should accept as axiomatic the criticisms about the Secretariat made at the current Assembly session; the Expert Committee had to reach its own conclusions.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 434-46.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 783, 784, 799.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4536. Organization and work of Secretariat: Report of Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) and pro-

visional recommendations thereon by Secretary-General. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4554. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4601. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 4 November 1960, meeting 784.

RESOLUTION 1557(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4601, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note of the interim report of the Committee of Experts on the Review of the Activities and Organization of the Secretariat and the related observations of the Secretary-General and of the Ad-

visory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

"2. Confirms the provisional decision of the Secretary-General that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of the General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, the composition of the Committee of Experts should be increased from six to eight members;

"3. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee of Experts that, pending examination of its final report by the General Assembly, United Nations organs should not, save in cases of real urgency, propose the initiation of studies or other projects involving additions to the budget or to the permanent establishment of the Secretariat."

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In 1960, at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the public information activities of the United Nations were discussed on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General on the progress made in implementing a resolution (1405 (XIV)) adopted by the General Assembly on 1 December 1959.² The Assembly had thereby asked the Secretary-General, among other things: to report annually on the outlines of the policy and programmes planned for United Nations Office of Public Information to carry out in the coming year; to plan the 1960 information programme on the assumption that the total net expenditure for the year would be "about \$5 million;" to open new information centres, particularly in areas where mass media were less developed, preferably by a decentralization of staff and services at United Nations Headquarters; and to appoint a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographic areas and main cultures of the world with which he would consult from time to time on United Nations information policies and programmes.

In his report to the Assembly's fifteenth session, the Secretary-General outlined the action taken to implement the 1959 Assembly resolution, including efforts to strengthen information services to United Nations Member states without impairing the over-all central direction of the United Nations information programmes or present facilities at United Nations Headquarters for the representatives of mass media, while keeping the total expenditure at about \$5 million.

He also reported on: the establishment of a

consultative panel (consisting of the Permanent Representatives of Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela) with which he had had four meetings; efforts to secure maximum regional representation at policy making levels; and on the opening of three new information centres—at Lima, San Salvador and Tunis—and plans to open another three centres in 1961. (Later, in the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that, under revised proposals, it was intended to open eight information centres in 1961, within the approved budget. Five of the centres would be situated in Africa and one each in Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.)

On budgetary matters, the report of the Secretary-General referred to his statement in the Foreword to the 1961 Budget Estimates that, in order to limit information expenditures to "about \$5 million," it had become necessary to revise plans and programmes for 1960 and also for 1961, since it was impracticable to plan effectively for a period less than two years.

Reductions in expenditures for established posts and existing production programmes of about \$220,000 in 1960 and a further \$150,000 for 1961 had been necessary in order to keep the total budget to about \$5 million for 1960 and 1961, the report added.

The Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, com-

² See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 438-39.

menting on the Secretary-General's report, noted with appreciation that both the 1960 and the 1961 public information programmes had been planned to keep total net expenditures for each of these years at about \$5 million. The necessary reductions, which represented an absorption of approximately \$370,000, were to be achieved through the abolition of seven professional and two general service posts at Headquarters and the freezing of certain other posts for varying periods, and also through some further reductions in operational and equipment expenses.

The report of the Secretary-General was considered at length in the General Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. More than 40 delegations participated in the debate.

During the discussions, a number of delegations—including those of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, United Kingdom and the United States—shared the view that a good start had been made in realizing the three main objectives of the General Assembly resolution of 1959. These were: decentralization of public information activities and the establishment of new information centres; adequate regional representation at the policy-making level both at United Nations Headquarters and in the information centres; and budgetary stabilization at the figure laid down in the Assembly resolution of 1959.

A different view, however, was expressed by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR. They considered that the Office of Public Information was dominated by nationals of the United States and other western powers, and that the information material put out by the Office of Public Information was biased. Broadcasts which were not wanted by some countries and which were not carried over their national networks were being still beamed towards them. Also, the level of expenditure by the Office of Public Information was still too high. They maintained that adequate information activities could well be carried out at a much lower level especially by discontinuing unrelayed broadcasts and by reducing large information centres in countries where information media were well developed, for example in London, Paris, Rome and Washington.

Discussed, too, was a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Burma, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

By the operative part of this text, the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General: (1) to give high priority to the opening of new information centres or arrangements for adequate information facilities in the less developed areas, particularly in the newly independent countries and the trust and non-self-governing territories "by effecting economies in other directions"; (2) to intensify his efforts to achieve a more effective regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information; and (3) to report to the General Assembly's sixteenth session in 1961 on the implementation of the resolution.

Ethiopia proposed an amendment (later withdrawn) to replace the reference to "effecting economies in other directions" by the phrase "effecting all necessary economies in accordance with the preponderance of views expressed by delegations at the fifteenth session."

Canada and the United Kingdom proposed an amendment to add a new paragraph whereby the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General "to continue to plan the public information programmes on the principle of maximum efficiency and minimum cost, within a net budget of \$5 million." In the light of the discussion, they later withdrew their amendment and proposed instead a paragraph whereby the Assembly would note that the Secretary-General had planned the public information programme for 1960 and 1961 at an expenditure level of "about \$5 million net" for each year.

The United States representative suggested that the draft resolution make it clear that the economies requested of the Secretary-General be effected "without impairing the over-all central direction of the United Nations information programme, the present facilities for the representatives of media of mass communication, or other essential activities." He said he wanted to make it clear that the Secretary-General would not be required to eliminate completely all unrelayed broadcasts or information centres in developed countries. He added, however, that he would not present his suggestion

as a formal amendment if he could be assured that there would be no impairment of essential services.

The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the objectives of the draft resolution would be attained, to the degree possible, through changes in the order of priorities or through relocation of personnel, and not in ways that might impair the central direction of the programme or interfere with essential activities. As to the paragraph in the draft resolution on improving of regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information, he said that while efforts would be continued for securing wider representation, the possibility of improvement would, in view of reduction of the professional establishment, depend on a fortuitous factor, the rate of re-

placement.

On 9 November 1960, the Fifth Committee approved the revised amendment by Canada and the United Kingdom by 49 votes to 5, with 11 abstentions. The reference to "effecting economies in other directions" was approved by 62 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions. The paragraph on improving regional representation at the policy-making level was approved by 69 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. The Committee then approved the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by 61 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

On 18 December 1960, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly by 73 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1558(XV). (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 779-783, 785-787, 814.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4429. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.617/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Chad, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee, as orally amended by Canada and United Kingdom on 9 November 1960, meeting 787, by 61 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.619. Canada and United Kingdom: amendment to 20-power revised draft resolution, A/G.S/L.617/Rev.1/Add.1.

A/C.5/L.620. Ethiopia: amendment to 20-power revised draft resolution, A/C.5/L.617/Rev.1/Add.1. A/4641. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1558(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4641, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 73 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's report of 25 August 1960 on public information activities of the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolutions 1086(XI) of 21 December 1956, 1335(XIII) of 13 December 1958 and 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959 relating to the establishment of information centres and setting out the basic policy measures to be followed in the field of public information activities,

"Noting further the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

"Having regard to the increased membership of the African States in the United Nations,

"Welcoming the Secretary-General's announcement of the intention to open during 1961 eight new information centres: one in Latin America, one in eastern Europe, one in Asia and five in Africa,

"Noting that for the years 1960 and 1961 the Secretary-General has planned the public information programmes at an expenditure level of about \$5 million net for each year,

"Emphasizing the importance of the dissemination of information on the United Nations objectives and activities in those regions where mass information media are less developed, particularly in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Consultative Panel on Public Information and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as appropriate:

"(a) To give high priority to the opening of information centres or arranging for adequate information facilities in the less-developed areas, particularly in the newly independent countries and Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, by effecting economies in other directions;

"(b) To intensify his efforts to achieve a more effective regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information;

"(c) To report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution."

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Acting on the basis of reports submitted by the Secretary-General and its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in 1960 decided to contribute, in 1961, \$80,000 to the International School Fund which the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School established at the invitation of the Assembly in 1959.³ Of this amount, \$60,000 was for the purpose of liquidating the anticipated operational deficit for the School's 1960-61 year and \$20,000 for expenses that might be required for plans for permanent accommodation for the School.

The Assembly's decision, embodied in resolution 1591 (XV), also reflected its continuing concern that permanent accommodation should be found for the School and that it should be placed on a self-supporting basis.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly was first introduced in the Fifth Committee by Burma, India, Iraq, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic, the United States and Venezuela. The Fifth Committee approved it on 9 December by 53 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, and the Assembly adopted it unanimously at a plenary meeting on 20 December 1960.

³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 440-41.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 812, 813, 824.
Plenary Meeting 960.

- A/4541 and Corr.1,2. Report of Secretary-General.
A/4624. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/C.5/L.637. Burma, India, Iraq, Lebanon, United Arab Republic, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution adopted by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1960, meeting 813, by 53 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
A/4658. Report of Fifth Committee.
RESOLUTION 1591(xv), as submitted by Fifth Committee, A/4658, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General together with the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International School and the thirty-first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session,

"Noting that, despite its continuing physical handicaps, the School appears to have made substantial educational progress and to have contributed to the stability of the staff of United Nations Headquarters,

"Noting also that the goal of finding permanent accommodation for the School has not yet been attained,

"Recalling its resolution 1439 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 in which the General Assembly decided to con-

tribute to the International School Fund for a period of five years such continuing financial assistance as the Assembly might consider necessary,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Mayor and the City of New York for their co-operation in extending the availability of the present temporary premises of the United Nations International School and in assisting in the search for a permanent site at reasonable cost in the vicinity of United Nations Headquarters;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to assist the Board of Trustees in finding a suitable site for the School and in raising funds on a voluntary basis for the development of the permanent building and for the creation of an endowment fund which will make the School self-supporting at the earliest possible date;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Board of Trustees and the School authorities will make every effort to avoid an operational deficit in the next school year, and in particular to expand their efforts to make the School available to a larger number of children whose parents are associated with the United Nations without a proportionate increase in expenditures;

"4. Decides to contribute \$60,000 to the International School Fund for 1961 for the purpose of liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the current school year;

"5. Decides to make available an additional amount of \$20,000 for such expenses as may be required in 1961 in respect of the plans for the permanent accommodation of the School."

THE UNITED NATIONS LIBRARY

In 1959, at its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, in accepting the generous offer of the Ford Foundation of a gift of \$6,200,000 for the construction, furnishing and equipping of a new

building to house the United Nations Library at Headquarters, requested the Secretary-General to report to its next session on the progress of construction and on the level of library re-

sources and services that should be made available to ensure that the new library might be used to the best possible advantage.

On 17 November 1960 the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee took note of the report of the Secretary-General which indicated that the new building would be completed for occupancy in November 1961 and that, over a period of the next few years, the staff of the library and the rate of acquisition of library books and other materials would have to be increased to keep pace with the demands from the growing number of users

from delegations and the staff. The report gave details of the changes needed, which the Fifth Committee understood would be specifically considered in connexion with its review of the budget estimates for 1962 and subsequent years.

In the discussion in the Fifth Committee suggestions were made for reviews of United Nations library services generally and of library facilities at Information Centres of the United Nations.

The Assembly took note of the Fifth Committee's decision at a plenary meeting on 18 December 1960.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 794, 811.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4545. Report of Secretary-General.
A/4630. Report of Fifth Committee.

UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO

During 1960, the necessary negotiations with the Government of Chile on the construction of the United Nations building at Santiago were largely completed and a competition for the selection of the architect and the plans for the building was held. On 10 November 1960 it was announced that the competition was won by a group consisting of Emilio Duhart, Roberto Coycoolea, Cristian de Groote and Oscar Santelices.

On 10 November 1960, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee took note of reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the progress which

had been made, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would keep the Advisory Committee informed of developments and report to the Assembly's sixteenth session in 1961 on the situation at that time. It also decided, by 62 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, to extend into 1961 the availability of the 1960 appropriation for the building, an action reflected in its resolution of 20 December 1960 (1581 (XV)) on the 1960 supplementary estimates. (See above, p. 585.)

On 18 December 1960, the Assembly took note, without a formal resolution, of the Fifth Committee's decisions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 788, 799.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4535. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4559. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/4600. Report of Fifth Committee, paragraph 6 containing decision of Fifth Committee noted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.
(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 585.)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS ACCOMMODATION

At the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, the Assembly's Fifth Committee considered the financial arrangements to be made by the United Nations in consequence of a decision of the Twelfth World Health Assembly in 1959 to construct a new Headquarters build-

ing in Geneva for the World Health Organization (WHO) and to relinquish the space which WHO occupied in the Palais des Nations, Geneva. On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly, on 20 December 1960, unanimously adopted a resolution (1589 (XV))

by which it decided to reimburse WHO the sum of 4,425,763 Swiss francs (\$1,019,761) in respect of WHO's investment in the Palais des Nations, the reimbursement to be spread over a

three-year period, 1962-64. (For details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 779.

A/C.5/821. Report of Secretary-General.

A/4539. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4610. Report of Fifth Committee containing draft resolution reflecting decision taken by Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 779.

RESOLUTION 1589(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4610, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 December 1960, meeting 960.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the decision of the Twelfth World Health

Assembly to construct a new headquarters building for the World Health Organization,

"Noting that the cost of enlarging the Palais des Nations in 1950, for the purpose of housing the headquarters of the World Health Organization, was defrayed by that organization, with the assistance of a grant from the Swiss Confederation,

"1. Decides to reimburse to the World Health Organization the sum of 4,425,763 Swiss francs (\$1,019,761) in respect of that organization's investment in the Palais des Nations;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General, for this purpose, to include in the United Nations budget for each of the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 an annual instalment of \$340,000."

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The financial reports and accounts and the reports thereon of the Board of Auditors for the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the Voluntary Funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), all for the financial year ending 31 December 1959, were considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. The Committee also considered the final financial report and accounts of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) and the relevant report of the Board of Auditors covering the operations of the Agency from the date of its inception to the date of its closure. In each case, the Fifth Committee also had before it a

report from the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

On 11 October 1960, the Fifth Committee recommended acceptance of the several reports and accounts and the certificates of the Board of Auditors, and that the General Assembly note the Advisory Committee's observations.

On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolutions submitted by the Fifth Committee. As adopted by the Assembly, the resolutions were: for the United Nations—resolution 1543 (XV); for UNICEF—resolution 1544 (XV); for UNRWA—resolution 1545 (XV); for Voluntary Funds administered by the UNHCR—resolution 1546 (XV); for UNKRA—resolution 1547 (XV).

(For details of voting in the Fifth Committee and the plenary meeting of the Assembly, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 766, 776.
Plenary Meeting 954.

UNITED NATIONS

A/4380. Financial reports and accounts for year ended 31 December 1959 of United Nations and its Trust Funds and Special Accounts, United Nations regular programmes of Technical Assistance and its participation in Expanded Programme

of Technical Assistance and TAB Secretariat, United Nations Suez Canal Clearance Operation and Surcharge Operation, Special Account of UNEF and United Nations as Executing Agency for Special Fund and Administrative Budget of Managing Director of the Fund; and reports of Board of Auditors thereon.

A/4410. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4552. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution I,

adopted by Fifth Committee on 11 October 1960, meeting 766, by 46 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.
RESOLUTION 1543(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4552, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial reports and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1959 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Concur in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its third report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session."

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

A/4382. Financial report and accounts for year ended 31 December 1959 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/4411. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4552. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 11 October 1960, meeting 766.

RESOLUTION 1544(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4552, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1959 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fourth report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session."

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS

AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

A/4383. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1959 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/4412. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4552. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution III, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 11 October 1960, meeting 766.

RESOLUTION 1545(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4552, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the financial year ended 31 December 1959 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory

Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fifth report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session."

VOLUNTARY FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

A/4389. Accounts for year ended 31 December 1959 and report of Board of Auditors.

A/4413 and Corr.1. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4552. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution IV, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 11 October 1960, meeting 766.

RESOLUTION 1546(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4552, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the accounts of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the financial year ended 31 December 1959 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its sixth report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session."

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

A/4516. Final financial report and accounts covering operation of Agency from date of inception, 1 December 1950, to date of closure, 31 August 1960, and report of Board of Auditors.

A/4525. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4552. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution V, adopted by Fifth Committee on 11 October 1960, meeting 766, by 50 votes to 0, with 18 abstentions.

A/C.5/817. Note by Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 1547(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4552, adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954, by 57 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the final financial report and accounts covering the operation of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency from the date of inception, 1 December 1950, to the date of closure, 31 August 1960, and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twelfth report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session."

AUDIT REPORTS ON EXPENDITURES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, took

note of the audit reports on the expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance

funds made available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the year 1959 and of the observations thereon by the

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It did so by resolution 1553 (XV), which was adopted unanimously.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meeting 800.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4422. Audit reports for year ended 31 December 1959 relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from Special Account. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4590. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4602 and Corr.1. Report of Fifth Committee, containing draft resolution adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee on 25 November 1960, meeting 800.

RESOLUTION 1553(xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4602, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"Takes note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and by the International Atomic Energy Agency of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account, for the financial year ended 31 December 1959, and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twenty-sixth report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

In 1960, the General Assembly examined, pursuant to Article 17(3) of the United Nations Charter, the administrative budgets for 1961 of the specialized agencies (whose agreements with the United Nations provide for such a review) and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. For this purpose, the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee had before it a report of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

On the basis of a recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly, on 18 December 1960, unanimously adopted a resolution (1555

(XV)) taking note of the report of ACABQ and inviting the attention of the agencies concerned to the report and to the views expressed in the Fifth Committee when it was considered. (For details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Section I of Chapter VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly for the period ended 5 August 1960, dealing with programme appraisals in the economic, social and human rights fields, was considered by the Fifth Committee in conjunction with this item. (For Assembly action on this question, see pp. 402, 404-5.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 809-812, 822.
Plenary Meeting 954.

A/4599. Administrative budgets of agencies for 1961. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

A/C.5/820. Information annex to budget estimates for 1961. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/851. Statement by Chairman of ACABQ in Fifth Committee, 5 December 1960, meeting 809.

A/C.5/L.634. Note by Secretariat containing draft resolution approved without objection, as amended by Fifth Committee on 8 December 1960, meeting 812.

A/4662. Report of Fifth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1555(xv), as recommended by Fifth

Committee, A/4662, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative budgets for 1961 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"2. Invites the attention of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to the comments and observations made in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly."

(See also pp. 404-5, for text of resolution 1554 (XV).)

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

In accordance with resolution 1440 B(XIV), adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 1959, the Assembly's Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds reported to the Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960 on the financial situation of United Nations programmes financed by voluntary contributions, specifically the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), Programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the United Nations Special Fund. In its report, the Negotiating Committee also summarized the results of the World Refugee Year and the meetings of the ad hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly held on 20 October 1960 to enable Governments to announce pledges of contributions to UNRWA and to the Programmes of

the High Commissioner for Refugees.

On 9 December 1960, the Assembly's Fifth Committee considered the Negotiating Committee's report. It recommended that, at its sixteenth session, the Assembly repeat the procedure of convening an ad hoc Committee for the announcement of pledges to the refugee programmes, and that it re-establish the Negotiating Committee, with an increased membership of not more than 14 members, for another year.

On 18 December 1960, the Assembly unanimously approved a two-part resolution (1556 (XV)), as recommended by the Fifth Committee. (For votes, details and text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

On 21 April, 1961, at the resumed fifteenth session, the President of the Assembly appointed the members of the Negotiating Committee (for details, see APPENDIX III).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fifth Committee, meetings 813, 820.
Plenary Meetings 954, 995.

A/4623. Report of Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds containing two-part draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee on 9 December 1960, meeting 813, as follows: Part A, as amended, by 49 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions; Part B, as amended, by 57 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/4657. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1556 A and B (xv), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/4657, unanimously adopted by Assembly on 18 December 1960, meeting 954.

A

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds appointed at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee;

"2. Decides that:

"(a) An ad hoc Committee of the whole Assembly, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, shall be convened as soon as practicable after the opening of the sixteenth session, where pledges of

voluntary contributions for the refugee programmes for the following year would be announced;

"(b) States not Members of the United Nations, but members of one or more of the specialized agencies, shall be invited to attend the meetings of the ad hoc Committee for the purpose of announcing their pledges to the refugee programmes;

"(c) In order to ensure maximum attendance, as great advance publicity as possible shall be given to the meetings of the ad hoc Committee and they shall be so scheduled that no other meetings are held at the same time.

B

"The General Assembly

"1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds consisting of not more than fourteen members, with the same terms of reference as those laid down in Assembly resolution 693(VII) of 25 October 1952, to serve from the close of the fifteenth session to the close of the sixteenth session of the Assembly;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session the item entitled 'Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.'"

PART TWO

The Inter-Governmental Organizations Related to the United Nations

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

The year 1960 was the third year of the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), created in 1957 to "accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world."

Having, in the main, completed the creation of necessary administrative and technical services and the recruitment of its staff in 1958 and 1959, the Agency devoted a major part of its activities in 1960 to assisting its member states, particularly the atomically less developed members, in preparing for the use of nuclear power and in promoting still wider applications of radioactive isotopes in medicine, industry and agriculture, and in scientific and applied research.

Besides providing assistance to individual countries or regions, the Agency carried out a number of projects and activities aimed at serving all its member states.

By 31 December 1960, the membership of the agency had risen to 74 with the admission of Chile, Colombia and Ghana in September 1960, and Senegal on 1 November 1960.

EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

By 31 December 1960, 641 applications had been received from 43 countries for fellowships for the 1960-61 period; 426 candidates from 40 countries were awarded fellowships as having qualified for further studies, 228 of whom were accepted for training in 23 countries; 81 had already taken up their fellowships by the end of 1960.

A new feature in the training and exchange programme was the award during 1960 of research grants to scientists, with considerable research experience, who were already working in their own countries on a promising line of research that could not be developed fully there because of lack of equipment or laboratory facilities. The first grant was awarded to an

Indian scientist in 1960. Research grants were also awarded to three scientists from Hungary, Poland and Spain.

IAEA arranged visits by professors and other teaching staff from Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States to Argentina, Austria, Brazil, China, Chile, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. They gave lectures on: irradiation damage and solid state physics (in Argentina); nuclear physics (in Austria, Brazil and the United Arab Republic); the use of medical isotopes (in Yugoslavia); advanced reactor physics and nuclear instrumentation (in China); radiochemistry (in Chile); geology, geochronology and geochemistry, dosimetry and radiological protection (in Yugoslavia).

A number of member states requested the Agency's assistance in establishing regional training centres. Requests from Greece, Turkey and the United Arab Republic for such assistance were considered by the Agency's Board of Governors.

In 1960, the Agency continued organizing international training courses for training specialists in medical and agricultural uses of radioisotopes. An international training course in radioisotope techniques for agricultural work was organized by IAEA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in co-operation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of India, and conducted in New Delhi from 20 January to 17 February 1960. A training course on reactors, organized jointly by IAEA and UNESCO, was held in Trombay, India, at the end of 1960.

Courses on radioisotope techniques—with the aid of one of the Agency's mobile radioisotope laboratories—were given in Argentina from 8 August to 15 September and from 25 September to 30 October 1960. A similar course was given in Pusan, Republic of Korea, with the

aid of the Agency's second mobile laboratory, from 22 August to 17 September 1960.

Appropriations in the 1960 budget for the training and exchange programme amounted to \$1,100,000 and those for the use of the two mobile laboratories amounted to \$57,000.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Documents, reports and other material were contributed by a number of member states for the Agency's scientific and technical library on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The first eight numbers in the series of reviews of recent developments in selected fields of nuclear energy were published in 1960.

The first number of Nuclear Fusion, the IAEA journal on plasma physics and thermonuclear fusion, was issued in October 1960.

In 1960 the Agency organized a number of scientific and technical conferences, seminars and symposia, the most important of which were on the following subjects:

Codes for Reactor Computations (Vienna, Austria, 25-29 April 1960).

Fuel Element Fabrication, with Special Emphasis on Cladding Materials (Vienna, Austria, 10-13 May 1960).

Effects of Ionizing Radiation on Seeds and their Significance on Crop Improvement (Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany, 8-12 August 1960). Organized by IAEA jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in co-operation with the German Kernreaktor Bau- und Betriebs-Gesellschaft.

Small- and Medium-Power Reactors (Vienna, Austria, 5-9 September 1960).

Use of Radioisotopes in the Physical Sciences and Industry (Copenhagen, 6-16 September 1960). Organized jointly by IAEA and UNESCO.

Nuclear Ship Propulsion with Special Reference to Safety (Taormina, Italy, 14-18 November 1960). Organized by IAEA in co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The 1960 budget appropriations for conferences and symposia amounted to \$175,000.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Agency's task of rendering technical assistance to its member states at their request—

one of its most important activities—was developed still further in 1960.

During 1960, two preliminary assistance missions were sent out to study the requirements of various countries in respect to nuclear physics, raw materials, reactors, the agricultural and medical uses of isotopes, and the training of nuclear personnel. The first mission went to Greece, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. The second visited El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru.

By 31 December 1960, the Agency's Board of Governors considered and approved 21 requests for technical assistance (in the form of equipment and expert services) submitted by Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Sudan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Technical assistance programmes were financed out of the Agency's own budget and by means of funds made available under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (a co-operative venture of the United Nations and agencies related to it which is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments).

RESEARCH AND ISOTOPES

During 1960, 30 research contracts were awarded to institutions in member states, and 10 contracts, awarded earlier, were renewed.

A number of conferences, symposia and panels dealing with research were organized.

In 1960, the Agency continued the construction of its functional laboratory at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, and the laboratory in the Agency's headquarters building carried out some work on standardization and environmental radioactivity measurements.

SAFEGUARDS

The IAEA General Conference, at its fourth regular session in September 1960, took note of a set of principles and procedures, provisionally approved by the Board of Governors, to be used in determining the Agency's safeguards against possible diversion of IAEA assistance for military uses. The safeguards were to be applied in various types of assistance.

A system of adequate stewardship of nuclear

materials was elaborated by IAEA and tested at nuclear installations in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. IAEA assisted Austria, Japan and Yugoslavia in setting up their national systems of management control of nuclear materials.

LEGAL PROBLEMS

In January 1960, the Agency started a legal documentation series on peaceful atomic energy developments with the publication of a volume containing 10 important multilateral agreements.

An expert panel of the Agency held two series of meetings to consider problems connected with liability for damage caused by commercial nuclear-propelled ships.

TECHNICAL SUPPLIES

In 1960, France donated nuclear equipment to the Agency consisting of measuring and counting units. The total value of the equipment came to 150,000 new French francs (about \$US30,000).

In March 1960, the Spanish Government offered 140 tons of uranium for sale to IAEA and its member states in 1960-62.

An offer from the United States Government of equipment up to the value of \$200,000 was accepted by the Agency. The equipment was intended for projects under the Agency's technical assistance programme.

In October 1960, the IAEA Board of Governors approved a request by Finland for the supply of a 100-kilowatt Triga Mark II training and research reactor and for the enriched uranium fuel for it. Both the reactor and the fuel were to be supplied by the United States under agreements between IAEA and the two Governments concerned. Negotiations were under way with the USSR to secure a "critical assembly" (a zero power reactor) and the fuel for it, also requested by Finland.

HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES: DISPOSAL OF ATOMIC WASTES

International regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials were approved by the IAEA Board of Governors and General Conference in 1960. The regulations, drafted by two IAEA expert panels in 1959 and 1960, applied to the transport of radioisotopes for

scientific, industrial and medical purposes (radioactive substances of low specific activity) as well as to fissionable materials and large radiation sources.

An expert group assisted by the Agency's secretariat in drafting a set of recommendations for the safe operation of research reactors and critical assemblies.

A set of measures to protect health and ensure safety in atomic energy operations assisted by the Agency were approved in April 1960.

A report on the disposal of radioactive wastes into the sea, prepared by an expert panel first convened in 1958, was issued by IAEA in 1960. The proceedings of the Monaco Conference on the Disposal of Radioactive Wastes into the Sea, held in 1959, were also published in 1960. An expert panel considered the subject of the disposing of radioactive waste in fresh water.

The Board of Governors approved an offer from Monaco inviting the Agency to make use of the laboratory and research facilities of the Oceanographic Institute for a joint research project on aspects of the disposal of radioactive wastes into the sea.

The Agency also arranged for dosimetry measurements to be carried out at Vinca, Yugoslavia. The aim of these measurements was to study the relationship between the exact doses received and the clinical effects observed immediately after the uncontrolled run of the Vinca reactor in October 1958 and in the period of treatment in Belgrade and Paris of the six persons exposed to radiation.

REACTORS AND NUCLEAR POWER

A panel of experts was convened to develop costing methods that could serve as a guide to less developed countries wishing to assess the possibilities of using nuclear power. This was the first time that these problems were dealt with on an international level.

A report on nuclear power economics, dealing with medium- and large-power reactors was prepared by the Agency.

Technological and economic aspects of such reactors and the possibilities of their application, especially in less developed countries, were considered at an international conference on small- and medium-power reactors held by the Agency in Vienna in September 1960.

At the request of the Governments concerned, two surveys of nuclear power prospects were undertaken by the Agency in Finland and the Philippines.

Negotiations and preparations for the hazard evaluation of the high-flux reactor under construction at Petten, the Netherlands, were undertaken by the Agency and the authorities of that country.

A proposal for a joint Agency-Norwegian nuclear research programme in reactor physics and for an Agency project in connexion with the Norwegian reactor NORA was considered in a preliminary way by the Board of Governors in October 1960.

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL BODIES

During the year under review, the Agency closely co-operated with a number of international organizations and specialized agencies related to the United Nations in such matters as organizing conferences, scientific meetings and training courses.

Consultative status was granted by the Board of Governors to: the European Confederation of Agriculture; the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association; the International Council of Scientific Unions; the International Federation of Documentation; the International Federation of Industrial Self-Consuming Producers of Electricity; the International Union for Inland Navigation; and the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc. The total number of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status with IAEA was thus brought up to 17.

Agreements on co-operation between IAEA and (1) the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC); and (2) the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS) were approved by the General Conference in September 1960 and signed in November-December 1960.

BUDGET

The 1960 regular budget of IAEA was set at \$5,843,000. The total budget for 1960, which included activities financed by the Expanded

Programme of Technical Assistance and special contributions and reserve income, amounted to \$8,233,000.

The fourth regular session of the General Conference appropriated \$6,168,000 for the Agency's 1961 regular budget.

The 1961 operational budget was set at a target figure of \$1,800,000, to be reached by voluntary contributions.

The total budget for 1961 amounted to \$8,753,125, including the Agency's share of \$758,125 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1961.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Agency's third Board of Governors (for 1959-60) held 79 meetings from January through October 1960. The fourth Board (1960-61) had held two meetings by 31 December 1960.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, the Board of Governors: submitted the Agency's budget and programme of activities for 1961 to the General Conference; approved draft rules to govern the provision of technical assistance by the Agency; approved the sending of two preliminary assistance missions to Greece and Africa, and to Latin America; appointed seven members of the Scientific Advisory Committee for the period 1960-61; and approved a request by Yugoslavia for 6.5 tons of heavy water.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The fourth regular session of the Agency's General Conference was held in Vienna from 20 September to 1 October 1960.

Among other things, the Conference recommended that the Agency continue to carry out nuclear power surveys in member states at their request, and pursue and develop such general studies of nuclear power costs, nuclear power costing methods and nuclear power evaluation methods as might seem advisable for collecting, analysing and distributing all relevant information on the subject, so as to harmonize the methods of evaluation. In addition to other decisions mentioned above, the Conference requested that a study, in consultation with appropriate international organizations, be undertaken of the various aspects of establishing an international centre for theoretical physics. The

Conference also approved the Agency's fourth annual report to the United Nations General Assembly. (For General Assembly action on this

report, see above, PART ONE, section on POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, CHAPTER II, p. 34.)

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF IAEA AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1960; contributions as set for 1960 and 1961)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		AMOUNT		MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION		AMOUNT	
	PERCENTAGE		(in U.S. dollars)			PERCENTAGE		(in U.S. dollars)	
	1960	1961	1960	1961		1960	1961	1960	1961
Afghanistan	0.05	0.05	\$2,921	\$3,084	Israel	0.13	0.13	7,596	8,018
Albania	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467	Italy	2.09	2.08	122,119	128,294
Argentina	1.03	1.03	60,183	63,530	Japan	2.03	2.03	118,613	125,210
Australia	1.66	1.66	96,944	102,389	Korea, Rep. of	0.19	0.19	11,102	11,719
Austria	0.40	0.40	23,372	24,672	Luxembourg	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084
Belgium	1.21	1.20	70,700	74,016	Mexico	0.66	0.66	38,564	40,709
Brazil	0.95	0.94	55,509	57,979	Monaco	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467
Bulgaria	0.15	0.15	8,765	9,252	Morocco	0.13	0.13	7,596	8,018
Burma	0.07	0.07	4,090	4,318	Netherlands	0.94	0.93	54,924	57,363
Byelorussian SSR	0.44	0.43	25,709	26,523	New Zealand	0.39	0.39	22,788	24,055
Cambodia	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467	Nicaragua	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467
Canada	2.89	2.88	168,863	177,639	Norway	0.45	0.45	26,294	27,756
Ceylon	0.09	0.09	5,259	5,551	Pakistan	0.37	0.37	21,619	22,822
Chile*	—	0.25	—	15,420	Paraguay	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467
China	4.65	4.64	271,700	286,195	Peru	0.10	0.10	5,843	6,168
Colombia*	—	—	—	—	Philippines	0.40	0.40	23,372	24,672
Cuba	0.23	0.23	13,439	14,186	Poland	1.27	1.27	74,206	78,334
Czechoslovakia	0.81	0.81	47,328	49,961	Portugal	0.19	0.19	11,102	11,719
Denmark	0.56	0.56	32,721	34,541	Romania	0.32	0.31	18,698	19,121
Dominican Republic	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084	Senegal*	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084	Spain	0.86	0.86	50,250	53,045
El Salvador	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084	Sudan	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084
Ethiopia	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084	Sweden	1.29	1.29	75,375	79,567
Finland	0.33	0.33	19,282	20,354	Switzerland	0.90	0.90	52,587	55,512
France	5.94	5.93	347,074	365,762	Thailand	0.15	0.15	8,765	9,252
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.95	4.93	289,229	304,083	Tunisia	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084
Ghana*	—	—	—	—	Turkey	0.55	0.55	32,137	33,924
Greece	0.21	0.21	12,270	12,953	Ukrainian SSR	1.67	1.67	97,578	103,006
Guatemala	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084	Union of South Africa	0.52	0.52	30,384	32,074
Haiti	0.04	0.04	2,387	2,467	USSR	12.64	12.61	738,555	777,785
Holy See	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467	United Arab Republic	0.30	0.30	17,529	18,504
Honduras	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467	United Kingdom	7.22	7.20	421,865	444,096
Hungary	0.39	0.39	22,788	24,055	United States	32.51	32.43	1,899,559	2,000,283
Iceland	0.04	0.04	2,337	2,467	Venezuela	0.46	0.46	26,878	28,373
India	2.28	2.28	133,220	140,630	Viet-Nam	0.19	0.19	11,102	11,719
Indonesia	0.44	0.43	25,709	26,523	Yugoslavia	0.32	0.32	18,698	19,738
Iran	0.19	0.19	11,102	11,719					
Iraq	0.08	0.08	4,674	4,934	Total	100.00	100.00	\$5,843,000	\$6,168,000

* Chile, Colombia, Ghana and Senegal became members of the Agency in 1960 and are therefore not included in the scale for 1960. Only Chile joined in time to be included in the scale for 1961, as shown above. The following table shows the assessments for these four Governments:

	CONTRIBUTION PERCENTAGE		AMOUNT (in U.S. dollars)	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Chile	0.25	—	14,608	—
Colombia	0.29	0.29	16,945	17,887
Ghana	0.06	0.06	3,506	3,701
Senegal	0.05	0.05	2,921	3,084
Additional assessments	0.65	0.40	37,980	24,672

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

FOR PERIOD 1960-1961

Member	Governor	Member	Governor
Argentina	O. Quihillalt	Iraq	B. H. Masani
Australia	A. D. McKnight (Chairman]	Japan	N. Fujiyama
Belgium	J. Errera	Mexico	C. Graef Fernández (Vice-Chairman)
Brazil	R. Archer	Philippines	R. Regala
Bulgaria	G. Nadjakov (Vice-Chairman)	Poland	W. Billig
Canada	M. H. Wershof	Spain	A. Duran Miranda
Ceylon	S. P. Wickramasinha	Thailand	P. Rochana-Parananda
El Salvador	J. Coutreras Chávez	Union of South Africa	D. B. Sole
Finland	E. Laurila	USSR	V. S. Emelyanov
France	B. Goldschmidt	United Kingdom	M. I. Michaels
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	W. Schulte-Meermann	United States	P. F. Foster
India	A. S. Lall		

MEMBERSHIP OF MAIN COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS (1960-1961)

COMMITTEE ON AGREEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
FISSIONABLE, SOURCE AND OTHER MATERIALSBrazil, Canada, India, Iraq, Japan, Poland, USSR,
United Kingdom, United States

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

El Salvador, France, India, Japan, Poland, USSR,
United Kingdom, United States

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany,
India, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Spain,

Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE

Brazil, Canada, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Poland,
Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom,
United States

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

H. J. Bhabha (India); Sir John Cockcroft (United
Kingdom); V. S. Emelyanov (USSR); B. Gold-
schmidt (France); Luiz Cintra do Prado (Brazil);
W. B. Lewis (Canada); I. I. Rabi (United States)

SENIOR OFFICERS OF AGENCY'S STAFF

Director-General: W. Sterling Cole
 Deputy Director-General for Administration, Liaison
 and Secretariat: Paul R. Jolles
 Deputy Director-General for Technical Operations:
 Hubert de Laboulaye

Deputy Director-General for Training and Scientific
 Information: Arkadij N. Rylov
 Deputy Director-General for Research and Isotopes:
 Henry Seligman

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS

International Atomic Energy Agency
 Kärrntnerring 11-13
 Vienna, Austria
 Cable Address: INTATOM VIENNA

CHAPTER II

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

During 1960, the membership of the Inter-
 national Labour Organisation (ILO)¹ in-

¹ For further information, particularly about the
 functions and organization of ILO and its activities
 before 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports

creased from 80 to 96, with the admission as
 full members of Cameroun, the Central African
 Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the
 of the Director-General to the General Conference
 and the proceedings of the Conference.

Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Upper Volta.

Two hundred and ninety-five ratifications of ILO Conventions were registered during the year. The total number of ratifications of ILO Conventions at the end of the year came to 2,230. Sixty-three declarations of application or acceptance of Conventions in respect of non-metropolitan territories were registered during 1960.

Four Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1958 and 1959 received enough ratifications for them to come into force in 1961: No. 108, concerning seafarers' national identity documents; No. 112, concerning the minimum age for admission to employment as fishermen; No. 113, concerning the medical examination of fishermen; and No. 114, concerning fishermen's articles of agreement (work contracts).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For 1960, ILO's expenditure of funds under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance came to \$2,744,788. Under this Programme—which is a co-operative venture of the United Nations and the specialized agencies financed from voluntary contributions by Governments—ILO gave assistance to 75 countries. One hundred and thirty-seven experts were on the pay-roll at the end of the year, and a total of 104 fellowship awards, 104 study grants, and 187 worker-trainee grants were made, with \$154,867 being expended on equipment. Expenditure under the United Nations Special Fund during 1960 totalled \$155,000. ILO has been designated as "executing agency" for 13 United Nations Special Fund projects with a total allocation of \$10,497,965.

Total expenditures for technical assistance under the regular ILO budget came to \$234,387, with 55 experts recruited, 18 fellowships awarded, and 117 study grants made.

Major projects started or continued during the year included: a marine diesel training centre in Rangoon; a regional seminar on co-operation in rural areas in Cameroun; co-ordinated productivity programmes in five Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua); pro-

ductivity projects in the coir and textile industries of Ceylon; vocational training in Iran; a seminar on occupational safety and health in Lebanon; a technical and clerical training centre in Libya; productivity projects and vocational training in the United Arab Republic.

Other projects included surveys and the provision of expert advice and fellowships in the fields of productivity, co-operation and handicrafts, social security, and labour conditions and administration. ILO continued to bear the overall responsibility for the multi-agency regional Andean Indian Project in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

ILO maintained field offices at Lima, Istanbul, Bangalore, Lagos, and Mexico City in connexion with the administration of its technical assistance activities.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

One Convention and two Recommendations were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its forty-fourth session in June 1960. The Convention and one of the Recommendations prescribed measures for the protection of workers exposed to ionizing radiations in the course of their work. The second Recommendation dealt with the measures which should be taken to promote effective co-operation and consultation at the industrial and national levels between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations.

The Conference also took preliminary action with a view to the adoption of two Recommendations in 1961. One of the proposed draft Recommendations would ensure the progressive reduction of hours of work to 40 a week, without any reduction in the wages of the workers. The second proposed draft Recommendation would provide for the promotion of housing construction and related facilities for workers and their families.

In addition, the Conference adopted a number of resolutions. Some of these dealt with matters on the agenda of the Conference, such as the protection of female workers against ionizing radiations, and rural problems. Other resolutions dealt with economic aid to developing countries, the living and working conditions of young workers, and discrimination.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The research and publications programme of the International Labour Office for 1960 included reports on all the agenda items of the forty-fourth session of the ILO Conference. The Report of the Director-General discussed the special needs and problems of youth in relation to the world of work and included an account of recent developments in ILO's work.

Other publications which appeared during the year included: Employment and Conditions of Work of Nurses; Job Evaluation; Co-operative Management and Administration; The Protection of Trade Union Funds and Property; Why Labour Leaves the Land; and Labour Survey of North Africa.

Also issued were ILO's regular periodicals in English, French and Spanish: the monthly International Labour Review (with statistical supplements), the semi-monthly Industry and Labour, the bi-monthly Legislative Series, the Official Bulletin (published irregularly) and the Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1960.

The ILO News, a news-sheet, was issued in English, French and Spanish and, at varying intervals, in German, Arabic, Dutch, Hindi, Japanese, Swedish and Urdu.

BUDGET

The forty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference approved a budget totalling \$9,857,110 to cover expenses of ILO during 1961. The main details of expenditure covered

by this budget (in U.S. dollars) are as follows:

Ordinary session of the Conference	\$ 223,618
Sessions of the Governing Body	122,670
Conferences, committees and other meetings	430,160
Salaries, wages and fees	5,054,138
Travel and removal expenses	561,200
Representation and hospitality	38,500
Property account, maintenance	266,394
Printing	212,116
Special publications programme	25,000
General office expenses	236,050
Common staff costs	557,661
Unpaid liabilities	1,000
External audit costs	10,234
Contribution to special inter-organization studies	8,000
Factual survey relating to freedom of association	123,294
United Nations Special Fund costs	30,000
Branch Offices	442,623
National correspondents	104,687
Public information	70,000
Operational activities	480,000
Furniture and fixtures	40,000
Office and transportation equipment	43,000
Library	44,000
Buildings and other capital expenditure	77,904
Unforeseen expenditure	—
Total	\$9,202,249
Staff pension funds and related provisions	864,965
Working Capital Fund	10,616
Facilities in additional languages	271,448
Initial contribution to International Institute for Labour Studies	65,000
Total gross expenditure budget	\$10,414,278
Deduct: Miscellaneous income	557,168
Total net expenditure budget	\$9,857,110

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF ILO AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1960; contributions as assessed for 1961)

MEMBER	CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)			CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.12	\$ 11,829	Chad*†		
Albania	0.12	11,829	Chile	0.36	35,485
Argentina	1.52	149,828	China	2.04	201,085
Australia	1.88	185,313	Colombia	0.41	40,414
Austria	0.35	34,500	Congo (Brazzaville)		
Belgium	1.40	137,999	Congo (Leopoldville)		
Bolivia	0.12	11,829	Costa Rica	0.12	11,829
Brazil	1.50	147,856	Cuba	0.32	31,543
Bulgaria	0.20	19,714	Cyprus*†		
Burma	0.16	15,771	Czechoslovakia	0.93	91,671
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	44,357	Dahomey*†		
Cameroun*	0.12	11,829	Denmark	0.77	75,899
Canada	3.50	344,999	Dominican Republic	0.12	11,829
Central African Republic*†	—	—	Ecuador	0.12	11,829
Ceylon	0.13	12,814	El Salvador	0.12	11,829

	CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)			CONTRIBUTION (GROSS)	
	Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)		Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Ethiopia	0.12	11,829	Nicaragua	0.12	11,829
Federation of Malaya	0.22	21,685	Nigeria*†		
Finland	0.30	29,571	Norway	0.53	52,242
France	6.10	601,284	Pakistan	0.69	68,014
Gabon*†			Panama	0.12	11,829
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.34	427,798	Paraguay	0.12	11,829
Ghana	0.12	11,829	Peru	0.21	20,700
Greece	0.21	20,700	Philippines	0.37	36,471
Guatemala	0.12	11,829	Poland	1.24	122,228
Guinea	0.12	11,829	Portugal	0.31	30,557
Haiti	0.12	11,829	Romania	0.49	48,300
Honduras	0.12	11,829	Senegal*†		
Hungary	0.42	41,400	Somalia*†		
Iceland	0.12	11,829	Spain	1.13	111,385
India	3.28	323,313	Sudan	0.12	11,829
Indonesia	0.43	42,385	Sweden	1.71	168,556
Iran	0.31	30,557	Switzerland	1.41	138,985
Iraq	0.13	12,814	Thailand	0.21	20,700
Ireland	0.27	26,614	Togo*	0.12	11,829
Israel	0.12	11,829	Tunisia	0.12	11,829
Italy	2.41	237,556	Turkey	0.76	74,914
Ivory Coast*†			Ukrainian SSR	1.00	98,571
Japan	2.00	197,142	Union of South Africa	0.88	86,742
Jordan	0.12	11,829	USSR	10.00	985,711
Lebanon	0.12	11,829	United Arab Republic	0.57	56,185
Liberia	0.12	11,829	United Kingdom	9.97	982,754
Libya	0.12	11,829	United States	25.00	2,464,277
Luxembourg	0.12	11,829	Upper Volta*†		
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)*†			Uruguay	0.19	18,728
Mali*†			Venezuela	0.50	49,285
Mexico	0.77	75,899	Viet-Nam	0.21	20,700
Morocco	0.14	13,800	Yugoslavia	0.42	41,400
Netherlands	1.21	119,271	Total	100.00	\$9,857,110
New Zealand	0.50	49,285			

* Admitted to ILO membership during 1960.

† Contribution assessments to be decided at ILO Conference in June 1961.

NOTE: Membership in ILO rose to 97 early in 1961 with the admission of Niger.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNING BODY OF ILO

Chairman: George C. Lodge	Netherlands	*
Vice-Chairmen: Pierre Waline, Jean Mori	Panama	Humberto Calamari
	Romania	Grigore Geamanu
	Tunisia	Nouh Ladhari
	USSR	I. V. Goroshkin
	United Kingdom	Harold F. Rossetti
	United States	George C. Lodge
	Uruguay	Victor Pomes
	Venezuela	*
	EMPLOYERS' GROUP	
	Gullmar Bergenstrom (Swedish), Pietro Campanella	
	(Italian), Massoud Ghayour (Iranian), Brasilio Ma-	
	chado Neto (Brazilian), Lord McCorquodale (United	
	Kingdom), Akio Mishiro (Japanese), Cola G. Parker	
	(United States), N. H. Tata (Indian), Pierre Waline	
	(French), Fernando Yllanes Ramos (Mexican).	

REGULAR MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Argentina	M. R. Pico
Canada	George V. Haythorne
Ceylon	*
China	Yu Tsune-chi
Denmark	*
France	Paul Ramadier
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Wilhelm Claussen
Ghana	H. R. Amonoo
India	S. T. Merani
Italy	Roberto Ago
Japan	Morio Aoki

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

WORKERS' GROUP

Faiz Ahmad (Pakistani), Gangadhar D. Ambekar (Indian), Harold Collison (United Kingdom), Rudolph Faupl (United States), Albert E. Monk (Australian), Jean Mori (Swiss), Einar Nielsen (Danish), Willi Richter (Fed. Rep. of Germany), Alfonso Sánchez Madariaga (Mexican), Mahjoub ben Seddik (Moroccan).

DEPUTY MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Bulgaria	Anguel Tzankov
Chile	*
Finland	
Israel	Zvi Bar-Niv
Mexico	*
Morocco	*
Pakistan	*
Peru	Max de la Fuente Locker
United Arab Republic	Hussein Kamel
Viet-Nam	*

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

Sir Lewis G. Burne (Australian), Ernst-Gerhard Erdmann (Fed. Rep. of Germany), F. A. P. Muro de Nadal (Argentinian), M. Nasr (Lebanese), A. G. Fennema (Netherlands), John O'Brien (Irish), Monamed Ali Rifaat (United Arab Republic), T. H. Robinson (Canadian), S. Wajid Ali (Pakistani), Alejandro Desmaison (Peruvian).

WORKERS' GROUP

Aron Becker (Israeli), L. L. Borha (Nigerian), Maurice Bouladoux (French), Nathalis de Bock (Belgian), Jose J. Hernández (Philippine), K. Kaplansky (Canadian), H. Korte (Netherlands), Angelo Parmigiani (Brazilian), Arturo Sabroso Montoya (Peruvian), Bruno Storti (Italian).

* No permanent representative had been appointed by the end of 1960.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: David A. Morse (United States)	den-Thomas (Canada), Abbas Ammar (Egypt),
Deputy Director-General: Jef Rens (Belgium)	Francis C. Blanchard (France), Ana Figueroa
Assistant Directors-General: Raghunath Rao (India),	(Chile)
C. Wilfred Jenks (United Kingdom), William Yal-	Treasurer: Frederick H. Wheeler (Australia)

HEADQUARTERS, LIAISON, BRANCH AND FIELD OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office
Geneva
 Switzerland
 Cable Address: INTERLAB GENEVE

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

International Labour Office
 345 East 46th Street
 New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.
 Cable Address: INTERLABOR NEWYORKNY

BRANCH OFFICES

International Labour Office
 Avenida Presidente R. Saenz 615 (Piso 7°)
 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Cable Address: INTERLAB BUENOSAIRE

International Labour Office
 1—Mandi House
 New Delhi, India
 Cable Address: INTERLAB NEWDELHI

International Labour Office
 Edificio do Ministerio do Trabalho
 2° Andar, Sala 216 a 220
 Avenida Presidente Antonio Carlos
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 Cable Address: INTERLAB RIODEJANEIRO

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 Villa Aldobrandini
 Via Panisperna 28
 Rome, Italy
 Cable Address: INTERLAB ROMA

International Labour Office
 Room 307, 202 Queen Street
 Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada
 Cable Address: INTERLAB OTTAWA

International Labour Office
 Zenkoku-Choson-Kaikan, 17
 1, Chome, Nagata-Cho
 Chiyoda-Ku
 Tokyo, Japan
 Cable Address: INTERLAB TOKYO

International Labour Office
 205 Boulevard St. Germain
 Paris 7°, France
 Cable Address: INTERLAB PARIS

International Labour Office
 Petrovka 15, Apt. 23
 Moscow K 9, USSR
 Cable Address: INTERLAB MOSCOW

International Labour Office
 Hohenzollernstrasse 21
 Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany
 Cable Address: INTERLAB BONN

International Labour Office
 1 Soliman Pacha Street
 Soussa Building, Flat 83
 Cairo, United Arab Republic
 Cable Address: INTERLAB CAIRO

International Labour Office
38 Parliament Street
London, S.W.1, United Kingdom
Cable Address: INTERLAB LONDON

International Labour Office
917 Fifteenth Street N.W.
Washington 5, D.C., U.S.A.
Cable Address: INTERLAB WASHINGTON

FIELD OFFICES

AFRICA

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Private Mail Bag No. 2331
Lagos Post Office
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CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

International Labour Office
Edificio "America" "B" 10° Piso
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Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico
Cable Address: CEDEAC MEXICO

ASIA

International Labour Office
P. O. Box 4
Bangalore, Mysore State, India
Cable Address: INTERLAB BANGALORE

LATIN AMERICA

International Labour Office
Avenida Arequipa 173
Lima, Peru
Cable Address: CENTRAC LIMA

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

International Labour Office
Luleciler caddesi No. 26
Tophane
Istanbul, Turkey
Cable Address: INTERLAB ISTANBUL

CHAPTER III

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Outstanding among the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹ during 1960 were the launching of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, the increase in the number of United Nations Special Fund projects involving FAO, and the expansion of activities in Africa.

The official launching of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign on 1 July 1960 by the Director-General, B. R. Sen, at FAO Headquarters in Rome, elicited world-wide support and messages from many Heads of State. The campaign seeks to focus world attention on the continuing problem of hunger. Contributions towards costs of the Campaign were made by many Governments. Fifteen Freedom-from-Hunger National Campaign Committees had been set up by the end of 1960 and many more were being formed. Support was pledged by non-governmental organizations and groups and

private individuals throughout the world. The world fertilizer industry, for instance, agreed to contribute \$2 million to a fertilizer programme to run for five years and an outboard-motor manufacturing concern offered to supply motors for mechanizing small fishing boats. This offer was worth about \$1 million.

The resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 27 October 1960 on providing food surpluses to food-deficient countries was expected to have an important impact on the Campaign.

FAO's work on the United Nations Special Fund projects expanded rapidly throughout the

¹ For further information, particularly about FAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., FAO reports to the United Nations, reports of the Director-General to the FAO Conference, reports of the Conference and FAO Catalogue of Publications.

year. By December 1960, FAO had been named "executing agency" for 49 projects to cost \$33,759,000. These projects, intended to help economic progress in less developed countries and territories, covered a wide range of activities concerned with food and agriculture in Africa, Europe, the Near East, Asia and Latin America.

FAO's first regional conference for Africa was held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 3 to 12 November 1960 and showed how serious and widespread were the problems of agriculture and nutrition in Africa.

FAO played its part with the other specialized agencies in the emergency in the Congo (Leopoldville).

Following the serious outbreak of African horse sickness in the Near and Middle East in 1959, FAO was chiefly responsible for organizing the production and distribution of vaccine and in training personnel in field and laboratory control.

The over-all world picture of agricultural production (excluding mainland China), according to the latest FAO annual report on The State of Food and Agriculture, showed a rise of about 2 per cent over the 1958-59 figure. This slightly exceeded the annual population growth of 1.6 per cent.

Total stocks of wheat, rice and coarse grains in the major exporting countries, including the carry-over in mid-1960, rose to the unprecedented figure of 126,000,000 metric tons.

The tenth session of the FAO Conference, held in Rome in November 1959, approved a budget of \$18,980,050 for 1960-61.

At 31 December 1960, the total membership of FAO stood at 88 countries, of which 82 were full members and six were associate members.

FAO had more than 400 technical assistance experts at work in about 70 countries. Since the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance started in 1951, about 2,200 FAO experts had completed their assignments. Some 200 fellowships were awarded during 1960 by FAO, bringing the total number of such awards to more than 2,000.

AGRICULTURE

FAO's work in 1960 involved increased activities in livestock management, including

animal breeding and feeding. Range management was given great attention, particularly for sheep breeding and wool production. More emphasis was given to poultry production in view of its value in helping solve the protein shortage problem in many less developed countries.

An FAO meeting on animal production in the Near East was held in Cairo, United Arab Republic and resulted in setting up an international animal health institute for that region.

Much work was concerned with the application of radioisotopes and radiation to animal physiology and particularly to animal nutrition. Information was collected and distributed on comparable methods of performance testing of poultry.

FAO sponsored the support of the virus research institute at Pirbright, the United Kingdom, as the World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

A meeting on veterinary public health and zoonosis held jointly by FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Commission on Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 24 November-3 December 1960. A meeting of representatives from veterinary educational institutes from all parts of the world was organized in London in 1960.

The International Rice Commission held its seventh session at Saigon, Viet-Nam, from 16-20 November. Improvement of wheat and barley continued in the Near East through a series of national training centres, giving instruction in breeding policies and techniques. Meetings in Latin America and South East Asia dealt with cultivation of grain legumes. The first FAO Technical Coffee Meeting was held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

In co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), assistance was given in maternal and child nutrition through the establishment and supervision of school gardening projects in Guatemala, Tunisia, India and other countries.

Preparations were made for the World Seed Year in 1961. Published in 1960 were: a study on Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds; and a World List of Plant Breeders.

International control measures against the

desert locust, which affects many countries in Africa and South-West Asia, progressed. Increased attention was also given to helping Governments in the control of other pests, such as: the migratory locust in Central America and Mexico; the olive-fly, the sunn pest, diseases and pests that affect growing rice, and weaver birds in tropical Africa.

A panel of FAO experts discussed a draft agreement under the International Plant Protection Convention to prevent the spread of storage pests in international grain trade.

Also during 1960, FAO convened meetings of experts on: grain legumes in agriculture and human nutrition in Latin America; the production and improvement of bananas in West Africa (held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast); problems of organization and administration of governmental and semi-governmental services to agriculture in 1960 in the Andean region of Latin America; the administration of agricultural research in the Near East; agricultural co-operatives in Central America; and co-operatives and land use in the Asia and the Far East region.

Surveys of higher, secondary and practical agricultural education in Asia, the Near East and the Far East were completed, as was a study of extension services in Asia and the Far East.

A farm management working party for the Asia and Far East region was conducted in the Philippines from 3-21 October 1960, with 31 participants from 12 countries.

An FAO team, which had been operating in the Rufiji River area in Tanganyika since 1955, returned to FAO headquarters in Rome to prepare its final report to the Government, intended to bring together, for the first time, detailed information on such matters as river flow, possible sites for reservoirs, possibilities of water control and flood prevention, soils data, crop responses to artificial irrigation and costs of development.

A meeting on soils and fertilizers in Latin America was held in North Carolina, the United States, from 1-11 August 1960. Twenty-six delegates from Latin America attended. During the International Soils Science Congress at Madison, Wisconsin, FAO organized a symposium on tropical soil resources.

ECONOMICS

During 1960, "trend studies" were published, giving production and consumption estimates for tea, for coffee, and, in consultation with the International Sugar Council, for sugar. Similar studies were made on grains and citrus fruits.

Studies were also made of possibilities of using agricultural surpluses in a constructive manner, such as assisting economic development in newly-developing countries, emergency relief and special feeding programmes.

A regional meeting and training centre for the Near East, conducted in Cairo in January and February 1960, gave emphasis to the marketing of fruits and vegetables. A centre on marketing of meat and livestock in Africa was organized at Fort Lamy, Chad, in December. In co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the agency held a regional meeting in Bangkok on setting up targets for agriculture.

A seminar was organized at Manila, the Philippines, in December, on the evaluation, analysis and uses of agricultural census data in Asia and the Far East. Arrangements were made—in Italy and Germany respectively—for processing agricultural census data from the United Arab Republic and similar data for Libya.

FORESTRY

A conference on pulp and paper development in Asia and the Far East was held in Tokyo in October 1960, under the auspices of FAO, ECAFE and the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operation (BTAO), and dealt with the need to expand the pulp and paper industry in the region. It was found that, although there were sufficient raw materials to provide for all needs until 1975, major changes would have to be made in forest policies to provide for needs 50 years hence.

The fifth World Forestry Congress, held in Seattle at the invitation of the United States Government in early September, under the auspices of FAO, attracted over 2,000 foresters from 71 nations. The principal theme of the Congress was "Multiple Use of Forest Lands."

Regional meetings in 1960 included the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission's fifth session (New Delhi, India; February), the Latin American

Forestry Commission's seventh session (Mexico City, Mexico; August), and the African Forestry Commission's first session (Ibadan, Nigeria; November). At the latter meeting, an ad hoc working party was formed to prepare, among other duties, a draft of an African convention for the conservation of wildlife. Another ad hoc working party was set up to determine the possibilities of plantations within the savanna area.

A working party of the European Forestry Commission (EFC) met in Spain in October to study torrent control and protection from avalanches. A second EFC study tour on applied silviculture was conducted in England in June.

A Latin American conifer study tour and seminar was conducted in Mexico in September.

The second session of the Governing Body of the Near East Forest Rangers' School was held in December at Latakia, United Arab Republic (Syrian Region).

The first international training course in the world on aerial forest survey work was held at Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, during August-October.

A multilateral agreement was reached in 1960 between FAO, the Government of Venezuela, and other member nations of FAO on the permanent establishment of a Latin American Institute for Forest Research and Training, at the University of Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela.

NUTRITION

Surveys of food and nutrition conditions were conducted in the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sudan, Somalia, Upper Volta, Viet-Nam, Basutoland, northeast Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Haiti, Mexico and the Andean-Indian region of Peru and Bolivia. Nineteen expanded nutrition programmes based on school feeding and nutrition education, which also included agriculture, home economics extensions and horticulture, came into operation and are being carried out in association with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Three research teams, sponsored jointly by FAO and WHO, were at work in Latin Amer-

ica, Africa and the Far East, surveying the need for training in nutrition.

Acceptability tests with protein-rich foods were undertaken in the Near East, in Pakistan and India. Promotion campaigns for increased consumption of these foods were started or developed in the Ivory Coast, Morocco, Senegal, Sudan and Upper Volta. The first action programme under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, was started in Nigeria, to promote better knowledge and use of grain legumes in African cropping systems, to help improve methods of preparation and to help increase consumption to correct protein deficiencies in the diet.

Publications in 1960 included: a joint FAO/WHO report on the problems of nutrition in Africa South of the Sahara, monographs on food additive control in Canada and in the United Kingdom, and a manual on nutrition and horticulture entitled *Our School Gardens*.

FISHERIES

Since the question was repeatedly raised at the Second Fishing Boat Congress and at the International Maritime Consultative Organization Conference in 1960, much work was done, with FAO assistance, on stability of fishing vessels. Tank tests were carried out with models representing 80-foot fishing vessels.

A training centre for fishermen from Arab-speaking countries was conducted in Suez, United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region), in August.

Studies were being made during 1960 on dry-salted fish in tropical countries, on world practices of fish inspection and public health laws, on quality control and on the inspection and sanitation of fish handling, products, by-products and fish-handling plants.

A review of government credit facilities for the purchase of fishing craft was published. Other studies included those on production factors tending to maximize profits in selected fisheries, definitions and classifications used in cost studies, and regional trade in dried fishery products in Africa.

A technical meeting on credit for fishery industries was held in Paris in October.

A project to encourage the consumption of

high-protein fish flour was started in Morocco.

A centre for training inland fisheries personnel was conducted in Latin America, and,

in April, the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Committee, sponsored by FAO, held its initial meeting in Dublin.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP OF FAO AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1960; contributions as assessed for 1960 and 1961)

Member	Percentage Scale	Contributions in U.S. dollars	Member	Percentage Scale	Contributions in U.S. dollars
Afghanistan	0.08	\$ 14,760.80	Mexico	0.93	171,594.30
Argentina	1.48	269,384.60	Morocco	0.18	33,211.80
Australia	2.35	433,598.50	Nepal	0.04	7,380.40
Austria	0.56	103,325.60	Netherlands	1.33	245,398.30
Belgium	1.71	315,512.10	New Zealand	0.55	101,480.50
Bolivia	0.04	7,380.40	Nicaragua	0.04	7,380.40
Brazil	1.34	247,243.40	Nigeria	0.18	33,211.80
Burma	0.10	18,451.00	Norway	0.64	118,086.40
Cambodia	0.04	7,380.40	Pakistan	0.53	97,790.30
Cameroun	—	—	Panama	0.04	7,380.40
Canada	4.09	754,645.90	Paraguay	0.04	7,380.40
Ceylon	0.13	23,986.30	Peru	0.14	25,831.40
Chile	0.35	64,578.50	Philippines	0.56	103,325.60
Colombia	0.41	75,649.10	Poland	1.80	332,118.00
Costa Rica	0.04	7,380.40	Portugal	0.26	47,972.60
Cuba	0.33	60,888.30	Saudi Arabia	0.08	14,760.80
Cyprus	0.03	5,535.30	Somalia	0.024	4,428.24
Denmark	0.79	145,762.90	Spain	1.22	225,102.20
Dominican Republic	0.07	12,915.70	Sudan	0.08	14,760.80
Ecuador	0.08	14,760.80	Sweden	1.83	337,653.30
El Salvador	0.07	12,915.70	Switzerland	1.28	236,172.80
Ethiopia	0.08	14,760.80	Thailand	0.21	38,747.10
Federation of Malaya	0.22	40,592.20	Togo	—	—
Finland	0.47	86,719.70	Tunisia	0.07	12,915.70
France	8.42	1,553,574.20	Turkey	0.78	143,917.80
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7.01	1,293,415.10	Union of South Africa	0.74	136,537.40
Ghana	0.09	16,605.90	United Arab Republic	0.42	77,494.20
Greece	0.30	55,353.00	United Kingdom	10.23	1,887,537.30
Guatemala	0.07	12,915.70	United States	32.51	5,998,420.10
Guinea	0.04	7,380.40	Uruguay	0.16	29,521.60
Haiti	0.04	7,380.40	Venezuela	0.66	121,776.60
Honduras	0.04	7,380.40	Viet-Nam	0.26	47,972.60
Iceland	0.04	7,380.40	Yemen	0.04	7,380.40
India	3.23	595,967.30	Yugoslavia	0.46	84,874.60
Indonesia	0.62	114,396.20			
Iran	0.28	51,662.80	Total		\$18,494,175.34
Iraq	0.12	22,141.20			
Ireland	0.21	38,747.10	Associate		Contributions
Israel	0.18	33,211.80	Member	Rate	in U.S. dollars
Italy	2.96	546,149.60	Chad	0.024	\$ 4,428.24
Japan	2.88	531,388.80	Gabon	0.024	4,428.24
Jordan	0.04	7,380.40	Madagascar	0.024	4,428.24
Korea, Rep. of	0.28	51,662.80	Mali	0.024	4,428.24
Laos	0.04	7,380.40	Rhodesia and		
Lebanon	0.07	12,915.70	Nyasaland, Fed. of	0.09	16,605.90
Liberia	0.04	7,380.40	Senegal	0.024	4,428.24
Libya	0.04	7,380.40			
Luxembourg	0.08	14,760.80			\$ 38,747.10

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ANNEX II. MEMBERSHIP OF FAO COUNCIL

FOR PERIOD NOVEMBER 1959-31 DECEMBER 1960

Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States

FOR PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1961-NOVEMBER 1961

Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States

ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1960)

OFFICERS OF THE STAFF

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director-General: B. R. Sen
Deputy Director-General: Norman C. Wright
Co-ordinator, Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign:
C. Weitz

DEPARTMENTS

Assistant Director-General, Technical Department:
F. W. Parker
Assistant Director-General, Economics Department:
M. Ezekiel
Assistant Director-General, Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs: M. Veillet-Lavallée
Assistant Director-General, Department of Administration and Finance: F. Weisl

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Regional Representative of the Director-General for North America: Harold Vogel
Regional Representative of the Director-General for Latin America: Hernán Santa Cruz
Regional Representative of the Director-General for the Near East: A. R. Sidky
Regional Representative of the Director-General for Asia and the Far East: W. H. Cummings
Regional Representative of the Director-General for Africa: P. Terver
Regional Representative for Europe: P. L. Yates
Director, FAO Liaison Office with United Nations: Joseph L. Orr

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

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Rome, Italy
Cable Address: FOODAGRI ROME

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Maliwan Mansion
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Bangkok, Thailand

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East
(Western Zone)
21 Curzon Road
New Delhi, India

FAO Regional Office for Africa
P. O. Box 1628
Accra, Ghana

FAO Regional Office for Latin America
Oficina Regional de la FAO
(Casilla 10095)
Cano y Aponte 995
Santiago de Chile

FAO Regional Office for Latin America (Eastern Zone)
Escritorio Regional de la FAO
Rua Jardim Botânico, 1008
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

FAO Regional Office for Latin America (Northern Zone)
Oficina Regional de la FAO
(Apartado Postal 10778)
Hamburgo 63-4° Piso
Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico

Regional Office for the Near East
(Box 2223)
Isis Building, 7 Sharia Lazoghli, Garden City
Cairo, Northern Region, United Arab Republic

FAO Regional Office for North America
1325 C Street, S.W.
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

FAO Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

FAO Liaison Office with United Nations
United Nations, Room 2258
42nd Street and First Avenue
New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

CHAPTER IV

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

During 1960, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)¹ held its eleventh General Conference, and increased its membership to 99 states. The number of associate members at the end of 1960 stood at six. The General Conference, meeting in November-December at the Organization's Paris headquarters, voted a programme and budget for 1961-62 intended to ensure UNESCO's continuing growth in the future. A spending budget of \$32,513,228 was approved for this two-year period, and a mandate was given for the agency to continue concentrating its resources to meet priority needs in education, science and culture.

To this budget must be added over \$12 million provided from the funds of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. By the end of 1960, UNESCO had also agreed to act as "executing agency" for 17 projects concerning higher technical education for which the United Nations Special Fund was to provide \$19,300,000. More than \$11 million of this sum was for 1961-62.

The budget included an allocation of \$915,000 for the construction in Paris of an additional headquarters office building, the total cost of which was estimated at \$3,535,000.

The budget, the highest in UNESCO's 14-year history, was designed to enable the Organization to focus its efforts on priority needs without neglecting its basic activities in the fields of education, the natural sciences, culture, the social sciences, mass communications and international exchanges. UNESCO's main fields of action are: the extension of free and compulsory education; the development of "out-of-school" education aimed at organizing community life where school education is lacking or inadequate; action against racial, social and international tensions; the fostering of mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values; and scientific research for the improvement of living conditions. UNESCO has three "major projects" within these priority

fields of activity: the extension of primary education in Latin America, scientific research for the development of arid land, and mutual East-West appreciation of cultural values. (A "major project" is one serving a large region, to be carried out with augmented financial resources over a period which may be as long as 10 years.)

EDUCATION

Following preliminary surveys carried out by UNESCO, three regional conferences were held during 1960—in Karachi, Beirut and Addis Ababa, respectively. These conferences, attended by ministers or directors of education for each of the three areas concerned—Asia, the Arab States and Africa—spelled out the nature and extent of present-day needs in education in these areas. As a result, the 1960 General Conference decided that special efforts would be made to help the development of education in Asia through the creation of a regional educational office and two regional centres for research on school buildings and for the training of school administrators. In the Arab States, UNESCO's main assistance was for the creation of a network of associated teacher training colleges. The major project for the extension of primary education in Latin America was also to be continued.

Plans mapped out by the 1960 General Conference provided for special consideration of the needs of Africa. Projects included the creation of centres for the training of teachers; the establishment of a regional office for educational research; the organization of training courses and seminars for senior personnel; and assistance to secondary education, to universities and to adult education. The 1960 General Con-

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of UNESCO and its activities prior to 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., reports of UNESCO to the United Nations, and annual reports of the Director-General to the General Conference.

ference also approved a plan of emergency assistance to the Congo (Leopoldville). This plan, financed from the United Nations Fund for the Congo, included the recruitment of up to 500 teachers for UNESCO secondary schools and of many experts in education and school administration.

To help obtain more funds in addition to the increased sum voted in 1960 for this intensified education programme, and in particular for Africa, the 1960 General Conference voted two special resolutions. The first appealed "in a spirit of solidarity" to all UNESCO members and associate members and to private organizations in those states to assist in the development of education in African countries through UNESCO. The second resolution asked that assistance to education be given the same consideration by the United Nations and by the other specialized agencies as given to assistance for economic development in the less developed countries. The 1960 Conference further authorized the Director-General to collaborate with the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank and their member states on educational projects likely to contribute to economic and social development.

The 1960 General Conference also adopted a Convention and Recommendation for the prevention of discrimination in education. States ratifying the Convention undertake to ensure that there is no discrimination in schools and to promote equality of opportunity and of treatment for all in education.

The twenty-third International Conference on Public Education, organized jointly by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education, met in Geneva in July 1960. It discussed special education for mentally deficient children and general secondary school curricula (including the possibilities of adapting curricula to regional or local requirements).

An International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education was created as a result of a unanimous recommendation passed at the second World Conference on Adult Education, organized by UNESCO and held in Montreal in August 1960. This Committee, to begin work in 1961, was to concentrate on the

organization of regional meetings on adult education.

NATURAL SCIENCES

The 1960 General Conference approved a 10-year plan of UNESCO activities in natural sciences. Two main subjects were to be given special attention in the years 1961-62: (1) natural resources surveys and research (in particular humid tropical zone research, as well as geological and seismological surveys in the Mediterranean basin, the Andes and the Far East); and (2) marine sciences.

As a result of an inter-governmental conference on oceanographic research, convened by UNESCO in Copenhagen in July 1960, an International Oceanography Commission was established with a view to developing scientific research and increasing knowledge of the oceans and their resources through concerted international action. UNESCO agreed to sponsor an international expedition to the Indian Ocean. To last for four years, this was regarded as the most important oceanographic research project ever to be undertaken.

The largest portion of the science budget, however, was earmarked for the improvement of higher education in the basic and technological sciences.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNESCO's social sciences programme in 1960 featured two main themes: the teaching of social sciences and fundamental research, and the study of problems resulting from economic and social development.

An international seminar on mathematics and the social sciences, organized jointly by the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes of the University of Paris and UNESCO, was held in July 1960 at Menthon Saint-Bernard, France. Studies on urbanization problems were carried out in Africa, Asia, the Far East and Latin America. In addition, assistance was provided to the Latin American Social Sciences Faculty at Santiago, Chile, and missions of experts were sent to various UNESCO member states to help in the establishment of study and research centres. Such institutions, similar to one already created in Athens, were envisaged for Lebanon, Moroc-

co and the United Arab Republic (Syrian Region). In statistical research, UNESCO's work was concentrated on analytical studies of such subjects as the relation between educational progress and demographic trends.

The social implications of industrialization and technological change and the over-all study of the equilibrium between social and economic development were the subject of reports completed in mid-1960 by UNESCO and the Research Office of the International Social Science Council. These were examined by the North American Conference on the Social Implications of Industrialization and Technological Change held at Chicago, the United States, in September 1960.

Two new booklets in the UNESCO series on The Race Question and Modern Thought were issued in 1960. Articles on citizen participation in political life, on the social sciences and peaceful co-operation, on technical change and political decision, and on social aspects of leisure appeared during 1960 in the International Social Science Journal published by UNESCO.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

UNESCO's work in the field of cultural activities covered several different aspects during 1960: research in the humanities, the spreading of knowledge of art and literature, the safeguarding of cultural heritages and the development of museums and libraries. The most important project in this field was the international campaign, launched in March, for safeguarding the monuments of Nubia, threatened by submersion as a result of the building of the Aswan High Dam. A Committee of Patrons was established under the presidency of H.M. King Gustav Adolph VI of Sweden. The campaign called for aid from UNESCO member states in: (a) archaeological investigation and documentation of sites and monuments; (b) the dismantling and removal of certain smaller monuments to other locations; (c) the preservation in situ of the temples on the island of Philae and of the two great temples of Abu Simbel. By the end of 1960, archaeological teams from 23 UNESCO member states were at work or completing plans for work; plans and cost estimates for the removal of monuments had been

completed and some UNESCO members had indicated that they might be able to undertake responsibility for some of them. Also drawn up in 1960 were plans for safeguarding the Abu Simbel and Philae temples, involving an expenditure of some \$70,000,000 for the next six years.

Another aspect of cultural activities during 1960 concerned the study of the cultures of South Asia and tropical Africa, the purpose of which was to increase knowledge of lesser known civilizations and thus to prevent the permanent loss of irreplaceable cultural elements. In Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran and Pakistan, UNESCO contributed to the mass dissemination of reading materials by assisting national book centres, professional associations and market research. This assistance also covered the production of reading materials at the Regional Centre in Karachi.

UNESCO continued its activities under the major project for the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. Studies on cultural contacts were made in co-operation with institutes in Japan, India and Lebanon, and research was undertaken by UNESCO on the civilizations, literature, plastic arts and music of the Orient and the Occident. Work continued on The Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind, the first two volumes of which were due to be published in 1961.

UNESCO's work in making the world's artistic treasures better known included travelling exhibitions of colour reproductions and the publication of art albums, catalogues of colour reproductions, and low-cost sets of colour slides of works of art.

During 1960, the number of states applying UNESCO's Universal Copyright Convention rose to 35, while the number of states adhering to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict increased to 39.

MASS COMMUNICATION

One major activity initiated by UNESCO in 1959 in promoting the free flow of information was steadily continued during 1960. This was a world survey, requested by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, on the

problems of providing technical assistance to the under-developed countries in building up their information media.

UNESCO made plans to conduct the survey by means of a series of regional meetings, the first of which was held in Bangkok in January 1960, to draw up a programme for South-East Asia. A report on this meeting was published under the title of *Developing Mass Media in Asia* in the Reports and Papers on Mass Communication series.

As part of its programme in journalism education, UNESCO offered fellowships to teachers in journalism to attend the International Centre for Higher Education in Journalism at Strasbourg (France) and the International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism in Latin America, at Quito (Ecuador).

A training course in production of documentary radio programmes was held in Khartoum (Sudan) for radio producers from Arabic-speaking member states. UNESCO studies published during the year were *Rural Television in Japan* and *Television Teaching Today*.

Further progress was made during 1960 in the reduction of tariff obstacles to the flow of information materials between countries. The number of countries applying the UNESCO Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials rose to 33.

Coupons to the value of \$6 million were issued in 1960 under the UNESCO Coupon Scheme, designed to eliminate currency barriers to the import of books, films and scientific apparatus. This brought the total value of coupons issued since the start of the scheme in 1948 to \$35.5 million. Thirty-one countries were applying the scheme in 1960.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

There was further, steady expansion of the programme of fellowships, study and travel grants during 1960; 780 awards were made, half for fellowships and the remainder for study and travel grants. Among the regular publications issued by the International Exchange Service in 1960 were *Study Abroad* (12th edition), containing information on approximately 100,000 individual study opportunities throughout the world, and *Vacations Abroad* (12th edition), which listed some 1,500 short-term

opportunities such as educational tours, work camps, etc.

AID TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

In 1960, UNESCO provided financial assistance to such organizations as the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Council of Museums, the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the International Theatre Institute and the International Music Council.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMMES

At the end of 1960, UNESCO had 223 specialists in the field, 199 sent out under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and 24 sent out under its own Programme of Participation in the activities of member states. The Expanded Programme is financed from voluntary contributions by Governments, funds being divided among organizations participating in the programme. The Participation Programme, which is part of UNESCO's regular programme of technical aid, financed from UNESCO's own budget, covers field activities under this regular programme.

The main fields of UNESCO activities under the Expanded Programme were: the expansion and modernization of educational facilities at all levels, improvements in science teaching methods, assistance to scientific research especially linked to economic progress, development of scientific and technical documentation services, community development projects, and the development of social science teaching.

Aid in the same fields of activity was provided under the Participation Programme, as well as for projects promoting international understanding and peaceful co-operation in the social sciences, the preservation of cultural property, the teaching of arts and crafts, library and museum development, promotion of the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, and the development of mass communication services.

During 1960, a total of 376 fellowships and study grants were awarded under these two programmes; \$1,698,690 worth of equipment was ordered. Altogether, 66 countries and ter-

ritories received expert aid under these programmes and 71 received fellowships. Aid was also given under both programmes to 42 regional projects.

A total of 91 countries and territories received some form of UNESCO aid in 1960 under the Technical Assistance and Participation Programmes. These countries included: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Camerouns under United Kingdom administration, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Northern Rhodesia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trini-

dad, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic (Egyptian and Syrian Regions), United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

During 1960, responsibility for the execution of six additional United Nations Special Fund projects in the field of education and science was assigned to UNESCO. This brought the total number of such projects for which UNESCO is the "executing agency" to 17. These projects, being carried out over a period of from two to five years, include technical training schools, scientific research, and management training centres. The scope of the projects was broadened in 1960 to include the training of teachers for secondary schools in Nigeria. The United Nations Special Fund allocated \$19,300,000 to UNESCO to carry out these projects. Governments of the following countries and territories were co-operating with UNESCO in these projects: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, India (3 projects), Iran, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey and the West Indies.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1960; contributions and contribution percentages as set for 1961-62)

Member	Contribution Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Contribution Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.06	\$ 18,371	Congo (Leopoldville)*	0.04	12,248
Albania	0.04	12,248	Costa Rica	0.04	12,248
Argentina	1.07	327,626	Cuba	0.24	73,487
Australia	1.73	529,714	Czechoslovakia	0.84	257,202
Austria	0.42	128,601	Dahomey*	0.04	12,248
Belgium	1.26	385,803	Denmark	0.58	177,592
Bolivia	0.04	12,248	Dominican Republic	0.05	15,309
Brazil	0.99	303,131	Ecuador	0.06	18,371
Bulgaria	0.15	45,929	El Salvador	0.05	15,309
Burma	0.08	24,496	Ethiopia	0.06	18,371
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	137,787	Federation of Malaya	0.16	48,991
Cambodia	0.04	12,248	Finland	0.35	107,168
Cameroun*	0.04	12,248	France	6.19	1,895,333
Canada	3.01	921,640	Gabon*	0.04	12,248
Central African Republic*	0.04	12,248	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.16	1,579,955
Ceylon	0.10	30,620	Ghana	0.07	21,433
Chad*	0.04	12,248	Greece	0.22	67,363
Chile	0.26	79,611	Guatemala	0.05	15,309
China	2.50	765,483	Guinea*	0.04	12,248
Colombia	0.30	91,858	Haiti	0.04	12,248
Congo (Brazzaville)*	0.04	12,248	Honduras	0.04	12,248

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Member	Contribution Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Contribution Percentage	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
Hungary	0.41	125,539	Romania	0.33	101,044
India	2.38	728,739	Saudi Arabia	0.06	18,371
Indonesia	0.45	137,787	Senegal*	0.06	18,371
Iran	0.20	61,237	Somalia*	0.04	12,248
Iraq	0.09	27,558	Spain	0.90	275,573
Israel	0.13	39,805	Sudan	0.06	18,371
Italy	2.18	667,500	Sweden	1.34	410,298
Ivory Coast*	0.06	18,371	Switzerland	0.94	287,822
Japan	2.12	649,129	Thailand	0.15	45,929
Jordan	0.04	12,248	Tunisia	0.05	15,309
Korea, Rep. of	0.20	61,237	Togo*	0.04	12,248
Kuwait*	0.06	18,371	Turkey	0.57	174,530
Laos	0.04	12,248	Ukrainian SSR	1.74	532,775
Lebanon	0.05	15,309	USSR	13.18	4,035,622
Liberia	0.04	12,248	United Arab Republic	0.31	94,920
Libya	0.04	12,248	United Kingdom	7.53	2,305,632
Luxembourg	0.06	18,371	United States	31.46	9,632,827
Madagascar*	0.06	18,371	Upper Volta*	0.04	12,248
Mali*	0.04	12,248	Uruguay	0.12	36,743
Mexico	0.69	211,273	Venezuela	0.48	146,972
Monaco	0.04	12,248	Viet-Nam	0.19	58,176
Morocco	0.13	39,805	Yugoslavia	0.34	104,105
Nepal	0.04	12,248			
Netherlands	0.98	300,069	Total	100.00	\$30,913,228
New Zealand	0.41	125,539			
Nicaragua	0.04	12,248			Amount (in
Niger*	0.04	12,248	Associate Member		U.S. dollars)
Nigeria*	0.20	61,237	Mauritius†		\$ 6,124
Norway	0.47	143,911	Sierra Leone		6,124
Pakistan	0.39	119,416	Singapore		6,124
Panama	0.04	12,248	Tanganyika†		6,124
Paraguay	0.04	12,248	Ruanda-Urundi†		6,124
Peru	0.11	33,682	West Indies		6,124
Philippines	0.42	128,601			
Poland	1.32	404,174	Total		\$36,744

* Admitted to membership in UNESCO during 1960.

† Admitted to associate membership during 1960.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Mohamed Awad (United Arab Republic)
Vice-Chairmen: Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador),
Julien Cain (France)

Members: Georges Averoff (Greece), C. E. Beeby
(New Zealand), Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro
(Brazil), Jose Martinez Cobo (Ecuador), Hilding
Eek (Sweden), Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco),
Mrs. Indira Gandhi (India), Julien Kuypers (Bel-
gium), Akira Matsui (Japan), Mrs. Geronima
Pecson (Philippines), Albert Rakoto-Ratsimananga

(Madagascar), Sumitro Reksodiputro (Indonesia),
Mariano Picon Salas (Venezuela), Otto von Sim-
son (Federal Republic of Germany), S. M. Sharif
(Pakistan), George N. Shuster (United States),
Norair N. Sissakian (USSR), Sir Ben Bowen
Thomas (United Kingdom), Bedrettin Tuncel
(Turkey), Stefan Wierblowski (Poland), Silvio
Zavala (Mexico).

NOTE: As constituted by the eleventh session of the
UNESCO General Conference for 1961 and 1962.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Vittorino Veronese
Deputy Director-General: Rene Maheu

Assistant Directors-General: Jean Thomas; Malcolm
Adishesiah; Alvin Roseman

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

621

HEADQUARTERS

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Paris 7^e, France
Cable Address: UNESCO PARIS

NEW YORK OFFICE

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Cairo, United Arab Republic

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21 Curzon Road
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Djakarta, Indonesia

CHAPTER V

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

The most noteworthy activity of the World Health Organization (WHO)¹ during 1960, as the agency's Director-General pointed out in its annual report for the year, was the assistance it gave to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) to help overcome the emergency health situation in which that country found itself immediately after attaining independence. (For further details, see below.)

The year 1960 also saw an increase in the number of full WHO members to 101. There were two associate members by the end of the year.

In addition, the World Health Assembly held its thirteenth session where, among other things, it adopted a working budget of \$18,975,354 for its 1961 programme.

AID TO THE REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

A number of WHO staff members were sent to Leopoldville to deal with the immediate situation in the Republic of the Congo. Other staff were temporarily assigned there as the need arose. During the last days of July, WHO also began recruiting additional staff to aid in the Congo.

An appeal was made to the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Com-

mittee of the Red Cross to undertake the recruitment of emergency medical care teams from the national Red Cross Societies. Appeals were thereupon made jointly by these bodies to some 32 national societies, 22 of which promptly dispatched teams. In addition, certain Governments dispatched emergency medical care teams to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) by direct arrangement with the Government of that country.

WHO accepted the responsibility for coordinating, through the Ministry of Health, the activities of all international personnel concerned with the health of the civilian population, and pursued the dual aim of meeting the emergency situation and of helping the Congolese Government to re-establish the health services.

The emergency affected both the medical care and the preventive services in the country.

The main medical care problem arose from the lack of qualified personnel. The prompt arrival of the emergency teams enabled effective action to be taken.

¹ For further information, particularly about WHO's functions and organization and activities prior to 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., and also the Official Records of the World Health Organization, containing reports, with relevant documents, of the Organization and its governing bodies.

The preventive services problem was perhaps greater in that the breakdown affected the services of environmental sanitation, immunization, vector control and control of communicable diseases. WHO therefore recruited a number of workers in these fields. By the end of September, five medical officers and four sanitary engineers had taken up duty in various provinces. At about the same time, four mobile health teams (each consisting of one medical officer and one technician) began work in the rural areas.

To help overcome the lack of Congolese professional personnel, a programme was worked out for the education and training of as large a number of such personnel as was practicable, both in the Congo and abroad, and practical steps were taken by WHO, at the request of the authorities, to ensure the fulfilment of the plan. At the same time, WHO was asked to help recruit foreign personnel for the essential positions in the health service until they could be filled by suitably trained Congolese.

MEMBERSHIP OF WHO AND WHO EXECUTIVE BOARD

At the World Health Assembly's thirteenth session, held at WHO headquarters in Geneva from 3 to 20 May 1960, three new countries—Cameroun, Kuwait and Togo—became members of WHO, and the following became associate members: Cyprus, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Ivory Coast, Gabon, Niger, Upper Volta and the Federation of Mali. These eight associate members later achieved political independence and became full members of WHO. The Federation of Mali divided into the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Senegal; each joined the Organization as a full member. Dahomey's joining WHO brought the total membership to 101 members and 2 associate members.

Also during the year, constitutional amendments came into force to increase the membership of the WHO Executive Board from 18 to 24.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES MALARIA

WHO's world-wide malaria eradication programme was pursued energetically during 1960 despite the threat of financial difficulties. In

countries the population of which comprises between a quarter and a third of the world total, the number of annual malaria cases—about 250 million up to 1950—had been reduced by 30 per cent by the end of 1955, and by a further 20 per cent by the end of 1957. According to estimates made early in 1960, 1,408 million people lived in previously malarious zones. Of these, 279 million had been freed of the threat of the disease, 684 million lived in areas where malaria eradication was in progress and 167 million lived in areas in which malaria eradication was in the planning stage.

TUBERCULOSIS

Efforts to improve methods for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis were continued during the year. Further results obtained from the trials carried out by the Madras Chemotherapy Centre, in India, confirmed that, in suitable circumstances, domiciliary chemotherapy was not inferior to institutional treatment.

VENEREAL DISEASES AND TREPONEMATOSES

Satisfactory progress was maintained during 1960 in the national campaigns for eradicating yaws, and it was estimated that over the period 1950-60 half of the 200 million people living in yaws-endemic areas had been examined and, when necessary, treated.

With a view to keeping the costs of campaigns as low as possible, studies were continued on: (1) the problem of treating the yaws cases that remain after an effective eradication campaign; and (2) the adaptation of technical policies to the remaining large areas of the tropics with a low prevalence of endemic treponematoses. A WHO treponematoses advisory team was formed to help health administrations in finding the most practical ways of dealing with these problems. The team started work in 1960 in Thailand, where a control programme had been in operation for a number of years.

BRUCELLOSIS

Safety trials with two living attenuated brucella vaccines were carried out with two small groups of volunteers who were then studied both clinically and bacteriologically for several months. One of the vaccines, which had been

used extensively in the USSR during recent years, was found to be satisfactory and considered suitable for an extended trial in the field. The second vaccine was found to be unsuitable, at its present stage of development, for use in man. The experiments were planned, co-ordinated and largely financed by WHO.

WHO, in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), continued to co-ordinate studies in Israel and Malta on the vaccination of sheep and goats.

RABIES

The results of a world survey undertaken by WHO on the incidence of rabies and of the different measures used against it were analysed and distributed in 1960 to the national health and veterinary laboratories and departments concerned. This survey revealed widespread interest in the newer methods of rabies control.

Studies co-ordinated by WHO included those on fluorescent antibody techniques, on quantitative virus techniques, on the local treatment of infected wounds and on improvements in the preparation of vaccines for use in man and animals.

POLIOMYELITIS

The rapid progress made in the study of live poliovirus vaccines was accelerated in 1960. Huge programmes having been conducted in many countries, it was estimated that by mid-1960 more than 70 million people had received the vaccines. The largest studies were conducted in the USSR, where the strains developed by Dr. A. Sabin in the United States were administered to over 50 million people with an impressive record of safety and strong indications of efficacy. The second International Conference on Live Poliovirus Vaccine was convened in Washington in June 1960 jointly by WHO and the Pan American Health Organization, with assistance from the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation. The mass of new information from these studies was presented in more than 40 papers.

RESPIRATORY VIRUS

WHO's work on respiratory viruses was expanded in 1960 by the designating of an International Reference Centre for Respiratory Virus Diseases (other than influenza), at the National

Institute for Medical Research, London. A World Serum Reference Bank was designated at Yale University in the United States, and a regional centre at the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Prague.

TRACHOMA

In the three years from mid-1957 to mid-1960, the trachoma virus was isolated by workers in at least 17 laboratories throughout the world. This important break-through, coming after 50 years of negative or inconclusive attempts, opened up many new fields of research. WHO continued its assistance to trachoma research by helping in the co-ordination of studies and the exchange of information between workers and by providing material assistance to a number of institutes. WHO also continued to help Governments in starting and carrying out field projects for the control of trachoma and other communicable eye diseases.

BILHARZIASIS

Recent surveys by WHO have demonstrated the spread of bilharziasis in endemic areas, its appearance in countries that had been considered free from it, and its aggravation in irrigated areas. Effective methods have not yet been found for the mass chemotherapy of bilharziasis in man; but a wide range of chemicals for the control of the snail (the intermediate host) have been discovered and are being tested with encouraging results. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued working with WHO in bilharziasis control.

TYPHOID

Typhoid vaccines continued to be studied in 1960 and support was given by WHO to two new co-ordinated trials in Yugoslavia and British Guiana. A third co-ordinated trial in this series was planned to start in Poland in 1961.

LEPROSY

Mass campaigns for the ambulatory treatment of leprosy continued to progress satisfactorily, and new projects assisted by UNICEF and WHO were set up. In all the projects in operation for the previous several years, there was a progressive increase in the number of cases in

which the disease was arrested and in the number of patients discharged.

Preliminary trials were in progress in Africa and the Americas to obtain a repository medium for diamino diphenyl Sulfone (DDS) suspensions with a longer repository effect, so as to permit the ambulatory treatment of leprosy by monthly injections.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES

In Peru, a WHO consultant reviewed the technical planning of an important municipal water supply project during 1960 and helped with the presentation of a request for support from an international financing agency. In Cuba, a consultant in waterworks design helped the national water authority to extend community water supplies. In Ghana, a team of experts was recruited to help the further development of the national water supply programme and to set up a water and sewage board. Other countries in which work on the Organization's programme for the improvement of community water supplies was concentrated during 1960 included Ethiopia, India, Madagascar and Uruguay.

VECTOR CONTROL

Work on resistance of insects to insecticides was intensified during 1960. An encouraging response to WHO's programme for the evaluation and testing of new insecticides was received from the chemical manufacturing industry and, during the first six months of 1960, study was begun on 20 new insecticides.

AIR POLLUTION

At a time when new areas are being industrially developed, there is increasing evidence of the health and economic damage caused by air pollution in industrial centres. Studies of air pollution were continued during 1960, particularly in the European region, where the problem is most acute.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES NURSING

In 1960, WHO provided 163 nurses to 45 countries to help with nursing and midwifery training, nursing administration and, as members of teams, on public health programmes and control of communicable diseases.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

On the recommendation of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, a start was made on a study on the training being given in programmes assisted by the two organizations. WHO also contributed to a world-wide survey of the needs of children which was being carried out, at the request of UNICEF, in consultation with beneficiary countries. The purpose of the survey was to determine the priority needs of children and so facilitate the development of long-term planning.

HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICES

Technical assistance in the organization of laboratory services and blood banks was given during 1960 to 15 countries. The greatest problem was found to be the general shortage of qualified personnel. Experience in field projects has shown that for technical and economic reasons it is generally desirable for hospital and public health laboratory services to be completely integrated under one unified system of administration. Advice on the introduction of such a system was given by WHO staff in 1960 in the course of visits to Ghana, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic.

HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

WHO gave assistance to 15 countries and territories during 1960 to strengthen their national services for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, and especially in training their technical personnel locally. For example, there was an increase in the number of physiotherapists graduating from the national schools of physiotherapy in Ceylon and Pakistan to staff rehabilitation departments set up in hospitals in other parts of those countries. Fellowships were awarded to nationals of 15 countries and territories for study at rehabilitation institutes. WHO's support of institutes such as the Rehabilitation Training Centre at Sao Paulo in Brazil was continued.

MENTAL HEALTH

A detailed review of WHO's mental health programme from 1949 to 1959, prepared for an expert committee in 1960, showed the em-

phasis that had been given to: the preventive use of psychiatric services; the necessity for education and training in matters connected with mental health; special problems of children; problems of adults, such as alcoholism, drug addiction and aging; and research and the collection of information. It also dealt with the methods by which WHO's programme was being implemented, such as: expert committee meetings, studies at WHO headquarters, study groups, seminars, consultant assistance to countries, and fellowships.

NUTRITION

Considerable progress was made during 1960 in the programme sponsored jointly by FAO, UNICEF and WHO for the prevention of protein malnutrition. The practical results of the programme were perhaps most advanced (1) in Guatemala, where the Institute of Nutrition in Central America and Panama (IN-CAP) developed a mixture of vegetable proteins called "incaparina," which was well accepted and was being distributed on a large scale; and (2) in Africa, where mixtures of vegetable protein and skim milk were becoming popular in Nigeria and Uganda.

CANCER

Work continued during 1960 in the international reference centres (for lung tumours and soft tissue tumours) established in 1959—with help from WHO—in Oslo, Norway, and Washington, D.C., the United States. Negotiations completed for the establishment of one new international reference centre in London for mammary tumours, and of two new European centres—one in Amsterdam for the provision of tumour-bearing animals and one in Stockholm for the provision of frozen tissue strains.

PUBLICATIONS

Two further numbers of the new series Public Health Papers started in 1959 were issued during 1960: Epidemiological Methods in the Study of Mental Disorders and Health Services in the USSR.

The following monographs were issued:

In English: Child Guidance Centres, Endemic Goitre and Differential Diagnosis of Yaws.

In French: Evacuation des Excreta dans les zones rurales et les petites agglomérations, Principes d'administration des services infirmiers and Le cholera.

In Spanish: Evacuación de excretas en las zonas rurales en la pequeñas comunidades.

Special numbers of the Bulletin were published on tuberculosis, virus diseases, malaria, communicable diseases, and plague, and the fifteenth comparative survey of health legislation was published on the Classification of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BUDGET

The thirteenth World Health Assembly appropriated \$20,309,254 for 1961 for the following purposes (in U.S. dollars):

I. Organizational Meetings	
World Health Assembly	\$ 294,370
Executive Board and its Committees	145,620
Regional Committees	73,100
	\$ 513,090
II. Operating Programme	
Programme Activities	\$10,721,911
Regional Offices	1,865,148
Expert Committees	219,300
Other Statutory Staff Costs	3,466,402
	\$16,272,761
III. Administrative Services	
Administrative Services	\$ 1,310,437
Other Statutory Staff Costs	379,066
	\$ 1,689,503
IV. Other Purposes	
Headquarters Building Fund	\$ 500,000
Total (Parts I, II, III and IV)	\$18,975,354
Undistributed Reserve	\$ 1,333,900
Grand Total	\$20,309,254

Assessed membership contributions for 1961, after deductions of available amounts of casual income, are shown in ANNEX I below.

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1960; contributions as assessed for 1961)

Member and Associate Member	Contributions (in U.S. dollars)	Member and Associate Member	Contributions (in U.S. dollars)	Member and Associate Member	Contributions (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	\$ 11,350	Ghana	11,350	Panama	7,570
Albania	7,570	Greece	39,730	Paraguay	7,570
Argentina	192,990	Guatemala	9,460	Peru	18,920
Australia	310,300	Guinea	7,570	Philippines	73,790
Austria	73,790	Haiti	7,570	Poland	236,510
Belgium	225,160	Honduras	7,570	Portugal	34,060
Bolivia	7,570	Hungary	71,900	Rhodesia and Nyasa-	
Brazil	175,960	Iceland	7,570	land, Fed. of*	3,780
Bulgaria	28,380	India	425,710	Romania	58,650
Burma	13,240	Indonesia	81,360	Saudi Arabia	11,350
Byelorussian SSR	81,360	Iran	35,950	Senegal	11,350†
Cambodia	7,570	Iraq	15,140	Sierra Leone*	3,780
Cameroun	7,570	Ireland	28,380	Spain	160,830
Canada	539,240	Israel	24,600	Sudan	11,350
Central African Republic	3,780	Italy	389,760	Sweden	240,290
Ceylon	17,030	Ivory Coast	3,780	Switzerland	168,390
Chile	47,300	Japan	380,300	Thailand	28,380
China	868,450	Jordan	7,570	Togo	7,570
Colombia	52,980	Korea, Rep. of	7,570	Tunisia	9,460
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,780	Kuwait	7,570	Turkey	102,170
Costa Rica	7,570	Laos	7,570	Ukrainian SSR	312,190
Cuba	43,520	Lebanon	9,460	Union of	
Cyprus	3,780	Liberia	7,570	South Africa	96,500
Czechoslovakia	151,370	Libya	7,570	USSR	2,361,280
Dahomey	7,570†	Luxembourg	11,350	United Arab Republic	54,870
Denmark	104,060	Mali	3,780	United Kingdom	1,349,030
Dominican Republic	9,460	Mexico	122,980	United States	5,999,700
Ecuador	11,350	Monaco	7,570	Upper Volta	3,780
El Salvador	9,460	Morocco	24,600	Uruguay	20,810
Ethiopia	11,350	Nepal	7,570	Venezuela	87,030
Federation of Malaya	28,380	Netherlands	174,070	Viet-Nam	34,060
Finland	62,440	New Zealand	71,900	Yemen	7,570
France	1,108,740	Nicaragua	7,570	Yugoslavia	60,550
Gabon	3,780	Niger	3,780		
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	923,320	Nigeria	3,780		
		Norway	85,140		
		Pakistan	68,110		
				Total	\$18,920,520†

* Associate member of WHO.

† Assessments for members who joined during 1960 after the original schedule was worked out are not included in the total.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1960)

PRESIDENT OF THIRTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Dr. Harold B. Turbott New Zealand

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Member	Designated by	Member	Designated by
Dr. Henrique M. Penido (Chairman)	Brazil	Dr. Abdalla Omar Abu Shamma (Vice-Chairman)	Sudan
Dr. Valery Butrov (Vice-Chairman)	USSR	Dr. Mahmoud Etamadian (Rapporteur)	Iran

Member	Designated by	Member	Designated by
Dr. J. Adjei Schandorf (Rapporteur)	Ghana	Dr. J. D. Hourihane	Ireland
Dr. M. Allaria	Argentina	Dr. Yong Seung Lee	Republic of Korea
Prof. Eugene Aujaleu	France	Dr. A. Lynch Cordero	Peru
Dr. R. Baidya	Nepal	Dr. L. Molitor	Luxembourg
Dr. Cao Xuam Gam	Viet-Nam	Dr. Ahmad Nabulsi	Jordan
Dr. D. Castillo	Venezuela	Mr. H. Olivero	Guatemala
Sir John Charles	United Kingdom	Dr. K. Suvarnakich	Thailand

SENIOR OFFICERS OF WHO SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. M. G. Candau	Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: Dr. C. Mani
Deputy Director-General: Dr. Pierre Dorolle	Director, Regional Office for Europe: Dr. P. J. J. van de Calseyde
Assistant Directors-General: Dr. P. M. Kaul, Dr. N. I. Grashchenkov, M. P. Siegel, Dr. F. Grundy	Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. Taba
Director, Regional Office for Africa: Dr. F. J. G. Cambournac	Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: Dr. I. C. Fang
Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): Dr. A. Horwitz	

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

World Health Organization Palais des Nations Geneva, Switzerland Cable Address: UNISANTE GENEVE	World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe Scherfigsvej 8 Copenhagen, Denmark Cable Address: UNISANTE COPENHAGEN
World Health Organization United Nations New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A. Cable Address: UNSANTE NEW YORK	World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean P. O. Box 1517 Alexandria, Province of Egypt United Arab Republic Cable Address: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA
World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa P. O. Box No. 6 Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo Cable Address: UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE	World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific P. O. Box 2932 Manila, Philippines Cable Address: UNISANTE MANILA
Pan America Sanitary Bureau World Health Organization Regional Office for the Americas 1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A. Cable Address: OFSANPAN WASHINGTON	Epidemiological Intelligence Station World Health Organization 8 Oxley Rise Singapore 9 Cable Address: EPIDNATION SINGAPORE
World Health Organization Regional Office for South-East Asia Patiala House Princes Park New Delhi, India Cable Address: WORLDHELTH NEW DELHI	

CHAPTER VI

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

During the calendar year 1960, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development¹ continued to supply essential development funds to its member nations at an annual rate exceeding \$600 million. The year also saw the establishment of the International Development Association (IDA) as an affiliate of the Bank.² In addition, the Indus Waters dispute between India and Pakistan was settled by treaty through the good offices of the Bank.

Bank membership was reduced to 66 as Cuba and the Dominican Republic withdrew. However, the number of members was expected to rise again in 1961, since applications from Laos, Nepal, Nigeria and Portugal had already been approved by the Bank's Board of Governors.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

The International Development Association (IDA) was officially established on September 24, 1960 as an affiliate of the Bank, to finance development by means of more flexible loans that would bear less heavily on the balance of payments of borrowing countries than the loans made by the World Bank.

As of December 31, 1960, 37 Bank members had joined the new organization, representing subscriptions of \$851.89 million. It was expected that if all Bank members exercised their options, an initial subscription of approximately \$1,000 million would be available to IDA.

LENDING OPERATIONS

The Bank made 28 loans during the calendar year 1960, totalling \$602 million. Aggregate lending since the beginning of operations in 1946 reached \$5,473 million by December 31, 1960.

For the fifth consecutive year, Asia, including the Middle East, was the area receiving the most Bank loans—slightly over half of all loans made in 1960. Loans to the area since 1946 amounted to approximately \$1,800 million,

one-third of all Bank loans. Funds supplied for Latin American development increased significantly, rising from 13 per cent in 1959 to 24 per cent of the total in 1960.

The tables below summarize, by area and purpose, Bank loans in both years:

TOTALS BY AREA
(in millions of U.S. dollars)

Area	1960		1959	
	Amount	Per cent of Total	Amount	Per cent of Total
Africa	\$132.7	22	\$ 96.6	15
Asia and the Middle East	302.5	50	297.6	48
Europe	25.0	4	146.0	24
Latin America	141.8	24	80.7	13
Total	\$602.0	100	\$620.9	100

TOTALS BY PURPOSE
(in millions of U.S. dollars)

Area	1960		1959	
	Amount	Per cent of Total	Amount	Per cent of Total
Electric Power	\$141.0	23	\$191.6	47
Transportation	217.0	36	257.6	36
Industry	101.0	17	161.2	15
Agriculture	143.0	24	10.5	2
Total	\$602.0	100	\$620.9	100

The year 1960 was the first in which Bank lending for agricultural development exceeded \$100 million by a considerable margin. The \$143-million total included multi-purpose irrigation projects in Pakistan and Iran and a sharp rise in aid to indigenous African agriculture.

LOANS IN 1960

While many of the loans were assigned to projects previously aided by the Bank, there were also many new undertakings in 1960. Not-

¹ For further information, particularly on the Bank's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports of the Bank and supplementary reports for the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

² See p. 643 for further information.

able among these were loans for the development of the Indus Basin in Pakistan, a multi-purpose dam in Iran and the development of iron ore mining in Mauritania—an entirely new economic activity in this recently independent country. New areas to receive Bank loans were Israel, Kenya and Mauritania. By the end of 1960, the Bank had supplied funds for development in 54 nations and territories.

Belgian Congo. Three loans totalling \$40 million, under the guarantee of Belgium, were made in the Congo shortly before that country became independent. One loan, for \$7 million, was for use in a programme seeking to convert the tribal system of shifting cultivation to the "Paysannat" system, which preserves tribal authority while settling farmers on permanent plots. Two loans, of \$28 million and \$5 million, were to be used in the development of transport facilities. Events in the Congo delayed the disbursement of these funds, and the loans were to be reviewed when the situation became clearer.

Colombia. Three loans totalling \$48 million were made in Colombia during 1960. They included two power loans: one, for 17.6 million to Empresa de Energia Electrica de Bogotá, was to help double power production in the capital city; the other, for \$25 million, went to Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca which plans to double its generating capacity in the Cauca Valley. A third loan, for \$5.4 million, was made to finance equipment for the new Atlantic Railroad.

Costa Rica. The Central Bank of Costa Rica borrowed \$2 million from the International Bank to provide medium- and long-term credits to industrial firms for the import of capital goods. This was the third loan for this programme, previous lending amounting to \$6.5 million.

El Salvador. The Ejecutiva Hidroeléctrica del Rio Lempa signed for its third borrowing. A \$3.84-million loan was made to aid construction of a second power station on the Rio Lempa, about 100 miles upstream from the first station, for which the Bank has made two previous loans totalling \$15.545 million.

Honduras. An \$8.8-million loan to the Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica was made to help finance the first stage of a programme

to develop the hydro-electric power potential of Lake Yojoa and the Rio Linda. The project calls for construction of dikes on the lake, a three-mile canal and penstocks to carry water to a 27,000-kilowatt powerhouse.

India. Two loans were made in India for a total of \$90 million. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., received \$20 million to meet foreign exchange requirements of projects financed through this private development bank. India's railway programme was further supported with a \$70-million Bank loan in 1960. Previous borrowing for India's railway system accounted for \$358 million of the Bank's lendable funds.

Iran. The Bank lent \$42 million to Iran for the Dez multi-purpose dam in Khuzestan, to provide 130,000 kilowatts of new electrical capacity to supplement power in the principal towns of the region, including Abadan, which has one of the world's largest oil refineries. Irrigation plans called for development of a pilot area of 50,000 acres. If results justified expansion, 250,000 acres could be irrigated from the dam's reservoir.

Israel. Borrowing from the World Bank for the first time, Israel received \$27.5 million to help build and equip a new sheltered deep-water port at Ashdod, on the Mediterranean Sea. The port is to have a handling capacity of 900,000 tons annually when construction is completed in 1965.

Japan. Highway construction in Japan was assisted with a \$40-million loan. It was to be used in the construction of a toll expressway from Amagasaki to Ritto, 45 miles through a densely populated industrial area. Two other loans, for \$6 million and \$7 million, went to two Japanese steel companies for plant expansion.

Kenya. A \$5.6-million loan was made to help the Kenya Government in a programme to improve and develop indigenous African agriculture. Called the Swynnerton Plan, the programme was intended to establish settled communities of African farmers working individually allotted land, to expand extension services and schools and to initiate new marketing arrangements.

Mauritania. The Bank's first loan to this newly independent country was to help open entirely new economic opportunities. The So-

ciété Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie borrowed, under the guarantee of both France and Mauritania, \$66 million to develop rich iron ore deposits in the interior. The plans called for a 415-mile railway to the coast and a new port on the Atlantic, in addition to equipment needed to mine the ore.

Mexico. A \$25-million highway construction loan brought total Bank lending in Mexico to more than \$210 million. The new loan was to finance the foreign exchange cost of building or improving 2,000 miles of roads in southern and central Mexico.

Nicaragua. Designed to double the capacity of Nicaragua's power network, a hydro-electric project on the Rio Tuma received Bank assistance amounting to \$12.5 million. The project included construction of a 50,000 kilowatt power plant and a 75-mile transmission line to Managua.

Norway. The Bank's only European borrower in 1960, Norway received \$25 million in further assistance for the Tokke hydro-electric power scheme. The project, for the first stage of which the Bank lent \$25 million, was to consist of three power plants with a combined capacity of 810,000 kilowatts. The 1960 loan was to underwrite construction of two plants with a power rating of 410,000 kilowatts.

Pakistan. A Bank loan of \$90 million was made to the Indus Basin Development Fund, to finance irrigation and power projects originating from the "Indus Water Treaty 1960," which ended the dispute between India and Pakistan over the sharing of the waters of the Indus River system. The Fund, nearly \$900 million contributed by eight nations in concert with the Bank, was intended to finance diversion of water from three rivers and related works in Pakistan.

Panama. A \$7.2-million loan was made to open potentially rich land to settlement and cultivation by means of roads. The project provided for building more than 185 miles of new roads and paving 86 miles of existing roads.

Peru. Loans to Peru totalled \$34.5 million. Lima Light and Power Company borrowed \$24 million for the first stage of the Huinco hydro-electric project to increase power supplies in Lima by 70 per cent. The Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Peru, a previous borrower of

\$10 million, received \$5 million for agricultural investment credit. Reconstruction of a road from Aguaytia to Pucallpa, on the navigable waters of the Amazon network, was to be aided by a \$5.5-million loan.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A Bank loan was made to help increase productivity of African farmers in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The loan, issued under the guarantee of the United Kingdom, was for \$5.6 million to be used in the extension of a programme to change African land tenure from shifting tribal allotments to more productive settled agriculture.

Sudan. A \$15.5-million loan was made to provide the foreign exchange necessary for the completion of the Managil irrigation scheme in northern Sudan. An extension of the Gezira scheme, one of the most successful irrigation projects in the world, the Managil scheme has already brought about the development of 585,000 acres and the settlement of 28,000 farmers. Current plans called for the development of a further 241,000 acres and settlement of 2,000 more farm families.

ADVISORY ASSISTANCE

The World Bank continued a close relationship with the United Nations Special Fund, many of whose projects are intended to help to fill the gap between the initial conception of major productive undertakings and their preparation in a form suitable for financing. The President of the Bank is a member of the Special Fund's three-man Consultative Board, and the Bank has executed and staffed several of its projects.

The first Special Fund survey involving the Bank was a study of electric power needs and potential in Argentina, completed in July 1960. In Nigeria, the Bank was, at the end of 1960, engaged in conducting the Niger Dam Survey to determine the feasibility of a multi-purpose dam on the country's principal river. Other Special Fund projects for which the Bank was "executing agent" were in early stages of operation and planning. These included: a study of methods for improving access to the harbour of Georgetown in British Guiana; a survey of transportation needs and preparation of a long-range transport programme in Argentina; a

mineral survey in Surinam; and a survey of siltation in the port of Bangkok in Thailand.

Aside from studies undertaken in co-operation with the Special Fund, the Bank was engaged in other specialized surveys. In conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it supplied two members and supporting staff for the Food and Agriculture Commission in Pakistan. FAO and the Bank also co-operated in a study of the agricultural economy of Ireland and in a mission to investigate and recommend improvement in meat marketing in Paraguay.

The Bank's twentieth general survey mission was sent to Uganda in September 1960 for an extended investigation of that territory's economy. The report of a mission to Libya was published in October. Drafts of two other economic surveys, in Tanganyika and Venezuela, were completed in 1960 and submitted to the respective Governments.

At the request of the United Kingdom, the Bank helped to organize a survey team to study the economies of the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. A three-month mission was also sent to Saudi Arabia at the request of the Government to advise on economic development needs and plans. Assignment of Bank staff members to advise on development planning and to assist with other problems of economic development continued during the year. Resident representatives were stationed in India, Thailand and Ethiopia. An advisory mission continued its work in Pakistan.

In addition to the Libyan General Survey report, the Bank published *Debt Servicing Problems of Low-Income Countries, 1956-1958*, written by two staff members. Members of the Bank staff were also engaged in studying the development of local capital markets in several member countries to determine the Bank's role in the expansion and creation of such markets.

The Economic Development Institute, the Bank's staff college for senior officials of less developed member countries for the study of economic management, began its sixth regular course in October. Beginning in 1961, the Institute was to supply, in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation, small libraries on economic development to selected agencies and in-

stitutions in countries whose officials have attended the Institute's course. The Bank also continued its general training course for officials more junior than those attending the Institute.

THE INDUS WATER TREATY

The dispute over the waters of the Indus River system, which had been a source of contention between India and Pakistan since partition in 1947, was finally settled in 1960 after more than eight years of World Bank mediation. The settlement, encompassed in "The Indus Water Treaty 1960" and signed in September 19 in Karachi, called for use by India of water from the three eastern rivers of the Indus system, and assigned the three western rivers to Pakistan. At the same time an Agreement was executed to establish an Indus Basin Development Fund, made up of contributions from eight nations and the Bank and administered by the Bank, and intended to provide \$894 million to finance irrigation and other works in Pakistan consequential on the Treaty settlement. Nations supplying these funds were: Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

After it was decided in 1959 to double authorized capital, to \$21,000 million, member nations of the Bank subscribed \$19,902 million by the end of 1960. Ten per cent was paid in; 80 per cent was subject to call if necessary to meet the Bank's obligations, thereby providing a backing for the Bank's sales of securities on the world's investment markets.

Eight issues of obligations aggregating \$547 million were sold during the year by public offerings and private placements. The Bank entered the United States bond market for the first time since 1958 with a \$125-million public issue. The equivalent of \$294 million was placed with the Deutsche Bundesbank, the Central Bank of Germany, which has become a principal source of funds to the World Bank, taking more than half the net borrowings arranged during the period 1958-60. Allowing for repayment of former issues, net borrowing for 1960 came to \$170 million, bringing the Bank's outstanding debt to \$2,159 million. The Bank's marketing operations in 1960 were as follows:

Publicly Offered on United States Market		Equivalent (U.S. dollars)	In U.S. Dollars	Equivalent in U.S. Dollars
Feb. 1960—5%	25-Year Bonds	\$125,000,000	3% 25-Year Bonds of 1947, due 1972	138,901,000
			4 1/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1958, due 1973	100,000,000
			3 3/8% 23-Year Bonds of 1952, due 1975	44,503,000
Placements outside United States			3% 25-Year Bonds of 1951, due 1976	50,000,000
June 1960—4%	2 1/2-Year Note	25,000,000	4 1/2% 20-Year Bonds of 1957, due 1977	88,581,000
June 1960—4%	3-Year Note	30,000,000	4 1/4% 21-Year Bonds of 1957, due 1978	100,000,000
July 1960—4 1/2%	12-Year Note	120,000,000	4 1/4% 21-Year Bonds of 1958, due 1979	150,000,000
Sept. 1960—3 1/2%	2-Year Bonds	100,000,000	4 3/4% 23-Year Bonds of 1957, due 1980	70,601,000
Jan. 1960—4 1/2%	12-Year Bonds (de- nominated in Sw.fr. 60,000,000)	13,962,000	3 1/4 % 30-Year Bonds of 1951, due 1981	100,000,000
			5% 25-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1985	101,650,000
July 1960—4 1/2%	12-Year Note (de- nominated in DM 500,000,000)	119,048,000	Sub-Total	\$1,711,655,000
Sept. 1960—4 1/2%	15-Year Bonds (de- nominated in Sw.fr. 60,000,000)	13,962,000	In Belgian Francs	
			5% 10-Year Bonds of 1959, due 1969 (B.fr. 500,000,000)	\$10,000,000
			Sub-Total	\$10,000,000
Total offerings and placements		\$546,972,000		

Private investors continued to participate in Bank lending both by taking parts of new loans as they were made and through the purchase of parts of earlier loans. At the end of 1960, these sales totalled about \$895 million, of which \$826 million were without the Bank's guarantee.

The Bank's net income for 1960 was approximately \$64 million. Reserves—derived both from the Bank's operating income and from a commission charged on all loans—amounted to \$556 million. Cumulative disbursement on loans at the year's end amounted to \$4,101 million. The Bank received principal repayments totalling \$387 million, and borrowers repaid \$361 million on maturities of their loans which had been sold by the Bank to other investors by the end of 1960.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE BANK (Outstanding as of 31 December 1960)

In U.S. Dollars	Equivalent in U.S. Dollars	In U.S. Dollars	Equivalent in U.S. Dollars
2% Serial Bonds of 1950, due 1961-62	\$ 20,000,000	3 1/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969 (fl33,099,000)	\$ 8,710,263
2 1/2% Notes of 1958, due 1961	25,000,000	3 1/2% 20-Year Bonds of 1955, due 1975 (fl38,694,000)	10,182,632
4 3/8% Notes of 1957, due 1961	25,000,000	Sub-Total	\$18,892,895
2 1/2% Notes of 1958, due 1961	40,000,000	In Pounds Sterling	
4 1/2% Notes of 1959, due 1961	5,000,000	3 1/2% 20-Year Stock of 1951, due 1971 (£4,063,663)	\$11,378,256
4 3/4% 2-Year Bonds of 1959, due 1961	100,000,000	3 1/2% 20-Year Stock of 1954, due 1974 (£4,733,430)	13,253,604
4 1/2% Notes of 1959, due 1961	2,500,000	5% 23-Year Stock of 1959, due 1982 (£10,000,000)	28,000,000
4 1/2% Note of 1959, due 1962	25,000,000	Sub-Total	\$52,631,860
3 7/8 % Note of 1959, due 1962	58,000,000	In Swiss Francs	
4 1/2% Note of 1959, due 1962	30,000,000	3 3/8% Swiss Franc Loan of 1957, due 1961-65 (Sw.fr.166,666,666)	\$38,782,238
4% Note of 1960, due 1962	25,000,000		
3 1/2% 2-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1962	100,000,000		
4% Note of 1960, due 1963	30,000,000		
3 3/4% 10-Year Bonds of 1958, due 1968	150,000,000		
3 1/2% 15-Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969	80,819,000		
3 1/2% 19-Year Bonds of 1952, due 1971	51,100,000		

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT 633

	Equivalent in U.S. Dollars	Funds available from loans agreed to be sold	
3½ % 01-Year Bonds of 1952, due 1962 (Sw.fr.50,000,000)	11,634,671	Effective loans \$888,209,000*	
3½ % 2-Year Bonds of 1951, due 1963 (Sw.fr.50,000,000)	11,634,671	Non-Effective loans 1,554,000	889,763,000
3½ % 15-Year Bonds of 1953, due 1968 (Sw.fr.50,000,000)	11,634,671	Gross total available funds	\$5,648,069,000
3½ % 15-Year Bonds of 1953 (Nov. Is- sue), due 1968 (Sw.fr.50,000,000)	11,634,671	Disbursed on loans	4,042,191,000
3½ % 18-Year Bonds of 1954, due 1972 (Sw.fr.50,000,000)	11,634,671	Excess of available funds over loan disbursements	\$1,605,878,000
4½ % 12-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1972 (Sw.fr.60,000,000)	13,961,606	* Of this amount, \$348,381,000 has been repaid to purchasers of loans.	
4% 15-Year Bonds of 1959, due 1974 (Sw.fr. 100,000,000)	23,269,343		
4% 15-Year Bonds of 1960, due 1975 (Sw.fr.60,000,000)	13,961,606	STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1960 (In U.S. dollars)	
3½ % 20-Year Bonds of 1955, due 1976 (Sw.fr.50,000,000)	11,634,671		
Sub-Total	\$159,782,819	Income	
Gross Total	\$2,158,448,020	Income from investments	\$ 38,828,698
		Income from loans:	
		Interest	103,679,069
		Commitment charges	6,838,502
		Commissions	26,959,078
		Service charges	76,435
		Other income	1,566,580
		Gross Income	\$177,948,362
CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FUNDS AVAILABLE ON 31 OCTOBER 1960 (In U.S. dollars)		Deduct: amount equivalent to commis- sions appropriated to Special Reserve	26,959,078
Capital Stock		Gross Income less Reserve Deduction	\$150,989,284
Authorized (210,000 shares)	\$21,000,000,000	Expenses	
Subscribed (199,152 shares)	19,915,200,000	Administrative expenses:	
Paid in:		Personal services	\$ 5,683,438
2% in gold or U.S. dollars	199,729,000	Contributions to staff benefits	924,220
18% in the currencies of the respective members	1,797,561,000	Fees and compensation	677,719
Total paid in	\$ 1,997,290,000	Representation	113,777
Subject to call only to meet obliga- tions of the Bank	17,917,910,000	Travel	1,457,223
Gross Total	\$19,915,200,000	Supplies and material	95,596
		Office occupancy	449,897
SUMMARY OF LENDABLE FUNDS		Communication services	302,209
As of October 31, 1960		Furniture and equipment	162,530
(Cumulative totals, in U.S. dollars)		Books and library services	114,724
2% paid-in portion of subscription of all members	\$ 199,729,000	Printing	93,319
18% portion of subscription of the United States	571,500,000	Insurance	56,534
18% portion of subscription made available by other members	8,868,100,000	Other expenses	6,197
Total available capital subscriptions	\$1,639,329,000	Total administrative expenses	\$ 10,137,383
Funds available from operations and exchange adjustments	346,356,000	Interest on borrowings	75,615,058
Funds available from outstanding debt (including uncalled funds)	2,401,103,000	Bond issuance and other financial expenses	1,584,506
Funds available from principal repay- ments	371,518,000	Discount on sale of loans	4,105,524
		Gross Expenses	\$ 91,442,471
		Net Income—appropriated to supple- mental reserve against losses on loans and guarantees	\$ 59,546,813

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET (For Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1961) (In U.S. dollars)			Insurance Other	84,000 10,000	1,683,000
Board of Governors	\$	263,000	Contingency		100,000
Executive Directors		677,500			
Staff			Total		\$10,624,800
Personal services	\$5,503,300				
Staff benefits	958,000		Services to member countries		
Travel	1,145,000		General survey missions	212,500	
Consultants	225,000		Resident representatives	140,000	
Representation	70,000	7,901,300	Economic Development Institute	327,000	
Other administrative expenses			Training programmes	68,000	
Fees and compensation	122,500		Indus Basin discussions		
Supplies and materials	92,500		Other advisory services	60,000	
Office occupancy	609,500				
Communications	342,000		Total		807,500
Furniture and equipment	204,500				
Printing	94,000		Grand Total		\$11,432,300
Books and library services	124,000				

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE BANK, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS
AND VOTING POWER
(As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION QUOTA		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per cent of total			Number of votes	Per cent of total
Afghanistan	10.0	0.05	Governor Abdullah Malikyar*	Alternate Abdul Hai Azis	350	0.16
Argentina	373.3	1.88	Eustaquio Mendez Delfino	Julio Gonzalez del Solar	3,983	1.85
Australia	533.0	2.68	Harold E. Holt*	Sir Roland Wilson	5,580	2.59
Austria	100.0	0.50	Eduard Heilingsetzer	Hubert Schmid	1,250	0.58
Belgium	450.0	2.26	J. van Houtte	Hubert Ansiaux†	4,740	2.20
Bolivia	7.0	0.03	Eufonio Hinojosa	Fernando Pou Munt	320	0.15
Brazil	373.3	1.88	Sebastião Paes de Almeida*	Mauricio Chagas Bicalho*	3,983	1.85
Burma	40.0	0.20	Thakin Tin	U Kyaw Nyun	650	0.30
Canada	750.0	3.77	Donald M. Fleming	A. F. W. Plumptre	7,750	3.60
Ceylon	30.0	0.15	Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike*	Rajendra Coomaraswamy	550	0.26
Chile	93.3	0.47	Eduardo Figueroa*	Alvaro Orrego Barros*	1,183	0.55
China	750.0	3.77	Chia-Kan Yen*	Tse-Kai Chang	7,750	3.60
Colombia	93.3	0.47	Ignacio Copete Lizarralde	Jorge Cortes Boshell	1,183	0.55
Costa Rica	4.0	0.02	Alvaro Castro*	Alvaro Vargas*	290	0.13
Denmark	173.3	0.87	Svend Nielsen*	Poul Bjorn Olsen	1,983	0.92
Ecuador	12.8	0.06	Jose Ceballos Carrion	Jose R. Chiriboga V.	378	0.18
El Salvador	6.0	0.03	Carlos J. Canessa*	Luis Escalante Arce	310	0.14
Ethiopia	10.0	0.05	Yawand-Wossen Mangasha*	Taffara Deguefe	350	0.16
Federation of Malaya	50.0	0.25	Tan Siew Sin*	Dato' Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman	750	0.35
Finland	76.0	0.38	R. v. Fieandt	Reino Rossi	1,010	0.47
France	1,050.0	5.28	Minister of Finance	Pierre Paul Schweitzer	10,750	4.99
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,050.0	5.28	Ludwig Erhard	Franz Etzel	10,750	4.99
Ghana	46.7	0.23	K. A. Gbedemah*	Hubert C. Kessels*	717	0.33
Greece	50.0	0.25	Gregory Cassimatis	Ioannis Paraskevopoulos	750	0.35
Guatemala	8.0	0.04	Manuel A. Bendfeldt Jáuregui	Max Jimenez Pinto	330	0.15
Haiti	15.0	0.08	Herve Boyer	Antonio André †	400	0.19

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION QUOTA		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per cent of total	Governor	Alternate	Number of votes	Per cent of total
Honduras	6.0	0.03	Celeo Davila	Juan Milla Bermudez	310	0.14
Iceland	15.0	0.08	Petur Benediktsson	Vilhjalmur Thor	400	0.19
India	800.0	4.02	Morarji R. Desai*	B. K. Nehru	8,250	3.83
Indonesia	220.0	1.11	R. M. Notohamiprodjo	Indra Kosoema	2,450	1.14
Iran	90.0	0.45	Ali Akbar Zargham	Djalaleddin Aghili	1,150	0.53
Iraq	15.0	0.08	Hashim Jawad	Abdul Hassan Zalzal	400	0.19
Ireland	60.0	0.30	Seamas O. Riain*	T. K. Whitaker	850	0.39
Israel	33.3	0.17	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	583	0.27
Italy	360.0	1.81	Donato Menichella	Giorgio Cigliana Piazza	3,850	1.79
Japan	666.0	3.35	Mikio Mizuta*	Masamichi Yamagiwa	6,910	3.21
Jordan	6.0	0.03	Hashem Jayousi*	Hazem Nuseibeh	310	0.14
Korea, Rep. of	25.0	0.13	Ye Yong Chun	Yong Kap Kim	500	0.23
Lebanon	4.5	0.02	Andre Tueni	Raja Himadeh	295	0.14
Libya	20.0	0.10	A. N. Aneizi	A. A. Attiga	450	0.21
Luxembourg	20.0	0.10	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill*	450	0.21
Mexico	173.3	0.87	Antonio Ortiz Mena*	Jose Hernandez Delgado	1,983	0.92
Morocco	70.0	0.35	M'Hamed Douiri*	Mohamed Amine Bengeloun	950	0.44
Netherlands	550.0	2.76	J. Zijlstra	S. Posthuma	5,750	2.67
Nicaragua	6.0	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa*	J. J. Lugo Marengo	310	0.14
Norway	133.3	0.67	Arne Skaug	Gabriel Kielland	1,583	0.73
Pakistan	200.0	1.00	Mohamed Shoaib	M. A. Mozaffar	2,250	1.04
Panama	0.2		Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	252	0.12
Paraguay	6.0	0.03	Cesar Romeo Acosta	Federico Mandelburger	310	0.14
Peru	35.0	0.18	Fernando Berckemeyer	Emilio Foley	600	0.28
Philippines	100.0	0.50	Miguel Cuaderno Sr.*	Eduardo Z. Romualdez	1,250	0.58
Saudi Arabia	73.3	0.37	Ahmed Zaki Saad*	—	983	0.46
Spain	200.0	1.00	Mariano Navarro Rubio	Juan Antonio Ortiz Gracia	2,250	1.04
Sudan	20.0	0.10	Abdel Magid Ahmed	Hamzah Mirghani Hamzah	450	0.21
Sweden	200.0	1.00	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	2,250	1.04
Thailand	60.0	0.30	Sunthorn Hongladarom*	Boonma Wongswan	850	0.39
Tunisia	30.0	0.15	Hedi Nouira*	—	550	0.26
Turkey	115.0	0.58	Ekrem Alican	Sait Naci Ergin	1,400	0.65
Union of South Africa	200.0	1.00	T. E. Donges*	M. H. de Kock	2,250	1.04
United Arab Republic	126.6	0.64	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni*	Izzat Traboulsi	1,516	0.70
United Kingdom	2,600.0	13.06	John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd*	Sir Denis Rickett	26,250	12.18
United States	6,350.0	31.91	Robert B. Anderson*	C. Douglas Dillon	63,750	29.58
Uruguay	10.0	0.05	Raul Ybarra San Martin	Roberto Ferber	355	0.16
Venezuela	10.0	0.05	Rafael Alfonso Ravard	Miguel Herrera Romero	355	0.16
Viet-Nam	30.0	0.15	Tran Huu Phuong*	Vu Quoc Thuc*	550	0.26
Yugoslavia	106.7	0.54	Nikola Mincev	Vladimir Cerić	1,317	0.61
Total	19,902.2	100.00			215,522	100.00

* Holds similar position with International Monetary Fund.

† Also governor of International Monetary Fund.

‡ Less than .005 per cent.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES

(As of 31 December 1960)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John P. Weitzel	John S. Hooker	United States
The Earl of Cromer	Geoffrey M. Wilson	United Kingdom
Rene Larre	Jean Cottier	France
Otto Donner	H. Gorn	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
B. K. Nehru	C. S. Krishna Moorthi	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	Prayad Buranasiri (Thailand)	Japan, Thailand, Burma, Ceylon
Louis Rasminsky (Canada)	C. L. Read (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (Union of South Africa)	Australia, Union of South Africa, Viet-Nam
Andre van Campenhout (Belgium)	Ernst A. Rott (Austria)	Belgium, Austria, Turkey, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg
Reignson C. Chen (China)		China
Mohamed Shoaib (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Iraq, Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Augustin Papic (Yugoslavia)	Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Israel
Ake Lundgren (Sweden)	Jaakko Lassila (Finland)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Jorge Mejia Palacio (Colombia)	Jose Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Philippines, Colombia, Haiti, Ecuador
Jose Aragonés (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Greece
Omar S. Elmandjra (Morocco)		Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Morocco, Ghana, Tunisia, Libya, Afghanistan
Juan Haus Solis (Bolivia)	Carlos S. Brignone (Argentina)	Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Lempira E. Bonilla (Honduras)	Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama

ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1960)

OFFICERS

President: Eugene R. Black	A. Schmidt
Vice-President: W. A. B. Iliff	Director of Operations—Far East: Martin M. Rosen
Vice-President: J. Burke Knapp	Director of Technical Operations: Simon Aldewereld
Director, Economic Staff: Leonard B. Rist	Director of Marketing: George L. Martin
Director, Technical Assistance and Planning Staff: Richard H. Demuth	Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh
Director of Operations—Europe, Africa and Australasia: S. R. Cope	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
Director of Operations—South Asia and Middle East: Joseph Rucinski	General Counsel: A. Broches
Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere: Orvis Hoffman	Director of Administration: William F. Howell
	Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
	Director, Economic Development Institute: Michael L.

HEADQUARTERS

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.
 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON

OTHER OFFICES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Marketing Department 33 Liberty Street New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development European Office 4 Avenue d'Iena Paris 16 ^e , France

CHAPTER VII

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

Total investments made by the International Finance Corporation (IFC)¹ rose to \$45 million by the end of 1960. During the year, Spain and Sudan joined the Corporation; Cuba and the Dominican Republic withdrew from membership in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, thus automatically ceasing to be members of IFC. The total number of members on 31 December 1960 thus stood at 58 countries, with a total subscribed capital of \$96.2 million.

The Corporation's Board of Governors held its fourth annual meeting in Washington, D.C., on 29 September.

INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

Investments by the International Finance Corporation during 1960 showed a greater increase than in any previous calendar year; 13 investments were made, aggregating the equivalent of 18.6 million, 80 per cent above the record set in 1959. By the end of 1960, the Corporation had made 36 investments totalling \$45 million in 17 member countries.

Of the 13 projects in which IFC invested during 1960, eight were owned and managed by residents of the country where the project was located, four were joint enterprises of local and foreign ownership and management, and one was a subsidiary of a foreign firm. The size of enterprises helped by IFC during the year ranged from the equivalent of about \$600,000 to \$22 million, with IFC's own investments ranging from \$156,000 to over \$3 million.

The Corporation's investments during the year continued to cover a wide variety of industrial operations.

In Argentina, two commitments were made: one, in Acindar Industria Argentina de Aceros, S.A., to help finance a programme for modernization of facilities and increased production of a wide range of rolled steel products, wire and wire products, and galvanized and black pipe. The second, in Papelera Río Parana, S.A., was to help finance a new sulphite mill to produce dissolving pulp for rayon and cellophane manu-

facture, and bleached sulphite pulp for paper production.

In Australia, a private enterprise producing rubber products received a supplemental investment to increase its capacity and add a new product line.

In Chile, additional funds were required in building a new cement plant.

In Colombia, an IFC investment was made in Envases Colombianos, S.A., to help build a plant to manufacture metal cans for food packing and for general use. The minority stockholder of the company is American Can Company. The new company was also to take over the paper and sheet metal printing operations of an existing Colombian company, Empresa Litográfica, S.A.

In Finland, two locally-owned companies also borrowed funds from the Corporation. One was Rauma-Repola Oy of Helsinki, which was to use the funds to expand and modernize its diversified manufacturing operations, which include pulp, lumber, heavy machinery and ship building. The second was Tricol Oy and Oy Kutomotuote Ab, a textile manufacturing group, which was to use the funds to construct and operate a new plant, expand its production and relocate part of the group's operations.

In India, an IFC investment was made to assist Assam Sillimanite, Ltd., in the expansion of operations to manufacture high-grade refractory bricks and shapes. The IFC investment was to help finance a plant designed to produce 46,000 tons annually of refractory materials.

In Italy, Magrini Meridionale, S.P.A., received an IFC investment to construct a plant for the manufacture of electrical equipment in the developing area of southern Italy. The new enterprise, employing approximately 330 persons, was to manufacture low- and medium-volt circuit breakers under a sub-licence.

In Mexico, Acero Solar, S.A., a jointly

¹ For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual report of IFC Board of Directors to IFC Board of Governors and summary proceedings of annual meeting of IFC Board of Governors.

owned manufacturing company, used IFC funds to finance chiefly the expansion of production of high-speed twist drills. This company, the only manufacturer of twist drills in Mexico, expected to supply a substantial portion of the market in the sizes it produced.

In Tanganyika, IFC, together with the Colonial Development Corporation, the Netherlands Overseas Finance Company and the Vereenigde Klattensche Cultuur Maatschappij, invested in the Kilombero Sugar Company, Ltd.—a new company to grow and mill sugar cane and produce refined sugar for the Tanganyika market. Part of the financing came from an issue of convertible preferred shares of the new company which was offered for sale to Africans and other residents of Tanganyika.

In Venezuela, two investments were made: one, for production and sale of deviled ham, in Diablitos Venezolanos, C.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wm. Underwood and Company, of Boston, United States. The second investment was made in Siderúrgica Venezolana, S.A., to expand, modernize and diversify the company's facilities to produce steel products.

PARTICIPATIONS BY PRIVATE INVESTMENT CAPITAL

Participations by private investors in IFC investments during 1960 totalled \$2,664,000, and were as follows:

Fertilizantes Sintéticos, S.A. (Peru)

Participations:

Compagnie Financière de Suez	\$ 350,000
The Deltec Corporation of New York	428,000
Handelsfinanz A.G.	1,486,000

Papelera Rio Parana, S.A. (Argentina)

Participation:

Philadelphia International Investment Corporation	\$ 400,000

By 31 December 1960, the total amount of participations in IFC investments amounted to \$5,839,000.

CHARTER CHANGE

At the fourth annual meeting of IFC's Board

of Governors, a proposal was introduced to amend the Charter of the Corporation. The amendment to be decided on at a later meeting of the Board, would enable the Corporation to invest in capital stock of private enterprises. Under the original Charter provisions, IFC was prohibited from making equity investments.

FIELD MISSIONS

During the year, staff members of the Corporation continued to visit member countries to examine projects or to discuss IFC's policies with businessmen and investors.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

Gross earnings for the year ending 31 December 1960 totalled \$4 million; after deduction of administrative expenses of \$2 million, net income for the year came to \$2 million. Disbursements against the Corporation's investments during the year amounted to \$15 million. All accumulated net income as of 31 December, totalling \$9 million, was transferred to a reserve against losses.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (1 July 1959-30 June 1960)

Income	
Income from United States Government obligations	\$2,662,003
Income from operational investments	1,116,122
	\$3,778,125
Expenses	
Administrative expenses:	
Personal services	\$ 939,757
Contributions to staff benefits	176,250
Fees and compensation	99,025
Representation	25,988
Travel	229,417
Supplies	13,640
Office occupancy	92,542
Communication services	48,621
Furniture and equipment	22,560
Books and library services	14,749
Printing	33,547
Insurance	6,495
Other expenses	307
	\$1,702,898
Net Income	\$2,075,227

**ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION,
SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER
(As of 31 December 1960)**

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTIONS		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per cent of total	Governor	Alternate	Number of votes	Per cent of total
Afghanistan	111	0.12	Abdullah Malikyar	Abdul Hai Aziz	361	0.33
Argentina	1,662	1.73	Eustaquio Mendez Delfino	Julio Gonzalez del Solar	1,912	1.73
Australia	2,215	2.30	Harold E. Holt	Sir Roland Wilson	2,465	2.23
Austria	554	0.58	Eduard Heilingsetzer	Hubert Schmid	804	0.73
Belgium	2,492	2.59	J. van Houtte	Hubert Ansiaux	2,742	2.48
Bolivia	78	0.08	Eufronio Hinojosa	Fernando Pou Munt	328	0.30
Brazil	1,163	1.21	Sebastião Paes de Almeida	Mauricio Chagas Bicalho	1,413	1.28
Burma	166	0.17	Thakin Tin	U Kyaw Nyun	416	0.37
Canada	3,600	3.74	Donald M. Fleming	A. F. W. Plumptre	3,850	3.48
Ceylon	166	0.17	Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike	Rajendra Coomaraswamy	416	0.37
Chile	388	0.40	Eduardo Figueroa	Alvaro Orrego Barros	638	0.58
Colombia	388	0.40	Ignacio Copete Lizarralde	Jorge Cortes Boshell	638	0.58
Costa Rica	22	0.02	Alvaro Castro	Alvaro Vargas	272	0.24
Denmark	753	0.78	Svend Nielsen	Poul Bjorn Olsen	1,003	0.91
Ecuador	35	0.04	Jose Ceballos Carrion	Jose R. Chiriboga V.	285	0.26
El Salvador	11	0.01	Carlos J. Canessa	Luis Escalante Arce	261	0.23
Ethiopia	33	0.03	Yawand-Wossen Mangasha	Taffar Deguefe	283	0.25
Federation of Malaya	277	0.29	Tan Siew Sin	Dato' Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman	527	0.48
Finland	421	0.44	R. v. Fieandt	Reino Rossi	671	0.61
France	5,815	6.04	Minister of Finance	Pierre Paul Schweitzer	6,065	5.48
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3,655	3.80	Ludwig Erhard	Franz Etzel	3,905	3.53
Ghana	166	0.17	K. A. Gbedemah	Hubert C. Kessels	416	0.37
Greece	277	0.29	Gregory Cassimatis	Ioannis Paraskevopoulos	527	0.48
Guatemala	22	0.02	Manuel A. Bendfeldt Jáuregui	Max Jimenez Pinto	272	0.24
Haiti	22	0.02	Herve Boyer	Antonio Andre	272	0.24
Honduras	11	0.01	Celeo Davila	Juan Milla Bermúdez	261	0.23
Iceland	11	0.01	Petur Benediktsson	Vilhjalmur Thor	261	0.23
India	4,431	4.61	Morarji R. Desai	B. K. Nehru	4,681	4.23
Indonesia	1,218	1.27	R. M. Notohamiprodjo	Indra Kasoema	1,468	1.33
Iran	372	0.39	Ali Akbar Zargham	Djalaleddin Aghili	622	0.56
Iraq	67	0.07	Hashim Jawad	Abdul Hassan Zalzalab	317	0.29
Ireland	332	0.35	Seamas O. Riain	T. K. Whitaker	582	0.52
Israel	50	0.05	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	300	0.27
Italy	1,994	2.07	Donato Menichella	Giorgio Cigliana Piazza	2,244	2.03
Japan	2,769	2.88	Miklio Mizuta	Masamichi Yamagiwa	3,019	2.73
Jordan	33	0.03	Hashem Jayousi	Hazem Nuseibeh	283	0.25
Lebanon	50	0.05	Andre Tueni	Raja Himadeh	300	0.27
Libya	55	0.06	A. N. Aneizi	A. A. Attiga	305	0.27
Luxembourg	111	0.12	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill	361	0.33
Mexico	720	0.75	Antonio Ortiz Mena	Jose Hernández Delgado	970	0.88
Netherlands	3,046	3.17	J. Zijlstra	S. Posthuma	3,296	2.98
Nicaragua	9	0.01	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa	J. J. Lugo Marenco	259	0.23
Norway	554	0.58	Arne Skaug	Gabriel Kielland	804	0.73
Pakistan	1,108	1.15	Mohamed Shoaib	M. A. Mozaffar	1,358	1.23
Panama	2	*	Augusto Guillermo Arango	Carlos A. Velarde	252	0.23
Paraguay	16	0.02	César Romeo Acosta	Federico Mandelburger	266	0.24

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTIONS		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	of total Per cent	Governor	Alternate	Number of votes	Per cent of total
Peru	194	0.20	Fernando Berckemeyer	Emilio Foley	444	0.40
Philippines	166	0.17	Miguel Cuaderno, Sr.	Eduardo Z. Romualdez	416	0.37
Spain	1,108	1.15	Mariano Navarro Rubio	Juan Antonio Ortiz Gracia	1,358	1.23
Sudan	111	0.12	Abdel Magid Ahmed	Hamzah Mirghani Hamzah	361	0.33
Sweden	1,108	1.15	G. E. Straeng	N. G. Lange	1,358	1.23
Thailand	139	0.14	Sunthorn Hongaladarom	Boonma Wongswan	389	0.35
Turkey	476	0.50	Ekrem Alican	Sait Naci Ergin	726	0.65
Union of South Africa	1,108	1.15	T. E. Donges	M. H. de Kock	1,358	1.23
United Arab Republic	662	0.69	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Izzat Traboulsi	912	0.82
United Kingdom	14,400	14.97	John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd	Sir Denis Rickett	14,650	13.23
United States	35,168	36.55	Robert B. Anderson	C. Douglas Dillon	35,418	31.99
Venezuela	116	0.12	Rafael Alfonzo Ravard	Miguel Herrera Romero	366	0.33
Total	96,207	100.00			110,707	100.00

* Less than .005 per cent.

NOTES: (1) Cuba ceased to be a member of IFC on 14 November 1960. (2) The Dominican Republic ceased to be a member of IFC on 1 December 1960. (3) The above members of the Board of Governors hold similar positions with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

ANNEX II. DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES (As of 31 December 1960)

Appointed Director	Appointed Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John P. Weitzel	John S. Hooker	United States
The Earl of Cromer	Geoffrey M. Wilson	United Kingdom
Rene Larre	Jean Cottier	France
B. K. Nehru	C. S. Krishna Moorthi	India
Otto Donner	H. Gorn	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Elected Director	Elected Alternate	Casting the Votes of
A. van Campenhout (Belgium)	Ernst A. Rott (Austria)	Belgium, Austria, Turkey Luxembourg
Mohamed Shoaib (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Sudan, Iraq, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Jordan
Louis Rasminsky (Canada)	C. L. Read (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	Prayad Buranasiri (Thailand)	Japan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand
Jose Aragones (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Greece
Ake Lundgren (Sweden)	Jaakko Lassila (Finland)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Luis Machado (Cuba)*	Lempira E. Bonilla (Honduras)	Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
J. M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (Union of South Africa)	Australia, Union of South Africa
P. Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Augustin Papic (Yugoslavia)*	Netherlands, Israel
Juan Haus Solis (Bolivia)	Carlos S. Brignone (Argentina)	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay
Omar Saadi Elmandjra (Morocco)*		Indonesia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Afghanistan, Libya
Jorge Mejia Palacio (Colombia)	Jose Camacho (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Philippines, Ecuador, Haiti

* Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, if appointed or elected by at least one member of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), may serve as a Director of IFC, and an Alternate of a Bank member which is not an IFC member may serve as an Alternate on IFC's Board of Directors. This explains why Omar

Saadi Elmandjra of Morocco served as a Director of IFC and Augustin Papic of Yugoslavia as an Alternate even though Morocco and Yugoslavia were not IFC members as of 31 December 1960, and why Luis Machado of Cuba continued to serve as a Director although Cuba withdrew from membership on 14 November 1960.

ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES (As of 31 December 1960)

OFFICERS

President: Robert L. Garner
 Vice-President: J. G. Beevor
 Special Assistant to Vice-President: Harry Mallinson
 Director of Investments: Broderick Haskell
 Assistant Director of Investments: Neil J. Paterson
 Investment Officers: Ernesto Franco-Holguin, Gordon Grayson, Edward M. Lamont, Pierre L. Laporte, Anthony M. Lund
 General Counsel: R. B. J. Richards
 Senior Engineer: J. David Dodd

Chief Accounting Officer: William S. B. Sampson
 Public Affairs Officer: Jentry S. Holmes
 Special Representative) New York Office: Elliott H. Lee
 Special Representative, London and Paris Offices: James H. Darton
 NOTE: The Offices of Treasurer, Secretary and Director of Administration are held by the corresponding officers of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Finance Corporation
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.
 Cable Address: CORINTFIN WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE

International Finance Corporation
 (New York Office)
 33 Liberty Street
 New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

International Finance Corporation
 (London Office)
 27 Old Jewry
 London E.C.2, England

International Finance Corporation
 (Paris Office)
 4 Avenue d'Iena
 Paris 16^e France

CHAPTER VIII

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA), a new international agency for the promotion of economic growth in the less developed areas of the world, was established in 1960 as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). The Association came into existence on September 24,¹ after 15 countries, whose subscriptions totalled more than 65 per cent of total initial subscriptions, completed membership requirements. By 31 December 1960, 37 nations had joined, bringing the total subscribed resources of the institution to \$851.89 million.

On the premise, as stated in IDA's Articles of Agreement, that "an acceleration of economic development which will promote higher standards of living and economic and social progress in the less developed countries is desirable not only in the interests of those countries but also

in the interests of the international community as a whole," IDA, like the World Bank, is designed to channel funds from the wealthier nations to those members of the agency in need of development capital. The specific mission of the Association will be to provide financing for development purposes on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments of the less developed countries than those of conventional loans.

The World Bank had been aware for some time that the needs of many less developed countries for capital to enable them to carry out important development projects were greater than these countries' capacity to repay on conventional terms. A new approach to development financing was therefore needed if

¹ IDA became a specialized agency related to the United Nations on 27 March 1961.

such projects were not to be postponed or abandoned.

Sponsored by the United States, the proposal for the new organization as an adjunct to the World Bank was submitted to the Bank's Board of Governors at its 1959 annual meeting. The Bank's Executive Directors were requested to formulate Articles of Agreement for IDA. On January 26, 1960, the Executive Directors approved the Articles for submission to member Governments. (For text of Articles of Agreement, see ANNEX I below.)

The Articles of Agreement allows IDA a considerable degree of flexibility, both in the purpose for which it may provide financing and the terms it may prescribe for repayment. The Articles stipulate, however, that financing must be for purposes which, in IDA's opinion, are of "high developmental priority." This gives IDA a wider latitude in project selection than the World Bank; thus, projects in the field of social investment, such as water supply, sanitation or housing, are eligible for financing under the terms of the Articles. The Articles also permit IDA to make loans with very long maturities or grace periods, at low interest rates or interest-free, or with repayment wholly or partly in local currency. IDA will, however, maintain the same high standards as the Bank with respect to the planning and administration of the projects it assists. IDA may provide financing to member Governments, to the Government of a territory included within its membership, to a public or private enterprise in the territories of a member, or to a public international or regional organization. Unlike the Bank, IDA need not require a governmental guarantee for its loans.

Membership in IDA is open to all members of the World Bank. The 37 countries that joined IDA before December 31, 1960, are designated original members, but other members of the Bank, listed in Schedule A to the IDA Articles of Agreement (see ANNEX I below), which accept membership before June 30, 1961, may enter on the same terms applicable to original members. Voting power in IDA, as in the Bank, is roughly proportional to subscriptions.

Resources for the operations of the Associa-

tion will come initially from funds subscribed by members—nearly \$1,000 million if all the countries listed in Schedule A accept membership. IDA subscriptions are roughly proportional to subscriptions to the World Bank. A unique feature of IDA is the division of member countries into two groups for purposes of subscription of funds. Subscriptions will be payable over a five-year period, and the countries in both groups will subscribe 10 per cent of their initial subscriptions in gold or freely convertible currencies. However, one group—the 17 more industrialized member countries of the Bank—will pay the remaining 90 per cent in five equal instalments in gold or freely convertible currencies; the other group, the 51 less developed countries, will pay the 90 per cent portion in their national currencies, which IDA will not be free to convert into other currencies or to use to finance exports from the country concerned without the latter's consent. The Executive Directors have expressed the hope that the more developed of the second group of countries will soon be in a position to release at least some part of the 90 per cent portion for use by IDA.

IDA will keep the adequacy of its resources under regular review. It is contemplated that the first review will take place during the first five-year period, with subsequent reviews at approximately five-year intervals thereafter. General or individual increases in subscriptions may be authorized at any time. The Association may also enter into arrangements to receive from any member, in addition to its own subscription, supplementary resources in the currency of another member, provided that the member whose currency is involved does not object. The provision of such supplementary resources will not entitle the contributing member to any additional voting rights.

The structure of IDA is adapted to administration by the Bank. Its Board of Governors, Executive Directors, and President are the holders of these positions in the Bank, serving ex officio in the Association. The Governors have delegated to the Executive Directors the same broad powers as have been so delegated in the affairs of the Bank. Officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve in similar

capacities in IDA, which initially will have no separate officers or staff. Should a different course at any time appear desirable there is sufficient flexibility to permit the appointment of officers (other than the President) and staff

who would be concerned solely with IDA's affairs.

At the close of the year 1960, consideration of specific projects for IDA lending had begun.

ANNEX. I ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The Governments on whose behalf this Agreement is signed,

Considering:

That mutual co-operation for constructive economic purposes, healthy development of world economy and balanced growth of international trade foster international relationships conducive to the maintenance of peace and world prosperity;

That an acceleration of economic development which will promote higher standards of living and economic and social progress in the less developed countries is desirable not only in the interests of those countries but also in the interests of the international community as a whole;

That achievement of these objectives would be facilitated by an increase in the international flow of capital, public and private, to assist in the development of the resources of the less developed countries, do hereby agree as follows:

INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE

The INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (hereinafter called "the Association") is established and shall operate in accordance with the following provisions:

ARTICLE I. PURPOSES

The purposes of the Association are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the less developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership, in particular by providing finance to meet their important developmental requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the developmental objectives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter called "the Bank") and supplementing its activities.

The Association shall be guided in all its decisions by the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP; INITIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Section 1. Membership. (a) The original members of the Association shall be those members of the Bank listed in Schedule A hereto which, on or before the date specified in Article XI, Section 2 (c), accept membership in the Association.

(b) Membership shall be open to other members of the Bank at such times and in accordance with such terms as the Association may determine.

Section 2. Initial Subscriptions. (a) Upon accepting

membership, each member shall subscribe funds in the amount assigned to it. Such subscriptions are herein referred to as initial subscriptions.

(b) The initial subscription assigned to each original member shall be in the amount set forth opposite its name in Schedule A, expressed in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960.

(c) Ten per cent of the initial subscription of each original member shall be payable in gold or freely convertible currency as follows: 50 per cent within 30 days after the date on which the Association shall begin operations pursuant to Article XI, Section 4, or on the date on which the original member becomes a member, whichever shall be later; 12 1/2 per cent one year after the beginning of operations of the Association; and 12 1/2 per cent each year thereafter at annual intervals until the 10 per cent portion of the initial subscription shall have been paid in full.

(d) The remaining 90 per cent of the initial subscription of each original member shall be payable in gold or freely convertible currency in the case of members listed in Part I of Schedule A, and in the currency of the subscribing member in the case of members listed in Part II of Schedule A. This 90 per cent portion of initial subscriptions of original members shall be payable in five equal annual instalments as follows: the first such instalment within 30 days after the date on which the Association shall begin operations pursuant to Article XI, Section 4, or on the date on which the original member becomes a member, whichever shall be later; the second instalment one year after the beginning of operations of the Association, and succeeding instalments each year thereafter at annual intervals until the ninety per cent portion of the initial subscription shall have been paid in full.

(e) The Association shall accept from any member, in place of any part of the member's currency paid in or payable, by the member under the preceding subsection (d) or under Section 2 of Article IV and not needed by the Association in its operations, notes or similar obligations issued by the government of the member or the depository designated by such member, which shall be non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing and payable at their par value on demand to the account of the Association in the designated depository.

(f) For the purposes of this Agreement the Association shall regard as "freely convertible currency":

(f) currency of a member which the Association determines, after consultation with the International Monetary Fund, is adequately convertible into the currencies of other members for the purposes of the

Association's operations; or (ii) currency of a member which such member agrees, on terms satisfactory to the Association, to exchange for the currencies of other members for the purposes of the Association's operations.

(g) Except as the Association may otherwise agree, each member listed in Part I of Schedule A shall maintain, in respect of its currency paid in by it as freely convertible currency pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section, the same convertibility as existed at the time of payment.

(h) The conditions on which the initial subscriptions of members other than original members may be made, and the amounts and the terms of payment thereof, shall be determined by the Association pursuant to Section 1 (b) of this Article.

Section 3. Limitation on Liability. No member shall be liable, by reason of its membership, for obligations of the Association.

ARTICLE III. ADDITIONS TO RESOURCES

Section 1. Additional Subscriptions, (a) The Association shall at such time as it deems appropriate in the light of the schedule for completion of payments on initial subscriptions of original members, and at intervals of approximately five years thereafter, review the adequacy of its resources and, if it deems desirable, shall authorize a general increase in subscriptions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, general or individual increases in subscriptions may be authorized at any time, provided that an individual increase shall be considered only at the request of the member involved. Subscriptions pursuant to this Section are herein referred to as additional subscriptions.

(b) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) below, when additional subscriptions are authorized, the amounts authorized for subscription and the terms and conditions relating thereto shall be as determined by the Association.

(c) When any additional subscription is authorized, each member shall be given an opportunity to subscribe, under such conditions as shall be reasonably determined by the Association, an amount which will enable it to maintain its relative voting power, but no member shall be obligated to subscribe.

(d) All decisions under this Section shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the total voting power.

Section 2. Supplementary Resources Provided by a Member in the Currency of Another Member, (a) The Association may enter into arrangements, on such terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of this Agreement as may be agreed upon, to receive from any member, in addition to the amounts payable by such member on account of its initial or any additional subscription, supplementary resources in the currency of another member, provided that the Association shall not enter into any such arrangement unless the Association is satisfied that the member whose currency is involved agrees to the use of such currency as supplementary resources and to the terms and conditions governing such use. The arrangements under which any such resources are received may include provisions regarding the disposition of earn-

ings on the resources and regarding the disposition of the resources in the event that the member providing them ceases to be a member or the Association permanently suspends its operations.

(b) The Association shall deliver to the contributing member a Special Development Certificate setting forth the amount and currency of the resources so contributed and the terms and conditions of the arrangement relating to such resources. A Special Development Certificate shall not carry any voting rights and shall be transferable only to the Association.

(c) Nothing in this Section shall preclude the Association from accepting resources from a member in its own currency on such terms as may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE IV. CURRENCIES

Section 1. Use of Currencies, (a) Currency of any member listed in Part II of Schedule A, whether or not freely convertible, received by the Association pursuant to Article II, Section 2(d), in payment of the ninety per cent portion payable thereunder in the currency of such member, and currency of such member derived therefrom as principal, interest or other charges, may be used by the Association for administrative expenses incurred by the Association in the territories of such member and, insofar as consistent with sound monetary policies, in payment for goods and services produced in the territories of such member and required for projects financed by the Association and located in such territories; and in addition when and to the extent justified by the economic and financial situation of the member concerned as determined by agreement between the member and the Association, such currency shall be freely convertible or otherwise usable for projects financed by the Association and located outside the territories of the member.

(b) The usability of currencies received by the Association in payment of subscriptions other than initial subscriptions of original members, and currencies derived therefrom as principal, interest or other charges, shall be governed by the terms and conditions on which such subscriptions are authorized.

(c) The usability of currencies received by the Association as supplementary resources other than subscriptions, and currencies derived therefrom as principal, interest or other charges, shall be governed by the terms of the arrangements pursuant to which such currencies are received.

(d) All other currencies received by the Association may be freely used and exchanged by the Association and shall not be subject to any restriction by the member whose currency is used or exchanged; provided that the foregoing shall not preclude the Association from entering into any arrangements with the member in whose territories any project financed by the Association is located restricting the use by the Association of such member's currency received as principal, interest or other charges in connexion with such financing.

(e) The Association shall take appropriate steps to ensure that, over reasonable intervals of time, the portions of the subscriptions paid under Article II,

Section 2(d) by members listed in Part I of Schedule A shall be used by the Association on an approximately pro rata basis, provided, however, that such portions of such subscriptions as are paid in gold or in a currency other than that of the subscribing member may be used more rapidly.

Section 2. Maintenance of Value of Currency Holdings. (a) Whenever the par value of a member's currency is reduced or the foreign exchange value of a member's currency has, in the opinion of the Association, depreciated to a significant extent within that member's territories, the member shall pay to the Association within a reasonable time an additional amount of its own currency sufficient to maintain the value, as of the time of subscription, of the amount of the currency of such member paid in to the Association by the member under Article II, Section 2(d), and currency furnished under the provisions of the present paragraph, whether or not such currency is held in the form of notes accepted pursuant to Article II, Section 2(e), provided, however, that the foregoing shall apply only so long as and to the extent that such currency shall not have been initially disbursed or exchanged for the currency of another member.

(b) Whenever the par value of a member's currency is increased, or the foreign exchange value of a member's currency has, in the opinion of the Association, appreciated to a significant extent within that member's territories, the Association shall return to such member within a reasonable time an amount of that member's currency equal to the increase in the value of the amount of such currency to which the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section are applicable.

(c) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs may be waived by the Association when a uniform proportionate change in the par value of the currencies of all its members is made by the International Monetary Fund.

(d) Amounts furnished under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section to maintain the value of any currency shall be convertible and usable to the same extent as such currency.

ARTICLE V. OPERATIONS

Section 1. Use of Resources and Conditions of Financing. (a) The Association shall provide financing to further development in the less developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership.

(b) Financing provided by the Association shall be for purposes which in the opinion of the Association are of high developmental priority in the light of the needs of the area or areas concerned and, except in special circumstances, shall be for specific projects.

(c) The Association shall not provide financing if in its opinion such financing is available from private sources on terms which are reasonable for the recipient or could be provided by a loan of the type made by the Bank.

(d) The Association shall not provide financing except upon the recommendation of a competent

committee, made after a careful study of the merits of the proposal. Each such committee shall be appointed by the Association and shall include a nominee of the Governor or Governors representing the member or members in whose territories the project under consideration is located and one or more members of the technical staff of the Association. The requirement that the committee include the nominee of a Governor or Governors shall not apply in the case of financing provided to a public international or regional organization.

(e) The Association shall not provide financing for any project if the member in whose territories the project is located objects to such financing, except that it shall not be necessary for the Association to assure itself that individual members do not object in the case of financing provided to a public international or regional organization.

(f) The Association shall impose no conditions that the proceeds of its financing shall be spent in the territories of any particular member or members. The foregoing shall not preclude the Association from complying with any restrictions on the use of funds imposed in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, including restrictions attached to supplementary resources pursuant to agreement between the Association and the contributor.

(g) The Association shall make arrangements to ensure that the proceeds of any financing are used only for the purposes for which the financing was provided, with due attention to considerations of economy, efficiency and competitive international trade and without regard to political or other non-economic influences or considerations.

(h) Funds to be provided under any financing operation shall be made available to the recipient only to meet expenses in connexion with the project as they are actually incurred.

Section 2. Form and Terms of Financing. (a) Financing by the Association shall take the form of loans. The Association may, however, provide other financing, either (i) out of funds subscribed pursuant to Article III, Section 1, and funds derived therefrom as principal, interest or other charges, if the authorization for such subscriptions expressly provides for such financing; or (ii) in special circumstances, out of supplementary resources furnished to the Association, and funds derived therefrom as principal, interest or other charges, if the arrangements under which such resources are furnished expressly authorize such financing.

(b) Subject to the foregoing paragraph, the Association may provide financing in such forms and on such terms as it may deem appropriate, having regard to the economic position and prospects of the area or areas concerned and to the nature and requirements of the project.

(c) The Association may provide financing to a member, the government of a territory included within the Association's membership, a political subdivision of any of the foregoing, a public or private entity in the territories of a member or members, or to a public international or regional organization.

(d) In the case of a loan to an entity other than a member, the Association may, in its discretion, require a suitable governmental or other guarantee or guarantees.

(e) The Association, in special cases, may make foreign exchange available for local expenditures.

Section 3. Modification of Terms of Financing. The Association may, when and to the extent it deems appropriate in the light of all relevant circumstances, including the financial and economic situation and prospects of the member concerned, and on such conditions as it may determine, agree to a relaxation or other modification of the terms on which any of its financing shall have been provided.

Section 4. Co-operation with Other International Organizations and Members Providing Development Assistance. The Association shall co-operate with those public international organizations and members which provide financial and technical assistance to the less developed areas of the world.

Section 5. Miscellaneous Operations. In addition to the operations specified elsewhere in this Agreement, the Association may: (i) borrow funds with the approval of the member in whose currency the loan is denominated; (ii) guarantee securities in which it has invested in order to facilitate their sale; (iii) buy and sell securities it has issued or guaranteed or in which it has invested; (iv) in special cases, guarantee loans from other sources for purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of these Articles; (v) provide technical assistance and advisory services at the request of a member; and (vi) exercise such other powers incidental to its operations as shall be necessary or desirable in furtherance of its purposes.

Section 6. Political Activity Prohibited. The Association and its officers shall not interfere in the political affairs of any member; nor shall they be influenced in their decisions by the political character of the member or members concerned. Only economic considerations shall be relevant to their decisions, and these considerations shall be weighed impartially in order to achieve the purposes stated in this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Section 1. Structure of the Association. The Association shall have a Board of Governors, Executive Directors, a President and such other officers and staff to perform such duties as the Association may determine.

Section 2. Board of Governors, (a) All the powers of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Governors.

(b) Each Governor and Alternate Governor of the Bank appointed by a member of the Bank which is also a member of the Association shall ex officio be a Governor or Alternate Governor, respectively, of the Association. No Alternate Governor may vote except in the absence of his principal. The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Bank shall ex officio be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Association except that if the Chairman of the Board of

Governors of the Bank shall represent a state which is not a member of the Association, then the Board of Governors shall select one of the Governors as Chairman of the Board of Governors. Any Governor or Alternate Governor shall cease to hold office if the member by which he was appointed shall cease to be a member of the Association.

(c) The Board of Governors may delegate to the Executive Directors authority to exercise any of its powers, except the power to: (i) admit new members and determine the conditions of their admission; (ii) authorize additional subscriptions and determine the terms and conditions relating thereto; (iii) suspend a member; (iv) decide appeals from interpretations of this Agreement given by the Executive Directors; (v) make arrangements pursuant to Section 7 of this Article to co-operate with other international organizations (other than informal arrangements of a temporary and administrative character); (vi) decide to suspend permanently the operations of the Association and to distribute its assets; (vii) determine the distribution of the Association's net income pursuant to Section 12 of this Article; and (viii) approve proposed amendments to this Agreement.

(d) The Board of Governors shall hold an annual meeting and such other meetings as may be provided for by the Board of Governors or called by the Executive Directors.

(e) The annual meeting of the Board of Governors shall be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank.

(f) A quorum for any meeting of the Board of Governors shall be a majority of the Governors, exercising not less than two-thirds of the total voting power.

(g) The Association may by regulation establish a procedure whereby the Executive Directors may obtain a vote of the Governors on a specific question without calling a meeting of the Board of Governors.

(h) The Board of Governors, and the Executive Directors, to the extent authorized, may adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to conduct the business of the Association.

(i) Governors and Alternate Governors shall serve as such without compensation from the Association.

Section 3. Voting. (a) Each original member shall, in respect of its initial subscription, have 500 votes plus one additional vote for each \$5,000 of its initial subscription. Subscriptions other than initial subscriptions of original members shall carry such voting rights as the Board of Governors shall determine pursuant to the provisions of Article II, Section 1(b) or Article III, Section 1 (b) and (c), as the case may be. Additions to resources other than subscriptions under Article II, Section 1 (b) and additional subscriptions under Article III, Section 1, shall not carry voting rights.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided, all matters before the Association shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast.

Section 4. Executive Directors. (a) The Executive Directors shall be responsible for the conduct of the

general operations of the Association, and for this purpose shall exercise all the powers given to them by the Agreement or delegated to them by the Board of Governors.

(b) The Executive Directors of the Association shall be composed ex officio of each Executive Director of the Bank who shall have been (i) appointed by a member of the Bank which is also a member of the Association, or (ii) elected in an election in which the votes of at least one member of the Bank which is also a member of the Association shall have counted toward his election. The Alternate to each such Executive Director of the Bank shall ex officio be an Alternate Director of the Association. Any Director shall cease to hold office if the member by which he was appointed, or if all the members whose votes counted toward his election, shall cease to be members of the Association.

(c) Each Director who is an appointed Executive Director of the Bank shall be entitled to cast the number of votes which the member by which he was appointed is entitled to cast in the Association. Each Director who is an elected Executive Director of the Bank shall be entitled to cast the number of votes which the member or members of the Association whose votes counted toward his election in the Bank are entitled to cast in the Association. All the votes which a Director is entitled to cast shall be cast as a unit.

(d) An Alternate Director shall have full power to act in the absence of the Director who shall have appointed him. When a Director is present, his Alternate may participate in meetings but shall not vote.

(e) A quorum for any meeting of the Executive Directors shall be a majority of the Directors exercising not less than one-half of the total voting power.

(f) The Executive Directors shall meet as often as the business of the Association may require.

(g) The Board of Governors shall adopt regulations under which a member of the Association not entitled to appoint an Executive Director of the Bank may send a representative to attend any meeting of the Executive Directors of the Association when a request made by, or a matter particularly affecting, that member is under consideration.

Section 5. President and Staff. (a) The President of the Bank shall be ex officio President of the Association. The President shall be Chairman of the Executive Directors of the Association but shall have no vote except a deciding vote in case of an equal division. He may participate in meetings of the Board of Governors but shall not vote at such meetings.

(b) The President shall be chief of the operating staff of the Association. Under the direction of the Executive Directors he shall conduct the ordinary business of the Association and under their general control shall be responsible for the organization, appointment and dismissal of the officers and staff. To the extent practicable, officers and staff of the Bank shall be appointed to serve concurrently as officers and staff of the Association.

(c) The President, officers and staff of the Association, in the discharge of their offices, owe their duty entirely to the Association and to no other authority. Each member of the Association shall respect the international character of this duty and shall refrain from all attempts to influence any of them in the discharge of their duties.

(d) In appointing officers and staff the President shall, subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and of technical competence, pay due regard to the importance of recruiting personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Section 6. Relationship to the Bank. (a) The Association shall be an entity separate and distinct from the Bank and the funds of the Association shall be kept separate and apart from those of the Bank. The Association shall not borrow from or lend to the Bank, except that this shall not preclude the Association from investing funds not needed in its financing operations in obligations of the Bank.

(b) The Association may make arrangements with the Bank regarding facilities, personnel and services and arrangements for reimbursement of administrative expenses paid in the first instance by either organization on behalf of the other.

(c) Nothing in this Agreement shall make the Association liable for the acts or obligations of the Bank, or the Bank liable for the acts or obligations of the Association.

Section 7. Relations with Other International Organizations. The Association shall enter into formal arrangements with the United Nations and may enter into such arrangements with other public international organizations having specialized responsibilities in related fields.

Section 8. Location of Offices. The principal office of the Association shall be the principal office of the Bank. The Association may establish their offices in the territories of any member.

Section 9. Depositories. Each member shall designate its central bank as a depository in which the Association may keep holdings of such member's currency or other assets of the Association, or, if it has no central bank, it shall designate for such purpose such other institution as may be acceptable to the Association. In the absence of any different designation, the depository designated for the Bank shall be the depository for the Association.

Section 10. Channel of Communication. Each member shall designate an appropriate authority with which the Association may communicate in connexion with any matter arising under this Agreement. In the absence of any different designation, the channel of communication designated for the Bank shall be the channel for the Association.

Section 11. Publication of Reports and Provision of Information. (a) The Association shall publish an annual report containing an audited statement of its accounts and shall circulate to members at appropriate intervals a summary statement of its financial position and of the results of its operations.

(b) The Association may publish such other reports as it deems desirable to carry out its purposes.

(c) Copies of all reports, statements and publications made under this Section shall be distributed to members.

Section 12. Disposition of Net Income. The Board of Governors shall determine from time to time the disposition of the Association's net income, having due regard to provision for reserves and contingencies.

ARTICLE VII. WITHDRAWAL; SUSPENSION OF MEMBERSHIP; SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS

Section 1. Withdrawal by Members. Any member may withdraw from membership in the Association at any time by transmitting a notice in writing to the Association at its principal office. Withdrawal shall become effective upon the date such notice is received.

Section 2. Suspension of Membership. (a) If a member fails to fulfil any of its obligations to the Association, the Association may suspend its membership by decision of a majority of the Governors, exercising a majority of the total voting power. The member so suspended shall automatically cease to be a member one year from the date of its suspension unless a decision is taken by the same majority to restore the member to good standing.

(b) While under suspension, a member shall not be entitled to exercise any rights under this Agreement except the right of withdrawal, but shall remain subject to all obligations.

Section 3. Suspension or Cessation of Membership in the Bank. Any member which is suspended from membership in, or ceases to be a member of, the Bank shall automatically be suspended from membership in, or cease to be a member of, the Association, as the case may be.

Section 4. Rights and Duties of Governments Ceasing to be Members. (a) When a government ceases to be a member, it shall have no rights under this Agreement except as provided in this Section and in Article X(c), but it shall, except as in this Section otherwise provided, remain liable for all financial obligations undertaken by it to the Association, whether as a member, borrower, guarantor or otherwise.

(b) When a government ceases to be a member, the Association and the government shall proceed to a settlement of accounts. As part of such settlement of accounts, the Association and the government may agree on the amounts to be paid to the government on account of its subscription and on the time and currencies of payment. The term "subscription" when used in relation to any member government shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed to include both the initial subscription and any additional subscription of such member government.

(c) If no such agreement is reached within six months from the date when the government ceased to be a member, or such other time as may be agreed upon by the Association and the government, the following provisions shall apply: (i) The government shall be relieved of any further liability to the Asso-

ciation on account of its subscription, except that the government shall pay to the Association forthwith amounts due and unpaid on the date when the government ceased to be a member and which in the opinion of the Association are needed by it to meet its commitments as of that date under its financing operations. (ii) The Association shall return to the government funds paid in by the government on account of its subscription or derived therefrom as principal repayments and held by the Association on the date when the government ceased to be a member, except to the extent that in the opinion of the Association such funds will be needed by it to meet its commitments as of that date under its financing operations. (iii) The Association shall pay over to the government a pro rata share of all principal repayments received by the Association after the date on which the government ceases to be a member on loans contracted prior thereto, except those made out of supplementary resources provided to the Association under arrangements specifying special liquidation rights. Such share shall be such proportion of the total principal amount of such loans as the total amount paid by the government on account of its subscription and not returned to it pursuant to clause (ii) above and shall bear to the total amount paid by all members on account of their subscriptions which shall have been used or in the opinion of the Association will be needed by it to meet its commitments under its financing operations as of the date on which the government ceases to be a member. Such payment by the Association shall be made in instalments when and as such principal repayments are received by the Association, but not more frequently than annually. Such instalments shall be paid in the currencies received by the Association except that the Association may in its discretion make payment in the currency of the government concerned. (iv) Any amount due to the government on account of its subscription may be withheld so long as that government, or the government of any territory included within its membership, or any political subdivision or any agency of any of the foregoing remains liable, as borrower or guarantor, to the Association, and such amount may, at the option of the Association, be applied against any such liability as it matures. (v) In no event shall the government receive under this paragraph (c) an amount exceeding, in the aggregate, the lesser of the two following: (a) the amount paid by the government on account of its subscription, or (b) such proportion of the net assets of the Association, as shown on the books of the Association as of the date on which the government ceased to be a member, as the amount of its subscription shall bear to the aggregate amount of the subscriptions of all members. (vi) All calculations required hereunder shall be made on such basis as shall be reasonably determined by the Association.

(d) In no event shall any amount due to a government under this Section be paid until six months after the date upon which the government ceases to be a member. If within six months of the date upon which any government ceases to be a member the Associa-

tion suspends operations under Section 5 of this Article, all rights of such government shall be determined by the provisions of such Section 5 and such government shall be considered a member of the Association for purposes of such Section 5, except that it shall have no voting rights.

Section 5. Suspension of Operations and Settlement of Obligations. (a) The Association may permanently suspend its operations by vote of a majority of the Governors exercising a majority of the total voting power. After such suspension of operations the Association shall forthwith cease all activities, except those incident to the orderly realization, conservation and preservation of its assets and settlement of its obligations. Until final settlement of such obligations and distribution of such assets, the Association shall remain in existence and all mutual rights and obligations of the Association and its members under this Agreement shall continue unimpaired, except that no member shall be suspended or shall withdraw and that no distribution shall be made to members except as in this Section provided.

(b) No distribution shall be made to members on account of their subscriptions until all liabilities to creditors shall have been discharged or provided for and until the Board of Governors, by vote of a majority of Governors exercising a majority of the total voting power, shall have decided to make such distribution.

(c) Subject to the foregoing, and to any special arrangements for the disposition of supplementary resources agreed upon in connexion with the provision of such resources to the Association, the Association shall distribute its assets to members pro rata in proportion to amounts paid in by them on account of their subscriptions. Any distribution pursuant to the foregoing provision of this paragraph (c) shall be subject, in the case of any member, to prior settlement of all outstanding claims by the Association against such member. Such distribution shall be made at such times, in such currencies, and in cash or other assets as the Association shall deem fair and equitable. Distribution to the several members need not be uniform in respect of the type of assets distributed or of the currencies in which they are expressed.

(d) Any member receiving assets distributed by the Association pursuant to this Section or Section 4 shall enjoy the same rights with respect to such assets as the Association enjoyed prior to their distribution.

ARTICLE VIII. STATUS, IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES

Section 1. Purposes of Article. To enable the Association to fulfil the functions with which it is entrusted, the status, immunities and privileges provided in this Article shall be accorded to the Association in the territories of each member.

Section 2. Status of the Association. The Association shall possess full juridical personality and, in particular, the capacity:

- (i) to contract;
- (ii) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property;
- (iii) to institute legal proceedings.

Section 3. Position of the Association with Regard to Judicial Process. Actions may be brought against the Association only in a court of competent jurisdiction in the territories of a member in which the Association has an office, has appointed an agent for the purpose of accepting service or notice of process, or has issued or guaranteed securities. No actions shall, however, be brought by members or persons acting for or deriving claims from members. The property and assets of the Association shall, wherever located and by whomsoever held, be immune from all forms of seizure, attachment or execution before the delivery of final judgment against the Association.

Section 4. Immunity of Assets from Seizure. Property and assets of the Association, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation or any form of seizure by executive or legislative action.

Section 5. Immunity of Archives. The archives of the Association shall be inviolable.

Section 6. Freedom of Assets from Restriction. To the extent necessary to carry out the operations provided for in this Agreement and subject to the provisions of this Agreement, all property and assets of the Association shall be free from restrictions, regulations, controls and moratoria of any nature.

Section 7. Privilege for Communications. The official communications of the Association shall be accorded by each member the same treatment that it accords to the official communications of other members.

Section 8. Immunities and Privileges of Officers and Employees. All Governors, Executive Directors, Alternates, officers and employees of the Association (i) shall be immune from legal process with respect to acts performed by them in their official capacity except when the Association waives this immunity; (ii) not being local nationals, shall be accorded the same immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration requirements and national service obligations and the same facilities as regards exchange restrictions as are accorded by members to the representatives, officials, and employees of comparable rank of other members; (iii) shall be granted the same treatment in respect of travelling facilities as is accorded by members to representatives, officials and employees of comparable rank of other members.

Section 9. Immunities from Taxation. (a) The Association, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions authorized by this Agreement, shall be immune from all taxation and from all customs duties. The Association shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax or duty.

(b) No tax shall be levied on or in respect of salaries and emoluments paid by the Association to Executive Directors, Alternates, officials or employees of the Association who are not local citizens, local subjects, or other local nationals.

(c) No taxation of any kind shall be levied on any obligation or security issued by the Association (including any dividend or interest thereon) by whom-

soever held (i) which discriminates against such obligation or security solely because it is issued by the Association; or (ii) if the sole jurisdictional basis for such taxation is the place or currency in which it is issued, made payable or paid, or the location of any office or place of business maintained by the Association.

(d) No taxation of any kind shall be levied on any obligation or security guaranteed by the Association (including any dividend or interest thereon) by whomsoever held (i) which discriminates against such obligation or security solely because it is guaranteed by the Association; or (ii) if the sole jurisdictional basis for such taxation is the location of any office or place of business maintained by the Association.

Section 10. Application of Article. Each member shall take such action as is necessary in its own territories for the purpose of making effective in terms of its own law the principles set forth in this Article and shall inform the Association of the detailed action which it has taken.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS

(a) Any proposal to introduce modifications in this Agreement, whether emanating from a member, a Governor or the Executive Directors, shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Board of Governors who shall bring the proposal before the Board. If the proposed amendment is approved by the Board, the Association shall, by circular letter or telegram, ask all members whether they accept the proposed amendment. When three-fifths of the members having four-fifths of the total voting power, have accepted the proposed amendments, the Association shall certify the fact by formal communication addressed to all members.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) above, acceptance by all members is required in the case of any amendment modifying (i) the right to withdraw from the Association provided in Article VII, Section 1; (ii) the right secured by Article III, Section 1 (c); (iii) the limitation on liability provided in Article II, Section 3.

(c) Amendments shall enter into force for all members three months after the date of the formal communication unless a shorter period is specified in the circular letter or telegram.

ARTICLE X. INTERPRETATION AND ARBITRATION

(a) Any question of interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement arising between any member and the Association or between any members of the Association shall be submitted to the Executive Directors for their decision. If the question particularly affects any member of the Association not entitled to appoint an Executive Director of the Bank, it shall be entitled to representation in accordance with Article VI, Section 4(g).

(b) In any case where the Executive Directors have given a decision under (a) above, any member may require that the question be referred to the Board of Governors, whose decision shall be final. Pending the result of the reference to the Board of Governors,

the Association may, so far as it deems necessary, act on the basis of the decision of the Executive Directors.

(c) Whenever a disagreement arises between the Association and a country which has ceased to be a member, or between the Association and any member during the permanent suspension of the Association, such disagreement shall be submitted to arbitration by a tribunal of three arbitrators, one appointed by the Association, another by the country involved and an umpire who, unless the parties otherwise agree, shall be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice or such other authority as may have been prescribed by regulation adopted by the Association. The umpire shall have full power to settle all questions of procedure in any case where the parties are in disagreement with respect thereto.

ARTICLE XI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Entry into Force. This Agreement shall enter into force when it has been signed on behalf of governments whose subscriptions comprise not less than sixty-five per cent of the total subscriptions set forth in Schedule A and when the instruments referred to in Section 2(a) of this Article have been deposited on their behalf, but in no event shall this Agreement enter into force before September 15, 1960.

Section 2. Signature. (a) Each government on whose behalf this Agreement is signed shall deposit with the Bank an instrument setting forth that it has accepted this Agreement in accordance with its law and has taken all steps necessary to enable it to carry out all of its obligations under this Agreement.

(b) Each government shall become a member of the Association as from the date of the deposit on its behalf of the instrument referred to in paragraph (a) above except that no government shall become a member before this Agreement enters into force under Section 1 of this Article.

(c) This Agreement shall remain open for signature until the close of business on December 31, 1960, at the principal office of the Bank, on behalf of the governments of the states whose names are set forth in Schedule A, provided that, if this Agreement shall not have entered into force by that date, the Executive Directors of the Bank may extend the period during which this Agreement shall remain open for signature by not more than six months.

(d) After this Agreement shall have entered into force, it shall be open for signature on behalf of the government of any state whose membership shall have been approved pursuant to Article II, Section 1 (b).

Section 3. Territorial Application. By its signature of this Agreement, each government accepts it both on its own behalf and in respect of all territories for whose international relations such government is responsible except those which are excluded by such government by written notice to the Association.

Section 4. Inauguration of the Association. (a) As soon as this Agreement enters into force under Section 1 of this Article the President shall call a meeting of the Executive Directors.

(b) The Association shall begin operations on the date when such meeting is held.

(c) Pending the first meeting of the Board of Governors, the Executive Directors may exercise all the powers of the Board of Governors except those reserved to the Board of Governors under this Agreement.

Section 5. Registration. The Bank is authorized to register this Agreement with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Regulations thereunder adopted by the General Assembly.

DONE at Washington, in a single copy which shall

remain deposited in the archives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which has indicated its signature below its agreement to act as depository of this Agreement, to register this Agreement with the Secretariat of the United Nations and to notify all governments whose names are set forth in Schedule A of the date when this Agreement shall have entered into force under Article XI, Section 1 hereof.

SCHEDULE A—INITIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

(In millions of U.S. dollars)*

Part I

Australia	20.18	France	52.96	Norway	6.72
Austria	5.04	Germany	52.96	Sweden	10.09
Belgium	22.70	Italy	18.16	Union of South Africa	10.09
Canada	37.83	Japan	33.59	United Kingdom	131.14
Denmark	8.74	Luxembourg	1.01	United States	320.29
Finland	3.83	Netherlands	27.74		
					763.07

Part II

Afghanistan	1.01	Haiti	0.76	Panama	0.02
Argentina	18.83	Honduras	0.30	Paraguay	0.30
Bolivia	1.06	Iceland	0.10	Peru	1.77
Brazil	18.83	India	40.35	Philippines	5.04
Burma	2.02	Indonesia	11.10	Saudi Arabia	3.70
Ceylon	3.03	Iran	4.54	Spain	10.09
Chile	3.53	Iraq	0.76	Sudan	1.01
China	30.26	Ireland	3.03	Thailand	3.03
Colombia	3.53	Israel	1.68	Tunisia	1.51
Costa Rica	0.20	Jordan	0.30	Turkey	5.80
Cuba	4.71	Korea	1.26	United Arab Republic	6.03
Dominican Republic	0.40	Lebanon	0.45	Uruguay	1.06
Ecuador	0.65	Libya	1.01	Venezuela	7.06
El Salvador	0.30	Malaya	2.52	Viet-Nam	1.51
Ethiopia	0.50	Mexico	8.74	Yugoslavia	4.04
Ghana	2.36	Morocco	3.53		
Greece	2.52	Nicaragua	0.30		236.93
Guatemala	0.40	Pakistan	10.09	Total	1,000.00

* In terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 January 1960.

ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF IDA, SUBSCRIPTION QUOTAS,
BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING POWER
(As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION QUOTA		BOARD OF GOVERNORS†		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per cent of total			Number of votes	Per cent of total
Australia	20.18	2.37	Harold E. Holt*	Sir Roland Wilson	4,536	2.40
Canada	37.83	4.44	Donald M. Fleming*	A. F. W. Plumptre	8,066	4.27
Chile	3.53	0.42	Eduardo Figueroa*	Alvaro Orrego Barros*	1,206	0.64
China	30.26	3.55	Chia-Kan Yen*	Tse-Kai Chang	6,552	3.47
Denmark	8.74	1.03	Svend Nielsen*	Poul-Bjorn Olsen	2,248	1.19
Federation of Malaya	2.52	0.30	Tan Siew Sin*	Dato' Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman	1,004	0.53
Finland	3.83	0.45	R. v. Fieandt	Reino Rossi	1,266	0.67
France	52.96	6.22	Minister of Finance	Pierre Paul Schweitzer	11,092	5.87

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

	SUBSCRIPTION QUOTA		BOARD OF GOVERNORS†		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per cent of total	Governor	Alternate	Number of votes	Per cent of total
Germany, Fed Rep. of	52.96	6.22	Ludwig Erhard	Franz Etzel	11,092	5.87
Ghana	2.36	0.28	K. A. Gbedemah*	Hubert C. Kessels*	972	0.51
Honduras	0.30	0.03	Celeo Dávila	Juan Milla Bermúdez	560	0.30
India	40.35	4.74	Morarji R. Desai*	B. K. Nehru	8,570	4.54
Iran	4.54	0.53	Ali Akbar Zargham	Djalaleddin Aghili	1,408	0.74
Iraq	0.76	0.09	Hashim Jawad	Abdul Hassan Zalzal	652	0.34
Ireland	3.03	0.36	Seamas O. Riain*	T. K. Whitaker	1,106	0.59
Israel	1.68	0.20	David Horowitz	Jacob Arnon	836	0.44
Italy	18.16	2.13	Donato Menichella	Giorgio Cigliana-Piazza	4,132	2.19
Japan	33.59	3.94	Mikio Mizuta*	Masamichi Yamagiwa*	7,218	3.82
Jordan	0.30	0.03	Hashem Jayousi*	Hazem Nuseibeh	560	
Morocco	3.53	0.42	M'Hamed Douiri*	Mohamed Amine Bengeloun	1,206	0.64
Nicaragua	0.30	0.03	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa*	J. J. Lugo Marengo	560	0.30
Norway	6.72	0.79	Arne Skaug	Gabriel Kielland	1,844	0.98
Pakistan	10.09	1.18	Mohamed Shoaib	M. A. Mozaffar	2,518	1.33
Philippines	5.04	0.59	Miguel Cuaderno Sr.*	Eduardo Z. Romualdez*	1,508	0.80
Saudi Arabia	3.70	0.43	Ahmed Saki Saad*	—	1,240	0.66
Spain	10.09	1.18	Mariano Navarro Rubio	Juan Antonio Ortiz Gracia	2,518	1.33
Sudan	1.01	0.12	Abdel Magid Ahmed*	Hamzah Mirghani Hamzah	702	0.37
Sweden	10.09	1.18	G. E. Straeng	N.G.Lange	2,518	1.33
Thailand	3.03	0.36	Sunthorn Hongladarom	Boonma Wongswan	1,106	0.59
Tunisia	1.51	0.18	Hedi Nouira*		802	0.43
Turkey	5.80	0.68	Ekrem Alican*	Sait Naci Ergin	1,660	0.88
Union of South Africa	10.09	1.18	T. E. Donges*	M. H. de Kock	2,518	1.33
United Arab Republic	6.03	0.71	Abdel Moneim El*	Izzat Traboulsi	1,706	0.90
United Kingdom	131.14	15.39	John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd*	Sir Denis Rickett	26,728	14.15
United States	320.29	37.60	Robert B. Anderson*	C. Douglas Dillon*	64,558	34.18
Viet-Nam	1.51	0.18	Tran Huu Phuong*	Vu Quoc Thuc*	802	0.43
Yugoslavia	4.04	0.47	Nikola Mincev	Vladimir Ceric	1,308	0.69
Total	851.89	100.00			188,876	100.00

* Holds similar position with the International Monetary Fund.

† Members of the Board hold similar position with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

ANNEX III. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES*

(As of 31 December 1960)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
John P. Weitzel	John S. Hooker	United States
The Earl of Cromer	Geoffrey M. Wilson	United Kingdom
Rene Larre	Jean Cottier	France
Otto Donner	H. Gorn	Germany
B. K. Nehru	C. S. Krishna Moorthi	India
Elected Director	Alternate	Casting the Votes of
Louis Rasminsky (Canada)	C. L. Read (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
Mohamed Shoaib (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	Prayad Buranasiri (Thailand)	Japan, Thailand
Ake Lundgren (Sweden)	Jaakko Lassila (Finland)	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland

John M. Garland (Australia)	A. J. J. van Vuuren (Union of South Africa)	Australia, Union of South Africa, Viet-Nam
Jose Aragones (Spain)	Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Italy, Spain
Reignson C. Chen (China)		China
Omar S. Elmandjra (Morocco)		Morocco, Malaya, Ghana, Tunisia
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	Augustin Papic (Yugoslavia)	Yugoslavia, Israel
Andre van Campenhout (Belgium)	Ernst A. Rott (Austria)	Turkey
Jorge Mejia Palacio (Colombia)	Jose Camacho (Colombia)	Philippines
Juan Haus Solís (Bolivia)	Carlos S. Brignone (Argentina)	Chile
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Lempira E. Bonilla (Honduras)	Honduras, Nicaragua

* Executive Directors and Alternates serve in equivalent positions with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

ANNEX IV. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1960)

OFFICERS

President: Eugene R. Black	A. Schmidt
Vice-President: W. A. B. Iliff	Director of Operations—Far East: Martin M. Rosen
Vice-President: J. Burke Knapp	Director of Technical Operations: Simon Aldewereld
Director, Economic Staff: Leonard B. Rist	Director of Marketing: George L. Martin
Director, Technical Assistance and Planning Staff: Richard H. Demuth	Treasurer: Robert W. Cavanaugh
Director of Operations—Europe, Africa and Australasia: S. R. Cope	Secretary: M. M. Mendels
Director of Operations—South Asia and Middle East: Joseph Rucinski	General Counsel: A. Broches
Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere: Orvis Hoffman	Director of Administration: William F. Howell
	Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
	Director, Economic Development Institute: Michael L. Hoffman

HEADQUARTERS

International Development Association
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

CHAPTER IX

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

In 1960, the International Monetary Fund¹ virtually completed a campaign to enlarge its resources through an increase in members' quotas. This effort, which was begun in March 1959, increased the Fund's resources of gold and currencies from \$9,200 million to \$14,800 million.

In addition to the Fund's total holdings, its effective liquid resources have been substantially increased as a result of freer currency convertibility. By the end of 1960, the Fund held \$3,239 million in its gold account and a little more than \$7,000 million in currencies which were at

least externally convertible, including \$2,570 million in U.S. dollars.

The year 1960 also saw members of the Fund more and more willing to draw the currencies of the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands and France in particular, and this had the effect of easing pressure on the United

¹ For further information, particularly about the Fund's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N., annual reports of the Executive Directors, summary proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Governors, schedules of par values, and quarterly financial statements.

CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS FOR 1960

PURCHASES

Member	U.S. Dollars	Pounds Sterling	Deutsche Marks	Netherlands Guilders	Danish Kroner	French Francs	Total (Equivalent in U.S. dollars)
Argentina	\$ 35,000,000		DM 73,500,000 (\$17,500,000)	fl.66,500,000 (\$17,500,000)			\$70,000,000
Bolivia	1,000,000						1,000,000
Brazil	24,700,000	£ 3,214,285-14-3 (\$9,000,000)	37,800,000			Fr.24,685,285.71 (\$5,000,000)	47,700,000
Dominican Republic	9,000,000						9,000,000
El Salvador	13,250,000						13,250,000
Honduras	5,000,000						5,000,000
Iceland	3,312,500	71,428-11-5 (\$200,000)	10,500,000 (\$2,500,000)		5,525,714.29 D.Kr. (\$800,000)		6,812,500
Iran	15,000,000	8,928,571-8-7 (\$25,000,000)	21,000,000 (\$5,000,000)				45,000,000
Pakistan	12,500,000						12,500,000
Paraguay	1,000,000						1,000,000
Philippine Republic	6,250,000						6,250,000
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	7,500,000	9,750,000- (\$27,300,000)					34,800,000
Syrian Region	15,000,000						15,000,000
Union of South Africa		2,232,142-17-2 (\$6,250,000)	26,250,000 (\$6,250,000)				12,500,000
Total	\$148,512,500	£24,196,428-11-5 (\$67,750,000)	DM169,050,000 (\$40,250,000)	fl.66,500,000 (\$17,500,000)	5,525,714.29 D.Kr. (\$800,000)	Fr.24,685,285.71 (\$5,000,000)	\$279,812,500

REPURCHASES

Member	Total (equivalent in U.S. dollars)	Member	Total (equivalent in U.S. dollars)	Member	Total (equivalent in U.S. dollars)
Argentina	\$ 21,500,000.00	Haiti	1,312,500.00	Turkey	3,000,000.00
Bolivia	2,541,667.00	Honduras	3,744,902.75	United Arab Republic:	
Burma	4,000,000.00	India	72,500,000.00	Egyptian Region	9,578,711.92
Chile	12,381,620.70	Indonesia	18,500,000.00	United Kingdom	354,584,536.33
Colombia	14,984,587.36	Paraguay	875,000.00		
El Salvador	7,499,480.10	Philippines	2,917,000.00	Total	\$711,421,948.23
France	181,084,942.07	Sudan	417,000.00		

States foreign payments situation. It was expected that in 1961 the proportion of non-dollar currencies drawn from the Fund would increase. The Fund's operations also made some contribution to the dollar position in other ways.

Repayments in U.S. dollars in 1960 amounted to \$579 million while dollar drawings were only \$148 million. As a result, other countries transferred about \$451 million net in U.S. dollars to the Fund, and the rate of increase in their dollar balances and gold holdings was slowed down accordingly.

At the beginning of December 1960, the Fund decided to sell \$300 million of gold to the United States and to invest the dollar proceeds in United States Government securities. This policy was intended to increase the earnings of the Fund and thus help to accumulate reserves for future needs.

As in the previous two years, purchases from the Fund in 1960—amounting to \$280 million—were substantially lower than repurchases, which aggregated \$711 million. (See table on previous page.) Fourteen countries drew upon the Fund's resources during 1960, and additional drawings were approved for Turkey, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia in the last few days of the year. Fourteen countries obtained stand-by arrangements extending up to one year, which carried into 1961.

The usefulness of the Fund's stand-by arrangements was emphasized by Per Jacobsson, the Fund's Managing Director, at the annual meeting of its Board of Governors in September 1960. He pointed out that these lines of credit, even when not used, served a valuable purpose by helping to sustain confidence that funds are available if needed. Mr. Jacobsson added that, "while the Fund has no power to create credit directly, since amounts drawn by one country are obtained, through the Fund, from the country whose currency is drawn, stand-by arrangements by their very existence strengthen the reserve position of the country concerned and act in many ways as a form of credit creation."

During 1960, the Fund conducted a ninth annual round of consultations with individual members which continued to employ exchange controls and discrimination. These consultations

afforded an opportunity for countries maintaining restrictions to explain the need for them against the background of balance-of-payments problems and other considerations. At the same time, they presented an opportunity for examination of the role of fiscal and monetary policy in the exchange problems of members and for inquiry aimed at the reduction of restrictive practices. The consultations, and the Executive Board's decisions in the individual cases, were confidential. The Fund, however, summarized recent developments in that field and described the restrictive systems in its eleventh annual report on exchange restrictions, published in June 1960.

Technical co-operation was extended in 1960 through the activity of missions and other advisory efforts, and the collection and analysis of statistical information was continued. Training programmes on the work of the Fund and in balance-of-payments techniques and economic problems were conducted for staff members of central banks and ministries of finance.

The Fund published 15 annual reports during the period 1945-60 and 11 annual reports on exchange restrictions during the period 1950-60. Other publications included: International Financial Statistics, a monthly statistical bulletin; International Financial News Survey, distributed weekly; Staff Papers (published two or three times a year); a Balance-of-Payments Yearbook; and Direction of International Trade, compiled by the Fund and published every month jointly by the Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Fund's Board of Governors was convened in Washington, D.C., on September 24, 1960, under the chairmanship of Harold Holt of Australia. It was agreed to hold the next annual meeting of the Governors in Vienna, Austria, during September 1961.

By the end of 1960, the Fund had 68 members.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

The Fund's Executive Board approved the following administrative budget for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1961:

	U.S. dollars		U.S. dollars
Board of Governors	\$ 242,000	Other Administrative Expenses	
Office of Executive Directors		Communications	\$ 177,000
Salaries	\$ 751,000	Office occupancy expenses	204,000
Other compensations and benefits	130,000	Books and printing	165,000
Travel	205,000	Supplies and equipment	135,000
		Miscellaneous	136,000
	\$1,086,000		
Staff			\$817,000
Salaries	\$3,324,000		
Other compensations and benefits	1,098,000	Grand Total	\$7,385,000
Travel	818,000		
	\$5,240,000		

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE FUND, SUBSCRIPTIONS, BOARD OF GOVERNORS
AND VOTING POWER
(As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION QUOTA		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per cent of total	Governor	Alternate	Number of votes†	Per cent of total
Afghanistan	22.50	0.15	Abdullah Malikyar*	Habibullah Mali Achekzai	475	0.29
Argentina	280.00	1.90	Alvaro Alsogaray	Eustaquio Mendez Delfino	3,050	1.86
Australia	400.00	2.71	Harold E. Holt*	Howard Beale	4,250	2.59
Austria	75.00	0.51	Reinhard Kamitz	Franz Stoeger-Marenpach	1,000	0.61
Belgium	337.50	2.29	Hubert Ansiaux	Maurice Williot	3,625	2.20
Bolivia	22.50	0.15	Augusto Cuadros Sánchez	Franklin Antezana Paz	475	0.29
Brazil	280.00	1.90	Sebastião Paes de Almeida*	Mauricio C. Bicalho*	3,050	1.86
Burma	30.00	0.20	Kyaw Nyein	San Lin	550	0.33
Canada	550.00	3.73	Donald M. Fleming*	James Elliott Coyne	5,750	3.50
Ceylon	45.00	0.31	Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike*	D. W. Rajapatirana	700	0.43
Chile	100.00	0.68	Eduardo Figueroa*	Alvaro Orrego Barros*	1,250	0.76
China	550.00	3.73	Chia-Kan Yen*	Pao-Hsu Ho	5,750	3.50
Colombia	100.00	0.68	Hernando Agudelo Villa	German Botero de los Rios	1,250	0.76
Costa Rica	5.50	0.04	Alvaro Castro*	Alvaro Vargas*	305	0.19
Cuba	50.00	0.34	Segundo Ceballos Pareja	Rene Monserrat	750	0.46
Denmark	130.00	0.88	Svend Nielsen*	Einar Dige	1,550	0.94
Dominican Republic	15.00	0.10	Manuel V. Ramos	—	400	0.24
Ecuador	15.00	0.10	Guillermo Perez Chiriboga	—	400	0.24
El Salvador	11.25	0.08	Carlos J. Canessa	Miguel Dueñas Palomo	362	0.22
Ethiopia	9.60	0.07	Yawand-Wossen Mangasha*	Stanislaw Kirkor	346	0.21
Federation of Malaya	30.00	0.20	Tan Siew Sin*	W. H. Wilcock	550	0.33
Finland	57.00	0.39	Klaus Waris	Jouko J. Voutilainen	820	0.50
France	787.50	5.34	Jacques Brunet	Jean Sadrin	8,125	4.94
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	787.50	5.34	Karl Blessing	Hans Karl von Mangoldt-Reiboldt	8,125	4.94
Ghana	35.00	0.24	K. A. Ghedemah*	Hubert C. Kessels*	600	0.36
Greece	60.00	0.41	Xenophon Zolotas	John S. Pesmazoglu	850	0.52
Guatemala	15.00	0.10	Arturo Perez Galliano	Francisco Fernández	400	0.24
Haiti	11.25	0.08	Antonio Andre	Vilfort Beauvoir	362	0.22
Honduras	11.25	0.08	Jorge Bueso Arias	Roberto Ramírez	362	0.22
Iceland	11.25	0.08	Gylfi Gislason	Thor Thors	362	0.22
India	600.00	4.07	Morarji R. Desai*	H. V. R. Iengar	6,250	3.80
Indonesia	165.00	1.12	Soetikno Slamet		1,900	1.16
Iran	70.00	0.47	Ebrahim Kashani	Ahmad Majidian	950	0.58

MEMBER	SUBSCRIPTION QUOTA		BOARD OF GOVERNORS		VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Per cent of total	Governor	Alternate	Number of votes†	Per cent of total
Iraq	15.00	0.10	Abdul Latif Al-Shawaf	Subbi Frankool	400	0.24
Ireland	45.00	0.31	Seamas O. Riain*	J. J. McElligott	700	0.43
Israel	25.00	0.17	Levi Eshkol	David Kochav	500	0.30
Italy	270.00	1.83	Giuseppe Pella	Paolo Emilio Taviani	2,950	1.79
Japan	500.00	3.39	Mikio Mizuta*	Masamichi Yamagiwa*	5,250	3.19
Jordan	4.50	0.03	Hashem Jayousi*	Abdul Karim Humud	295	0.18
Korea, Rep. of	18.75	0.13	Yung Seun Kim	Byong Do Min	437	0.27
Lebanon	4.50	0.03	Nasr Harfouche	Farid Solh	295	0.18
Libya	9.00	0.06	Omar Mahmud	—	340	0.21
			Muntasser			
Luxembourg	11.00	0.07	Pierre Werner*	Pierre Guill	360	0.22
Mexico	180.00	1.22	Antonio Ortiz Mena*	Rodrigo Gomez	2,050	1.25
Morocco	52.50	0.36	M'Hamed Douiri*	M'Hammed Zeghari	775	0.47
Netherlands	412.50	2.80	M. W. Holtrop	E. van Lennep	4,375	2.66
Nicaragua	11.25	0.08	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa*	Francisco J. Lainez	362	0.22
Norway	100.00	0.68	Erik Brofoss	Christian Brinch	1,250	0.76
Pakistan	150.00	1.02	S. A. Hasnie	Vaqar Ahmad	1,750	1.06
Panama	0.50	0.01	Rene Orillac	Rigoberto E. Paredes	255	0.16
Paraguay	10.00	0.07	—	Pedro R. Chamorro	350	0.21
Peru	30.00	0.20	Enrique Bellido	Emilio G. Barreto	550	0.33
Philippines	75.00	0.51	Miguel Cuaderno, Sr.*	Eduardo Z. Romualdez*	1,000	0.61
Saudi Arabia	55.00	0.37	Ahmed Zaki Saad*	—	800	0.49
Spain	150.00	1.02	Alberto Ullastres	Manuel Varela	1,750	1.06
Sudan	15.00	0.10	Abdel Magid Ahmed*	Mamoun Beheiry	400	0.24
Sweden	150.00	1.02	Per V. Asbrink	S. F. Jøge	1,750	1.06
Thailand	45.00	0.31	Sunthom	Bisudhi Nimmanahaeminda	700	0.43
			Hongladarom*			
Tunisia	14.10	0.10	Hedi Nouira	Mongi Slim	391	0.24
Turkey	86.00	0.58	Ekrem Alican	Ziya Muezzinoglu	1,110	0.68
Union of South Africa	150.00	1.02	T. E. Donges	G. W. G. Browne	1,750	1.06
United Arab Republic	105.00	0.71	Husni A. Sawwaf	Abdel Hakim El Rifai	1,300	0.79
United Kingdom	1,950.00	13.23	John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd*	M. H. Parsons	19,750	12.01
United States	4,125.00	27.98	Robert B. Anderson*	C. Douglas Dillon*	41,500	25.24
Uruguay	15.00	0.10	Romeo Maeso	Daniel Rodriguez Larreta	400	0.24
Venezuela	150.00	1.02	J. J. González Gorrondona	Hernán Avendano	1,750	1.06
Viet-Nam	16.50	0.11	Tran Huu Phuong*	Vu Quoc Thuc*	415	0.25
Yugoslavia	120.00	0.81	Janko Smole	Nenad Popovic	1,450	0.88
	\$14,740.70	100.00‡			164,404	100.00‡

† Voting power varies on certain matters with use by members of the Fund's resources.

* Holds similar position in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

‡ These figures do not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND ALTERNATES (As of 31 December 1960)

Appointed Director	Alternate	Casting Votes of
Frank A. Southard, Jr.	John S. Hooker	United States
D. B. Pitlado	G. J. MacGillivray	United Kingdom
Jean de Largentaye	Jacques Waitzenegger	France
Wilfried Guth	Helmut Koinzer	Federal Republic of Germany
B. N. Adarkar	I. G. Patel	India

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Elected Director	Alternate	Casting Votes of
Ahmed Zaki Saad (United Arab Republic)	Albert Mansour (United Arab Republic)	Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic
Gengo Suzuki (Japan)	M. Kumashiro (Japan)	Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Thailand
Andre van Campenhout (Belgium)	Maurice Toussaint (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Turkey
Louis Rasminsky (Canada)	C. L. Read (Canada)	Canada, Ireland
J. M. Garland (Australia)	F. C. Pryon (Australia)	Australia, Union of South Africa, Viet-Nam
Mauricio C. Bicalho (Brazil)	Gabriel Costa Carvalho (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Peru
Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands)	H. M. H. A. van der Valk (Netherlands)	Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Beue Tann (China)	I-Shuan Sun (China)	China
Thorhallur Asgeirsson (Iceland)	Gabriel Kielland (Norway)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Guillermo Walter Klein (Argentina)	Javier Urrutia (Chile)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay
Sergio Siglienti (Italy)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Spain
Jose Antonio Mayobre (Venezuela)	Jorge A. Montealegre (Nicaragua)	Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
Soetikno Slamet (Indonesia)	Amon Nikoi (Ghana)	Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Indonesia, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1960)

OFFICERS

Managing Director: Per Jacobsson	Canto
Deputy Managing Director: H. Merle Cochran	Director, Office of Administration: Phillip Thorson
Director, Asian Department: D. S. Savkar	Secretary: Roman L. Horne
Director, European Department: Gabriel Ferras	Treasurer: Y. C. Koo
Director, Exchange Restrictions Department: Irving S. Friedman	Director, European Offices—Paris, France: J. V. Mladek
General Counsel, Legal Department: Joseph Gold	Chief Editor: J. K. Horsefield
Director, Middle Eastern Department: Anwar Ali	Information Officer: Jay Reid
Director, Research and Statistics Department: J. J. Polak	Internal Auditor: A. G. P. Dewing
Director, Western Hemisphere Department: Jorge Del	Special Representative to the United Nations: Gordon Williams

OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS	REGIONAL OFFICE
International Monetary Fund	International Monetary Fund
19th and H Streets, N.W.	European Office
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.	4 Avenue d'Iena
Cable Address: INTERFUND WASHINGTON	Paris 16 ^e , France

CHAPTER X

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

In 1960, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)¹ began to examine the problems which supersonic aircraft might bring. In accordance with a request made by the twelfth session of the ICAO Assembly in 1959, a survey was made to find out what the characteristics of these new aircraft were likely to be. The preliminary study embodying the opinions of national Governments and knowledge gathered from other sources was examined by the ICAO Council in June 1960. The report was then issued to member states and to the public to serve as a basis for further thinking and planning on the subject.

During the year, membership in ICAO increased to 83—with the admission of Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal and Yugoslavia.

In January 1960, the first Edward Warner Award was bestowed by the ICAO Council on the late Dr. Albert Plesman, founder of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. This award, which commemorates Dr. Warner, President of the ICAO Council from 1945 to 1957, is given every two years for "outstanding contributions to the development of international civil aviation."

In April 1960, the ICAO Council adopted world-wide standards for short distance air navigation aids by extending the existing international standard VOR (very high frequency omni-directional radio range) and supplementing this by a distance measuring equipment (DME) to be used where needed for more precise navigation and air traffic control (amendment 35 to Annex 10 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, dealing with Aeronautical Telecommunications). This amendment became applicable on 1 January 1961.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the ICAO Air Navigation Regional Plans, the ICAO Council, at its June 1960 session, established a standing group on implementation, the members of which may conduct visits to, and discussions with, Governments.

AIR NAVIGATION

The third ICAO Africa-Indian Ocean Regional Air Navigation Meeting, held in Rome in January 1960, reviewed, in the light of changes in the air traffic pattern and new developments in operating techniques and equipment, the air navigation plan for the region and devised measures to enhance the safety and effectiveness of air transport in that region.

This meeting was followed by a special European-Mediterranean Rules of the Air, Air Traffic Services/Communications Meeting, held in Paris. It was convened—because of the complexity of the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network (AFTN) in Europe—to improve the air traffic services network in that region by taking into consideration the experience gained in the provision of these services for high speed turbine aircraft.

At the fourth meeting of the ICAO Panel of Teletypewriter Specialists, held in Montreal in April-May 1960, the draft for a second edition of the Manual of Teletypewriter Operating Practices was prepared. The latest Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network (AFTN) operating procedures which had been developed to permit introduction of semi-automatic and fully automatic relay systems into the AFTN were also studied.

As part of a continuing campaign by ICAO to remove the deficiencies in air navigation services and facilities which still hindered the efficient conduct of air transport activities in many of the world's eight flying regions,² a team of experts in aeronautical communications, air

¹ For further information, particularly about ICAO's functions, organization and activities prior to 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N. See also Memorandum on ICAO; reports of the ICAO Council to the ICAO Assembly on the activities of the Organization; ICAO budget estimates; and ICAO Bulletin, July 1947, et seq.

² The eight regions are: Caribbean Region, North Atlantic Region, South American-South Atlantic Region, Pacific Region, South East Asia Region, European Mediterranean Region, Middle East Region, Africa-Indian Ocean Region.

traffic services and aeronautical meteorology was assigned to the South East Asia region by ICAO to provide on-the-spot help and advice to states in the area, and to report on measures needed to produce long-term improvements in the existing regional network of air navigation services and facilities.

The Airworthiness Committee, at a meeting held in Montreal in October 1960, prepared a PAMC (Provisional Acceptable Means of Compliance) regulation on fatigue strength of aeroplane structure. It also drafted a text for an ICAO Circular on the operational measures for dealing with the problem of taking off from slush- or water-covered runways.

The Meteorological Operational Telecommunications Network Europe (MOTNE) Development/Implementation Panel, at its third meeting held in Paris in October-November, after studying shortcomings of the interim phase 1 MOTNE system, in operation since 1 April 1960, prepared specifications for: (a) a phase 2 system, involving increased exchanges of data, slightly modified message lay-out and some small revisions in circuits, for introduction on 5 April 1961; and (b) a phase 3 system, incorporating automatic equipment, for implementation on 1 October 1963. The Panel also recommended the early preparation of a manual of MOTNE operating practices.

The experts of the Visual Aids Panel to Prevent Undershooting and Overshooting of Runways (VAP) met in Montreal in November to advise the Air Navigation Commission on the operational requirements and specifications for visual glide slope indicators and to provide the Commission with advice resulting from an exchange of views on complete lighting and marking systems. In view of the urgency attached to the matter and in order to take immediate action to develop standards and recommended practices, the report of the Panel was given priority attention by the Air Navigation Commission. The proposals of the Panel and the Commission—to be included in Annex 14 (Aerodromes)—were immediately transmitted for comment to ICAO's member states.

FACILITATION

Following a study of the recommendations made by an ICAO Facilitation Division meet-

ing to facilitate the ever-increasing volume of air transportation and to cut time-consuming red tape, ICAO's Air Transport Committee submitted to the ICAO Council in February 1960 a series of alterations to the present international standards and recommended practices for the facilitation of international air transport (Annex 9). After receiving the comments of member Governments on the subject, the Council adopted recommendations for amendments to Annex 9.

JOINT FINANCING

The North Atlantic Ocean Station meeting, held at The Hague in April 1960, revised the 1954 agreement on maintaining nine floating stations in the North Atlantic. As a result of the new agreement, the five European states which operate 10 of the 21 ships needed to man the ocean stations were to receive, in addition to payments they would otherwise have obtained during the eighth year of the agreement, sums amounting to some £80,000 per year from the 18 cash-contributing participating states.

AIR TRANSPORT

At its second session, held in Montreal in May-June 1960, the Panel on Origin and Destination Statistics, reviewed existing systems and types of origin and destination statistics, examined several such systems based on the direct use of the ticket as the basic source of data, and discussed the planning of its future work.

The Air Transport Bureau, at the request of the ICAO Council, collected data for and drafted a study (referred to in the first paragraph of this Chapter) on problems arising from the use of supersonic aircraft.

According to the year-end air traffic figures compiled by this Bureau, the total number of passengers carried in 1960 by the scheduled airlines of ICAO's 83 member nations increased by 10 per cent from 98 million in 1959 to 108 million; the total number of passenger-kilometres (passenger-miles) performed increased by 14 per cent, as did the number of cargo ton-kilometres (ton-miles). However, the number of hours flown remained static—probably because of the widespread introduction of jet

aircraft. These aircraft, both in 1959 and 1960, flew a total of 8.9 million hours. In spite of the new long-range sub-sonic aircraft, the average distance flown by the average passenger in 1960 was only 1,030 kilometres (640 miles) and the average speed of the aircraft in which he flew was 355 kilometres per hour (221 miles).

LEGAL MATTERS

Two sub-committees of ICAO's Legal Committee met in Paris in April 1960 to consider, respectively, the legal aspects of aerial collisions and the legal rules applicable to international carriage by air performed by a person other than the one who made the contract of carriage with the passenger or consignor. Reports on these items were examined by the thirteenth session of the Legal Committee, held in Montreal in September. The Tokyo draft convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air performed by a person other than the contracting carrier, as revised by a sub-committee—together with the comments and proposals received on the matter from states and international organizations—was to be presented to states for final drafting, after which it was to be transmitted to the ICAO Council for action.

A Panel of Experts appointed by the ICAO Council met in Montreal in June to consider a request from the League of Arab States for determination by the Council under Article 77 of the Chicago Convention (relating to joint operating organizations) of the obligations of the states participating in a proposed Pan-Arab Airline towards other states into whose territory aircraft of the airline would operate and for determination of the "international nationality marks" that such aircraft would bear. The Panel reported to the Council, which thereupon sent appropriate advice to the Arab League.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1960, the chiefs of the ICAO technical assistance missions were asked to prepare, in collaboration with national directors of civil aviation, a master plan for civil aviation development in the countries to which they were assigned. This plan was to be used as the basis for planning technical assistance on a long-term basis and to enable the Organization bet-

ter to evaluate the success of its technical assistance activities in each country.

ICAO continued to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance—a co-operative venture conducted by the United Nations and agencies related to it. During 1960, some 29 missions were maintained in the field.

In view of the emergency situation in the field of aviation in the Congo (Leopoldville), an ICAO technical assistance mission team was sent out in order to perform air traffic control, communications and other technical tasks on an emergency basis, as well as to train Congolese personnel to take over the responsibilities involved as soon as they were able to do so.

During the year under review, 143 experts, including 36 experts sent to the Congo (Leopoldville), were involved in the work of ICAO missions and in shorter-term surveys and visits. There were two regional projects—one in Latin America, and one in Central America—and three inter-regional projects—for the Middle and the Far East. Training programmes were continued in 1960, and advice of various kinds was given to some 24 Governments to strengthen different aspects of their civil aviation departments.

Twenty-one fellowships and 16 scholarships were granted in 1960.

ICAO's share of the funds available under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme amounted to \$1,345,514 in 1960. In addition, it received: \$156,918 from the Contingency Fund of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board; \$20,000 from transfer of funds from the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations; and \$40,000 from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In addition, ICAO had \$123,200 from funds in trust, and \$13,334 allocated from the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme for 1959.

The technical assistance budget of ICAO is separate from that of the agency in general, which is listed in the section on BUDGET below.

PUBLICATIONS

ICAO publishes complete documentation on its work. Public information material on ICAO available in English, French and Spanish in-

eludes: Memorandum on ICAO, a complete summary of the aims, history and work of the Organization, and the ICAO Bulletin, an account of the activities of the organization and information of general interest to ICAO members and the aeronautical world.

General services	591,243
Equipment	87,900
Other budgetary provisions	23,901
	4,880,446
Less miscellaneous income	823,446
Total	\$4,057,000

BUDGET

In 1959, the twelfth session of the ICAO Assembly approved a budget of \$4,880,446 (Canadian) for the calendar year 1961, as follows:

Meetings	\$ 272,000
Secretariat	3,905,402

The scale of contributions for 1961, fixed by the twelfth session of the Assembly held in 1959 and subsequently adjusted to incorporate the contributions of the nine new member states that joined the Organization during 1960, is given in ANNEX I below.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1960; contributions as assessed for 1961)

Member	Percentage of total	(Amount in Canadian dollars)	Member	Percentage of total	(Amount in Canadian dollars)
Afghanistan	0.13	5,274	Ireland	0.24	9,737
Argentina*	1.18	47,873	Israel	0.23	9,331
Australia*	2.46	99,802	Italy*	2.39	96,962
Austria	0.40	16,228	Ivory Coast	0.13	5,274
Belgium	1.60	64,912	Japan*	2.18	88,443
Bolivia	0.13	5,274	Jordan	0.13	5,274
Brazil*	1.65	66,941	Korea, Rep. of	0.19	7,708
Burma	0.13	5,274	Kuwait	0.13	5,274
Cambodia	0.13	5,274	Laos	0.13	5,274
Cameroun	0.13	5,274	Lebanon*	0.21	8,520
Canada*	4.63	187,839	Liberia	0.13	5,274
Ceylon	0.13	5,274	Libya	0.13	5,274
Chile	0.38	15,417	Luxembourg	0.13	5,274
China	0.67	27,182	Mali	0.13	5,274
Colombia	0.61	24,748	Mexico	1.32	53,553
Costa Rica	0.13	5,274	Morocco	0.22	8,925
Cuba	0.40	16,228	Nepal	0.13	5,274
Czechoslovakia	0.84	34,079	Netherlands*	2.47	100,208
Denmark*	0.92	37,324	New Zealand	0.50	20,285
Dominican Republic	0.13	5,274	Nicaragua	0.13	5,274
Ecuador	0.13	5,274	Nigeria	0.20	8,114
El Salvador	0.13	5,274	Norway	0.82	33,267
Ethiopia	0.13	5,274	Pakistan	0.47	19,068
Federation of Malaya	0.16	6,491	Panama	0.13	5,274
Finland	0.41	16,634	Paraguay	0.13	5,274
France*	7.71	312,795	Peru	0.14	5,680
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.09	206,501	Philippines*	0.43	17,445
Ghana	0.13	5,274	Poland	1.20	48,684
Greece	0.27	10,954	Portugal*	0.23	9,331
Guatemala*	0.13	5,274	Senegal	0.13	5,274
Guinea	0.13	5,274	Spain*	1.00	40,570
Haiti	0.13	5,274	Sudan	0.13	5,274
Honduras	0.13	5,274	Sweden	1.79	72,620
Iceland	0.13	5,274	Switzerland	1.51	61,261
India*	2.52	102,236	Thailand	0.21	8,520
Indonesia	0.51	20,691	Tunisia	0.13	5,274
Iran	0.21	8,520	Turkey	0.55	22,314
Iraq	0.13	5,274	Union of South Africa*	0.70	28,399

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

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Member	Percentage	(Amount in Canadian dollars)	Member	Percentage	(Amount in Canadian dollars)
United Arab Republic*	0.32	12,982	Venezuela*	0.68	27,588
United Kingdom*	9.72	394,341	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	0.22	8,925
United States*	32.43	1,315,686	Yugoslavia	0.39	15,822
Uruguay	0.13	5,274			

* Member of the ICAO Council. Council President: Walter Binaghi.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1960)

OFFICERS

Secretary-General: R. M. Macdonnell	Director, Legal Bureau: P. K. Roy
Assistant Secretary-General for Air Navigation: T. S. Banes	Director, Administration and Services Bureau: J. F. Berrier
Assistant Secretary-General for Air Transport: E. M. Weld	Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: E. R. Marlin
	Chief, Public Information Office: L. C. Boussard

OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization
International Aviation Building
Montreal, Canada
Cable Address: ICAO MONTREAL

REGIONAL OFFICES

North American and Caribbean Office
Apartado Postal 25377
Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico
Cable Address: ICAOREP MEXICO

South American Office
Apartado 4127
Lima, Peru
Cable Address: ICAOREP LIMA

Far East and Pacific Office
Sala Santitham
Rajadamnoen Avenue
Bangkok, Thailand
Cable Address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

Middle East Office
16 Hassan Sabri
Zamalek
Cairo, United Arab Republic
Cable Address: ICAOREP CAIRO

European and African Office
60 bis, Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16^e, France
Cable Address: ICAOREP

CHAPTER XI

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

At the end of 1960., the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)¹ had 104 members and five associate members.

By that date, the Buenos Aires Convention (22 December, 1952) had been ratified by all the signatories. In 1960, one country acceded to it. Nine new countries became members of the Union, having acceded to the Convention, and one territory became an associate member after a referendum (see ANNEX on p. 667-68).

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council held its fifteenth session in Geneva from 28 May to 2 July, 1960. This was the first meeting since the Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959, when the Council was increased in size from 18 members to 25 so that there could be greater participation in the work of the Union by the developing countries of Africa and Asia. The Council examined reports by the Secretary-General of ITU on the Plenipotentiary Conference and Administrative Conference held in Geneva in 1959 and on a special regional conference held in Geneva from 25 April to 13 May 1960. The Council took note of a report on a meeting of experts on the Inter-American Telecommunication Network organized in Mexico City by the Organization of American States (OAS). The Council devoted considerable attention to technical assistance, a field in which the Union was called upon to be more active. The Council reviewed the procedures to be applied by the general secretariat. The Union also became one of the "executing agencies" for the United Nations Special Fund.

The Council dealt with the 1960 final ordinary budget, which showed an increase of about 1,500,000 Swiss francs over the original estimates drawn up in 1959 for the Plenipotentiary Conference.

For 1961, the Council established the budget for the first time on the basis of the consolidated budget principles approved by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, so that the contributions to ITU expenses for 1961 would cover both

the recurrent expenses of the Union and those of conferences and meetings other than special or regional conferences.

A new text was approved for the Staff Rules and Regulations which was very largely based on the rules in force for the United Nations and the specialized agencies in Geneva which applied the "common system."

SPECIAL REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE

A special regional radio conference was held in Geneva from 25 April to 14 May 1960, on ways to solve the problems arising from the joint use of the 68-73 and 76-87.5 megacycles-per-second bands by broadcasting and the fixed and mobile services. Twenty-three members of the Union were represented at the conference. An agreement was signed by 20 delegations of the countries taking part. The Geneva Plan covered 215 FM broadcasting stations and 17 television stations. This agreement marked a step forward in the solution of the problems involved in the co-ordinated use of the radio spectrum; it was an important stage in the implementation of the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference of Geneva, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) held its second Plenary Assembly in New Delhi in December, 1960, following meetings (in November and December, 1960) of 18 study groups and sub-groups of the Committee. The Assembly, attended by representatives of 55 countries, took decisions on the proposals prepared in the 1957-

¹ For further information about ITU, in particular about its functions and organization, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.; reports of ITU to the United Nations; annual and financial reports by the Secretary-General of ITU; Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, and of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, 1952; and the Telecommunication Journal.

60 period and drew up a programme of activities for the period 1961-63.

The next Plenary Assembly was scheduled to meet in Moscow in 1964.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

During 1960, publication of the results of the ninth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), held during 1959 in Los Angeles (United States), was completed. Early results of the sales of these volumes indicated clearly the prominent position held by CCIR in the international radio communications field with regard to the technical and scientific principles concerned.

Both at CCIR headquarters in Geneva, and within its 14 study groups, numerous new studies were undertaken, including studies on space communications.

Technical assistance, one of the more important aspects of CCIR's work, continued to receive close attention.

Close collaboration was maintained with other international organizations having interests in common with those of CCIR, such as the International Scientific Radio Union (URSI), the Committee on Space Research, and the International Astronomical Union.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY

REGISTRATION BOARD

The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) continued to discharge its duties relating to the use, notification, technical examination and registration of frequencies prescribed in the Convention, Radio Regulations and the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) Agreement. The total number of frequency assignment notices treated during the year was 74,584 (including 18,183 outstanding from 1959); the number of outstanding notices still requiring treatment as of 31 December 1960 was 44,374. About 41,000 of the latter notices concerned frequency assignments above 28,000 kilocycles per second, notified in accordance with Resolution No. 1 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, and were received late in 1960.

On 1 March 1960, a new procedure was in-

troduced for the bands allocated exclusively to the High-Frequency Broadcasting Service, as defined in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959.

Tentative high-frequency broadcasting schedules for the seasonal periods of September (1960), November (1960) and March (1961) were prepared and published, and preparation of the final high-frequency broadcasting schedule for September (1960) was almost completed.

The tentative schedules were supplemented by: (a) recommendations of the Board for correcting apparent incompatibilities between notified transmissions and for improving the technical aspects of the schedules; and (b) weekly publication of the many modifications to the tentative schedules.

During 1960, the Board was occupied with preparations for the entry into force of the new Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959) on 1 May 1961, and particularly with work relating to the establishment of the Master International Frequency Register in accordance with Resolution No. 1 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959. Tabulations of frequency assignments and circular letters relating to various aspects of this work were sent to Administrations with a view to obtaining up-to-date and complete information from them.

Preparatory work undertaken by the Board for the special regional conference held in Geneva in 1960 provided an example of the advantages of advance technical planning by the Board for radio conferences. In August 1960, the Board commenced preparatory work for the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, to meet in Stockholm in May 1961.

Detailed studies were conducted in view of the preparatory work which the Board was required to undertake for the panel of experts which was due to meet in September 1961 to study measures to reduce congestion in the bands between 4 and 27.5 megacycles per second. A circular letter was sent to Administrations inviting comments and any general proposals and indicating a possible grouping, based on purely technical considerations, of existing uses of frequencies in the bands concerned.

Studies were actively pursued on the increased use of electronic computers. Plans for trials were made, and some trials were con-

ducted on several computers with different characteristics.

The Board prepared—for its own work and for sale to Administrations—Supplement No. 5 to Technical Standard B-1 (MUF and field strength curves for specific circuits for June, medium solar activity—consisting of 600 sheets) and Supplement No. 4 to Technical Standard B-2 (field strength curves for circuits not longer than 4,000 kilometres for September, 3 levels of solar activity—consisting of 180 sheets).

The Board also prepared for publication and dispatch to Administrations: Supplements Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to the sixth edition of the Radio Frequency Record; and twelve monthly summaries of International Monitoring Information.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 1960, the Union continued to take an active part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and collaborated in the implementation of telecommunication projects. Under the guidance of ITU, 30 experts gave 11 Governments information and advice on telegraphy, telephony and radio.

Under the ITU technical assistance programme for 1960, 17 fellowships were granted. In addition, 37 fellows holding awards granted under programmes for previous years started and/or completed their studies during 1960. The International Consultative Committees of ITU continued their technical assistance work during 1959.

A new assistance activity embarked on concerned projects for the United Nations Special Fund. In 1960, the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved two telecommunication projects (in China and in Libya) with ITU as executing agency.

In August 1960, ITU was requested to provide technicians for the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) to restore the telecommunication network in that country. Forty technicians and engineers under the supervision of an expert worked on telephone and radio installations and also trained Congolese staff to maintain telecommunication throughout the country.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1960, the General Secretariat issued a large number of publications, generally in

separate English, French and Spanish editions. Among them were:

Financial Operating Report, 1959.
Annual Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union, 1959.
General Telegraph Statistics, 1959.
List of International Telex Circuits, 1959.
Table of International Telex Routes, 1959.
General Telephone Statistics, 1959.
Table (showing the treatment given by administrations and private operating agencies to secret-language telegrams, etc., according to the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958). (Red Table).
Table C. (European System).
General Radio Statistics, 1958.
List of Coast and Ship Stations, 33rd edition.
International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959.
Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959.
List of Point-to-Point Radio Telegraph Channels, 1960.
Summary of International Monitoring Information, Booklets 40-51.
Alphabetical List of Call Signs, 20th edition.
CCITT. Instructions for International Telephone Service, 1st January, 1960.
CCIR Documents of the Ninth Plenary Assembly, 1959, Volumes IV and V.
IFRB Weekly Circulars (Notification of Frequency Assignments to IFRB in respect of Frequency Assignments Notices).

Also published in 1960 was ITU's trilingual monthly Telecommunication Journal, which provides general information and bibliographical data about telecommunication matters.

BUDGET

The Plenipotentiary Conference, held in Geneva in 1959, approved a fiscal limit of 9,000,000 Swiss francs for 1960. The following revised budget for 1960 was adopted at the Administrative Council's fifteenth session in 1960.

Ordinary Budget	Swiss francs
Administrative Council	332,000
General Secretariat	2,823,300
IFRB	3,660,000
CCITT	610,900
CCIR	589,500
Common Services and Miscellaneous	983,400
Total	8,999,100
Extraordinary Budget	
CCITT Study Groups and 2nd Plenary Assembly	1,000,000
CCIR Study Groups	126,500
Special Regional Conference	118,964
	1,245,464

Each member or associate member of ITU chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual share to the ordinary budget calculated on the basis of the budgetary provisions.

The classes of contributions for the various members and associate members are listed in the Annex below. As of the end of 1960 the total number of units was 626 The amount of the contributory unit is 13,940 Swiss francs.

ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBERS OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Member	Contribution (unit class)	Contribution for 1960 (Swiss francs)	Member	Contribution (unit class)	Contribution for 1960 (Swiss francs)
Afghanistan	1	13,940.00	Ireland	3	41,820.00
Albania	1/2	6,970.00	Israel	1	13,940.00
Argentina	25	348,500.00	Italy	20	278,800.00
Australia	20	278,800.00	Ivory Coast ^a	1	1,161.65 ^d
Austria	1/2	6,970.00	Japan	25	348,500.00
Belgium	8	111,520.00	Jordan	1	13,940.00
Belgian Congo and Ter- ritory of Ruanda- Urundi*	2	27,880.00	Korea	1	13,940.00
Bolivia	3	41,820.00	Kuwait	1	13,940.00
Brazil	25	348,500.00	Laos	1/2	6,970.00
Bulgaria	1	13,940.00	Lebanon	1/2	6,970.00
Burma	3	41,820.00	Liberia	3	41,820.00
Byelorussian SSR	3	41,820.00	Libya	1/2	6,970.00
Cambodia	1	13,940.00	Luxembourg	1/2	6,970.00
Cameroun ⁿ	1	1,161.65 ^d	Mali ^a	1	3,485.00 ^f
Canada	20	278,800.00	Mexico	8	111,520.00
Central African Republic ^a	1/2	580.85 ^d	Monaco	1/2	6,970.00
Ceylon	1	13,940.00	Morocco	1	13,940.00
Chad ^b	1/2	1,161.65 ^e	Nepal	1/2	6,970.00
Chile	3	41,820.00	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	10	139,400.00
China	15	209,100.00	New Zealand	5	69,700.00
Colombia	3	41,820.00	Nicaragua	3	41,820.00
Congo (Brazzaville) ^a	1/2	580.00 ^d	Niger ^a	1	2,323.35 ^e
Costa Rica	3	41,820.00	Norway	5	69,700.00
Cuba	2	27,880.00	Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories	20	278,800.00
Czechoslovakia	8	111,520.00	Overseas Territories for the international rela- tions of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible	8	111,520.00
Denmark	5	69,700.00	Pakistan	15	209,100.00
Dominican Republic	3	41,820.00	Panama	3	41,820.00
Ecuador	1	13,940.00	Paraguay	1	13,940.00
El Salvador	3	41,820.00	Peru	2	27,880.00
Ethiopia	1	13,940.00	Philippines	1	13,940.00
Federation of Malaya	1/2	6,970.00	Poland	10	139,400.00
Finland	3	41,820.00	Portugal	8	111,520.00
France	30	418,200.00	Portuguese Overseas Provinces	8	111,520.00
Gabon ^a	1/2	580.80 ^d	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	1/2	6,970.00
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	20	278,800.00	Romania	1	13,940.00
Ghana	1/2	6,970.00	Saudi Arabia	1	13,940.00
Greece	3	41,820.00			
Guatemala	1	13,940.00			
Guinea	1	13,940.00			
Haiti	1	13,940.00			
Honduras	2	27,880.00			
Hungary	1	13,940.00			
Iceland	1/2	6,970.00			
India	20	278,800.00			
Indonesia	10	139,400.00			
Iran	1	13,940.00			
Iraq	1	13,940.00			

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Member	Contribution (unit class)	Contribution for 1960 (Swiss francs)	Member	Contribution (unit class)	Contribution for 1960 (Swiss francs)
Senegal ^a	1	2,323.35 ^e	USSR	30	418,200.00
Spain	3	41,820.00	United Arab Republic	5+1 ^c	83,640.00
Spanish Provinces in Africa	1	13,940.00	United Kingdom	30	418,200.00
Sudan	1	13,940.00	United States	30	418,200.00
Sweden	10	139,400.00	Territories of United States	25	348,500.00
Switzerland	10	139,400.00	Uruguay	3	41,820.00
Thailand	5	69,700.00	Vatican City	1/2	6,970.00
Tunisia	1	13,940.00	Venezuela	10	139,400.00
Turkey	5	69,700.00	Viet-Nam	1	13,940.00
Ukrainian SSR	5	69,700.00	Yemen	1	13,940.00
Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa	13	181,220.00	Yugoslavia	1	13,940.00

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ITU AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Associate Member	Contribution (unit class)	Contribution for 1960 (Swiss francs)	Associate Member	Contribution (unit class)	Contribution for 1960 (Swiss francs)
British West Africa	1/2	6,970.00	Singapore-British Borneo Group	1/2	6,970.00
British East Africa	1/2	6,970.00	Somaliland under Ital- ian Administration (Trust Territory of)†	1/2	6,970.00
Bermuda-British Carib- bean Group	1/2	6,970.00	Total		8,642,799.90
Ruanda-Urundi, Territory of ^{b*}	1/2	580.00 ^d			

NOTE: ITU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations. For ratifications and accessions to ITU Convention before 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

^a Acceded in 1960.

^b Application approved in 1960. Became an associate member of ITU on 30 December 1960.

^c I.e., 5 for the Egyptian Region, and 1 for the Syrian Region.

^d For 1 month.

^e For 2 months.

^f For 3 months.

* The Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), formerly the Belgian Congo, attained independence on 30 June 1960 and became a United Nations Member on 20 September 1960. As of 31 December 1960, however, it had not acceded to the ITU Convention. The Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (see also footnote b) became an associate member of the Union on 30 December 1960.

† On 1 July 1960, the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration and the Somaliland Protectorate merged to form the independent state of Somalia, which became a Member of the United Nations on 20 September 1960. Somalia had not acceded to the ITU Convention as of 31 December 1960.

MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, 1960

Chairman: Switzerland
Vice-Chairman: Brazil
Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-

slovakia, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Paki-
stan, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United
Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB), 1960

Chairman: John A. Gracie
Vice-Chairman: Rene Petit
Members: Alfonso Hernández Cata y Galt (Cuba),
Fioravanti Dellamula (Argentina), John H. Gayer
(United States), John A. Gracie (United King-

dom), Shinichi Hase (Japan), Nicolai Krasnossel-
ski (USSR), Mohamed N. Mirza (Pakistan), Rene
Petit (France), Noel Hamilton Roberts (Union of
South Africa), Tai-Kuang Wang (China), Jerzy
Ziolkowski (Poland)

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Gerald C. Gross (United States)
Deputy Secretary-General: Dr. Manohar Balaji Sarwate (India)

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Director of CCITT: Jean Rouvière (France)
 Director of CCIR: Dr. Ernst Metzler (Switzerland)

Vice-Director of CCIR: L. W. Hayes (United Kingdom)

HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union
 Palais Wilson
 Geneva, Switzerland
 Cable Address: BURINTERNA GENEVA

CHAPTER XII

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

During 1960, the Universal Postal Union (UPU)¹ continued its work of promoting better postal services. The work of the Union, which was particularly heavy in 1960, was carried out against a background of conferences and of numerous studies sponsored and undertaken by its organs.

During the year under review, UPU also maintained its close relations with the United Nations, specialized agencies, various other international organizations and associations and the restricted postal unions.

With the admission of Kuwait and Cameroun, the number of UPU members rose to 102 in 1960. It was expected there would be about 15 more members in 1961, with the accession of a number of countries to independence.

ACTIVITIES OF UPU ORGANS

EXECUTIVE AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Executive and Liaison Committee (CEL) on which 20 countries are represented, is responsible for ensuring the continuity of the work of UPU between its Congresses. During its regular annual session at Berne in May 1960, the committee considered the reports of its eleven Sub-Committees.

Some of the most important activities of the Sub-Committees were:

(1) The preparation of a final draft revision of the Universal Postal Convention dividing the Convention into two main Acts: the Constitution of the Union and the Convention proper, each supplemented by its respective detailed regulations.

(2) An examination of simplified methods of calculating air-mail conveyance charges, and the preparation of regulations on the conveyance of radioactive substances by air.

(3) A study of means for simplifying and harmonizing the principles governing the fixing of rates for correspondence sent by post (i.e., letters, post cards, commercial papers, printed papers, literature for the blind, samples of merchandise, small packets and "phonopost" items).

(4) A study aimed at finding a better arrangement for the calculation and settlement of transit charges, and the examination of numerous questions on the accurate evaluation of traffic.

(5) The preparation of a plan for the introduction of a service for the international transfer of funds under the Agreement on transfers to and from postal cheque accounts.

(6) The preparation of a third edition of the Multilingual Vocabulary of the International Postal Service.

(7) Continuation of the study on the extension of the postal section of the Universal Decimal Classification System.

(8) A study of methods for developing direct technical assistance among Postal Administrations.

The Executive and Liaison Committee ap-

¹ For further information about UPU see: L'Union postale universelle: Sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949; Mémoire (Berne, Bureau international de l'Union, 1950); annual reports of UPU; previous volumes of Y.U.N.

proved most of the conclusions and recommendations submitted to it in the reports of its Sub-Committees.

During its consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee on Transit Charges, the Committee heard a statement by representatives of the International Chamber of Shipping, who submitted their organization's proposals on charges for transit by ship.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POSTAL STUDIES

A Management Council, on which 20 countries are represented, is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (CCEP).

The Management Council met at Eastbourne (United Kingdom) from 27 June to 9 July 1960 to discuss reports on the work of its three Sections (Technical, Operations and Economic Sections). In the course of the session, the participants had the opportunity of seeing at first hand the progress which has been achieved in the United Kingdom in postal mechanization.

A preliminary examination of various important studies was entrusted to 21 working parties. Subjects considered by these groups which deserved special attention, either because they were likely to influence the future organization of postal services or because they related to new and more efficient operational methods, included: (1) standardization of the size of envelopes; (2) general organization of post offices; (3) organization of counter service at post offices; (4) mechanization and automation of mail sorting; (5) stamp-vending machines; (6) methods of determining and the economic basis of rates for correspondence sent by post.

In view of the growing use of mechanization and automation by Postal Administrations, the activities of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies have assumed increasing importance.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

In fulfilling its functions as a liaison, information and advisory body at the service of Postal Administrations, the International Bureau of UPU supplied member countries with numerous bulletins and circulars containing information on a variety of matters and the results of in-

quiries on the organization of postal services and various other subjects.

It published numerous documents, including the monthly magazine *Union Postale*, in which the same articles appear in seven languages, and it made films, books, plans and studies available to Postal Administrations through its loan service. It also served as a clearing house and an intermediary for the settlement of accounts.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

During 1960, UPU continued to maintain close relations with the United Nations. UPU also co-operated closely with other specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Thus, it shared in the preparation of the report on international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, which was submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) supplied UPU, under an agreement between the two agencies, with statistical data on airmail, and was engaged in a detailed study of the economics of air transport.

UPU was represented at a meeting of an IAEA panel on the transport of radioisotopes, held at Vienna, Austria, in February 1960, in order to draft regulations on the conveyance of radioactive substances by land, sea and air. The draft regulations prepared by the panel were approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 30 September 1960. This question was of the utmost interest to UPU, which was considering a request from a member state to allow the conveyance of such substances by international postal services.

UPU also continued to co-operate with numerous other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, such as: the Council of Europe; the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA); the International Air Transport Association (IATA); the International Chamber of Shipping; the International Standards Organization (ISO); the Union of International Associations; and the International Chamber of Commerce.

At various meetings, IATA and UPU considered several airmail problems.

The International Chamber of Shipping, having expressed the wish to be associated with the work of fixing new scales of postal transport charges, was given an opportunity to put forward its suggestions on this subject.

UPU asked the International Standards Organization (ISO) to work together with the Union's own Consultative Committee for Postal Studies on solving certain problems arising from the introduction of mechanization and automation in the sorting and handling of mail, particularly as regards the standardization of envelope and postcard sizes. A working party was set up for this purpose by the two organizations.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Unlike certain other specialized agencies, UPU does not participate in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. On the other hand, in 1960, as in previous years, it did co-operate with the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations in the supply of information and the recruitment of postal administration experts to be sent on missions to various countries under the United Nations technical assistance programme or the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (known as the OPEX programme).

Apart from the technical assistance provided through the United Nations, UPU member states have for many years been furnishing one another with direct technical assistance based on bilateral agreements. There was a considerable increase in such aid in 1960, in such forms as the exchange of postal employees, the granting of fellowships and the supplying of information, documentation and the results of experiments.

An ad hoc Sub-Committee of the Executive and Liaison Committee of UPU was set up to find ways of further developing this type of technical assistance within the Union.

BUDGET

The ceiling for the annual expenditure of

UPU is fixed by the Congresses and the expenditures are borne in common by all member countries.

For this purpose, member countries are divided into seven classes, each of which contributes to the expenditures in the following proportion:

CONTRIBUTION Class	Units	CONTRIBUTORY SHARES	
		Swiss Francs	Gold Francs
First	25	70,375.00	49,262.50
Second	20	56,300.00	39,410.00
Third	15	42,225.00	29,557.50
Fourth	10	28,150.00	19,705.00
Fifth	5	14,075.00	9,852.50
Sixth	3	8,445.00	5,911.50
Seventh	1	2,815.00	1,970.50

(See ANNEX, below, for classification of UPU members in each class.)

When a new member is admitted, the Government of the Swiss Confederation determines, in agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the contributions class in which it is to be placed.

The ceiling for the ordinary annual expenditures is fixed by the detailed Regulations of the Ottawa Convention of 1957 at 1,750,000 gold francs (2,500,000 Swiss francs). Within this limit, the operating costs of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies must not exceed the sum of 250,000 gold francs (357,143 Swiss francs). The Swiss Government supervises the expenditure of the Union and advances the necessary funds.

The sum advanced must be repaid by the debtor Administration as quickly as possible and, at the latest, before 31 December of the year in which the account is sent out. After that date, interest is payable on the sums due at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

A summary of receipts and expenditures for 1960 is given below.

RECEIPTS	
Ordinary	Swiss Francs
Contributions from members	2,623,580.00
Sale of documents and other receipts	151,265.77
Extraordinary	
Sale of documents and other receipts	5,328.40
Total Receipts	2,780,174.17

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXPENDITURES		Extraordinary	
Ordinary	Swiss Francs	Special projects	96,421.55
Personnel	1,642,748.13	Congresses and conferences	33,204.70
Premises and furniture	102,033.85		
Supplies	471,523.32	Total Extraordinary expenditures	129,626.25
General expenditure	434,242.62	Total of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures	2,780,174.17
Total Ordinary Expenditures	2,650,547.92		

ANNEX. MEMBERS OF UPU, GLASS OF CONTRIBUTION, ORGANS,
OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS
(As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBERS AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*	Member	Class of Contribution*
Afghanistan	6	the States and		Nepal	6	Ukrainian SSR	3
Albania	6	Territories re-		Netherlands	3	Union of South	
Argentina	1	presented by		Netherlands		Africa	1
Australia	1	the French Of-		Antilles and		USSR	1
Austria	5	fice of Overseas		Surinam	6	United Arab	
Belgium	3	Posts and Tele-		New Zealand	1	Republic:	
Bolivia	6	communications	3	Nicaragua	6	Egyptian	
Brazil	1	Germany	1	Norway	4	Region	3
Bulgaria	5	Ghana	6	Pakistan	1	Syrian Region	7
Burma	6	Greece	5	Panama	6	United Kingdom	1
Byelorussian SSR	5	Guatemala	6	Paraguay	6	The whole of	
Cambodia	7	Guinea	6	Peru	5	the British	
Cameroun	7	Haiti	6	Philippines	7	Overseas Ter-	
Canada	1	Honduras	6	Poland	3	ritories, includ-	
Ceylon	5	Hungary	4	Portugal	4	ing the Colo-	
Chile	5	Iceland	7	Portuguese Pro-		nies, the Pro-	
China	1	India	1	vinces of East		tectates and	
Colombia	5	Indonesia	3	Africa, Asia		Trust Territo-	
Congo (Leopold-		Iran	5	and Oceania	4	ries	3
ville	6	Iraq	7	Portuguese Pro-		United States	1
Costa Rica	6	Ireland	4	vinces of West		The whole of	
Cuba	6	Israel	6	Africa	4	the territories	
Czechoslovakia	3	Italy	1	Romania	3	of the United	
Denmark	4	Japan	1	San Marino	7	States, includ-	
Dominican		Jordan	7	Saudi Arabia	7	ing the Trust	
Republic	6	Korea, Rep. of	4	Somalia	7	Territories of	
Ecuador	6	Kuwait	7	Spain	1	the Pacific Is-	
El Salvador	6	Laos	7	Spanish Territo-		lands	3
Ethiopia	6	Lebanon	7	ries of Africa	7	Uruguay	6
Federation of		Liberia	7	Sudan	7	Vatican City	7
Malaya	6	Libya	7	Sweden	3	Venezuela	6
Finland	4	Luxembourg	6	Switzerland	3	Viet-Nam	6
France	1	Mexico	3	Thailand	6	Yemen	7
Algeria	3	Monaco	7	Tunisia	5	Yugoslavia	3
The whole of		Morocco	4	Turkey	3		

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

* For amount of contributions due from members, see listing of contributory shares in text matter above, section on BUDGET.

EXECUTIVE AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

Chairman: United Kingdom
Vice-Chairmen: (1) Canada, (2) Union of South Africa, (3) Japan, (4) Yugoslavia
Secretary-General: Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland),
Director of the International Bureau

Members: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

MANAGEMENT COUNCIL OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Chairman: United States
 First Vice-Chairman: USSR
 Vice-Chairmen: France, Netherlands
 Members: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Paraguay, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region), United Kingdom, United States

SENIOR OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

(As of 31 December 1960)

Director: Dr. Fritz Hess (Switzerland)
 Deputy-Director: Fokke Albert Hofman (Netherlands)
 Senior Counsellor: F. Deprez (Switzerland)
 Counsellor: E. Kern (Switzerland) A. Boënnec (France), A. Vuilleumier (Switzerland), M. Rahi (United Arab Republic—Egyptian Region), R. Barrientos (Bolivia)
 Assistant-Counsellor: W. Schlaefli (Switzerland)
 First Secretaries: P. Piguet (Switzerland), M. Froidevaux (Switzerland), Z. Caha (Czechoslovakia), N. Sipler (Belgium)

(As of 31 December 1961)

Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland)
 Fokke Albert Hofman (Netherlands)
 E. Kern (Switzerland)
 A. Boënnec (France), A. Vuilleumier (Switzerland), M. Rahi (United Arab Republic—Egyptian Region), R. Barrientos (Bolivia), Z. Caha (Czechoslovakia)
 W. Schlaefli (Switzerland)
 P. Piguet (Switzerland), M. Froidevaux (Switzerland), N. Sipler (Belgium), S. Bäckström (Sweden)

HEADQUARTERS

Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle
 Schosshaldenstrasse 46
 Berne, Suisse

Postal Address: UPU, Case postale, Berne 15, Switzerland
 Cable Address: UPU BERNE

CHAPTER XIII

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

In 1960, the membership of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)¹ rose to 107 (89 states and 18 territories). During this period, Cameroun, Congo, (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Honduras, Ivory Coast, the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta acceded to the Convention of WMO as member states. Membership of Cameroun, Costa Rica and the Malagasy Republic was to become effective in January 1961.

With various new African states attaining independence, the following member territories ceased membership in the Organization: French Togoland, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, British West African Territories and the Belgian Congo. (For full list of members on 31 December 1960, see ANNEX below).

WMO'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

On 12 July 1960, the new WMO headquarters building in Geneva was officially inaugurated as part of the celebration of the Organization's tenth anniversary.

To mark the occasion, the Secretariat published a public information booklet, WMO, The First Ten Years, issued in English, French, Spanish and Russian, the four official languages of WMO; 36,000 copies of this were issued.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

By the end of 1960, the new Technical Commission for Hydrological Meteorology was formally established. Fifty-four members of the

¹ For further information, particularly about the functions, organization and activities of WMO prior to 1960, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

Organization had designed 96 experts to participate in the work of the Commission. Max A. Kohler, Chief Research Hydrologist of the United States Weather Bureau, was elected President of the Commission by postal ballot. The Commission's first session was scheduled for April 1961.

During 1960, WMO continued to co-operate with the United Nations and other specialized agencies in the water resource development programme.

WMO also continued to provide technical aid in the field of hydrometeorology and hydrological measurements. Assistance projects in these fields were under way in five countries during 1960. WMO participated, too, in the survey of water resources in Latin America undertaken by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and in the project for the development of the Lower Mekong River Basin.

In addition, WMO accepted responsibility as an "executing agency" for three United Nations Special Fund projects in connexion with water resource development problems, involving the establishment of networks of hydrometeorological observing stations in Chile, Ecuador and Peru. The projects were intended to facilitate the assessment and planned use of the water resources of these countries and at the same time to help improve meteorological services for aviation, shipping and agriculture.

TECHNICAL AID

In 1960, WMO gave technical assistance to 32 countries under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Thirty-four experts were sent out, and 45 fellows from 17 countries were enabled to study in 11 host countries. This aid was mainly for the establishment of national weather services and the application of meteorology to agriculture, the use and control of water, and aviation and shipping. In certain cases, aid was provided for training in the latest techniques in meteorology, such as numerical forecasting and use of machine methods of computations in climatology.

Regional projects in 1960 dealt with tropical agrometeorology in Central and South America and water resources development.

Funds expended on all WMO field projects during 1960 totalled over \$442,598 as compared with \$411,000 in 1959.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS

WMO served as "executing agency" for four United Nations Special Fund projects—the three dealing with hydrometeorology as mentioned above and the fourth involving the establishment of a meteorological institute in Israel. The Special Fund's financial contribution to these four projects totalled over \$1,950,000. The projects in Chile, Ecuador and Israel entered the stage of execution in 1960, the relevant plans of operation having been approved.

AID TO THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

When the Congo (Leopoldville) became an independent state in July 1960, WMO was asked to give technical aid in the form of advice and guidance on meteorological questions and the selection, training and supervision of the necessary experts. First priority was given to assistance in providing aviation weather services and designing a special programme to train Congolese nationals to assume operational duties. A WMO principal representative and seven meteorological experts were appointed. The experts carried out various meteorological duties, mainly in weather-forecasting, and assisted in the re-establishment of the observing network and communications system. They also began training Congolese personnel in meteorological operations. Seven fellowships were awarded for study of meteorology in Switzerland, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, and basic training courses were planned to enable additional candidates to be selected for fellowships and advanced training abroad.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FROM ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

Possibly the most important, and certainly the most dramatic, meteorological event of the year 1960 was the successful launching of the first artificial satellites designed solely to obtain meteorological data. The prospect of using satellite vehicles to transmit photographs of cloud cover over wide areas of the globe advanced from a vision of the future to a practical reality during 1960.

The launching of TIROS I on 1 April 1960 proved beyond doubt that the new information obtainable in this way could be a major contribution in the detection of storm centres and the associated cloud systems.

The material provided by TIROS I also showed that the value of the photographs does not lie only in their use for research purposes. The rapid improvements made in the satellites enabled the resulting data to be used for daily forecasting. The launching of TIROS II late in 1960 led to regular transmission over radio facsimile circuits of weather charts based on meteorological information from this satellite. (Radio facsimile is a form of relay in which charts are transmitted and received by radio.) Full details of these transmissions were published and disseminated by WMO.

The panel of experts on artificial satellites, established by the Executive Committee of WMO, was scheduled to meet in Washington in January 1961 to examine the results obtained from both meteorological satellites.

METEOROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY

At the request of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, WMO arranged for a number of experts to take part in a symposium on the atmospheric transport and removal of radioactive debris from past nuclear tests. The papers presented at this symposium, held in conjunction with a meeting of the Committee in New York in January 1960, were due to be published in 1961 as a WMO Technical Note.

The panel of experts established in 1956 by the Executive Committee to study the meteorological aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy decided to publish a Technical Note on this subject. Part I of this publication, entitled *Meteorological Aspects of the Safety and Location of Reactor Plants*, was issued as WMO Technical Note No. 33.

In accordance with another recommendation of the panel, the WMO Secretariat, in 1960, issued a second list of references to publications dealing with the meteorological aspects of atomic energy. This list contained some 200 references from more than 20 countries.

The Organization continued to collaborate

closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), mainly on world-wide sampling and analysis of rainwater. The WMO Secretariat helped IAEA in preparing a list of meteorological stations at which these samples might be collected, and a circular letter was then sent to the WMO members concerned seeking their collaboration in the project. IAEA was to be responsible for the arrangements for collecting and analysing the samples.

OCEANOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGY

The direct interest of WMO in oceanography is restricted mainly to physical oceanography, and, in particular, to those aspects which have a bearing on the state and behaviour of the atmosphere. WMO is further interested in obtaining as many meteorological observations as possible from ships. Notwithstanding the success of the WMO scheme of voluntary observing ships, the number of meteorological observations from ocean areas was still inadequate in 1960; in addition, there were still vast areas for which there were no observations because they were not covered by shipping routes.

During 1960, there was a marked increase in WMO's oceanographic activities. The agency participated in a number of inter-governmental and inter-agency meetings. It was also invited to help support the International Indian Ocean Expeditions through daily weather forecasts, monthly summaries of climatological data, climatological charts, and advice on the organization of the necessary meteorological observation plan for the study of energy exchanges between the ocean and the atmosphere. These expeditions were being organized by the Special Committee on Oceanic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

SEISMIC SEA-WAVES

In response to a request of the United Nations Economic and Social Council of 8 July 1960, a panel of experts of the Executive Committee of WMO was set up to prepare detailed plans for the establishment of an effective world-wide warning service for seismic sea-waves to help reduce to a minimum the damage resulting from these phenomena.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR RESEARCH

Largely as a result of the International Geo-

physical Year (IGY), a number of permanent services were established under the general auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions to collect, process and publish observational data in various branches of geophysics. In the case of meteorological data, this function was carried out for the IGY and the International Geophysical Co-operation (1959) by the WMO Meteorological Data Centre.

As no service had been established for continuing this work on a permanent basis, the International Geophysical Committee, meeting in Paris in April 1960, recommended that a permanent service be set up by the Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services in the WMO permanent headquarters building. This recommendation was considered at the WMO Executive Committee at its twelfth session in June 1960, when it set up a working group to go into the matter, as it felt that, before a final decision could be taken on setting up a permanent service, a study should be made of the results of a survey being conducted by the WMO Secretariat of the problem of ensuring that meteorological data were readily and conveniently available to research workers.

MARITIME METEOROLOGY

The Commission for Maritime Meteorology held its third session in Utrecht (Netherlands) in August 1960. It adopted a series of recommendations on such subjects as, weather services for fishing operations; a world-wide network of meteorological observations at sea; meteorological observations made aboard ships; sea ice observations; the collection and transmission of weather reports from ships; and marine climatology.

At the request of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, the Commission recommended that WMO members instruct ships, regardless of nationality, which were operating in the seas around Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan and India to report any locust seen, such reports to be sent by radio in plain language. In view of the urgency of this matter, this recommendation was approved by the President of WMO on behalf of the Executive Committee and transmitted to all members.

CLIMATOLOGY

The Commission for Climatology, at its third

session held in London in December 1960, dealt, among other things, with the publication of the Guide to Climatological Practices (nearly all chapters of which had been published by the end of the year); modern techniques for data processing; publication and storage; climatological requirements for aviation; and climatic atlases.

Negotiations were conducted and concluded with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for plans for a joint UNESCO/WMO symposium on climatic fluctuations, to be held in Rome in 1961.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES FOR AVIATION

The working group on the utilization of aircraft meteorological reports met at WMO headquarters in Geneva in September to complete its preparation of a WMO Guide on the techniques recommended to meteorological services to ensure the best possible use of meteorological reports provided by aircraft. The Guide dealt with international procedures for the transmission of in-flight reports, their use for surface and upper-air meteorological charts, their direct use for service to air navigation and pre-flight planning and their other possible uses.

AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY

A report on meteorological services for aircraft employed in agriculture and forestry was published in 1960 as WMO Technical Note No. 32.

On the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, the Executive Committee of WMO adopted a syllabus for instruction in agrometeorology. Members of the Commission were subsequently asked for advice on textbooks and other publications which could serve in implementing this syllabus. A report, based mainly on the replies received, was distributed in December 1960.

EXCHANGE OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES

The implementation of the world-wide plan for the exchange of meteorological data for the Northern Hemisphere began on 1 October 1960 when the meteorological transmission centres of New Delhi, Moscow, Offenbach (Frankfurt-am-Main) and New York came into operation.

Another centre, in Tokyo, was expected to begin operations in 1961.

A plan for the exchange of meteorological data for the Southern Hemisphere was under study.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Regional Association VI (Europe), at the third session, held in Madrid during September-October 1960, dealt with observational networks in the area—as well as numerical forecasting, in-flight weather reports, regional meteorological codes and meteorological telecommunications in Europe.

The study group on facsimile broadcasts, established within the European region, met to consider the needs for increased exchange of meteorological information by radio facsimile.

The Eastern Caribbean Hurricane Committee—a working group of WMO Regional Association IV (North and Central America)—met in 1960 to discuss practical problems connected with hurricane warnings in the Caribbean area and the exchange of weather reports needed for this purpose.

The WMO Secretariat launched a detailed fact-finding inquiry among the members of all Regional Associations except the Asian Association, on the implementation of the recommended basic meteorological observational network in each Region. The purpose of this inquiry was to encourage and assist members in carrying out decisions with a view to eliminating deficiencies in basic networks and in meteorological telecommunications.

Regional activities on the preparation of na-

tional and regional climatic atlases continued in 1960. By the end of 1960, the first 21 sheets of the Climatic Atlas for Africa had been issued, and the entire Atlas was expected to be completed in the near future.

BUDGET

The financial year 1960 was the first year of WMO's third financial period (1 January 1960—31 December 1963). A maximum expenditure of \$2,694,484 was set for this four-year period by the third WMO Congress, held in 1959. The 1960 budget amounted to \$655,105.

At its twelfth session in May 1960, the WMO Executive Committee adopted a budget of \$671,379 for 1961, as follows:

Revenue	
Contributions	\$666,179
Miscellaneous income	2,500
Re-appropriation from 1960 budget:	
Part I Section B (1)	1,800
Section B (2)	400
Part IV Section C (3)	500
Total	\$671,379
Expenditure	
Meetings	\$ 73,950
Personal services	440,529
General services	72,250
Regular programme	64,100
Other budgetary provisions	20,550
Total	\$671,379

The proportional scale of contributions for 1961 is to be found in the ANNEX which follows.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1960; contributions as set for 1961)

MEMBERS OF WMO

STATES

STATE	CONTRIBUTION Amount in Unit U.S. dollars	STATE	CONTRIBUTION Amount in Unit U.S. dollars	STATE	CONTRIBUTION Amount in Unit U.S. dollars
Afghanistan	2 \$ 1,179	Brazil	19 11,201	Chile	7 4,127
Albania	2 1,179	Bulgaria	5 2,948	China	37 21,813
Argentina	19 11,201	Burma	4 2,358	Congo (Brazza- ville)*†	
Australia	22 12,970	Byelorussian SSR	7 4,127	Congo (Leo- poldville)	7 4,127
Austria	7 4,127	Cambodia	2 1,179	Cuba	4 2,358
Belgium	16 9,433	Canada	28 16,508		
Bolivia	4 2,358	Ceylon	4 2,358		

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

STATE	CONTRIBUTION		STATE	CONTRIBUTION		STATE	CONTRIBUTION	
	Unit	Amount in U.S. dollars		Unit	Amount in U.S. dollars		Unit	Amount in U.S. dollars
Czechoslovakia	10	5,895	Jordan	2	1,179	Tunisia	2	1,179
Denmark	10	5,895	Korea, Rep. of	2	1,179	Turkey	11	6,485
Dominican Republic	2	1,179	Laos	1	590	Ukrainian SSR	17	10,022
Ecuador	2	1,179	Lebanon	2	1,179	Union of South Africa	14	8,253
El Salvador	2	1,179	Libya	1	590	USSR	87	51,290
Ethiopia	3	1,768	Luxembourg	2	1,179	United Arab Republic	12	7,074
Federation of Malaya	3	1,768	Mali***†	—	—	United Kingdom	67	39,499
Finland	7	4,127	Mexico	11	6,485	United States	215	126,751
France	47	27,708	Morocco	4	2,358	Upper Volta***†	—	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	50	29,477	Netherlands	15	8,843	Uruguay	6	3,537
Ghana	3	1,768	New Zealand	8	4,716	Venezuela	7	4,127
Greece	4	2,358	Nicaragua	1	590	Viet-Nam	3	1,768
Guatemala	1	590	Niger***†	—	—	Yugoslavia	7	4,127
Guinea	1	590	Nigeria†	—	—			
Haiti	2	1,179	Norway	8	4,716			
Honduras†	—	—	Pakistan	11	6,485			
Hungary	5	2,948	Paraguay	2	1,179			
Iceland	2	1,179	Peru	6	3,537			
India	30	17,686	Philippines	8	4,716			
Indonesia	11	6,485	Poland	13	7,664			
Iran	4	2,358	Portugal	8	4,716			
Iraq	2	1,179	Romania	7	4,127			
Ireland	5	2,948	Saudi Arabia	2	1,179			
Israel	4	2,358	Senegal***†	—	—			
Italy	27	15,918	Spain	14	8,253			
Ivory Coast***†	—	—	Sudan	3	1,768			
Japan	28	16,508	Sweden	18	10,612			
			Switzerland	16	9,433			
			Thailand	5	2,948			
			Togo	1	590			

* Congo (Brazzaville) was previously part of the member Territory of French Equatorial Africa.

** These states were previously parts of the member Territory of French West Africa.

† These states were to be assessed for their proportional contributions at the 1961 session of the WMO Executive Committee.

TERRITORIES

TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION		TERRITORY	CONTRIBUTION	
	Unit	Amount in U.S. dollars		Unit	Amount in U.S. dollars
British East African Territories, including the Seychelles	5	2,948	Ruanda-Urundi	1	590
Cameroun*	2	1,179	Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo	3	1,768
French Polynesia	1	590	Spanish Territories of Guinea	1	590
French Somaliland	1	590	Surinam	1	590
Hong Kong	2	1,179	The West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories	3	1,768
Madagascar*	3	1,768			
Mauritius	1	590			
Netherlands Antilles	1	590			
Netherlands New Guinea	1	590			
New Caledonia	1	590			
Portuguese East Africa	3	1,768			
Portuguese West Africa	2	1,179			
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	5	2,948			
			Total	37	21,815

* Cameroun and Madagascar became member states in January 1961.

NOTE: WMO's nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. Viaut (France)	J. L. Vieira Maldonado (Brazil)	M. A. F. Barnett (New Zealand)	P. D. McTaggart-Cowan (Canada)
L. de Azcárraga (Spain)	F. W. Reichelderfer (United States)	F. L. Fernández (Argentina)	Sir Graham Sutton (United Kingdom)
M. F. Taha (United Arab Republic)	L. J. Dwyer (Australia)	F. Giansanti (Italy)	Kiyoo Wadati (Japan)
J. Ravet (Madagascar)	Alf Nyberg (Sweden)	J. Lambor (Poland)	A. A. Wahab (Sudan)
M. Po E (Burma)			A. A. Zolotuhin (USSR)

NOTE: Members of Executive Committee are elected in their personal capacity and do not represent Governments.

OFFICIALS OF WMO

President: A. Viaut
 First Vice-President: L. de Azcarraga
 Second Vice-President: M. F. Taha
 Secretary-General: D. A. Davies
 Deputy Secretary-General: J. R. Rivet

Chief of Technical Division: K. Langlo
 Chief, Technical Assistance Unit: H. Sebastian
 Chief of Conferences, Documents and Publications
 Division: J. Rubiato
 Chief Administrative Services: K. T. McLeod

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa	J. Ravet (Madagascar)	IV. North and Central America	F. W. Reichelderfer (United States)
II. Asia	M. Po E (Burma)	V. South-West Pacific	L. J. Dwyer (Australia)
III. South America	J. L. Vieira Maldonado (Brazil)	VI. Europe	Alf Nyberg (Sweden)

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aerology	R. C. Sutcliffe (United Kingdom)	Instruments and Methods of Observation	A. Perlat (France)
Aeronautical Meteorology	A. Silva de Sousa (Portugal)	Maritime Meteorology	J. A. van Duijnen Montijn (Netherlands)
Agricultural Meteorology	P. M. A. Bourke (Ireland)	Synoptic Meteorology	P. H. Kutschenreuter (United States)
Climatology	C. C. Boughner (Canada)		
Hydrological Meteorology	M. A. Kohler (US)		

HEADQUARTERS

World Meteorological Organization
 41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta
 Geneva, Switzerland
 Cable Address: METEOMOND GENEVE

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

The year 1960, during which the membership of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)¹ rose by 10 to a total of 44 members, was the second year of actual operations for this agency. Its major activity during 1960 was the holding of a diplomatic conference (described below) to revise an international code of the sea which had long been honoured by seafarers.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1960

This international conference, convened by IMCO in London from 17 May to 17 June 1960, revised the International Convention for

the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, and the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. It was organized in co-operation with the Government of the United Kingdom which acted as host Government. It was attended by nearly 600 persons, including delegations from 45 countries and observers from 10 more countries.

The Final Act of the Conference, which was signed by representatives of 43 countries, had the following Annexes: A: The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960; B: The Revised International Regulations for

¹ For further information about IMCO, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

Preventing Collisions at Sea; C: Recommendations Applicable to Nuclear Ships; and D: Other Recommendations.

The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, as annexed to the Final Act, was opened separately for signature for a month from 17 June 1960. It was signed, subject to later acceptance, by plenipotentiaries of 40 countries.

The 1960 text incorporated substantial changes to the 1948 text and also included a new chapter on nuclear-powered ships. In its final form, the 1960 Convention consisted of 19 articles, and eight chapters on the following subjects: Chapter I: General Provisions—21 Regulations. Chapter II: Construction—70 Regulations. Chapter III: Life-Saving Appliances—38 Regulations. Chapter IV: Radiotelegraphy and Radiotelephony—16 Regulations. Chapter V: Safety of Navigation—17 Regulations. Chapter VI: Carriage of Grain—16 Regulations. Chapter VII: Carriage of Dangerous Goods—8 Regulations. Chapter VIII: Nuclear Ships—12 Regulations. In addition, there was an appendix, with Forms of Certificates.

The Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, currently in force, were also carefully examined and brought up to date. A new annex was attached giving guidance on the proper use of radar information as an aid to avoiding collisions at sea.

The 1960 Convention was to come into force 12 months after 15 acceptances, including seven by countries each with not less than one million gross tons of shipping. The revised International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea were to become applicable on a date fixed by IMCO, allowing not less than one year's notice, after substantial unanimity had been reached on their acceptance.

The Recommendations on nuclear ships were intended to provide guidance in the application of the Regulations contained in the 1960 Convention and to draw attention to the main problems which require attention at the present stage of technical development.

Other Recommendations numbered 56, as compared with 23 adopted by the 1948 International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea. Half (28) of these Recommendations called for

action of some kind by IMCO as compared with seven in the 1948 text.

The complete text (in both English and French) of the Final Act of the Conference and its Annexes was published in October 1960 and put on sale.² Russian and Spanish translations of the text were also being prepared by the end of 1960.

IMCO COUNCIL

The 16-member IMCO Council, which performs most of the functions of IMCO between the biennial sessions of the IMCO Assembly, met from 1 to 3 March 1960 for its third session at IMCO headquarters in London. It considered such matters as IMCO membership, rules of procedure, financial and personnel questions.

The Council considered IMCO's work programme in the light of a review of the past year's work by the Secretary-General of IMCO. It also reviewed the report of the Maritime Safety Committee.

Consideration was given to the role of IMCO in the work of the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. The Council decided that IMCO should participate in such technical aid and should strengthen its links with United Nations Headquarters in technical assistance activities in the maritime field.

Another problem discussed by the Council was the facilitation of travel and transport by sea.

After considering the United Nations General Assembly's resolution of 7 December 1959 on "Reservations to multilateral conventions: the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization" (resolution 1452 (XIV))³, the IMCO Council approved the admission of India to membership in IMCO, in the form of a resolution (resolution C.1 (III)) adopted on 1 March 1960. Eight other states—Bulgaria, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, New Zealand, Poland, Senegal and Yugoslavia also became IMCO members in 1960. Nigeria was admitted as an associate member.

The IMCO Council decided to grant consultative status with IMCO, on a provisional

² Printed and published for IMCO by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Sales No. IMCO.1960.1. Price fl.1s.0d.net.

³ See Y.U.N. 1959, pp. 407-10.

basis pending confirmation by the second IMCO Assembly at its 1961 session, to the following nine non-governmental organizations: International Association of Lighthouse Authorities; International Chamber of Commerce; International Chamber of Shipping; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Electrotechnical Commission; International Organization for Standardization; International Shipping Federation; International Union of Marine Insurance; International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

The 14-member Maritime Safety Committee, which deals with all aspects of safety of life at sea and related matters referred to it by member states, held its third session from 8 to 11 November 1960. The main task of the meeting was to review a number of technical problems awaiting action or studies by IMCO and to decide on the procedures to tackle them in an orderly manner. This review covered many of the Recommendations made by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea held earlier in the year.

The Maritime Safety Committee decided to set up the following new sub-committees and working groups to deal with certain technical subjects with a view to arriving at international standards: Sub-Committee on Sub-Division and Stability Problems; Sub-Committee on the International Code of Signals; Working Group on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Sea.

Being of the opinion that the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, was in need of revision, the Maritime Safety Committee agreed to propose a diplomatic conference for this purpose to be held early in 1962 under the sponsorship of IMCO. It also proposed that a working group of experts drawn from the nations specially interested in this problem be set up to assist in the preparations for the Conference.

The Committee also considered the question of the international sharing of maintenance

costs of two lighthouses on the islands of Abu Ail and Jebel Teir at the southern end of the Red Sea. This question was first put before the IMCO Council at its session in March on the proposal of the United Kingdom Government, which operate these lights. The annual costs had been in the range of £17,000 to £20,000 in the past several years and had been shared partially by the Netherlands.

The question was referred to the Maritime Safety Committee, which at its November session confirmed the importance of these lights to mariners. An ad hoc international meeting was being planned, with the object of concluding an international agreement for sharing the cost of maintaining these lights in this region among a greater number of interested maritime nations. (See also p. 540, CONSTITUTION OF MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE.)

SUB-COMMITTEE ON TONNAGE MEASUREMENT

An expert working group consisting of five national experts appointed by the Sub-Committee on Tonnage Measurement met on 17-20 October 1960 to examine the present uses of tonnage measurement (gross and net tons) of ships and draw up a suggested list of basic features of a satisfactory universal system of measurement for consideration by the Sub-Committee. Certain schemes which would meet these basic features were also under consideration.

CO-ORDINATION OF MEASURES FOR SAFETY AT SEA AND IN THE AIR

The co-ordination of measures to ensure safety at sea and in the air is an important field of common interest to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and IMCO, and various aspects of this are also of concern to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). A Joint Working Group of these four specialized agencies was set up for this purpose in 1960. Its terms of reference and working procedures were laid down, and a draft list of subjects to be studied was drawn up.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Member	Contributions for 1960 (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Contributions for 1960 (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Contributions for 1960 (in U.S. dollars)
Argentina	\$ 3,401	India*	4,175	Sweden	6,884
Australia	2,895	Iran	2,000	Switzerland	2,173
Belgium	2,982	Ireland	2,198	Turkey	2,793
Bulgaria*	1,333	Israel	2,302	USSR	14,253
Burma	2,000	Italy	10,901	United Arab Republic	2,210
Canada	6,024	Ivory Coast*	166	United Kingdom	31,983
China	4,840	Japan	12,462	United States	44,092
Denmark	4,971	Kuwait*	833	Yugoslavia	2,189
Dominican Republic	2,000	Liberia	18,091		
Ecuador	2,000	Mexico	2,244	Total	\$267,192
Finland	3,003	Netherlands	8,394		
France	10,118	New Zealand*	196		
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10,114	Nigeria†	917		
Ghana	2,000	Norway	16,080		
Greece	4,900	Pakistan	2,241		
Haiti	2,000	Panama	8,179		
Honduras	2,272	Poland*	2,040		
Iceland*	177	Senegal*	166		

* Became IMCO member during 1960.
† Associate member, admitted in 1960.
NOTE: Cambodia was admitted as a member on 4 January 1961.

IMCO COUNCIL

(As of 31 December 1960)

Chairman: Jean Roullier (France)

Argentina	France	Italy	Sweden
Australia	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Japan	USSR
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Canada	India	Norway	United States

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

(As of 31 December 1960)

Chairman: C. Moolenburgh (Netherlands)

Argentina	Greece	Netherlands	USSR
Canada	Italy	Norway	United Arab Republic
France	Japan	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Germany, Fed. Rep. of			United States

SUB-COMMITTEE ON TONNAGE MEASUREMENT

(As of 31 December 1960)

Chairman: Anders O. Bache (Denmark)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF IMCO

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Ove Nielsen
Deputy Secretary-General and Secretary, Maritime Safety Committee: William Graham
Director, Administration and External Affairs: Michael Higgins

HEADQUARTERS

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
Chancery House
Chancery Lane
London, W.C.2, England
Cable Address: INMARCOR LONDON

CHAPTER XV

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION AND THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ITO)

(Not yet established)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held in Havana from November 1947 to March 1948, drew up a Charter, known as the Havana Charter, for an International Trade Organization (ITO)¹ and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO).

The main task of the Interim Commission was to prepare for the first session of ITO. This task, so far as events could be foreseen, was completed in 1949.

As a result of the lack of acceptances of the Havana Charter, it became evident that the establishment of ITO would be indefinitely postponed. In view of the decision of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to provide for the establishment of an organization² which would administer GATT, there is tacit recognition that the proposal to establish ITO has been abandoned.

THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

In 1947, while the Charter for ITO was in course of preparation, the members of the Preparatory Committee decided to proceed forthwith with tariff negotiations among themselves, and also drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).³ The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1948, there being 23 contracting parties at that time.

Up to the end of 1960, the Contracting Parties had held 17 regular sessions. At the end of 1960, there were 38 contracting parties and nine countries participating in the work of the Contracting Parties under special arrangements.

The Contracting Parties held four major negotiating conferences for the reduction of tariffs—in 1947, 1949, 1950, and 1956. The convening of a further tariff conference in 1960/61 is described below.

In 1960, a Council of Representatives was established to undertake work between the regular sessions, and by the end of the year consisted of some 30 contracting parties which had nominated their representatives.

The main events of the year were the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Contracting Parties and the first phase (not completed in 1960) of the 1960/61 Tariff Conference. All meetings in 1960 were held in Geneva.

THE SIXTEENTH SESSION

The sixteenth session was held from 16 May to 4 June 1960. The main developments were as follows:

1. Further progress was made in the trade expansion programme.⁴ A Tariff Negotiations Committee was set up to supervise the conduct of the 1960/61 Tariff Conference. Consultations with individual countries on their agricultural policies and systems were practically completed and work was begun on an analysis of the effects of such policies on trade in certain important commodities. It also agreed to call for a progress report from individual countries on the removal of obstacles to the exports of less developed countries, and to examine the barriers which face such exports, as regards a "second" list of goods, including some light manufactures.

¹ For further information, see previous volumes of Y.U.N.

² The organization will be called "Organization for Trade Co-operation" (OTC). A number of countries had accepted the OTC agreement by the end of 1954; it also required acceptance by the United States Government to come into effect.

³ For a fuller description of the structure and functions of GATT, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 836-37.

⁴ For a description of this programme, see Y.U.N., 1958, p. 503.

2. Regional Integration: (a) The Stockholm Treaty establishing the European Free Trade Association was examined in detail, but any decision regarding the conformity of the Treaty with GATT Article **XXIV** was postponed. (b) A start was made towards examining the Montevideo Treaty establishing the Latin American Free Trade Association. (c) The Commission of the European Economic Community reported on developments in the activities of the Common Market.

3. Good progress was reported in the removal of quantitative restrictions on imports. A number of countries had announced that they no longer had balance of payments difficulties; therefore, such restrictions would no longer be justified; in particular, reports were made by Belgium, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany on the removal of residual import restrictions. Consultations with member Governments applying restrictions to safeguard their balance of payments were held with Austria, Brazil, Greece, India, the Union of South Africa and Uruguay.

4. During the discussions among Ministers of Trade at the fifteenth session, stress was laid on the problem of disruption of markets caused by a sudden influx of imports. It was decided at the sixteenth session to refer the matter to a working party which was called upon to suggest acceptable solutions consistent with the principles and objectives of the Agreement and to report to the seventeenth session (see below).

5. It was agreed that adequate and effective machinery was needed to deal with business arising between sessions, as well as for supervising committee work and preparing for the sessions. To this end, a Council of the Representatives of the Contracting Parties was established and its composition and procedures were laid down.

6. Other business concerned the application of Article **XXXV** to Japan, and tariff reforms concerning Brazil, Greece and New Zealand.

FIRST MEETING OF COUNCIL

The GATT Council of Representatives held its first meeting from 19 to 23 September 1960. The meeting was largely concerned with preliminary consideration of matters to be discussed at the seventeenth session.

TARIFF CONFERENCE 1960/61

The fifth extensive tariff negotiating conference held under GATT opened at Geneva on 1 September 1960. The conference—in effect, an integral part of the programme for trade expansion (see above)—was in two phases. The first was largely concerned with re-negotiations with the six member states of the European Economic Community; these re-negotiations were required because the individual six countries, while lowering some rates of duty, are obliged to increase certain other rates of duty—those rates which were "bound" in the GATT schedules—in order to align them with the corresponding rates of duty in the new common tariff of the Community.

The second phase, starting in February 1961, was to be largely taken up by negotiations for new tariff concessions, i.e., it was to be a further "general round" on the same lines as those held in 1947, 1949, 1950-51, and 1956. At the same time, countries intending to accede to the Agreement would participate.

THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION

The seventeenth session was held from 31 October to 19 November 1960. The main developments were as follows:

1. Regional Integration: (a) Regarding the Stockholm Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association, the Contracting Parties decided that there remained some legal and practical issues which could be more fruitfully discussed in the light of the operation of the Convention and its evolution. (b) The Montevideo Treaty establishing the Latin American Free Trade Association was examined in detail by a working party; but the Contracting Parties considered that there remained some legal and practical questions which could not be settled solely on the basis of the text of the Treaty and these could be discussed later in the light of the application of the Treaty. (c) The Commission of the European Economic Community reported on developments in the activities of the Community, with particular regard to tariffs, the general economic situation, and assistance to developing countries.

2. Programme for Trade Expansion: Discussions were held on the over-all effects of agricultural policies on trade in dairy products,

meat, cereals and fish. Discussions were begun on sugar, and postponed until 1961 on vegetable oils. Also considered was a progress report, reviewing the steps taken by individual member countries in removing obstacles to trade in a "first" list of commodities of particular interest to less developed countries.

3. With the improvement in the balance-of-payments situation in many countries, the total number of contracting parties making use of import restrictions under the rules of GATT fell from 25 in October 1959 to 17 in November 1960. In October-November 1960, consultations were held with Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Pakistan. The Contracting Parties reviewed existing procedures for dealing with new or increased use of import restrictions. Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany reported on their plans for removal of residual import restrictions. The United States reported on restrictions maintained, under a waiver granted in 1955, on imports of dairy and other agricultural products.

4. The Contracting Parties agreed to procedures for considering the problem of market disruption (see also above, under THE SIXTEENTH SESSION.) They established criteria for recognizing situations involving market disruption, created a permanent Committee on Avoidance of Market Disruption, and established certain procedures for consultation when such problems arose.

5. Subsidies. The Contracting Parties, in general, considered that the time had come to put the provisions of Article XVI fully into effect. They drew up and opened for signature a Declaration, the effect of which would be to prohibit the use of export subsidies on goods other than primary products. This Declaration, to be applied initially by a number of industrial countries, would become effective when they had accepted it.

6. Commodities: Delegates noted that recent developments in commodity trade were not promising and that prices for primary commodities had not reacted to the increased economic activity in industrialized countries. The essential role of GATT in commodity problems, it was stated, was to remove barriers to increasing consumption, through the programme

of trade expansion. As in earlier sessions, the disposal of commodity surpluses was discussed; while it was considered that the consultation procedures were working smoothly on the whole, it was deemed desirable to keep the matter under review.

7. Restrictive Business Practices: The Contracting Parties adopted a Decision which recognized: (a) that business practices restricting competition in international trade might hamper the expansion of world trade and the economic development in individual countries and thereby frustrate the benefits of tariff reduction and removal of quantitative restrictions; and (b) that international co-operation was needed to deal effectively with harmful restrictive practices in international trade. The Decision stated that consultations between Governments on these matters should be encouraged, but that in present circumstances it would not be practicable for the Contracting Parties to undertake any form of control of such practices nor to provide for investigation.

8. On the application of Article XXXV to Japan, the representative of Japan, expressing concern that there were still 14 countries applying Article XXXV to Japan, feared the number might increase to 25 or more if the newly independent states in Africa decided to accede to GATT. He made a formal request for a review of Article XXXV as applied to Japan. It was agreed that the request be examined by the Council in 1961.

9. Other business included the first review of Yugoslavia's association with GATT, and tariff reforms concerning Indonesia and Turkey.

10. Customs Conventions: During 1960 the Contracting Parties assisted in completing the texts of two new international conventions aimed at the removal of trade barriers. One was a convention on the temporary duty-free import of packings intended for re-export, opened for signature by the Customs Co-operation Council (Brussels). The second was a convention on temporary duty-free import of professional equipment, including cinematographic and television equipment; this was completed at the seventeenth session, and was to be opened for signature by the Customs Co-operation Council in mid-1961.

11. Budget: In view of the need for

strengthening the secretariat so as to deal with an expanding volume of work, the budget for 1961 was increased to \$1,000,000 as compared with \$660,000 for 1960.

12. Membership: At the end of 1960 there were 38 contracting parties. In addition, the following special arrangements were in force at the time: Switzerland, which carried out tariff negotiations with a view to accession, acceded provisionally to GATT. Israel and Tunisia, having acceded provisionally, were to participate in the Tariff Conference in 1961 with a view to full accession. Argentina, Cambodia, Portugal and Spain were participating in the work of the Contracting Parties and, with the exception of Argentina, were to join in tariff negotiations during the Tariff Conference, in 1961, with a view to accession. The negotiations with Argentina were to take place at some later date. Ireland would also negotiate for accession in 1961. Poland and Yugoslavia were participating in the work of the Contracting Parties.

At the seventeenth session, the Contracting Parties recommended to individual contracting parties that they continue to apply, on a basis of reciprocity, the General Agreement in their relations with Cyprus, the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) and the former French and Belgian territories in West and Equatorial Africa which had recently acquired full autonomy in the conduct of their external commercial relations. This recommendation was for two years and was intended to afford these countries

an opportunity to decide upon their future relations with GATT.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1960 the GATT secretariat published: International Trade 1959 (analyses, with extensive statistical material, of the main changes in the structure and development of international trade on a world-wide basis). Eighth Supplement to Basic Instruments (containing the Decisions, Reports, etc., of the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Contracting Parties).

The Activities of GATT 1959/60 (a review of the work undertaken during 1959 and the tasks ahead in 1960; this was the first of a new annual series and replaced the account given formerly of the work of the Contracting Parties in International Trade).

Developments in Commercial Policy (a review of changes in customs tariffs, quantitative restrictions, trade agreements, etc., on a world-wide basis, and the first of a new series, to be issued twice yearly, to replace the International Trade News Bulletin—discontinued at the end of 1959).

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Governments which are parties to GATT participate financially in accordance with a scale of contributions which is assessed on their share of foreign trade. The scale of contributions (in U.S. dollars) for 1961 is given in ANNEX I below.

ANNEX I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT AND 1961 SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Contracting Party	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Contracting Party	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Contracting Party	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)
Australia	\$ 20,680	Dominican Republic	5,000	Japan	34,690
Austria	10,720	Federation of Malaya	6,620	Luxembourg	5,000
Belgium	30,980	Finland	8,480	Netherlands	46,660
Brazil	14,030	France	66,350	New Zealand	7,880
Burma	5,000	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	87,590	Nicaragua	5,000
Canada	59,590	Ghana	5,000	Nigeria	5,000
Ceylon	5,000	Greece	5,000	Norway	10,820
Chile	5,000	Haiti	5,000	Pakistan	5,000
Cuba	8,210	India	16,940	Peru	5,000
Czechoslovakia	16,130	Indonesia	7,540	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	5,000
Denmark	14,050	Italy	31,480		

Contracting Party	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Contracting Party	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Contracting Party	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)
Sweden	23,510	Argentina*	11,230	Tunisia*	5,000
Turkey	5,000	Cambodia*	5,000	Yugoslavia*	5,000
Union of South Africa	15,280	Israel*	5,000		
United Kingdom	148,430	Portugal*	6,800	Total	\$1,000,000
United States	174,750	Spain*	6,890		
Uruguay	5,000	Switzerland*	17,900		

* Not a full contracting party.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS

(November 1959-1960-November 1961)
Chairman: E. P. Barbosa da Silva (Brazil)

Vice-Chairmen: T. Haguiwara (Japan), W. P. H. van
Oorschot (Netherlands)

OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: E. Wyndham White
Deputy Executive Secretary: J. Royer
Special Assistant, Office of Executive Secretary: F. A.
Haight
Director, Trade Intelligence Division: (vacant)*
Director, Trade Policy Division: F. Gundelach

Chief, Administrative and Financial Services: H. Ph.
Sobels
Head, Information and Library Unit: R. Ford
Head, Languages Unit: R. Glemet
* H. Staehle, the former holder of this position,
died on 4 January 1961.

HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat
Villa le Bocage
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable Address: ICITO GENEVA

Appendices

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	FUND	BANK	IFC	IDA ⁴	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO	
AFGHANISTAN																AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA																ALBANIA
ARGENTINA																ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA																AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA																AUSTRIA
BELGIUM																BELGIUM
BOLIVIA																BOLIVIA
BRAZIL																BRAZIL
BULGARIA																BULGARIA
BURMA																BURMA
BYELORUSSIAN SSR																BYELORUSSIAN.SSR
CAMBODIA																CAMBODIA
CAMEROUN																CAMEROUN
CANADA																CANADA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.																CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
CEYLON																CEYLON
CHAD				A												CHAD
CHILE																CHILE
CHINA																CHINA
COLOMBIA																COLOMBIA
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)																CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)																CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)
COSTA RICA																COSTA RICA
CUBA																CUBA
CYPRUS																CYPRUS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA																CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DAHOMEY																DAHOMEY
DENMARK																DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC																DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR																ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR																EL SALVADOR
ETHIOPIA																ETHIOPIA
FED. OF MALAYA																FED. OF MALAYA
FINLAND																FINLAND
FRANCE																FRANCE
GABON				A												GABON
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF																GERMANY, FED. REP. OF
GHANA																GHANA
GREECE																GREECE
GUATEMALA																GUATEMALA
GUINEA																GUINEA
HAITI																HAITI
HOLY SEE																HOLY SEE
HONDURAS																HONDURAS
HUNGARY																HUNGARY
ICELAND																ICELAND
INDIA																INDIA
INDONESIA																INDONESIA
IRAN																IRAN
IRAQ																IRAQ
IRELAND																IRELAND
ISRAEL																ISRAEL
ITALY																ITALY
IVORY COAST																IVORY COAST

For notes see p. 692.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO	WHO ²	FUND	BANK	IFC	IDA ⁴	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO	
JAPAN																JAPAN
JORDAN																JORDAN
KOREA, REP. OF																KOREA, REP. OF
KUWAIT																KUWAIT
LAOS																LAOS
LEBANON																LEBANON
LIBERIA																LIBERIA
LIBYA																LIBYA
LUXEMBOURG																LUXEMBOURG
MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REP.)				A												MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REP.)
MALI				A												MALI
MEXICO																MEXICO
MONACO																MONACO
MOROCCO																MOROCCO
NEPAL																NEPAL
NETHERLANDS																NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND																NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA																NICARAGUA
NIGER																NIGER
NIGERIA															A	NIGERIA
NORWAY																NORWAY
PAKISTAN																PAKISTAN
PANAMA																PANAMA
PARAGUAY																PARAGUAY
PERU																PERU
PHILIPPINES																PHILIPPINES
POLAND																POLAND
PORTUGAL																PORTUGAL
RHODESIA & NYASALAND, FED. OF				A	A											RHODESIA & NYASALAND, FED. OF
ROMANIA																ROMANIA
SAN MARINO																SAN MARINO
SAUDI ARABIA																SAUDI ARABIA
SENEGAL				A												SENEGAL
SOMALIA																SOMALIA
SPAIN																SPAIN
SUDAN																SUDAN
SWEDEN																SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND																SWITZERLAND
THAILAND																THAILAND
TOGO																TOGO
TUNISIA																TUNISIA
TURKEY																TURKEY
UKRAINIAN SSR																UKRAINIAN SSR
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA																UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
USSR																USSR
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC ⁸												5				UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC ⁸
UNITED KINGDOM																UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES																UNITED STATES
UPPER VOLTA																UPPER VOLTA
URUGUAY																URUGUAY
VENEZUELA																VENEZUELA
VIET-NAM																VIET-NAM
YEMEN																YEMEN
YUGOSLAVIA																YUGOSLAVIA
TOTAL	99	74	96	82 ¹	99 ²	104 ³	68	66	58	39 ⁴	84	102 ⁵	105 ⁶	108 ⁷	45	TOTAL

NOTES

Memberships indicated are as of 31 January 1961, except in the case of the International Development Association (IDA) (see note 4). Memberships in IDA are as of 1 April 1961.

"A" indicates associate members, the numbers of which are not included in the totals given in the table.

¹ FAO has six associate members.

² UNESCO has the following six associate members, which are not included in the table: The West Indies, Mauritius, Ruanda-Urundi, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Tanganyika.

³ WHO has two associate members: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed in table) and Sierra Leone.

⁴ IDA became a specialized agency related to the United Nations on 27 March 1961.

⁵ UPU lists separate memberships for the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) and the United Arab Republic (Syrian Region). UPU's 102 members also include the following not listed in the table: 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 Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; Whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

⁶ ITU's 105 members also include the following not listed in the table: 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; Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; Singapore-British Borneo Group.

⁷ WMO's 108 members include 92 states and 16 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Members, in addition to those listed in the table, 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.

⁸ UPU lists separate memberships for United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) and United Arab Republic (Syrian Region).

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (As of 31 December 1960)

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POP Total	Date
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	650,000	13,150	1 July 1959
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	28,748	1,581	31 Dec. 1959
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	2,778,412	20,956	1 July 1960
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	7,704,159	10,281	30 June 1960
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	83,849	7,049	1 July 1959
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	30,507	9,129	31 Dec. 1959
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	1,098,581	3,462	5 Sep. 1960
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	8,513,844	65,743	1 July 1960
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	110,669	7,829	31 Dec. 1959
Burma	19 Apr. 1948	678,033	20,662	1 July 1960
Byelorussian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	207,600	8,112	1 July 1959
Cambodia	14 Dec. 1955	172,511	4,845	Apr. 1959
Cameroun	20 Sep. 1960	432,500	3,225	1959
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	9,976,177	17,930	1 Sep. 1960
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	617,000	1,193	31 Dec. 1959
Ceylon	14 Dec. 1955	65,610	9,612	30 June 1959
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	1,284,000	2,600	1 July 1958
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	741,767	7,627	1 July 1960
China	24 Oct. 1945	9,596,961	678,851	1 July 1958
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	1,138,338	14,132	5 July 1960
Congo (Brazzaville)	20 Sep. 1960	342,000	795	1 Jan. 1959
Congo (Leopoldville)	20 Sep. 1960	2,344,932	13,984	31 Dec. 1959
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	50,700	1,173	30 June 1960
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	114,524	6,743	28 Jan. 1960
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	9,251	562	30 Apr. 1960
Czechoslovakia	24 Oct. 1945	127,859	13,649	1 July 1960
Dahomey	20 Sep. 1960	115,762	2,000	1 Jan. 1959
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	43,042	4,547	1 July 1959
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	48,734	2,994	1 July 1960
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	270,670	4,298	July 1960
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	21,393	2,613	1960
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	1,184,320	21,800	July 1959
Federation of Malaya	17 Sep. 1957	131,313	6,815	31 Dec. 1959
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	337,009	4,464	31 Sep. 1960
France	24 Oct. 1945	551,208	45,355	31 Dec. 1959
Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	267,000	420	July 1960
Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	237,873	6,691	20 Mar. 1960
Greece	25 Oct. 1945	132,562	8,300	31 Dec. 1959
Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	108,889	3,753	30 June 1960
Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	245,857	3,000	1 July 1960
Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	27,750	3,505	7 Aug. 1960
Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	112,088	1,950	1 July 1960
Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	93,030	10,013	30 Sep. 1960
Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	103,000	174	1 Dec. 1959
India	30 Oct. 1945	3,263,373	407,900	1 July 1960
Indonesia	28 Sep. 1950	1,491,562	92,600	1 July 1960

APPENDIX I

	DATE OF ADMIS- SION TO U.N.	TOTAL AREA ¹ (Square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) ²	
			Total	Date
Iran	24 Oct. 1945	1,648,000	20,633	1 July 1960
Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	444,442	6,952	1 July 1959
Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	70,283	2,834	1 July 1960
Israel	11 May 1949	20,700	2,128	30 Sep. 1960
Italy	14 Dec. 1955	301,226	49,052	30 June 1959
Ivory Coast	20 Sep. 1960	322,463	3,103	1 Jan. 1959
Japan	18 Dec. 1956	369,661	93,740	Sep. 1960
Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	96,610	1,658	Dec. 1959
Laos	14 Dec. 1955	236,800	1,760	July 1959
Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	10,400	1,550	July 1958
Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	111,370	1,250	July 1956
Libya	14 Dec. 1955	1,759,540	1,172	1 July 1959
Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	2,586	325	31 Dec. 1959
Malagasy Republic (Madagascar)	20 Sep. 1960	590,000	5,287	31 Dec. 1959
Mali	28 Sep. 1960	1,204,021	4,300	1 Jan. 1959
Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	1,969,367	34,300	1 July 1960
Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	443,680	11,598	June 1960
Nepal	14 Dec. 1955	140,798	9,180	1 July 1960
Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945	40,893	11,505	30 Oct. 1960
New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945	268,676	2,384	30 Sep. 1960
Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945	148,000	1,471	9 May 1960
Niger	20 Sep. 1960	1,188,794	2,850	1 July 1960
Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960	878,447	34,296	1 July 1960
Norway	27 Nov. 1945	323,917	3,572	1 Jan. 1960
Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947	944,824	86,823	1 July 1959
Panama	13 Nov. 1945	74,470	1,053	1 July 1960
Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945	406,752	1,768	30 June 1960
Peru	31 Oct. 1945	1,285,215	10,857	1 July 1960
Philippines	24 Oct. 1945	299,681	27,456	15 Feb. 1960
Poland	24 Oct. 1945	311,730	29,480	31 Dec. 1959
Portugal	14 Dec. 1955	92,200	9,149	1 Nov. 1960
Romania	14 Dec. 1955	237,500	18,256	1 July 1959
Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945	1,600,000	6,036	1 Jan. 1956
Senegal	28 Sep. 1960	197,161	2,550	1 Jan. 1959
Somalia	20 Sep. 1960	637,661	1,990	1 July 1959
Spain	14 Dec. 1955	503,486	30,128	1 July 1960
Sudan	12 Nov. 1956	2,505,823	11,615	1 Jan. 1960
Sweden	19 Nov. 1946	449,682	7,471	31 Dec. 1959
Thailand	16 Dec. 1946	514,000	25,520	25 Apr. 1960
Togo	20 Sep. 1960	57,000	1,642	1958-1959
Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956	125,180	3,965	1 July 1960
Turkey	24 Oct. 1945	780,576	26,881	20 Oct. 1959
Ukrainian SSR	24 Oct. 1945	576,600	41,869	15 Jan. 1959
Union of South Africa	7 Nov. 1945	1,223,409	14,929	30 June 1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)	24 Oct. 1945	22,403,000	212,300	1 Jan. 1960
United Arab Republic ³	24 Oct. 1945	1,184,479	30,641	Sep. 1960
United Kingdom	24 Oct. 1945	244,016	52,157	30 June 1959
United States	24 Oct. 1945	9,363,387	180,793	1 Aug. 1960
Upper Volta	20 Sep. 1960	274,122	3,567	31 Dec. 1959
Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945	186,926	2,803	31 Dec. 1958
Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945	912,050	6,709	30 June 1960
Yemen	30 Sep. 1947	195,000	4,500	1 July 1949
Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945	255,804	18,704	30 Sep. 1960

¹ Area figures based on information in Demographic Yearbook 1960.² Population figures based on Statistical Papers, Series A, 1 January 1961.³ Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October, 1945, formed the United Arab Republic as the result of a plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria on 21 February 1958.

APPENDIX II

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures

for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accord-

ance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a State which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the

Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:
 - a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
 - b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.
2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.
2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.
3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.
3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of

the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapter VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation

is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance

with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in

the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be

vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the

specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after con-

sultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII
INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:
 - a. territories now held under mandate;
 - b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
 - c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by

the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement

entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no

two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed by members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the

votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed

to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In

addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which mem-

bers of the Court and the registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37

Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

CHAPTER III PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.
2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.

2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.
2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.
3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.
4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.
5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.
2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention in which states other than those concerned in the case

are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written

statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

APPENDIX III

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

SESSIONS

Fourth Emergency Special Session: 17-19 September 1960.

Fifteenth Regular Session: 20 September 1960-20 December 1960 and 7 March 1961-21 April 1961.

OFFICERS

President, Fourth Emergency Special Session: Victor Andres Belaunde (Peru).

Vice-Presidents, Fourth Emergency Special Session: Brazil, Burma, China, France, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

President, Fifteenth Regular Session: Frederick H. Boland (Ireland).

Vice-Presidents, Fifteenth Regular Session: Bulgaria, Canada, China, France, Japan, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; and (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Seven Main Committees have been established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, as follows:

Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

In addition to these seven Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

At the Assembly's fifteenth session, the officers of the Main Committees were as follows:

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon).

Vice-Chairman: Karel Kurka (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: P. Y. Nedbailo (Ukrainian SSR).

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti).

Vice-Chairman: Melquiades J. Gamboa (Philippines).

Rapporteur: Angel Sanz Briz (Spain).

SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: Janez Stanovnik (Yugoslavia).

Vice-Chairman: Raul Roa (Cuba).

Rapporteur: Yusuf J. Ahmad (Pakistan).

THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Eduard Mezincescu (Romania).

Vice-Chairman: Abdul Farhadi (Afghanistan).

Rapporteur: Miss Helen Hampton (New Zealand).

FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq).

Vice-Chairman: Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina).

Rapporteur: Poul Boeg (Denmark).

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mario Majoli (Italy).

Vice-Chairman: Zouhir Chelli (Tunisia).

Rapporteur: T. W. Cutts (Australia).

SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Gonzalo Ortiz Martin (Costa Rica).

Vice-Chairman: Shabtai Rosenne (Israel).

Rapporteur: P. Y. Nedbailo (Ukrainian SSR).

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 13 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee consists of nine Members appointed by the Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Its members at the fifteenth regular session were: Costa Rica, Haiti, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Spain, USSR, United Arab Republic and United States.

STANDING COMMITTEES

There are two standing committees: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities for a three-year term.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Members in 1960:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Thanassis Aghnides (Greece), Chairman; Eduardo Carrizosa (Colombia); Aleksei F. Sokirkin (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1961: Carlos Blanco (Cuba); A. H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom); Albert F. Bender (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1962: Andre Ganem (France); Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq); Aghnan Shahi (Pakistan).

On 18 December 1960, the Assembly appointed Raul A. J. Quijano (Argentina), Thanassis Aghnides (Greece) and Aleksei F. Sokirkin (USSR) for the period 1 January 1961-31 December 1963.

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Members in 1960:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Rene Charron (France); C. S. Jha (India), Vice-Chairman; Georgy P. Arkadev (USSR), later replaced by Pavel M. Chernyshev (USSR); Jose Pareja y Paz Soldan (Peru).

To serve until 31 December 1961: F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Jerzy Michalowski (Poland); Raymond T. Bowman (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1962: Sidney D. Pollock (Canada), Chairman; Jose A. Correa (Ecuador), later replaced by Antonio Arráiz (Venezuela); and A. H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom).

On 17 October 1960 the General Assembly appointed Pavel M. Chernyshev (USSR) for the period 17 October-31 December 1960 to replace Georgy P. Arkadev (USSR), who resigned. On 18 December 1960, the Assembly appointed Maurice Viaud (France), C. S. Jha (India), Jose Pareja y Paz Soldan (Peru) and Pavel M. Chernyshev (USSR) to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1963. On 21 April 1961, it appointed Antonio Arráiz (Venezuela) for the period 21 April 1961-31 December 1962, to replace Jose A. Correa (Ecuador) who resigned.

SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES

The following subsidiary and ad hoc bodies were either in existence or functioning in 1960 or else were created either in 1960 or at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly (7 March-21 April

1961), to function in 1961. Those marked † were created or began to function in this period and those marked * discontinued their activities.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Disarmament Commission

Commission of Conciliation for the Congo†

Commission of Investigation (into circumstances of the deaths of Patrice Lumumba, Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito)†

Sub-Committee on the situation in Angola†

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

UNRWA Advisory Committee

Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Jordan

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

United Nations Representative on Hungary

Peace Observation Commission

Collective Measures Committee

Panel of Military Experts

United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)

Committee on UNCURK

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)*

UNKRA Advisory Committee*

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Executive Committee of the Programme of the

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Special Fund

Committee on Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund†

Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War

United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland*

United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner (for Supervision of Plebiscites in Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration)

United Nations Commissioner (for Supervision of Plebiscite in Western Samoa) f

United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi†

Special Commission for Ruanda-Urundi†

Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire (relating to Trust Territories)

Committee on South West Africa

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Special Committee to Study Principles for Determining Existence of Obligation to Transmit Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories*

Committee for United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole Assembly

Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

United Nations Staff Pension Committee
 Expert Group on the Comprehensive Review of the
 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund*
 Investments Committee
 Board of Auditors
 Panel of External Auditors
 Consultative Panel on United Nations Information
 Policies and Programmes
 Committee of Experts on the Review of the Activities
 and Organization of the Secretariat
 Working Group to Examine Administrative and
 Budgetary Procedures of United Nations†
 United Nations Administrative Tribunal
 Committee on Applications for Review of Administra-
 tive Tribunal Judgements
 International Law Commission
 Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the
 Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
 Committee on Government Replies on the Question
 of Defining Aggression
 United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty
 over Natural Resources

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Each Member of the United Nations has the right
 to be represented on the Interim Committee.
 OFFICERS (elected on 26 January 1960):
 Chairman: Pacifico Montero de Vargas (Paraguay).
 Vice-Chairman: Francisco A. Delgado (Philippines).
 Rapporteur: Walter Loridan (Belgium).

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Members: All the Members of the United Nations.
 Chairman, 1960: Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico).

COMMISSION OF CONCILIATION FOR THE CONGO

On 15 April 1961, the General Assembly decided,
 by resolution 1600 (XV), to appoint a Commission of
 Conciliation of members to be designated by the
 President of the Assembly to assist the Congolese
 leaders to achieve reconciliation and to end the poli-
 tical crisis in the Republic of the Congo (Leopold-
 ville). Members: Argentina, Austria, Burma, Pakistan,
 Senegal, Tunisia.

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION (INTO CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATHS OF PATRICE LUMUMBA, MAURICE MPOLO AND JOSEPH OKITO)

Members: U Aung Khine (Burma), Teschome Haile-
 mariam (Ethiopia), Salvador Martínez de Alva
 (Mexico), Ayité d'Almeida (Togo).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Members: Bolivia, Dahomey, Federation of Malaya,
 Finland, Sudan.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)

Commander of UNEF: Lieutenant-General P. S.
 Gyani.

During 1960 the Force was composed of units
 voluntarily contributed by the following United Na-
 tions Member states: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India,
 Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

Members: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India,
 Norway, Pakistan, serving under the chairmanship
 of the Secretary-General.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

France. Representative: Louis Dauge.
 Turkey. Representative: Sadi Eldem.
 United States. Representative: Richard F. Pedersen.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Director: John H. Davis.
 Deputy-Director: John Reddaway.

UNRWA ADVISORY COMMISSION

Belgium. Representative: Jean Querton. Alternate:
 Joseph Trouveroy.
 France. Representative: Louis Pannier.
 Jordan. Representative: Is-haq Nashashibi.
 Lebanon. Representative: Georges Bey Haimari.
 Turkey. Representative: General Refet Bele.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: S. Gohar.
 Alternates: Selim Yafi, S. Darwish.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Moore Cros-
 thwaite. Alternate: A. J. Edden.
 United States. Representative: Harry N. Howard.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, JORDAN

Pier P. Spinelli.

PANEL FOR INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION

The Panel was established by the General Assembly
 in 1949, by resolution 268 D (III) and consists of
 qualified persons, designated by Member states to
 serve a term of five years.

The following persons have been designated:

Afghanistan. Designated 7 November 1955: Sardar
 Mohammed Naim, Mohammed Kabir Ludin, Dr.
 Najibullah, Mohammed Naorouz, Abdul Majid
 Zabouli.
 Australia. Designated 7 March 1959: Sir Owen Dixon,
 Sir John Latham, Sir Charles Lowe.
 Austria. Designated 11 November 1958: Alfred Ver-
 dross, Johann Dostal, Karl Wolff, Ludwig Klein-
 waechter, Alois Vollgruber.
 Bolivia. Designated 25 March 1955: Alberto Mendoza
 Lopez, Santiago Jordán Sandoval, Carlos Morales
 Guillén.
 Brazil. Designated 22 December 1959: Braz Arruda,
 Levi Carneiro, San Tiago Dantas, Linneu de Al-
 buquerque Mello, Francisco Pontes de Miranda.
 Burma. Designated 4 June 1955: U Lun Baw, U
 Myint Thein, U Ba Nyunt.
 Canada. Designated 22 September 1955: L. M. Gouin,
 Norman P. Lambert, Sir Albert Walsh, R. M.
 Fowler, Sherwood Lett.
 Ceylon. Designated 2 December 1959: Sir Claude
 Corea.

China. Designated 13 July 1955: F. T. Cheng, Hsieh Kun-Sheng, Shuhsi Hsu, Ching-Hsiung Wu.

Colombia. Designated 28 January 1955: Alberto Lleras Camargo, Eliseo Arango, Alberto Zuleta Angel, Jose Gabriel de la Vega, Antonio Rocha.

Cuba. Designated 24 March 1955: Miguel Angel Cumpa, Ernesto Dihigo, Alberto Blanco.

Denmark. Designated 19 March 1957: Erik Vetli, Hans Topsoe-Jensen, Erik Andreas Abitz, Max Sorensen, Alf Ross.

Dominican Republic. Designated 15 September 1959: Temistocles Messina Pimentel, Tulio Franco y Franco, Carlos Sánchez y Sanchez.

Ecuador. Designated 26 August 1960: Jose Vicente Trujillo, Antonio Quevedo, Antonio Parra Velasco, Manuel Elicio Flor.

El Salvador. Designated 18 August 1960: Mauricio Guzmán, Max P. Brannon, Guillermo Trigueros h.

Greece. Designated 12 October 1959: Jean Spiropoulos, Pierre G. Vallindas, Constantin Psaroudas, Pierre C. Stathatos, Michel N. Tsouderos.

Haiti. Designated 13 November 1959: Max H. Dorsinville, Rene Chalmers, Georges Salomon, Max Pierre Paul, Franck Bayard.

Israel. Designated 12 August 1960: Eliahu Elath.

Netherlands. Designated 14 February 1958: F. M. Baron van Asbeck.

Pakistan. Designated 23 October 1956: S. M. A. Faruqi, Ibrahim Khan, Mohammad Ibrahim, Muhammad Asir, Ghulam Nabi M. Memon.

Sweden. Designated 2 August 1960: Baron C. F. H. Hamilton.

United Arab Republic. Designated 20 July 1959: Mohammed Abdel Khalik Hassouna, Mahmoud Sami Guenena, Ahmed Mohammed Hassan, Naim T. El Antaki, Wadih Farag.

United Kingdom. Designated 7 November 1960: Sir Horace Seymour, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen.

United States. Designated 1 June 1955: James F. Byrnes, Roger D. Lapham, Charles H. Mahoney, Walter Bedell Smith, Charles A. Sprague.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Brazil. Representative: L. C. Prado

Canada. Representative: W. B. Lewis

France. Representative: B. Goldschmidt

India. Representative: H. J. Bhabha

USSR. Representative: V. S. Emelyanov.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir John Cockcroft

United States. Representative: I. I. Rabi

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The following were the members of this Committee at its seventh session held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, in January 1960:

Argentina. Representative: Dan J. Beninson.

Australia. Representative: D. J. Stevens. Alternate: R. H. Robertson.

Belgium. Representative: J. A. Cohen. Alternate: F. Bleichrodt.

Brazil. Representative: Father Francis Xavier Roser. Alternate: B. Gross.

Canada. Representative: E. A. Watkinson. Alternate: W. E. Grummit.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Ferdinand Hercik. Alternate: Frantisek Behounek.

France. Representative: Louis Bugnard. Alternates: Henri Jammet, J. Labeyrie.

India. Representative: A. R. Gopal-Ayengar.

Japan. Representative: Kempo Tsukamoto. Alternates: Yasuo Miyake, Yoshio Hiyama, Eizo Tajima.

Mexico. Representative: Manuel Martínez Baez. Alternates: Fernando Alba Andrade, Horacio Zalce.

Sweden. Representative: Rolf M. Sievert (Chairman). Alternates: T. O. Caspersson, A. G. A. Nelson, B. Aler.

USSR. Representative: N. A. Kraevsky. Alternates: V. M. Klechkovsky, O. I. Leipunsky.

United Arab Republic. Representative: M. E. A. El-Kharadly.

United Kingdom. Representative: E. E. Pochin (elected Vice-Chairman in the absence of V. R. Khanolkar (India)). Alternates: W. G. Marley, J. F. Loutit.

United States. Representative: Shields Warren. Alternates: Austin Brues, Merrill Eisenbud.

The following were the members of the Committee attending its eighth session, held in Geneva in September 1960:

Argentina. Representative: Dan J. Beninson.

Australia. Representative: D. J. Stevens. Alternate: A. M. Clark.

Belgium. Representative: J. A. Cohen. Alternate: F. H. Sobels.

Brazil. Representative: Carlos Chagas. Alternates: Father Francis Xavier Roser, C. Pavan.

Canada. Representative: F. D. Sowby. Alternate: W. E. Grummit.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Ferdinand Hercik, (Vice-Chairman). Alternates: Frantisek Behounek, Marta Vojtiskova.

France. Representative: Louis Bugnard. Alternates: Henri Jammet, Jacques Labeyrie, Jerome Lejeune.

India. Representative: A. R. Gopal-Ayengar. Alternate: A. S. Rao.

Japan. Representative: Kempo Tsukamoto. Alternates: Yoshio Hiyama, Eizo Tajima, Motoo Kimura.

Mexico. Representative: Manuel Martinez Baez (Chairman). Alternate: Paula Alegria.

Sweden. Representative: Rolf M. Sievert. Alternates: A. G. A. Nelson, B. Aler.

USSR. Representative: V. A. Engelhardt. Alternates: A. M. Kouzine, V. M. Klechkovsky, O. I. Leipunsky, M. A. Arsenieva, A. A. Prokofieva-Belgovskaya.

United Arab Republic. Representative: M. E. A. El-Kharadly.

United Kingdom. Representative: E. E. Pochin. Alternates: W. G. Marley, A. C. Stevenson.

United States. Representative: Shields Warren. Alternate: Austin Brues.

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was set up by the General Assembly on 12 December 1959, by resolution 1472 (XIV), to consist

of the following 24 members to serve for the years 1960 and 1961. The Committee did not meet in 1960. Members: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE ON HUNGARY
Sir Leslie Munro.

PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

The members of the Peace Observation Commission were appointed at the General Assembly's thirteenth session in 1958 for the two calendar years 1959 and 1960.

Members in 1960:

China. Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang. Alternate: Chiping H. C. Kiang.

Czechoslovakia. Representative: Karel Kurka.

France. Representative: Armand Bérard.

Honduras. Representative: Francisco Milla Bermudez.

India. Representative: C. S. Jha. Alternate: T. J. Natarajan.

Iraq. Representative: Adnan M. Pachachi. Alternate: Ismat T. Kittani.

Israel. Representative: Michael S. Comay.

New Zealand. Representative: Foss Shanahan.

Pakistan. Alternate Representative: Riaz Piracha.

Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel.

USSR. Representative: A. A. Sobolev. Alternate: V. P. Suslov.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Pierson Dixon.

United States. Representative: James J. Wadsworth.

Uruguay. Representative: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat (Chairman).

On 20 December 1960, the Assembly re-appointed the same members for the calendar years 1961 and 1962.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Members in 1960:

Australia: James Plimsoll.

Belgium: Walter Loridan.

Brazil: Cyro de Freitas-Valle; Alternate: Mario Gibson Barboza.

Burma: U Thant.

Canada: G. S. A. Ritchie.

France: Armand Bérard.

Mexico: Not represented.

Philippines: Francisco Delgado.

Turkey: Seyfullah Esin.

United Arab Republic: Omar Loutfi.

United Kingdom: Sir Pierson Dixon.

United States: James J. Wadsworth.

Venezuela: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez (Chairman).

Yugoslavia: Osman Djikic.

PANEL OF MILITARY EXPERTS

The General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950 (377(V)) called for the appointment of military experts to be available, on request, to Member states wishing to obtain technical advice on the organization, training and equipment of

elements within their national armed forces which could be made available, in accordance with national constitutional processes, for service as a unit or units of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council or the Assembly.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNCURK)

Australia. Representative: Arthur John Melhuish. Alternate: Richard K. Gate.

Chile. Representative: Roberto Suarez Barros.

Netherlands. Acting Representative (until 31 March 1960): A. R. Tammenoms Bakker. Representative

(after 1 April 1960): N. A. J. de Voogd.

Pakistan. Representative: Mohammed Ali.

Philippines. Representative: Juan M. Arreglado. Alternate: Antonio P. Lim (until 23 June 1960);

Pelayo F. Llamas (after 24 June 1960).

Thailand. Representative: Prince Rangsiyakorn Aphakorn. Alternate: Sawat Busparoeek.

Turkey. Representative: Mehmet Osman Dostel (until 1 March 1960). Muammer Baykan (after 2 March 1960).

COMMITTEE OF UNCURK

Members: Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY (UNKRA)*

ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESIDUAL AFFAIRS OF UNKRA*

H. E. Eastwood (United States).

UNKRA ADVISORY COMMITTEE*

Canada: C. S. A. Ritchie, Chairman.

India: A. R. Mitra, S. S. Nath.

United Kingdom: A. H. M. Hillis.

United States: Seymour M. Finger, Chauncey G. Parker.

Uruguay: Cesar Montero Bustamante.

* The Agency terminated its operations on 31 August 1960.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund, established by the General Assembly, also reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Auguste R. Lindt (until 31 December 1960).

Deputy High Commissioner: James M. Read (resigned in September 1960).

Director: Thomas Jamieson.

On 5 December 1960, the General Assembly elected Felix Schnyder (Switzerland) to succeed Mr. Lindt, for the period 1 February 1961-31 December 1963. Until Mr. Schnyder took office, Mr. Jamieson, Director, was in charge.

The General Assembly, on 26 November 1957, had decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner for the five-year period from 1 January 1959—31 December 1963.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME
OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES**

Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The United Nations Special Fund, established by the General Assembly, also reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

**COMMITTEE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED
NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND**

Members (designated on 27 March 1961): Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

AD HOC COMMISSION ON PRISONERS OF WAR

Members: Countess Estelle Bernadotte (Sweden); Aung Khine (Burma), Judge of the High Court of Burma.

UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SOMALILAND
Members in 1960:

Colombia: Edmundo de Holte Castello.

Philippines: Mauro Baradi.

United Arab Republic: Mohamed Hassan El-Zayat.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1418(XIV) of 5 December 1959, the Council's tasks were terminated on 1 July 1960, the date upon which the Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland became, together with British Somaliland, the independent state of Somalia.

UNITED NATIONS PLEBISCITE COMMISSIONER

(For Supervision of Plebiscites in Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration)

United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner: Djalal Abdoh (Iran).

UNITED NATIONS PLEBISCITE COMMISSIONER

(For Supervision of Plebiscite in Western Samoa under New Zealand Administration)

United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner: Najmuddine Rifai (United Arab Republic).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR RUANDA-URUNDI

Commissioners: Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti), Chairman; Majid Rahnema (Iran); Ernest Gassou (Togo).

SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR RUANDA- URUNDI

Members: Brazil, Canada, Tunisia.

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE
QUESTIONNAIRE**

(Relating to Trust Territories)

El Salvador: Juan Gregorio Guardado.

Haiti: Max H. Dorsinville, Chairman.

India: M. Rasgotra.

United Arab Republic: Shaffie Abd El Hamid.

COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The Committee consists of nine members, each appointed by the General Assembly for a three-year term.

Members for 1960:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Indonesia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1961: Guatemala, Ireland, Philippines.

To serve until 31 December 1962: Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia.

The following representatives served on the Committee during 1960:

Brazil: Carlos S. Gomes Pereira; Pedro de Souza-Braga; Marcelo Raffaelli.

Denmark: A. Hesselund-Jensen; Poul Boeg.

Ethiopia: Haddis Alemayehou; Zaude Hailemariam, (Vice-Chairman); Girma Abebe.

Guatemala: Alberto Herrarte; Maximiliano Kestler.

Indonesia: Imam Abikusno.

Ireland: Eamonn L. Kennedy; Brendan T. Nolan.

Philippines: Victorio D. Carpio (Rapporteur).

United Arab Republic: Mostafa Rateb Abdel Wahab; Shaffie Abd El-Hamid; Najmuddine Rifai; Samir M. Ahmed.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat (Chairman); Cesar Montero Bustamante; Nelson Iriniz Casas.

On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, re-appointed Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1963.

Members for 1961: Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Philippines, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

**COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of: (a) United Nations Members which transmit information under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter on Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by them; and (b) an equal number of United Nations Members not administering such territories, elected for three-year terms by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

Members for 1960:

Administering Members: Australia, Belgium, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected Members: Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Dominican Republic, Ghana, India, Iraq.

The members and principal representatives at the

eleventh session of the Committee, held in New York from 23 February to 12 April 1960, were as follows:

Argentina: Carlos Ortiz de Rozas.

Australia: P. C. J. Curtis.

Belgium: Not represented.

Brazil: Mario Gibson Barboza; Julio Agostinho de Oliveira; Dário Castro Alves.

Ceylon: Sir Claude Corea; N. T. D. Kanakaratne.

Dominican Republic: Enrique de Marchena.

France: Michel de Camaret; Rene Doise.

Ghana: Alex Quaison-Sackey (Chairman); K. K. S. Dadzie; Amon Nikoi.

India: C. S. Jha; M. Rasgotra; A. K. Mitra; M. A. Vellodi.

Iraq: Adnan Pachachi; Miss Faiha Ibrahim Kamal.

Netherlands: C. W. A. Schurmann; L. J. Goedhart (Vice-Chairman); J. V. de Bruyn.

New Zealand: Robert Q. Quentin-Baxter; L. J. Watt.

United Kingdom: G. K. Caston; R. A. Browning; W. H. Chinn; H. Houghton; T. B. Williamson.

United States: Francis L. Spalding; J. G. Bacon (Rapporteur); John W. Simms.

At the end of 1960, vacancies occurred on the Committee, due to: (a) the expiration of Brazil's term of office; (b) the withdrawal of Belgium following the attainment of independence by the Congo (Leopoldville); (c) the General Assembly's adoption of a resolution (1542(XV)) on 15 December 1960 inviting Portugal and Spain to transmit information under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter and to participate in the Committee's work.

On 20 December 1960, the Assembly confirmed the Fourth Committee's election of Liberia and Mexico on 19 December to fill the two vacancies for Non-Administering Members each for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1961.

Members for 1961:

Administering Members: Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

Elected Members: Argentina, Ceylon, Dominican Republic, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia and Mexico.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING EXISTENCE OF OBLIGATION TO TRANSMIT INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
(Established by General Assembly Resolution 1467(XIV))

Members Administering Non-Self-Governing Territories: Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States. Non-Administering Members: India, Mexico, Morocco.

This Committee ended its work on 22 September 1960 after a three-week session.

COMMITTEE FOR UNITED NATIONS MEMORIAL CEMETERY IN KOREA

Members: Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

United Nations Custodian: Principal Secretary of UNCURK, Ali Aghassi (22 January-15 June 1960); David Hall (from 16 June 1960).

Assistant United Nations Custodian: Michel Pilarski, Administrative and Finance Officer of UNCURK.

AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY

This Committee consists of all Members of the United Nations and meets to enable Governments to announce voluntary contribution pledges for the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. States which are not Members of the United Nations and which are members of specialized agencies are invited to attend to announce their pledges to these two refugee programmes.

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

Members (appointed on 5 December 1959): Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States.

Members (appointed on 21 April 1961): Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States.

UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

This Committee consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly, three by the Secretary-General, and three elected by the participants in the Fund.

Members in 1960:

Appointed by Assembly to serve until 31 December 1961:

Members: Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile); Albert F. Bender (United States); A. H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom). Alternates: Johann Kaufmann (Netherlands); Bahman Ahanen (Iran); Arthur Liveran (Israel).

Appointed by Secretary-General until further notice:

Members: W. A. B. Hamilton; Bruce R. Turner; David B. Vaughn. Alternates: William McCaw; L. Michelmore; John McDiarmid.

Elected by participants to serve until 31 December 1961:

Members: Marc Schreiber; Carey Seward; Alfred Landau. Alternates: Preston W. Cox; John Hogg; Hans Singer.

EXPERT GROUP ON THE COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Members: George F. Davidson (Canada), Chairman; Gonzalo Arroba (Venezuela); Joseph Knap (Czechoslovakia); Arthur Liveran (Israel); Reinhold Melas (Austria); Robert J. Myers (United States); W. R. Natu (India); The Baroness Wootton of Abinger (United Kingdom).

The members of this group were appointed by the Secretary-General in 1959, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1310(XIII) of 10 December 1959. They served in their private capacities, not as representatives of Governments. The Group completed its work in 1960.

INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

The members of the Investments Committee are appointed by the Secretary-General for three-year terms after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

Members in 1960: Jacques Rueff, Honorary Governor of Bank of France (serving until 31 December 1962); Leslie R. Rounds, former Senior Vice-President of Federal Reserve Bank of New York (serving until 31 December 1960); Ivar Rooth, former Governor of Bank of Sweden, Managing Director of International Monetary Fund (serving until 31 December 1961).

On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of members of the Investments Committee from three to six. The increase was to come into effect after 1 April 1961.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

The three members of the Board of Auditors are appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms. Its members in 1960 were:

Members in 1960: Auditor-General of Norway (appointed for term ending 30 June 1961); Auditor-General of Netherlands (appointed for term ending 30 June 1962); Auditor-General of Colombia (appointed for term ending 30 June 1960 and re-appointed for term ending 30 June 1963).

On 18 December 1960 the General Assembly appointed the Auditor-General of Pakistan to succeed the Auditor-General of Norway for a three-year term to commence on 1 July 1961.

PANEL OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

Membership: The members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

On 1 December 1959, the General Assembly, by resolution 1405 (XIV), asked the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Governments of Member states, "a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical areas and main cultures of the world" and consult with them from time to time on United Nations information policies and programmes "in order to ensure maximum effectiveness at minimum cost."

Members* (in 1960, serving in their personal capacities): The Permanent Representatives of Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Peru, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

* At the time these members were nominated, the Secretary-General indicated that an additional member, chosen from another African Member state, would be invited to participate. As of December 1960, this member had not been announced.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT
Members: Guillaume Georges-Picot (France), Chairman; Francisco Urrutia (Colombia), Rapporteur; A. A. Fomin (USSR);* Omar Loutfi (United Arab Republic); Sir Harold Parker (United Kingdom); Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana); C. S. Venkatachary (India); Herman B. Wells (United States).†

* On 6 February 1961, A. A. Roshchin (USSR) was appointed by the Secretary-General to replace Mr. Fomin.

† On 6 February 1961, L. M. Goodrich (United States) was appointed by the Secretary-General to replace Mr. Wells.

WORKING GROUP TO EXAMINE ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY PROCEDURES OF UNITED NATIONS

Members: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Members in 1960:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden), Second Vice-President; Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay).

To serve until 31 December 1961: Mme. Paul Bastid (France), President; Omar Loutfi (United Arab Republic); R. Venkataraman (India).

To serve until 31 December 1962: James J. Casey (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom), First Vice-President.

On 18 December 1960, the General Assembly appointed Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden) and Jose A. Correa (Ecuador) to serve for three years from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1963. On 21 April 1961, Mr. Correa (Ecuador) having resigned, the Assembly appointed Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay) for the period 21 April 1961-31 December 1963.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGEMENTS

The Committee is composed of the representatives of those states which were members of the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the General Assembly.

Members for 1960 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's fourteenth session): Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Members for 1961 (based on composition of General Committee at Assembly's fifteenth session): Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, France, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission consists of 21 persons of recognized competence in international law elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacities for a five-year term. Any vacancies occurring within the five-year period are filled by the Commission.

Members for 1960: Roberto Ago (Italy); Gilberto Amado (Brazil); Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia), Second Vice-Chairman; Douglas L. Edmonds (United States); Nihat Erim (Turkey); Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom), Rapporteur; J. P. A. François (Netherlands); F. V. Garcia Amador (Cuba); Shuhsi Hsu (China); Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchaga (Uruguay); Faris El-Khoury (United Arab Republic); Ahmed Matine-Daftary (Iran); Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico), Chairman; Radhabinod Pal (India); A. E. F. Sandstrom (Sweden); Georges Scelle (France); Grigory I. Tunkin (USSR); Alfred Verdross (Austria); Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq); Kisaburo Yokota (Japan), First Vice-Chairman; Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia).

On 16 May 1960, the Commission elected Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchaga (Uruguay) to fill the casual vacancy caused by the election of Ricardo J. Alfaro to the International Court of Justice and also elected Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq) to fill the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Thanat Khoman (Thailand). Mr. Yasseen attended the meetings of the Commission from 23 May and Mr. Jimenez de Aréchaga attended those from 1 June onwards. On 16 November 1960, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice was elected to the International Court of Justice, leaving a vacancy on the Commission to be filled at its next session (due to open on 1 May 1961).

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER
All Members of the United Nations are members of this Committee.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REPLIES ON THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

This Committee was established by the General Assembly by resolution 1181 (XII) of 29 November 1957. It is composed of those Member states which served on the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the Assembly.

When the Committee last met in April 1959 it decided to adjourn until April 1962 further consideration of the question of defining aggression.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Members in 1960:

Afghanistan: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak.

Chile: Daniel Schweitzer.

Guatemala: Alberto Herrarte, Vice-Chairman.

Netherlands: C. W. A. Schurmann.

Philippines: Melquiades J. Gamboa, Chairman; H. J. Brillantes.

Sweden: Lennart Myrsten.

USSR: V. I. Sapozhnikov.

United Arab Republic: Rafik Asha, Rapporteur.

United States: John M. Raymond.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of 11 Members of the United Nations. Five are permanent members of the Council. The remaining six are non-permanent members, elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. (For representatives to the Council, see APPENDIX V.)

Members for 1960:

Permanent Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Permanent Members: Argentina,* Ceylon,† Ecuador,† Italy,* Poland,† Tunisia.*

On 9 December 1960, the General Assembly elected Turkey to complete the term of office of Poland, which resigned on 1 January 1961. It then elected Chile and the United Arab Republic, to take office on 1 January 1961. On 20 December 1960, it elected Liberia, to take office on 1 January 1961. Chile, Liberia and the United Arab Republic thus replaced Argentina, Italy and Tunisia, whose terms expired at the end of 1960.

* Elected for two-year terms ending 31 December 1960.

† Elected for two-year terms ending 31 December 1961.

PRESIDENTS

The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member states. The following served as Presidents during 1960:

Month	Member	Representative
January	USSR	Arkady A. Sobolev
February	United Kingdom	Sir Pierson Dixon
March	United States	Henry Cabot Lodge
April	Argentina	Mario Amadeo
May	Ceylon	Sir Claude Corea
June	China	Tingfu F. Tsiang
July	Ecuador	Jose A. Correa
August	France	Armand Bérard
September	Italy	Egidio Ortona
October	Poland	Bohdan Lewandowski
November	Tunisia	Mongi Slim
December	USSR	Valerian A. Zorin

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee met fortnightly throughout 1960. The first meeting of the year was held on 14 January 1960 and the last on 29 December 1960.

China. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General Ho Shai-lai. Navy Representative: Captain Wu Chia-hsun.

France. Army Representative: General de brigade P. Gouraud. Navy Representative: Contre-Amiral P. Poncet (until October 1960); Contre-Amiral J. G. M. Guérin (from October 1960). Air Force Representative: General de division aérienne H. de Rancourt de Mimerand.

USSR. Army Representative: Major General A. I.

Rodionov. Navy Representative: Rear Admiral B. D. Yashin. Air Force Representative: Major General M. N. Kostiuk.

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Major General J. N. Carter (until July 1960). Major General J. M. McNeill (from July 1960). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-Smith (until 17 November 1960); Vice-Admiral W. G. Crawford (from 18 November 1960). Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal W. C. Sheen.

United States. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General B. M. Bryan (until March 1960). Lieutenant-General E. J. O'Neill (from March 1960). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral T. S. Combs (until April 1960). Vice-Admiral C. Wellborn, Jr. (from April 1960). Air Force Representative: Lieutenant-General W. E. Hall.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council (see above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council (see above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

STANDING COMMITTEES

There are two standing committees, the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members, each composed of representatives of all Security Council members.

AD HOC BODIES

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA¹

Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Major-General Carl Carlsson von Horn.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Chief Observer: Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo.

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN THE CONGO

Commander: Major-General Carl C. von Horn

On 1 April 1951, the Commission adjourned sine die while continuing to hold itself at the disposal of the parties.

(Sweden), from 14 July to 31 December 1960. Major-General Sean McKeown (Ireland) from 1 January 1961.

(For list of United Nations Member states which have contributed personnel for the Force, see p. 108.)

UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

Chief: Sture C. Linner.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE CONGO

Ralph J. Bunche; Andrew W. Cordier; Rajeshwar Dayal.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE CONGO

The members are the Permanent Representatives of the following states contributing units or staff officers and supporting personnel to the United Nations Force in the Congo (Leopoldville), serving under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

Members (as at 21 April 1961):

Canada: C. S. A. Ritchie.

Ceylon: T. B. Subasinghe.

Ethiopia: Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy.

Federation of Malaya: Dato Nik Ahmed Kamil.

Ghana: Alex Quaison-Sackey.

Guinea: Caba Sory.

India: C. S. Jha.

Indonesia: Sukardjo Wirjopranoto.

Ireland: Frederick H. Boland.

Liberia: Nathan Barnes.

Mali: Abdoulaye Maiga.

Morocco: El Mehdi Ben Aboud.

Nigeria: Alhaji Muhammad Ngileruma.

Pakistan: Said Hasan.

Senegal: Ousmane Socé Diop.

Sudan: Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel.

Sweden: Mrs. Agda Rossel.

Tunisia: Mongi Slim.

United Arab Republic: Omar Loutfi.

CONCILIATION COMMISSION

Membership:

Ethiopia: Mallas Andom, Rapporteur.

Federation of Malaya: Mohamed Sopiee, Vice-Chairman.

Ghana: Alex Quaison-Sackey.

Guinea:* Keita Fodeba.

India: Rameshwar Rao.

Indonesia:* Major-General Abdul Kadir.

Liberia: G. Flamma Sherman.

Mali:* Demba Diallo.

Morocco: Ahmed Snuissi.

Nigeria: Jaja A. Wachuku, Chairman.

Pakistan: Agha Shahi.

Senegal: Alioune Cisse.

Sudan: Fadl Obeid.

Tunisia: Taieb Sahbani.

United Arab Republic:* Mohamed Hassan El Zayat.

* Withdrew from Commission before it visited the Congo (Leopoldville) from 3 January to 20 February 1961.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term of office.

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL IN 1960:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, Netherlands, Sudan.

To serve until 31 December 1961: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Spain, United States, Venezuela.

To serve until 31 December 1962: Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom.

At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly elected El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Jordan and Uruguay, each to serve for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1963, in the place of the six members whose terms of office expired on 31 December 1960.

SESSIONS IN 1960

The Council held two sessions in 1960, as follows: Twenty-ninth session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 21 April 1960.

Thirtieth session, held in Geneva from 5 July to 5 August 1960 and resumed at United Nations Headquarters on 21 and 22 December 1960.

OFFICERS IN 1960

The officers of the Council in 1960 were:

President: C. W. A. Schurmann (Netherlands)

First Vice-President: Daniel Schweitzer (Chile)

Second Vice-President: Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel (Sudan).

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Economic and Social Council are of five types: functional commissions, regional economic commissions, standing committees, special bodies and ad hoc committees. In addition, there are various committees of the whole, such as the Council's Economic, Social, and Co-ordination Committees, which usually meet during Council sessions.

A new committee of the whole was set up by the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session in mid-1960—the Committee on Questions relating to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance—to assist in the examination of reports submitted to the Council by the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. This committee met for the first time during the Council's thirtieth session.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS
AND SUB-COMMISSION

The following functional commissions meet once every two years: Statistical Commission; Population Commission; Social Commission. Of these only the Statistical Commission met in 1960.

The following meet annually: Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Com-

mission on the Status of Women; Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Commission on International Commodity Trade.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Statistical Commission consists of 15 members, each elected by the Council for a four-year term.

To serve until 31 December 1960: Cuba, Denmark, France, Romania, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1961: China, Ireland, Netherlands, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1963: Australia, Brazil, India, New Zealand, Ukrainian SSR.

The following were elected on 21 April 1960 to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1964 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1960: Cuba, France, Norway, Romania, United Kingdom.

The members and chief representatives at the Commission's eleventh session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 20 April to 5 May 1960, were as follows: Australia, K. M. Archer; Brazil, Jesse de Souza Montello; China, Chung-sieu Chen; Denmark, Kjeld Bjerke; France, René-Charles Marchand; India, P. C. Mahalanobis; Ireland, M. D. McCarthy, Chairman; Netherlands, Ph. J. Idenburg; New Zealand, J. V. T. Baker, Rapporteur; Romania, M. Levente, Vice-Chairman; Ukrainian SSR, L. M. Koretsky; USSR, T. V. Ryabushkin; United Kingdom, Sir Harry Campion; United States, Raymond T. Bowman. The representative of Cuba, C. Luhrsen Gonzalez, was unable to attend.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Population Commission consists of 15 members, each elected by the Council for four years. The Commission did not meet in 1960, when its membership was as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1961: El Salvador, Japan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1963: China, France, Italy, Norway, Ukrainian SSR.

The following were elected on 21 April 1960 to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1964 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1960: Belgium, Ceylon, Mexico, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Social Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Council for four years. The Commission did not meet in 1960, when its membership was as follows:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Byelorussian SSR, China, Ecuador, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain.

To serve until 31 December 1961: Australia, France, Indonesia, Italy, USSR, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1963: Brazil, Finland, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The following were elected on 21 April 1960 to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1964 in the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1960: Albania, Canada, China, Ecuador, Israel, Sudan.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Council for three years.

Membership in 1960:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Belgium, China, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1961: France, India, Iraq, Philippines, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

To serve until 31 December 1962: Argentina, Austria, Denmark, Pakistan, United States, Venezuela.

The following were elected on 21 April 1960 to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1963 to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1960: Afghanistan, China, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, United Kingdom.

The chief representatives for the Commission's sixteenth session, held at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, from 29 February to 18 March 1960, were: Argentina: Mario Amadeo, Chairman; Mario Pico (Alternate). Austria: Felix Ermacora, Rapporteur (after 14 March 1960);* Eric Schmid (Alternate). Belgium: Jacques Basyn, Rapporteur (until 14 March 1960);* F. de la Barre d'Erquelinnes (Alternate). China: Cheng Paonan. Denmark: Niels Madsen. France: Rene Cassin; Pierre Juvigny (Alternate); Aristide Issembe (Alternate). India: C. S. Jha, First Vice-Chairman; Amrick S. Metha (Alternate). Iraq: Ismat T. Kittani. Lebanon: Georges Hakim. Mexico: Pablo Campos Ortiz;** Pedro de Alba (Alternate). Pakistan: Aly Khan;** Mizra S. A. Baig (Alternate). Philippines: Francisco Delgado, Second Vice-Chairman; Ernesto C. Pineda (Alternate). Poland: Zofia Wasilkowska; Eugeniusz Kulaga (Alternate). Ukrainian SSR: Petr E. Nedbailo; Gailiy E. Buvailik (Alternate). USSR: P. D. Morozov;** A. A. Fomin. United Kingdom: Sir Samuel Hoare; Clive Dugdale (Alternate). United States: Mrs. Oswald B. Lord; Chauncey G. Parker III (Alternate). Venezuela: Carlos Sosa Rodríguez;** Manuel Quijada G. (Alternate).

The Commission also has an ad hoc Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile. Its members in 1960 were: Argentina, Belgium, Pakistan and the Philippines (Chairman-Rapporteur).

* On 14 March 1960, Felix Ermacora (Austria) was elected Rapporteur to succeed Mr. Basyn, who was unable to remain until the end of the session.

** Did not attend the session.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities are elected by the Commission on Human Rights, in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of their Governments. Members of the

Sub-Commission serve in their individual capacity as experts.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its fifteenth session in 1959, elected the following persons for a three-year term from 1 January 1960 to 31 December 1962: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (United Arab Republic); Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon); A. A. Fomin (USSR); Philip Halpern (United States); C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom); Jose D. Ingles (Philippines); Pierre Juvigny (France); Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland); Arcot Krishnaswami (India); Franz Matsch (Austria); Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland); Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile).

The Commission also decided, if the Economic and Social Council agreed, to increase the Sub-Commission's membership from 12 to 14. The Council approved this decision during its twenty-eighth session and on 14 December 1959 elected the following additional members of the Sub-Commission: Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan) and Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat (Uruguay).

The following members and alternates attended the twelfth session of the Sub-Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 to 30 January 1960: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani; Omar Sharaf, Alternate (United Arab Republic). Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat; Abdel Karim Mirghani, Alternate (Sudan). Philip Halpern (United States). C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom). Jose D. Ingles (Philippines), Chairman. Pierre Juvigny; Jean Marcel Bouquin, Alternate (France). Wojciech Ketrzynski; Jacek Machowski, Alternate (Poland). Arcot Krishnaswami (India), Vice-Chairman. Franz Matsch (Austria). Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, Alternate; V. I. Sepozhnikov, Alternate (USSR). Edward Rizk, Alternate; Khalil Makkawi, Alternate (Lebanon). Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat (Uruguay). Voitto Saario (Finland), Rapporteur. Jacobo Schaulsohn, Alternate (Chile).

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women consists of 18 members, elected by the Council for three years. To serve until 31 December 1960: Argentina, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Pakistan.

To serve until 31 December 1961: Greece, Israel, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

To serve until 31 December 1962: Colombia, Cuba, Finland, France, Mexico, Poland.

The following were elected on 21 April 1960 to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1963 to take the place of those members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1960: Argentina, Australia, China, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Philippines.

The members and chief representatives at the fourteenth session of the Commission, held in Buenos Aires from 28 March to 14 April 1960, were as follows: Argentina: Mrs. Blanca Stábile, Chairman, Mrs. Mabel Baldassarre de Kurrels (alternate); Canada: Mrs. Harry S. Quart, Second Vice-Chairman, Miss Marion Royce (alternate); China: Miss Helen Hsieh Ching Yeh (alternate); Colombia: Mrs. Anacarsis Cardona de Salonia; Cuba: Mrs. Teresa Casuso Mo-

rin; Czechoslovakia: Mrs. Helena Raskova (alternate), Rudolf Popp (alternate); Finland: Mrs. Helvi Sipilä, Henrik Blomstedt (alternate); France: Mrs. Marie Hélène Lefauchaux; Greece: Mrs. Alexandra Mantzoulinos, Rapporteur; Israel: Mrs. Tamar Shoham-Sharon; Japan: Mrs. Setsu Tanino, Yoshio Nara (alternate); Mexico: Miss Maria Lavalle Urbina; Netherlands: Mrs. J. F. Schouwenaar-Franssen; Pakistan: Begum Tazeen Faridi; Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska, First Vice-Chairman; USSR: Mrs. Ekaterina Korshunova (alternate); United Kingdom: Miss Ruth Tomlinson, J. M. Carlin (alternate); United States: Mrs. Lorena Hahn, Julian L. Nugent (alternate).

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 15 Members of the United Nations which are important drug producing or manufacturing countries, or countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious social problem. Ten members of primary importance in these fields are appointed for an indefinite period until such time as they may be replaced by decision of the Council; the remaining five are elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years.

Elected for an indefinite period: Canada, China, France, India, Peru, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Elected for three-year term beginning 25 April 1960: Hungary, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, United Arab Republic.

The following were the representatives to the Commission's fifteenth session held at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, from 25 April to 13 May 1960; Canada: K. C. Hossick, Chairman; China: C. K. Liang; France: J. Mabileau, Rapporteur, R. Estable (alternate); Hungary: Imre Vertes, James Veress (alternate); India: E. S. Krishnamoorthy; Iran: M. H. Morshed; Mexico: G. Lucio, E. Bravo-Caro (alternate), Roberto de Rosenzweig Diaz (alternate); Netherlands: A. Kruysee; Peru: F. Caranza; Turkey: M. Ozkol, First Vice-Chairman, Hurrem Balkan (alternate); USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vassilieva; United Arab Republic: Amin Ismail, Second Vice-Chairman, Abdel Aziz Safwat, A. Beilouni; United Kingdom: T. C. Green; United States: E. J. Rowell; Yugoslavia: D. Nikolic.

COMMITTEE ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Members in 1960: Canada, China, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States. Chairman: T. C. Green (United Kingdom).

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission on International Commodity Trade consists of 18 members, each selected by the Council for three years.

To serve until 31 December 1960: Australia, Greece, Indonesia, Sudan, United States, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1961: Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, India, Uruguay.

To serve until 31 December 1962: Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom.

The following were elected on 21 April 1960 to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1963 to take the place of those whose terms of office expired at the end of 1960: Bulgaria, Ceylon, Federation of Malaya, New Zealand, Sweden, United States.

The members and chief representatives at the eighth session of the Commission held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 2 to 13 May 1960, were as follows: Argentina: Hector Bernardo; Alejandro Abreu (alternate). Australia: J. T. Smith; R. H. Robertson (alternate); R. S. Livingstone (alternate). Belgium: Walter Lorian; Jules Woulbroun. Brazil: Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro, Second Vice-Chairman. Canada: Bruce Rankin. Chile: Daniel Schweitzer; Jonas Guerra (alternate). Czechoslovakia: Jaroslav Rybar; Evzen Zapotocky; Jiri Jambor; Ladislav Smid. France: Georges Henri Janton; Maurice Viaud; A. L. Dangeard. Greece: Costa P. Caranicas, Chairman; Theodore P. Pyrlas (alternate). India: A. K. Mitra, First Vice-Chairman. Indonesia: Zairin Zain; Emile Jossis Lapien (alternate); Mr. Sutanto (alternate). Pakistan: Wazir Ali; Riaz Piracha (alternate); Yusuf J. Ahmad (alternate); M. I. Malik (alternate). Sudan: Abdel Karim Mirghani; Mohamed El-Amin Abdalla (alternate). USSR: E. S. Shershnev; V. S. Alkhimov (alternate). United Kingdom: A. A. Dudley; Miss Alison Lough (alternate); M. W. Errock (alternate). United States: Thomas C. Mann. Uruguay: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat; Cesar Montero Bustamante. Yugoslavia: Janez Stanovnik; Bora Jevtic (alternate); Branko Karapandza (alternate).

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

There are four regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The members, principal subsidiary bodies and chief representatives attending sessions of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA during 1960 are listed below.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Switzerland, not a Member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary organs, among others: Committee on Agricultural Problems, Coal Committee, Committee on Electric Power, Housing Committee, Industry and Materials Committee, Inland Transport Committee, Com-

mittee on Manpower, Steel Committee, Timber Committee, Committee on the Development of Trade.

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties. The Coal Committee, for example, has a Coal Trade Sub-Committee, and the Inland Transport Committee has Sub-Committees on Inland Water Transport, Rail Transport and Road Transport.

There is also the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and the Training of Forest Workers, the Conference of European Statisticians and a Working Party on Gas Problems.

The principal representatives to the Commission's fifteenth session, held at Geneva from 20 April to 7 May 1960, were as follows: Albania: Dhimitri Lamani. Austria: Emanuel Treu. Belgium: P. De Smet. Bulgaria: Latchezar Avramov. Byelorussian SSR: F. Kohonov. Czechoslovakia: Alois Hloch. Denmark: V. Hoelgaard. Finland: Olavi Munkki. France: Johannès Dupraz. Germany (Fed. Rep. of): Alfred Muller-Armack. Greece: Th. Chrysanthopoulos. Hungary: Jeno Bacsoni. Iceland: (Not represented). Ireland: Mrs. Josephine McNeill. Italy: Tommaso Notarangeli, Chairman. Luxembourg: Ignace Bessling. Netherlands: M. J. Keyzer. Norway: Thomas Lovold. Poland: Franciszek Modrzewski. Portugal: Albano Nogueira. Romania: Gheorghe Radulesco, Vice-Chairman. Spain: Jose Antonio de Sangroniz. Sweden: Mrs. Karin Kock. Switzerland: Friedrich Bauer. Turkey: C. S. Hayta. Ukrainian SSR: A. D. Kochubei. USSR: N. P. Firubin. United Kingdom: Robert Allan. United States: Louis W. Cabot. Yugoslavia: Josip Djerdja.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Laos, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet-Nam (Republic of).

Associate Members: Brunei,* Hong Kong, Sarawak and North Borneo, Singapore.*

* The Commission, at its sixteenth session in March, noting the constitutional changes which had taken place in the states of Brunei and Singapore, which had hitherto constituted a single associate member, decided that they should be admitted as separate associate members. The remaining joint associate member would consist of North Borneo and Sarawak.

The following are among the main subsidiary bodies set up by the Commission: Committee on Industry and Natural Resources; Committee on Trade; Inland Transport and Communications Committee; Working Party on Economic Development and Planning; Conference of Asian Economic Planners; Conference of Asian Statisticians; Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.

Some of these bodies have set up subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and working parties. For example, the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources has sub-committees on metals and engineering, on electric power, on mineral resources,

and on housing and building materials, and a working party on small-scale industries; the Inland Transport and Communications Committee has sub-committees on inland waterways, highways and railways.

The chief representatives to the sixteenth session of the Commission, held at Bangkok, from 9 to 21 March 1960, were as follows:

Members: Afghanistan: Abdussattar Shalizi. Australia: T. K. Critchley. Burma: Sithu U Mo Myit. Cambodia: Sonn Voeunsai. Ceylon: D. C. R. Gunawardene. China: Peh-yuan Hsu. Federation of Malaya: Inche Mohamed Khir Johari. France: P. Abelin. India: Nityananda Kanungo, First Vice-Chairman. Indonesia: Ismael M. Thajeb. Iran: Hassanali Mansour. Japan: Akira Ohye. Korea, Republic of: Pyo Wook Han. Laos: Tiao Khampan. Nepal: Triveni Prasad Pradhan. Netherlands: J. Vixseboxse. New Zealand: C. Craw. Pakistan: S. A. Sobhan. Philippines: Perfecto E. Laguio, Second Vice-Chairman. Thailand: Thanat Khoman, Chairman. USSR: G. M. Poushkin. United Kingdom: R. H. M. Thompson. United States: Thomas G. Mann. Viet-Nam (Republic of): Vu Van Thai.

Associate Members: Brunei: Pehin Dato Perdana Mentri Dato Puduk Haji Ibrahim bin Mohamed Jahfar. Hong-Kong: (Not represented). Sarawak and North Borneo: Ling Beng Siew. Singapore: Goh Keng Swee.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Associate Members: British Guiana,* West Indies.*

* Admitted as associate members at the seventh session of the Committee of the Whole in 1960.

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) meets once every two years. In the years in which it does not meet, there is a meeting of the ECLA Committee of the Whole, as was the case in 1960.

The Commission has established the following main subsidiary organs: Committee on Trade; Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

The Central American Economic Co-operation Committee has sub-committees on trade, statistical co-ordination, transport, electric power development and housing, building and planning, and a commission on industrial initiatives.

The Committee on Trade has set up a Working Group on the Regional Market and a Central Banks Working Group.

The Commission did not meet during 1960. The Committee of the Whole held its seventh session at Santiago de Chile on 28 and 29 March 1960. The members and chief representatives present included the following:

Members: Argentina: Carlos Santiago Vailati. Bolivia: Renán Castrillo. Brazil: Othon Guimaraes. Chile: Luis Marty, Chairman. Colombia: Juan B.

Cordoba, First Vice-Chairman. Costa Rica: Hernan Bolaños Ulloa. Cuba: Juan Jose Diaz del Real. Dominican Republic: Enriquillo Rojas Abreu. Ecuador: Jaime Cifuentes. El Salvador: Jose Mixco Fischner. France: Robert d'Aurelle de Paladines. Guatemala: Manuel Orellana Cardona. Haiti: Andre Fareau. Honduras: Ramiro Cabanas Pineda, Rapporteur. Mexico: Sergio Luis Cano. Netherlands: R. A. C. Henriquez. Panama: Enrique Gerardo Abrahams. Paraguay: Hugo Conchonal. Peru: Alberto Wagner de Reyna. United Kingdom: I. T. M. Pink, Second Vice-Chairman. United States: Thomas R. Favell. Uruguay: Alvaro Vázquez. Venezuela: Abel Cifuentes Spinetti.

Associate Member: West Indies: C. G. D. La Corbinière.

The Committee of the Whole held an extraordinary meeting at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 28 to 30 June 1960 to consider means of international co-operation to be taken as a result of the damage caused in Chile by the earthquakes in May 1960. Members and chief representatives present were as follows:

Members: Argentina: Hector Bernardo. Bolivia: Marcial Tamayo. Brazil: Geraldo de Carvalhos Silos. Chile: Daniel Schweitzer. Colombia: Eduardo Carizosa; Mrs. Maria Elvira de Lopez, Second Vice-Chairman. Costa Rica: Gonzalo Ortiz Martin. Cuba: Manuel Bisbé Alberni. Dominican Republic: Enrique de Marchana y Dujarric. Ecuador: Jose A. Correa. El Salvador: Miguel Rafael Urquía, Chairman. France: Pierre Millet. Guatemala: Alberto Herrarte. Haiti: Carlet R. Auguste. Honduras: Francisco Milla Bermúdez. Mexico: Francisco Cuevas Cancino. Netherlands: J. Polderman. Nicaragua: Luis Mena Solórzano. Panama: Jorge E. Illueca, Rapporteur. Paraguay: Pacifico Montero de Vargas. Peru: Carlos Mackehenie. United Kingdom: A. H. M. Hillis. United States: Henry Cabot Lodge. Uruguay: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, First Vice-Chairman. Venezuela: Ignacio Silva Sucre.

Associate Member: West Indies: G. R. Byfield.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Membership at Second Session, 1960

Members: Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, Italy,* Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom.

Associate Members: Belgian Congo,** Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Nigeria,** Ruanda-Urundi, Sierra Leone, Somaliland under Italian administration,** Somaliland Protectorate,** Tanganyika, Uganda.

The Commission held its second session in Tangier, from 26 January to 6 February 1960. The chief representatives present were:

Members: Belgium: Pierre Forthomme. Ethiopia: Ato Abdullah Mume Kelo. France: Gabriel Lisette. Ghana: P. K. K. Quaidoo, Second Vice-Chairman. Guinea: Louis L. Beavogui. Italy:* Frederico Pescatori. Liberia: James M. Weeks. Libya: Anis Qasem. Morocco: Driss Slaoui, Chairman. Portugal: Alberto Franco Nogueira. Spain: Jose Aniel Quiroga. Sudan: Abdalla Abdelwahab. Tunisia: Fathi Zouhir. Union

of South Africa: B. Fourie. United Arab Republic: Abdel Monem El-Banna, First Vice-Chairman. United Kingdom: John Profumo.

Associate Members: Belgian Congo:** Mr. van den Abeele. Gambia: S. B. Nicol-Cole. Kenya and Zanzibar: D. L. Blunt. Nigeria:** Festus Okotie-Eboh. Ruanda-Urundi: L. Barusasiyeko. Sierra Leone: S. B. Nicol-Cole. Somaliland under Italian administration:** Mohamed Ali Daar. Somaliland Protectorate: R. J. Wallace. Tanganyika: Clement George Kahama. Uganda: C. G. F. F. Melmoth.

* Italy, which was a member of the Commission at the time of the second session, ceased to be a member on 1 July 1960 when the former Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (together with Somaliland Protectorate) became the independent state of Somalia, as it no longer had any territorial responsibilities in Africa.

** These were associate members of the Commission at the time of its second session. Later in 1960, they became independent.

According to the terms of reference of the Commission, membership is open to the following 16 states as a result of their admission to membership in the United Nations during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly in 1960: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Economic and Social Council has the following standing committees:

Technical Assistance Committee

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
Committee for Industrial Development

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

The Technical Assistance Committee is composed of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council, plus six additional members elected by the Council for two-year terms of office from among the other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies. The members of the Technical Assistance Committee for 1960 were as follows:

Members of the Council: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Other Members:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, United Arab Republic.

To serve until 31 December 1961: Haiti, Israel, Norway.

The following were elected on 22 December 1960 to serve from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1962: Sudan, Switzerland, United Arab Republic.

**COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Members in 1960: China, Costa Rica, France, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

On 22 December 1960 the Council elected the following members to serve in 1961: Brazil, France, Japan, Jordan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

**INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME
OF CONFERENCES**

Membership: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee for Industrial Development was set up by the Economic and Social Council on 12 April 1960, to start functioning in 1961.

Membership for 1961:

Members of the Economic and Social Council: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Non-Members of the Council:

For one year ending 31 December 1961: Madagascar, Mexico, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

For Two years ending 31 December 1962: India, Ivory Coast, Peru, Sudan.

For three years ending 31 December 1963: Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, Philippines, Yugoslavia.

SPECIAL BODIES

Under this heading may be placed the following:

Permanent Central Opium Board

Drug Supervisory Body

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Executive Board of UNICEF

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Technical Assistance Board

United Nations Special Fund

Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund

Consultative Board of United Nations Special Fund

Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Permanent Central Opium Board consists of eight persons appointed in an individual capacity for five years by the Economic and Social Council.

Members (since 2 March 1958): Décio Parreiras (Brazil); Paul Reuter (France), Vice-President; George Joachimoglu (Greece); Estefanus Loohe (Indonesia); Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), President; Herbert L. May (United States); Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia).

On 26 July 1960 the Council elected E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India) to replace Ibrahim El Tersawi (United Arab Republic), who resigned on 25 January 1960.

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Drug Supervisory Body consists of the following four members:

Appointed by World Health Organization (WHO): George Joachimoglu (Greece), Vice-President; Décio Parreiras (Brazil).

Appointed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Charles Vaille (France), President.

Appointed by Permanent Central Opium Board: Vladimir Kusevic (Yugoslavia).

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNICEF

Members for 1960: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Viet-Nam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Officers for 1960:

Chairman: Felix Schnyder (Switzerland).

First Vice-Chairman: R. Piracha (Pakistan); Second Vice-Chairman: M. Sutanto (Indonesia); Third Vice-Chairman: B. Kozusnik (Poland); Fourth Vice-Chairman: M. Daftari (Iran).

Members for 1961:

To serve until 31 December 1961: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1962: Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Republic of Viet-Nam.

To serve until 31 December 1963: Afghanistan, Brazil, China, El Salvador, France, Japan, Poland, Tunisia, USSR, United States.

Officers for 1961:

On 19 December 1960, the following were elected officers of the UNICEF Executive Board for 1961:

Chairman: William A. E. Green (New Zealand).

First Vice-Chairman: A. H. Tabibi (Afghanistan);

Second Vice-Chairman: Boguslaw Kosuszniak (Poland);

Third Vice-Chairman: M. Daftari (Iran);

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Francisco Carrillo (El Salvador).

The Executive Board has established the following subsidiary organs: Programme Committee; Committee on Administrative Budget.

In addition, there is a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP); and an FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee.

Executive Director of UNICEF: Maurice Pate.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
(See above, under THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)**

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in 1960 consisted of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Chairman, and the executive heads of the International Atomic Energy Agency

(IAEA) and the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Monetary Fund, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the United Nations Special Fund and the Joint Secretariat of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization (ICITO) and the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) also attended ACC meetings in 1960.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) consists of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads, or their representatives, of the organizations sharing in the funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (United Nations, International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)).

Meetings of the Board may be attended by observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Special Fund, all of which co-operate closely with TAB in the execution of the Expanded Programme.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

The Special Fund is administered under the general authority of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Its organs are: (1) an 18-member Governing Council; (2) a Consultative Board to assist the Managing Director; and (3) a Managing Director and his staff.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF SPECIAL FUND

Members in 1960:

To serve until 31 December 1960: Chile, Ghana, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, United Arab Republic.
To serve until 31 December 1961: Argentina, France, India, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1962: Canada, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, USSR, Yugoslavia.

On 22 December 1960, the Economic and Social Council elected Ghana, Guatemala, Italy, Netherlands, Senegal and Sweden to serve for three years from 1 January 1961 to 31 December 1963.

CONSULTATIVE BOARD OF SPECIAL FUND

Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

David Owen, Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL FUND: Paul G. Hoffman.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

L. K. Jha, Chairman (nominated by the contracting parties to GATT).

Georges Peter (appointed by the Secretary-General for his experience with non-agricultural primary commodities).

Walter Muller (appointed by the Secretary-General for his experience in problems of less developed countries whose economies depend on production and international marketing of primary commodities).

Robert C. Tetro, Paul E. Callanan (alternate) (nominated by the Food and Agriculture Organization).

AD HOC COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME APPRAISALS

Members: Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico), George F. Davidson (Canada), Walter M. Kotschnig (United States), Sergije Makiedo (Yugoslavia), Mohammed Mir Khan (Pakistan).

COMMITTEE ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Members: All the members of the Economic and Social Council.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

Members: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, New Zealand.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP

On 3 August 1960 the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 798 (XXX), decided to create, for a period of one year, an ad hoc working group to assist the Council in the co-ordination of its programmes. On 22 December 1960, the Council elected the following states to this body, each to serve for a term of one year.

Afghanistan, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Venezuela.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories.

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories.

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and Members which do not.

MEMBERS IN 1960

The membership of the Trusteeship Council at its 1960 sessions was as follows:

Members administering Trust Territories:

Australia, Belgium, France (until 27 April),* Italy (until 1 July),† New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Administering Members:

Permanent Members of Security Council: China, France (as of 28 April 1960),† USSR.

Elected by General Assembly to serve until 31 December 1961: Burma, Paraguay, United Arab Republic.

Elected by General Assembly to serve until 31 December 1962: Bolivia, India.

(For list of representatives to Trusteeship Council, see APPENDIX v below.)

* On 27 April 1960, when the Trust Territory of the Togoland under French administration attained independence as the Republic of Togo, France's position as an administering member ceased and it became a member of the Trusteeship Council by virtue of being a permanent member of the Security Council.

† On 1 July 1960, when the Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland, together with British Somaliland, attained independence as Somalia, Italy's position as an administering member of the Trusteeship Council ceased.

SESSIONS IN 1960

The Trusteeship Council held two sessions during 1960, both at United Nations Headquarters, New York, as follows:

Twenty-Fifth session: 25 January—8 February.

Twenty-Sixth session: 14 April—30 June.

OFFICERS IN 1960

The officers of the Council during 1960 were:

President: Girolamo Vitelli (Italy).

Vice-President: U Tin Maung (Burma).

The question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council was considered by the General Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session in 1961. On 7 April 1961, the Assembly agreed that the Council should continue to function during 1961 on the basis of its existing membership of 13. (See above, p. 207.)

The members for 1961 were thus:

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia,

Belgium, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Administering Members:

Permanent Members of Security Council: China, France, USSR.

Elected by Assembly: Bolivia, Burma, India, Paraguay, United Arab Republic.

With this composition, the Council held its eleventh special session at United Nations Headquarters on 10 April 1961.

VISITING MISSIONS

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES IN EAST AFRICA, 1960

Members: P. K. Edmonds (New Zealand); Miguel Solano Lopez (Paraguay); Omar Loutfi (United Arab Republic); Mason Sears (United States), Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Trusteeship Council has two standing committees, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS
TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

Chairman: John G. Bacon (United States).

Members: New Zealand, Paraguay, United Arab Republic, United States.

The Committee deferred its work until the twenty-sixth session.

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

Chairman: R. Austin Acly (United States), in place of John G. Bacon who was unable to attend.

Members: New Zealand, Paraguay, United Arab Republic, United States.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Appointed at end of 24th session, to serve until end of 25th session:

Chairman: M. Rasgotra (India).

Members: Belgium, China, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom.

Appointed at end of 25th session, to serve until end of 26th session:

Chairman: M. Rasgotra (India).

Members: Belgium, China, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

AD HOC COMMITTEES

The following main ad hoc committees met during 1960:

COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF TRUST TERRITORIES

Chairman: Sir Andrew Cohen (United Kingdom).

Members: China, India, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNICATIONS
Appointed at end of 24th session to serve until end of 25th session: Australia, United Arab Republic.
Re-appointed at end of 25th session to serve until end of 26th session: Australia, United Arab Republic.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE

Chairman: J. A. Forsythe (Australia).
Members: Australia, India.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Court consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently.

The Judges of the Court serving in 1960, with the year their terms of office were due to end, were, in order of precedence, as follows:

Judge	Country of Nationality	End of Term
Helge Klaestad, President	Norway	1961
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Vice-President	Pakistan	1961
Jules Basdevant	France	1964
Green Hackworth	United States	1961
Bohdan Winiarski	Poland	1967
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	1967
Enrique C. Armand-Ugon	Uruguay	1961
Feodor Ivanovich Kojevnikov	USSR	1961
Lucio M. Moreno Quintana	Argentina	1964
Roberto Cordova	Mexico	1964
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	1967
Ricardo J. Alfaro	Panama	1964
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice*	United Kingdom	1964

* Elected on 16 November 1960 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht who died on 8 May 1960.

On 17 November 1960, the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elected Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero (Peru), Philip C. Jessup (United States), Vladimir M. Koretsky (USSR), Gaetano Morelli (Italy), and Kotaro Tanaka (Japan), each for nine years beginning 6 February 1961, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Judges Hackworth, Klaestad, Armand-Ugon, Kojevnikov and Zafrulla Khan.

Registrar: Julio Lopez Oliván (until 22 October 1960); Jean Garnier-Coignet (from 23 October 1960).

Deputy-Registrar: Jean Garnier-Coignet (until 22 October 1960); S. R. A. Aquarone (from 23 October 1960).

CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(as elected by the Court on 17 March 1960)

Members:

President: Helge Klaestad.

Vice-President: Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.

Judges Jules Basdevant, Bohdan Winiarski and Enrique C. Armand-Ugon.

Substitutes:

Judges Green Hackworth and Abdel Hamid Badawi.

PARTIES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE

All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-member states have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland.

STATES ACCEPTING COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Declarations made by the following states accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court for the period for which they still had to run), were in force at the end of 1960: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,* Philippines, Portugal, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

* On 27 May 1938, Paraguay sent the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the text of a decree announcing the withdrawal of its declaration of acceptance, which had been made unconditionally. The Secretary-General of the League circulated copies of this communication to states parties to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to members of the League of Nations. Express and formal reservations on the subject of this denunciation were received from number of states.

ORGANS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM THE COURT

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal questions:

General Assembly, Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Finance Corporation; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication

Union; World Meteorological Organization; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization;

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As at 31 December 1960)

Secretary-General: Dag Hammarskjöld.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: Andrew W. Cordier.

Director of Special Unit: Alfred G. Katzin.

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal Counsel: Constantin A. Stavropoulos.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Controller: Bruce R. Turner.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

Director of Personnel: W. A. B. Hamilton.

OFFICE OF UNDER-SECRETARIES FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, C. V. Narasimhan.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Georgy P. Arkadev.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Philippe de Seynes.

Commissioner for Technical Assistance: Roberto M. Huertematte.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe: Vladimir Velebit.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: U Nyun.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America: Raul Prebisch.

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa: Mekki Abbas.

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Under-Secretary: Dragoslav Protitch.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Under-Secretary: Hernane Tavares de Sá.

OFFICE OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Under-Secretary: Victor Hoo.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Director: David B. Vaughan.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Executive Chairman: David K. Owen.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

Managing Director: Paul G. Hoffman.

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA

Under-Secretary, Director of the European Office: Pier P. Spinelli.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Executive Director: Maurice Pate.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Director: John H. Davis.

OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Auguste R. Lindt (until 31 December 1960).¹

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Congo: Ralph J. Bunche; Andrew W. Cordier; and Rajeshwar Dayal.

Chief of United Nations Civilian Operations and Technical Assistance Board Resident Representative: Sture Linner.

Supreme Commander, United Nations Force in the Congo: Major-General Carl C. von Horn (14 July-31 December 1960).²

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)

Commander: Lieutenant-General Prem Singh Gyani.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Representative: Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE

Chief of Staff: Major-General Carl C. von Horn.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN AMMAN, JORDAN

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Pier P. Spinelli.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN VIENTIANE, LAOS

Special Consultant to the Secretary-General: Edouard Zellweger.

¹ Felix M. Schnyder (from 1 February 1961).

² Major-General Sean McKeown (as of 1 January 1961).

APPENDIX IV

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FOURTH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION AND FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

FOURTH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION, 17-19 SEPTEMBER 1960

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the President.	Plenary meeting 858.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meeting 858.
3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee.	Credentials Committee meeting 35. Plenary meetings 858, 863. Resolution 1475(ES-IV).
4. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 858.
5. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 858, 863.
6. Question considered by the Security Council at its 906th meeting on 16 September 1960.	Plenary meetings 858-863. Resolution 1474(ES-IV).
Other Matters	
Question of the representation of China in the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 863.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION, 20 SEPTEMBER—20 DECEMBER 1960; 7 MARCH—21 APRIL 1961

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Peru.	Plenary meeting 864.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meetings 864, 961.
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Credentials Committee meetings 36-38. Plenary meetings 864, 917-924, 995. Resolutions 1498(XV), 1618 (XV).
4. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 864.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	First Committee meetings 1082, 1083; 1142. Special Political Committee meetings 174, 175. Second Committee meetings 644, 645. Third Committee meetings 980, 981. Fourth Committee meetings 1002, 1003. Fifth Committee meetings 761, 762. Sixth Committee meetings 647, 648. Plenary meeting 867.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meeting 867.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.	Plenary meeting 898.
8. Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee meetings 127-133; 134. Plenary meetings 881, 884, 891, 894, 895, 898, 900, 902, 903, 909, 910, 948; 966. Resolution 1493 (XV).
9. Opening of the General Debate.	Plenary meetings 868-880, 882, 883, 885-892, 896, 897, 899, 901, 904-907. Resolution 1495(XV).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	
11. Report of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 943. Resolution 1513(XV).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Second Committee meetings 646-707, 709, 710, 714. Third Committee meetings 982-999, 1047. Fifth Committee meetings 810, 822. Sixth Committee meetings 681-686. Plenary meetings 943, 948, 954. Resolutions 1507-1511, 1515, 1517-1519, 1525(XV).
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee meetings 1003, 1004, 1006, 1066, 1077, 1081, 1082, 1086, 1096; 1097, 1098, 1103, 1105, 1108, 1110, 1118, 1120, 1127-1130, 1138-1153. Fifth Committee meeting 845. Plenary meetings 994, 995. Resolutions 1608-1611 (XV).
[Request for Hearings and Oral Hearings: Cameroons under United Kingdom administration; Tanganyika.	Fourth Committee meetings 1003, 1004, 1010, 1012, 1066, 1086; 1098, 1105, 1108, 1118, 1120, 1127-1130, 1139, 1140.
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Fourth Committee meetings 1003, 1004; 1138, 1139.] Plenary meeting 943. Resolution 1503 (XV).
15. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meetings 914, 941, 959.
16. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meetings 914, 942, 959; 962, 981, 987.
17. Election of members of the International Court of Justice.	General Committee meeting 127. Plenary meetings 915; 916.
(a) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht;	
(b) Election of five members of the Court.	
18. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission.	Plenary meeting 960.
19. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary meeting 935.
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 864-866, 876, 893, 954, 959; 986-989. Resolutions 1476-1492 (XV); 1602 (XV).
21. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.	First Committee meetings 1143-1148, 1152.
22. Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.	First Committee meeting 1161. Plenary meeting 995.
23. Question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council.	Special Political Committee meetings 186-199, 214-219. Plenary meeting 960.
24. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.	Special Political Committee meeting 223. Fifth Committee meeting 823. Plenary meeting 960. Resolution 1574 (XV).
25. Final report of the Secretary-General evaluating the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future.	Special Political Committee meetings 185; 259.
26. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	Special Political Committee meetings 199-214, 224; 246-254. Plenary meeting 993. Resolution 1604(XV).
27. United Nations Emergency Force:	Fifth Committee meetings 819, 821, 822, 824. Plenary meeting 960. Resolution 1575(XV).
(a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force;	
(b) Progress report on the Force.	
28. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.	Second Committee meetings 694, 695, 698-701, 707, 710-714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1529(XV).
29. Economic development of under-developed countries:	Second Committee meetings 646-707, 709, 710, 714. Fifth Committee meeting 813. Plenary meetings 908, 948; 968. Resolutions 1496, 1515-1525(XV).
(a) International flow of private capital: report by the Secretary-General and recommenda-	

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
tions thereon by the Economic and Social Council;	
(b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report by the Secretary-General;	
(c) Methods and techniques for carrying out a study of world economic development; report by the Secretary-General and comments thereon by the Economic and Social Council;	
(d) Promotion of wider trade co-operation among States: report by the Secretary-General.	
30. Programmes of technical assistance:	
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;	Second Committee meetings 694, 695, 698-701, 707-714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolutions 1529, 1531, 1532 (XV).
(b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report by the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 707-709, 711, 714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1530(XV).
(c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.	Second Committee meeting 713. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1533 (XV).
31. Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States: report by the Economic and Social Council and by the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 694, 695, 698-701, 707, 714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1527(XV).
32. Question of assistance to Libya: report by the Secretary-General.	Second Committee meetings 694, 695, 698-701, 707, 710-714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolutions 1528, 1529 (XV).
33. Assistance to refugees:	
(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;	Third Committee meetings 999-1004. Plenary meeting 935. Resolutions 1499-1501 (XV).
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year.	Third Committee meetings 1003-1006. Plenary meeting 935. Resolution 1502 (XV).
34. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.	Third Committee meetings 1007-1028. Plenary meeting 943.
35. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.	Third Committee meetings 1028-1045, 1049. Plenary meeting 943.
36. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.	Third Committee meeting 1058. Plenary meetings 954, 957. Resolution 1570(XV).
37. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations; reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:	Fourth Committee meetings 1005-1030, 1087. Plenary meetings 948; 995. Resolutions 1535-1537(XV).
(a) Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter;	
(b) Information on economic conditions;	
(c) Information on other conditions;	
(d) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;	
(e) New developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community: report by the Secretary-General.	
38. Study of principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations: Report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XV).	Fourth Committee meetings 1031-1049, 1087, 1088. Plenary meeting 948. Resolutions 1541, 1542(XV).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
39. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report by the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1005-1030, 1087. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1538(XV).
40. Participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: report by the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1005-1023. Plenary meeting 948. Resolutions 1534, 1539(XV).
41. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report by the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1005-1029, 1087. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1540 (XV).
42. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.	Fourth Committee meeting 1095. Plenary meeting 960.
43. Question of South West Africa: (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa; (b) Report on negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1360 (XIV). (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa. [Request for Hearings and Oral Hearings: South West Africa.	Fourth Committee meetings 1003, 1004, 1023-1065, 1073-1077, 1083, 1098-1103, 1107, 1108, 1110-1116, 1118, 1128. Fifth Committee meeting 822. Plenary meetings 954; 963, 979. Resolutions 1563-1568; 1593, 1596 (XV). Fourth Committee meeting 1081. Plenary meeting 954. Fourth Committee meetings 1003, 1004, 1023, 1025, 1050, 1051, 1098.]
44. Question of the future of Western Samoa.	Fourth Committee meetings 1081, 1083-1085, 1090. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1569(XV).
45. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi. [Request for Hearings and Oral Hearings: Ruanda-Urundi.	Fourth Committee meetings 1003, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1021, 1022, 1026, 1027, 1058-1060, 1062, 1064-1072, 1077-1080, 1086-1095; 1102, 1105-1108, 1110, 1112, 1117-1127, 1129-1141, 1153. Fifth Committee meetings 823; 845. Plenary meetings 960; 994. Resolutions 1579, 1580, 1605, 1606(XV). Fourth Committee meetings 1003, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1021, 1022, 1026, 1027, 1058-1060, 1062, 1064, 1066; 1102, 1105, 1110.]
46. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report by the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meetings 1104-1107, 1128-1130, 1153. Plenary meeting 994. Resolution 1607(XV).
47. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report by the Secretary-General.	Fourth Committee meeting 1153. Plenary meeting 995. Resolution 1611 (XV).
48. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors: (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959) ; (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959) ; (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959) ; (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959); (e) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (liquidation and final accounts).	Fifth Committee meetings 766, 776. Plenary meeting 954. Resolutions 1543-1547(XV).
49. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1960. [United Nations Operations in the Congo.]	Fifth Committee meetings 763-765, 777, 803, 805-809, 811-813, 815-819, 822, 824. Plenary meeting 960. Resolutions 1581-1583(XV). [Fifth Committee meetings 777, 803, 805-809, 811-813, 815-819, 824. Plenary meeting 960. Resolution 1583 (XV).]

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
50. Budget estimates for the financial year 1961. [United Nations Operations in the Congo.]	Fifth Committee meetings 766-799, 788-790, 799-801, 806, 809, 814-817, 820-824; 825-845. Plenary meetings 960; 973, 995. Resolutions 1584-1590; 1595, 1615, 1619, 1620(XV). [Fifth Committee meetings 824, 825-845. Plenary meetings 973; 995. Resolutions 1590; 1595, 1619
51. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly: (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; (b) Committee on Contributions; (c) Board of Auditors; (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General; (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.	Fifth Committee meeting 795. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1548 (XV). Fifth Committee meetings 767, 783; 835. Plenary meetings 906, 954; 995. Resolutions 1494, 1549, 1612 (XV). Fifth Committee meeting 784. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1550 (XV). Fifth Committee meetings 771; 835. Plenary meetings 954; 995. Resolutions 1551; 1613(XV). Fifth Committee meetings 797, 798, 802, 814. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1552 (XV).
52. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.	
53. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account.	Fifth Committee meeting 800. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1553 (XV).
54. 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.	Fifth Committee meetings 809-812, 822. Plenary meeting 954. Resolutions 1554, 1555 (XV).
55. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.	Fifth Committee meetings 813, 820. Plenary meetings 954; 995. Resolution 1556(XV).
56. United Nations Library: report by the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 794, 811. Plenary meeting 954.
57. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress report by the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 788, 799. Plenary meeting 954.
58. Organization and work of the Secretariat: report of the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) and provisional recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 783, 784, 799. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1557(XV).
59. Public information activities of the United Nations: report by the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 779-783, 785-787, 814. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1558(XV).
60. Personnel questions: (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report by the Secretary-General; (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff; (c) Other personnel questions.	Fifth Committee meetings 790-800, 806, 814, 815. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1559 (XV). Fifth Committee meetings 806, 816. Plenary meeting 954.
61. United Nations International School: report by the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 812, 813, 824. Plenary meeting 960. Resolution 1591 (XV).
62. Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	Fifth Committee meeting 806. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1560 (XV).
63. Comprehensive review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.	Fifth Committee meetings 799-802, 804, 805, 820; 835. Plenary meetings 954; 995. Resolutions 1561 (XV), 1614 (XV).
64. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice.	Fifth Committee meetings 781, 787, 798, 817. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1562 (XV).

Consideration and Action Taken	Agenda Item
65. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twelfth session.	Sixth Committee meetings 649-672. Plenary meeting 943. Resolutions 1504, 1505(XV).
66. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook: report by the Secretary-General.	Sixth Committee meetings 673-681. Plenary meeting 943. Resolution 1506(XV).
67. Disarmament and the situation with regard to the fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1378(XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the question of disarmament.	General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135, 1141. Plenary meetings 900, 960; 995. Resolution 1617 (XV).
68. The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen). Implementation of the Paris Agreement of 5 September 1946.	General Committee meetings 127, 128. Special Political Committee meetings 176-185. Plenary meeting 909. Resolution 1497(XV).
69. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests.	General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135; 1141. Plenary meetings 960; 995. Resolutions 1577, 1578; 1617 (XV).
70. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan Origin in the Union of South Africa.	General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meetings 226-231. Plenary meetings 898; 981. Resolution 1597(XV).
71. Question of Algeria.	General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1121-1133. Plenary meeting 956. Resolution 1573 (XV).
72. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa.	General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meetings 232-245. Plenary meetings 898; 981, 982. Resolution 1598(XV).
73. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.	General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135; 1141. Plenary meetings 960; 995. Resolutions 1576; 1617(XV).
74. Land reform.	General Committee meeting 127. Second Committee meetings 646-707, 709, 710, 714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1526 (XV).
75. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems.	General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meeting 259.
76. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.	General Committee meeting 127. Third Committee meetings 1050-1057. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1572 (XV).
77. Appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging States for strengthening their independence.	General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meetings 219-222; 225, 226, 259.
78. Question of Tibet.	General Committee meeting 127. Plenary meeting 898.
79. The problem of Mauritania.	General Committee meeting 128. First Committee meetings 1084, 1109, 1111, 1113-1118. Plenary meetings 898, 954.
80. Complaint of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics about a menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of the United States of America against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	General Committee meeting 128. First Committee meetings 1084; 1142. Plenary meetings 903, 904.
81. Question of Hungary.	General Committee meeting 128. Plenary meeting 898.
82. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum.	General Committee meeting 129. Third Committee meeting 1058. Plenary meeting 954, 957. Resolution 1571 (XV).
83. Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends.	General Committee meeting 129. Third Committee meetings 1045-1049. Plenary meeting 943. Resolution 1512 (XV).
84. Question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council.	General Committee meeting 129. Plenary meeting 979.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
85. The situation in the Republic of the Congo.	General Committee meetings 129, 130. Plenary meetings 911-913, 923, 949-953, 955-959, 965; 967-972, 974-980, 982-985, 987. Resolutions 1592; 1599, 1600, 1601 (XV).
86. Report of the Disarmament Commission.	General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135; 1141. Plenary meetings 960; 995. Resolution 1617 (XV).
87. Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.	General Committee meeting 130. Plenary meetings 902, 903, 925-939, 944-947. Resolution 1514(XV).
88. Africa: A United Nations Programme for Independence and Development.	General Committee meeting 130. First Committee meetings 1084, 1136-1140, 1142-1145, 1147, 1152.
89. Question of Oman.	General Committee meeting 131. Special Political Committee meetings 255-259. Plenary meetings 909, 995.
90. Complaint by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba regarding the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security.	General Committee meeting 131. First Committee meetings 1149-1161. Plenary meetings 909, 910; 984, 995. Resolution 1616(XV).
91. Agreement on relationship between the United Nations and the International Development Association.	General Committee meeting 134. Plenary meetings 966, 990-992. Resolution 1603(XV).
92. Situation in Angola.	General Committee meeting 134. Plenary meetings 966, 990-992. Resolution 1603(XV).

Other Matters

Co-operation among Member States:

(a) Draft resolution submitted by Ghana, India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia;

(b) Twenty-eight-power draft resolution.

The representation of China in the United Nations.

Review of the methods and procedures of the General Assembly.

Adjournment and Resumption of the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly.

Plenary meetings 880, 883, 887, 889, 891.

Plenary meetings 906, 907. Resolution 1495 (XV).

General Committee meeting 129. Plenary meetings 881, 884, 891, 894, 895, 995. Resolution 1493 (XV). General Committee meetings 133, 134.

General Committee meetings 132; 134. Plenary meetings 948, 960, 961, 966.

GENERAL DEBATE

The General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's fifteenth session began at the 868th plenary meeting, on 22 September 1960, and finished at the 907th plenary meeting on 17 October 1960. Representatives of the following countries took part, speaking at the meetings listed:

Country	Meeting	Date	Country	Meeting	Date
Afghanistan	876	28 Sep.	Bulgaria	875	28 Sep.
Albania	872	26 Sep.	Burma	897	10 Oct.
Argentina	871	26 Sep.	Byelorussian SSR	888	5 Oct.
Australia	888	5 Oct.	Cambodia	877	29 Sep.
Austria	877	29 Sep.	Cameroun	904	13 Oct.
Belgium	880	30 Sep.	Canada	871	26 Sep.
Bolivia	888	5 Oct.	Ceylon	901	12 Oct.
Brazil	868	22 Sep.	Chile	899	11 Oct.
			China	892	7 Oct.
			Colombia	880	30 Sep.
			Congo (Brazzaville)	891	6 Oct.
			Costa Rica	905	14 Oct.
			Cuba	872	26 Sep.
			Cyprus	906	17 Oct.
			Czechoslovakia	871	26 Sep.

Country	Meeting	Date	
Denmark	875	28 Sep.	Congo (Brazzaville) (907th); Cuba (874th, 880th, 892nd, 904th); Czechoslovakia (880th); Ecuador (878th); Ghana (897th); Guatemala (888th, 897th); Guinea (907th); Honduras (883rd); Indonesia (888th); Iraq (907th); Israel (899th, 907th); Jordan (907th); Lebanon (905th); Liberia (905th); Nepal (904th); Netherlands (888th); Nicaragua (874th, 883rd); Norway (907th); Peru (878th); Poland (879th); Portugal (891st); Saudi Arabia (899th); Sweden (907th); USSR (882nd); United Arab Republic (885th, 897th); United States (870th, 874th).
Ecuador	878	29 Sep.	During the General Debate the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Assembly at the 871st, 883rd and 906th plenary meetings.
El Salvador	905	14 Oct.	
Ethiopia	879	30 Oct.	
Federation of Malaya	897	10 Oct.	
Ghana	869	23 Sep.	
Greece	885	4 Oct.	
Guatemala	874	27 Sep.	
Guinea	896	10 Oct.	
Haiti	899	11 Oct.	
Honduras	883	3 Oct.	
Hungary	883	3 Oct.	
India	882,	3 Oct.,	
	906	17 Oct.	
Indonesia	880	30 Sep.	
Iran	870	23 Sep.	During its fifteenth session, the General Assembly heard addresses by the following Heads of State or Heads of Governments:
Iraq	890	6 Oct.	
Ireland	890	6 Oct.	
Israel	897	10 Oct.	
Italy	876	28 Sep.	Albania: Mehmet Shehu, President of the Council of Ministers.
Japan	868	22 Sep.	Australia: Robert Menzies, Prime Minister.
Jordan	882	3 Oct.	Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, Member of Praesidium of the National Assembly.
Laos	904	13 Oct.	Byelorussian SSR: K. T. Mazurov, Member of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers.
Lebanon	885	4 Oct.	Cambodia: Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State.
Liberia	878	29 Sep.	Canada: John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister.
Libya	878	29 Sep.	Congo (Brazzaville): Fulbert Youlou, President.
Luxembourg	880	30 Sep.	Congo (Leopoldville): Joseph Kasa-Vubu, President.
Mali	901	12 Oct.	Cuba: Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister.
Morocco	886	4 Oct.	Czechoslovakia: Antonin Novotny, President.
Nepal	878	29 Sep.	Denmark: His Majesty King Frederick IX.
Netherlands	886	4 Oct.	Ghana: Kwame Nkrumah, President.
New Zealand	886	4 Oct.	Guinea: Sékou Toure, President.
Norway	890	6 Oct.	Hungary: Janos Kadar, Minister of State.
Pakistan	878	29 Sep.	India: Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister.
Panama	876	28 Sep.	Indonesia: Dr. Sukarno, President.
Paraguay	874	27 Sep.	Jordan: His Majesty King Hussein I.
Philippines	888	5 Oct.	Lebanon: Saeb Salaam, President of the Council of Ministers.
Poland	874	27 Sep.	Nepal: Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister.
Portugal	892	7 Oct.	New Zealand: Walter Nash: Prime Minister.
Romania	873	27 Sep.	Nigeria: Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister.
Saudi Arabia	879	30 Sep.	Poland: Wladyslaw Gomulka, Member of the Council of State.
Spain	886	4 Oct.	Romania: Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Member of the Praesidium of the Grand National Assembly.
Sudan	887	5 Oct.	Senegal: Mamadou Dia, Prime Minister.
Sweden	901	12 Oct.	Togo: Sylvanus Olympio, Prime Minister.
Thailand	874	27 Sep.	Ukrainian SSR: N. V. Podgorny, Member of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet.
Tunisia	897	10 Oct.	USSR: Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.
Turkey	870	23 Sep.	United Arab Republic: Gamal Abdel Nasser, President.
Ukrainian SSR	885	4 Oct.	United Kingdom: Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister.
Union of South Africa	905	14 Oct.	United States: Dwight D. Eisenhower, President.
USSR	869	23 Sep.	Uruguay: Eduardo Victor Haedo, Member of the National Council of Government.
United Arab Republic	873	27 Sep.	Yugoslavia: Josip Broz-Tito, President.
United Kingdom	877	29 Sep.	
United States	868	22 Sep.	
Uruguay	875	28 Sep.	
Venezuela	883	3 Oct.	
Yemen	892	7 Oct.	
Yugoslavia	868	22 Sep.	

The representatives of the following countries spoke in reply to certain statements made during the General Debate at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses: Belgium (869th, 883rd); Colombia (905th);

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(1 January 1960-15 March 1961)*

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
Admission of New Members to United Nations	
(a) Letter dated 13 January 1960 from the Prime Minister of the State of Cameroun addressed to the Secretary-General; (b) Letter dated 20 January 1960 from the Permanent Representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council.	850
(a) Telegram dated 20 May 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General; (b) Letter dated 21 May 1960 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; (c) Letter dated 24 May 1960 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.	864
(a) Telegram dated 23 June 1960 from the President of the Federal Government of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General; (b) Letter dated 23 June 1960 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.	869
Telegram dated 26 June 1960 from the President of the Malagasy Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.	870
Telegram dated 1 July 1960 from the Provisional President of the Republic of Somalia addressed to the Secretary-General.	871
Telegram dated 1 July 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General.	872
(a) Letter dated 2 August 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Dahomey addressed to the Secretary-General; (b) Letter dated 7 August 1960 from the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Niger addressed to the Secretary-General; (c) Letter dated 7 August 1960 from the President of the Republic of the Upper Volta addressed to the Secretary-General; (d) Letter dated 7 August 1960 from the Chief of State of the Republic of the Ivory Coast addressed to the Secretary-General; (e) Telegram dated 15 August 1960 from the President of the Republic of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General; (f) Letter dated 12 August 1960 from the President of the Government of the Republic of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General; (g) Telegram dated 17 August 1960 from the President of the Gabon Republic addressed to the Secretary-General; (h) Telegram dated 22 August 1960 from the President of the Government of the Central African Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.	890, 891
Telegram dated 16 August 1960 from the President of the Republic of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.	892
(a) Letter dated 20 September 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General; (b) Cable dated 22 September 1960 from the President of the Government of the Republic of Mali to the Secretary-General.	907
Telegram dated 1 October 1960 from the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of the Federation of Nigeria addressed to the Secretary-General.	908
Telegram dated 28 November 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	911
Question Relating to Situation in Union of South Africa	
Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the Representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen, addressed to the President of the Security Council.	851-856

* Proceedings of Security Council meetings during this period are dealt with in various articles elsewhere in this volume of Y.U.N.

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
Questions Relating to USSR Complaints Concerning United States and Relations Between Great Powers	
Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.	857-860
Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.	861-863
Telegrams dated 13 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General.	880-883
Question Relating to Adolf Eichmann case	
Letter dated 15 June 1960 from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council.	865-868
Questions Relating to the Situation in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)	
Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.	873, 877-879, 884-889
Cable dated 8 September 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	896
Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council: fourth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions S/4387 of 14 July 1960, S/4405 of 22 July 1960 and S/4426 of 9 August 1960; Letter dated 8 September 1960 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.	896, 897
Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council: fourth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions S/4387 of 14 July 1960, S/4405 of 22 July 1960 and S/4426 of 9 August 1960; Letter dated 8 September 1960 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 12 September 1960 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.	898-906
Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; Urgent measures in connexion with the latest events in the Congo; Note by the Secretary-General; Statement dated 6 December 1960 by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the situation in the Congo.	912-920
Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; Note by the Secretary-General; Letters dated 4 and 7 January 1961 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.	924-927
Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 26 January 1961 from the Permanent Representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council; Cable dated 24 January 1961 from the President of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) and the President of the College of Commissioners-General and Commissioner-General for Foreign Affairs addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 29 January 1961 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council.	928-933
Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 26 January 1961 from the Permanent Representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Morocco, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council; Cable dated 24 January 1961 from the President of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) and the President of the College of Commissioners-General and Commissioner-General for Foreign Affairs addressed to the President of the Security Council; Letter dated 29 January 1961 from the Perma-	934-942

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

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SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS	MEETINGS
nent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council; Report to the Secretary-General from his Special Representative in the Congo regarding Mr. Patrice Lumumba.	
Questions Relating to Cuba	
Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for External Relations of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.	874-876
Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Relations of Cuba.	921-923
Question Relating to Dominican Republic	
Letter dated 5 September 1960 from the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.	893-895
Question Relating to Situation in Angola	
Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the Representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council.	943-946
Questions Relating to International Court of Justice	
Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.	864
Election of Members of the International Court of Justice:	909, 910
(a) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht;	
(b) Election of five members of the Court.	
Report of Security Council	899
Consideration of the Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.	

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH SESSIONS

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION, 5-21 APRIL 1960

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1960.	Plenary meeting 1094.
2. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1094.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.	Plenary meetings 1100, 1101. Resolution 750(XXIX).
4. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Plenary meetings 1098, 1099. Resolution 749(XXIX).
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.	
5. International flow of private capital.	Economic Committee meetings 282, 283. Plenary meeting 1111. Resolution 762(XXIX).
6. Economic development of under-developed countries:	
(a) Industrialization;	Economic Committee meetings 274-277, 279. Plenary meeting 1111. Resolution 757(XXIX).
(b) Water resources;	Economic Committee meetings 274, 277, 278. Plenary meeting 1111. Resolution 759(XXIX).
(c) Petroleum resources;	Economic Committee meetings 280, 281. Plenary meeting 1111. Resolution 758(XXIX).
(d) Co-operatives.	Economic Committee meetings 278, 279. Plenary meeting 1111. Resolution 760(XXIX).
7. Consideration of the establishment of a Commission for Industrial Development.	Plenary meetings 1102-1105. Resolution 751(XXIX).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
8. International co-operation on cartography.	Economic Committee meetings 281, 283. Plenary meeting 1111. Resolution 761 (XXIX).
9. Report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources.	Plenary meeting 1108. Resolution 754 (XXIX).
10. Study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have become independent.	Plenary meeting 1106, 1107. Resolution 752 (XXIX).
11. Question of a declaration on freedom of information.	Social Committee meetings 407-419. Plenary meetings 1095, 1111. Resolution 756 (XXIX).
12. Procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment.	Plenary meetings 1095, 1096. Resolution 747 (XXIX).
13. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.	Plenary meeting 1097. Resolution 748 (XXIX).
14. United Nations Children's Fund.	Plenary meeting 1108. Resolution 753 (XXIX).
15. Non-governmental organizations.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 180, 181. Plenary meetings 1097, 1108. Resolution 755 (XXIX).
16. Organization and operation of the Council.	Plenary meetings 1109-1111.
17. Elections.	Plenary meeting 1111.
18. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1111.
19. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 1111.
20. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirtieth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.	Plenary meetings 1109-1111.
21. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Morocco.	Plenary meeting 1096. Resolution 746 (XXIX).
Other Matters	
Question of the representation of China.	Plenary meeting 1094.

THIRTIETH SESSION, 5 JULY-5 AUGUST 1960; 21-22 DECEMBER 1960

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1112.
2. World economic situation.	Economic Committee meetings 285-287, 289, 290, 292. Plenary meetings 1117-1121, 1132. Resolutions 768 (XXX), 776-782 (XXX).
3. General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole:	Co-ordination Committee meetings 202, 203, 206-210. Plenary meetings 1122-1126, 1132. Resolutions 791-799 (XXX).
(a) Appraisal of the scope, trend and costs of the programme of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the economic, social and human rights fields;	Co-ordination Committee meetings 196, 197, 199, 200, 204. Plenary meetings 1122-1126, 1132. Resolutions 799 (XXX), 800 (XXX).
(b) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;	Co-ordination Committee meetings 195, 196, 198, 200. Plenary meeting 1132. Resolutions 801 (XXX), 802 (XXX).
(c) Concentration of Activities;	Co-ordination Committee meetings 198-201. Plenary meeting 1132. Resolution 803 (XXX).
(d) International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture;	Co-ordination Committee meetings 205, 206. Plenary meeting 1132. Resolution 804 (XXX).
(e) Co-ordination of the results of scientific research;	Co-ordination Committee meetings 199, 200. Plenary meeting 1132.
(f) Concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities.	

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
4. Economic development of under-developed countries.	Economic Committee, meetings 285-290, 292. Plenary meetings 1117-1121, 1127, 1132. Resolutions 768 (XXX), 776-782 (XXX). Plenary meetings 1130-1132. Resolution 775(XXX).
5. Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.	Technical assistance Committee meetings 207-225; 226-230. Plenary meeting 1132. Resolutions 784-790 (XXX).
6. Technical Assistance: (a) United Nations activities under the Regular and Expanded Programmes; (b) Expanded Programme; (c) Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel.	Plenary meetings 1113-1115. Resolutions 763(XXX), 764 (XXX). Economic Committee meetings 290, 291, 293. Plenary meeting 1132. Resolution 783(XXX). Economic Committee meeting 284. Plenary meeting 1116. Resolution 765 (XXX). Social Committee meetings 420-424. Plenary meeting 1129. Resolution 772 (XXX). Social Committee meetings 424-429. Plenary meeting 1129. Resolution 771 (XXX). Social Committee meetings 421-423. Plenary meeting 1129. Resolution 773(XXX). Social Committee meetings 430, 431. Technical Assistance Committee meeting 223. Plenary meeting 1129. Resolution 770(XXX). Plenary meeting 1128. Resolution 769(XXX).
7. Reports of the regional economic commissions.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 182, 183. Plenary meeting 1116. Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, meeting 42. Plenary meeting 1132. Plenary meeting 1132.
8. International commodity problems	Plenary meeting 1133.
9. Report of the Statistical Commission.	Plenary meetings 1131, 1136. Plenary meeting 1136.
10. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.	Plenary meetings 1135, 1136. Plenary meeting 1116. Resolutions 766(XXX), 767 (XXX). Plenary meeting 1129. Resolution 774(XXX).
11. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.	Plenary meeting 1135.
12. Advisory Services in the field of human rights.	Plenary meeting 1135.
13. International control of narcotic drugs.	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 226-238. Plenary meeting 1135. Resolution 806(XXX). Plenary meetings 1135, 1136. Resolutions 805(XXX), 807 (XXX).
14. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	
15. Non-governmental organizations.	
16. Calendar of conferences for 1961.	
17. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	
18. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.	
19. Elections.	
20. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	
21. Work of the Council in 1961.	
22. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Chile.	
23. Application from Kuwait for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	
24. Place of meeting of the ad hoc working group established by Council resolution 798(XXX).	
25. Date of the spring sessions of the Council after 1961.	
26. Question of a change in the name of the technical assistance programmes.	
27. Agreement between the United Nations and the International Development Association.	
Other Matters	
Disposal of items arising out of the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 1135.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH SESSIONS AND ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION, 25 JANUARY-8 FEBRUARY 1960

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1C44.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on Credentials.	Plenary meetings 1044, 1049.
3. Election of the President and of the Vice-President.	Plenary meeting 1044.
4. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories: (a) Ruanda-Urundi, 1958; (b) Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, 1958.	Plenary meetings 1045-1048. Resolution 2008(XXV).
5. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Standing Committee on Petitions, meetings 528-532. Plenary meetings 1047, 1049, 1050. Resolutions 210-212 (XXV).
6. Arrangements for a periodic visiting mission to Trust Territories in East Africa in 1960.	Plenary meetings 1045, 1047, 1048. Resolution 2009 (XXV).
7. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.	Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, meeting 135. Plenary meeting 1049.
8. Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: reports of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire.	Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, meetings 41-50.
9. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meeting 1045.
10. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.	Plenary meeting 1045.
11. Attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories.	Plenary meeting 1045.
12. Plans of political reforms for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.	Plenary meeting 1045.
13. Appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.	Plenary meeting 1045.
14. Appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Petitions.	Plenary meeting 1049.
15. Appointment of the members of the Committee on Classification of Communications.	Plenary meeting 1049.
Other Matters	
Question of the representation of China.	Plenary meeting 1049.
Organization of the work of the twenty-sixth session.	Plenary meetings 1049, 1050.

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION, 14 APRIL-30 JUNE 1960

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1051.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meetings 1051, 1060.
3. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories: (a) Ruanda-Urundi, 1958; (b) Tanganyika, 1958 and 1959; (c) Cameroons, under United Kingdom administration, 1959; (d) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1959; (e) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1959;	Plenary meetings 1112, 1114-1126, 1128, 1131-1133. Resolution 2018(XXVI) Plenary meetings 1100, 1102-1113, 1129. Plenary meetings 1085-1094, 1125. Resolution 2013 (XXVI). Plenary meetings 1073, 1075-1081, 1083-1085, 1089, 1126, 1127. Plenary meetings 1052-1058, 1062, 1082, 1083.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(f) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1959;	Plenary meetings 1059-1070, 1081, 1082. Resolution 2020(XXVI).
(g) Somaliland under Italian administration, 1959;	Plenary meetings 1093, 1094, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1104. Resolution 2015(XXVI).
(h) Western Samoa, 1959.	Plenary meetings 1067-1074, 1077, 1095, 1096. Resolution 2014(XXVI).
[Requests for Hearings and Oral Hearings: Cameroons under United Kingdom administration;	Plenary meetings 1087, 1089, 1097, 1098, 1113.
Somaliland under Italian administration;	Plenary meetings 1096, 1101.
Ruanda-Urundi.	Plenary meetings 1113, 1114, 1130.]
4. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Standing Committee on Petitions, meetings 533-550. Plenary meetings 1052, 1072, 1092, 1098, 1117, 1118, 1130, 1131. Resolutions 2021-2100(XXVI).
5. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960:	
(a) Ruanda-Urundi;	Plenary meetings 1112, 1114-1126, 1128, 1131-1134. Resolution 2019 A (XXVI)
(b) Tanganyika.	Plenary meetings 1100, 1102-1113, 1129, 1134. Resolution 2019 B (XXVI),
6. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: reports of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.	Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, meetings 136-141. Plenary meetings 1127, 1130, 1134.
7. Rural economic development of the Trust Territories: report of the Committee on Rural Economic Developments of the Trust Territories.	Standing Committee on Rural Economic Development, meetings 31-36. Plenary meetings 1131, 1134. Resolution 2016(XXVI).
8. Review of procedures regarding petitions.	Plenary meetings 1072, 1130.
9. Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: reports of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire.	Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, meetings 51, 52. Plenary meetings 1052, 1072, 1085, 1112, 1128.
10. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meetings 1097, 1099, 1104.
11. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories.	Plenary meeting 1052.
12. Examination of the possibility of sending a group of United Nations observers to supervise the elections to be held in June 1960 in Ruanda-Urundi.	Plenary meetings 1112, 1114-1126, 1128, 1131, 1133.
13. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meetings 1100, 1101.
14. Preparation and training of indigenous civil cadres in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meeting 1072.
15. Date of independence of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration; report of the Administering Authority on the implementation of recommendations of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meetings 1051, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1104. Resolution 2015(XXVI).
16. Plans of political reform for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.	Plenary meetings 1112, 1114-1126, 1128, 1131-1134. Resolution 2018(XXVI).
17. Future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration: report of the Administering Authority on the separation of the administration of the Northern Cameroons from that of Nigeria.	Plenary meetings 1085-1094, 1125. Resolution 2013(XXVI).
18. Revision of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meeting 1097.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
19. Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.	Plenary meetings 1051, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1104.
20. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.	Plenary meetings 1130, 1134.
21. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meetings 1131, 1134.
22. Appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Petitions.	Plenary meeting 1130.
Other Matters	
Representation of China in the United Nations.	Plenary meeting 1060.
Periodic Visiting Missions to Trust Territories.	Plenary meetings 1127, 1128, 1130, 1134. Resolution 2017 (XXVI).
Future work of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meeting 1134.

ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION, 10 APRIL 1961

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 1135.
2. The future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration: report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the supervision of the Plebiscites in the Southern and Northern parts of the Trust Territory.	Plenary meeting 1135. Resolution 2101 (S-XI).

MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1960

CASES BEFORE THE COURT

Case concerning Right of Passage over Indian Territory (Portugal vs. India).	Power Company Limited (Belgium vs. Spain).
Case concerning the Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906 (Honduras vs. Nicaragua).	Case concerning "Compagnie du Port des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and "Société Radio-Orient" (France vs. Lebanon).
Case concerning the Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955 (United States vs. Bulgaria).	Cases concerning South West Africa (Ethiopia vs. Union of South Africa; Liberia vs. Union of South Africa).
Case concerning the Temple of Preah-Vihear (Cambodia vs. Thailand).	OTHER MATTERS
Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and	Election of members of the Chamber of Summary Procedure for 1960-1961.
	Miscellaneous administrative matters.

APPENDIX V

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS*

DELEGATIONS TO FOURTH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Abdul Hakim Tabibi.
- Albania. Representative: Reis Malile. Alternates: Nabi Agolli, Kleanth Andoni.
- Argentina. Representative: Mario Amadeo.
- Australia. Representatives: Sir Garfield Barwick, James Plimsoll, J. D. L. Hood, B. G. Hill. Alternates: D. E. Gosta, W. G. Wentworth, T. W. Cutts, H. M. Loveday, J. A. Forsythe.
- Austria. Representative: Franz Matsch.
- Belgium. Representative: Walter Loridan.
- Bolivia. Representative: Marcial Tamayo. Alternate: Ruben Darío Villena.
- Brazil. Representative: Gyro de Freitas-Valle. Alternate: Mario Gibson Barboza.
- Bulgaria. Representative: Yordan Tchovanov. Alternates: Assen Georgiev, Serafim Serafimov, Bogomil D. Todorov, Barouch Grinberg.
- Burma. Representative: U Thant. Alternate: U Tin Maung.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representative: F. N. Gryaznov.
- Cambodia. Representative: Caimerom Measketh.
- Canada. Representative: C. S. A. Ritchie.
- Ceylon. Representatives: Sir Claude Corea, D. W. Rajapatirana, T. B. Subasinghe.
- Chile. Representative: Daniel Schweitzer. Alternates: Juan Domeyko Alamos, Carlos Mardones, Miss Leonora Kracht, Fernando Maquieira.
- China. Representatives: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Liu Chieh. Alternate: Yu-chi Hsueh.
- Colombia. Representative: Eduardo Carrizosa. Alternate: Jorge Morales Rivas.
- Costa Rica. Representative: Gonzalo Ortiz Martin.
- Cuba. Representative: Manuel Bisbe Alberni.
- Czechoslovakia. Representative: Karel Kurka.
- Denmark. Representative: Aage Hessellund-Jensen. Alternate: W. F. McIlquham Schmidt.
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: Enrique de Marchena y Dujaric, Mrs. Minerva Bernardino, Rafael Emilio Herrera Cabral, Kémil Dipp Gomez.
- Ecuador. Representative: Jose A. Correa. Alternate: Luis Valencia.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Miguel Rafael Urquía, Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Felipe Vega Gomez.
- Ethiopia. Representative: Ato Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy.
- Federation of Malaya. Representative: Dato' Nik Ahmed Kamil. Alternates: Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali, Zainal Abidin bin Sulong, Lim Teow Chong.
- Finland. Representative: Ralph Enckell.
- France. Representative: Armand Bérard. Alternate: Pierre Millet.
- Ghana. Representative: Alex Quaison-Sackey.
- Greece. Representatives: Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza, Paul Economou-Gouras. Alternate: Basile Vitsaxis.
- Guatemala. Representative: Maximiliano Kestler Fames.
- Guinea. Representatives: Toure Ismael, Caba Sory, Diallo Telli, Collet Michel, Camara Maurice. Alternates: Camara Sikhé, Barry Biro, Achkar Marof, Diallo Alpha.
- Haiti. Representatives: Carlet R. Auguste, Max H. Dorsinville. Alternates: Ernest Jean-Louis, Jacques Dorismond.
- Honduras. Representative: Guillermo Cáceres Pineda.
- Hungary. Representatives: Peter Mod, Janos Szita.
- Iceland. Representative: Thor Thors.
- India. Representatives: V. K. Krishna Menon, C. S. Jha.
- Indonesia. Representatives: Sukardjo Wirjopranoto, Mohammed Sharif Padmadiatra.
- Iran. Representatives: Mehdi Vakil, Parviz Mahdavi. Alternates: Bahman Ahaneen, Mahmoud Salehi.
- Iraq. Representative: Adnan M. Pachachi. Alternate: Ismat T. Kittani.
- Ireland. Representatives: Frank Aiken, Frederick H. Boland, Eamonn L. Kennedy.
- Israel. Representatives: Michael S. Comay, Arie Eshel. Alternate: Arie Eilan.
- Italy. Representatives: Gaetano Martino, Egidio Ortona. Alternate: Eugenio Plaja.
- Japan. Representatives: Zentaro Kosaka, Koto Matsudaira, Senjin Tsuruoka, Masayoshi Kakitsubo.
- Jordan. Representatives: Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Yacoub J. Joury.
- Laos. Representative: Sisouk Na Champassak. Alternate: Samlith Ratsaphong.

* NOTE: Listings in this Appendix based on information available at the time this section of the YEARBOOK went to press.

- Lebanon. Representative: Georges Hakim. Alternate: Khalil Makkawi.
- Liberia. Representative: Nathan Barnes. Alternate: T. O. Dosumu-Johnson.
- Libya. Representative: Mohieddine Fekini.
- Luxembourg. Representative: Adrien Meisch.
- Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.
- Morocco. Representative: El Mehdi Ben Aboud.
- Nepal. Representative: Rishikesh Shaha.
- Netherlands. Representatives: C. W. A. Schurmann, J. Meijer.
- New Zealand. Representatives: Foss Shanahan, R. Q. Quentin-Baxter, R. R. Cunningham.
- Nicaragua. Representative: Luis Mena Solórzano.
- Norway. Representative: Sivert A. Nielsen.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Said Hasan, Syed Itaat Husain, Begum Shereen Aziz Ahmad, Agha Shahi. Alternates: Wazir Ali, M. S. Shaikh, Hassan Imam, Javid Iqbal, A. T. M. Mustafa.
- Panama. Representative: Jorge E. Illueca. Alternates: Ernesto de la Ossa, Eusebio A. Morales.
- Paraguay. Representative: Pacifico Montero de Vargas. Alternate: Miguel Solano Lopez.
- Peru. Representative: Victor Andres Belaúnde.
- Philippines. Representatives: Francisco A. Delgado, Salvador P. Lopez. Alternate: Melquiades J. Gamboa.
- Poland. Representative: Bohdan Lewandowski.
- Portugal. Representatives: Vasco Vieira Garin, Luis Jorge da Costa.
- Romania. Representatives: Eduard Mezincescu, Silviu Brucan.
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Ahmad Shukairy, Jamil M. Baroody, Omar A. Khadra. Alternate: Zein A. Dabbagh.
- Spain. Representative: Jose Felix de Lequerica. Alternates: Jaime de Piniés, Antonio Cacho Zabalza.
- Sudan. Representatives: Ahmed Kheir, Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel.
- Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel.
- Thailand. Representatives: Visutr Arthayukti, M. C. Jotisi Devakul. Alternate: Suban Sawetamal.
- Tunisia. Representatives: Mongi Slim, Mustapha Filali, Zouhir Chelli, Chedly Ayari. Alternate: Mohamed Chakchouk.
- Turkey. Representative: Turgut Menemencioglu.
- Ukrainian SSR. Representative: P. P. Udovichenko.
- Union of South Africa. Representatives: Eric H. Louw, B. G. Fourie, J. P. Verloren van Themaat, A. B. F. Burger, A. J. F. Viljoen. Alternates: J. S. F. Botha, H. P. Martin, I. F. A. de Villiers, H. J. Widdowson.
- USSR. Representative: V. A. Zorin.
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Omar Loutfi, Rafik El-Asha.
- United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Patrick Dean. Alternates: Harold Beeley, Sir Andrew Cohen.
- United States. Representative: James J. Wadsworth.
- Uruguay. Representative: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat. Alternate: Cesar Montero Bustamante.
- Venezuela. Representatives: Carlos Sosa Rodriguez, Francisco Alfonzo Ravard. Alternates: Ignacio Silva Sucre, Antonio Arráiz, Tulio Alvarado.
- Yemen. Representatives: Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rahim, Ahmad Ali Zabarah. Alternate: Mohammed Fathalla El-Khatib.
- Yugoslavia. Representative: Dobrivoje Vidic.

DELEGATIONS TO FIFTEENTH SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Sardar Mohammed Naim,* Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Mohammad Sarwar Omar,* Abdul Hakim Tabibi. Alternates: Abdul Ghafoor Ravan Farhadi,* Zalmay Mahmoud Ghazi, Faiz Ahmad Zikria,* Abdul Samad Ghaus, Amanullah Hasrat,* S. M. Dost.†
- Albania. Representatives: Mehmet Shehu,* Behar Shtylla, Halim Budo,* Reis Malile, Dhimiter Lamani. Alternates: Dhori Samsuri,* Muco Saliu,* Kleanth Andoni, Nabi Agolli,* Llambi Pecini.*
- Argentina. Representatives: Diogenes Taboada,* Mario Amadeo. Alternates: Jose Maria Ruda,* Hector Bernardo, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Raul A. J. Quijano, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti,* Patricio Perez Quesada.†
- Australia. Representatives: R. G. Menzies, Sir Garfield Barwick,* James Plimsoll, J. D. L. Hood, A. H. Loomes,* B. C. Hill.* Alternates: D. E. Costa,* W. C. Wentworth,* T. W. Cutts, H. M. Loveday, J. A. Forsythe.
- Austria. Representatives: Bruno Kreisky, Franz Gschnitzer, Franz Prinke,* Otto Winter,* Martin Fuchs, Franz Matsch. Alternates: Gustav Zeilinger,* Walter Wodak, Heinrich Haymerle,* Kurt Waldheim, Karl Wolf.†
- Belgium. Representatives: Pierre Wigny,* Walter Loridan, H. Moreau de Melen, Mrs. Georgette Ciselet,* A. Parisi,* Andre Forthomme,† F. De Ridder,† J. A. Goris.† Alternates: F. Gelders,* M. Busieau,* M. Dewulf,* J. Van Den Bosch,* C. Schuurmans,* Alfred Claeys Bouúaert,† Ivan Reisdorff,† Jules Woulbroun,† Jean Adriaensen,† A. Pirson.†
- Bolivia. Representatives: Federico Alvarez Plata,* Marcial Tamayo,* Jaime Caballero Tamayo,† Carlos Salamanca, Luis Iturralde Chinel,* Jaime Manning Trigo,* Egberto Ergueto.† Alternates: Santiago Jordan Sandoval,* Alberto Canedo,* Hugo Lopez Avila,* Ruben Darío Villena,* Ramiro Paz Estenssoro.*
- Brazil. Representatives: Horacio Lafer,* Augusto Frederico Schmidt,* Hermes Lima,* Cyro de Freitas-Valle, Gilberto Amado,* Adroaldo Mesquita da Costa,* Geraldo de Carvalho Silos,† Eurico Penteado. Alternates: Jayme de Barros,* Mario Gibson Barboza,* Francisco Nascimento Brito,* Newton Barbosa Tatsch,* Antonio Houaiss.†

* Attended only first part of fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960).

† Attended only resumed part of fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961).

- Bulgaria. Representatives: Todor Zhivkov,* Karlo Lukanov,* Milko Tarabanov, Lyuben Guerassimov,* Yordan Tchovanov. Alternates: Krum Christov,* Assen Georgiev, Serafim Serafimov, Bogomil Todarov,* Barouch Grinberg, Detcho Stamboliev,† Malin Molerov.†
- Burma. Representatives: U Thant, U Bo Gyi,* U On Sein, U Hla Maung,* U Pyo Nyein, U Tin Maung. Alternates: U Chan Tha,* Sao Hso Hom,* Daw Mya Sein,* U Maung Maung Gale.*
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: K. T. Mazurov,* K. V. Kiselev, F. N. Gryaznov, E. I. Skurko, Mrs. L. S. Cherkasova.* Alternates: Y. I. Kachan,* G. G. Chernushchenko,* B. V. Kudryavtsev, V. V. Grekov,* A. E. Gurinovich.
- Cambodia. Representatives: Prince Norodom Sihanouk,* Penn Nouth,* Son Sann,* Nong Kimny, Truong Cang,* Caimerom Measketh, Hong Hoeung Doeung, Thoutch Vutthi, Sim Nhok.† Alternates: Kim Khuoan,* Long Boret.*
- Cameroun. Representatives: Charles Okala, Ferdinand Oyono,* Beb a Don,* Joseph Owono, Benoit Bindzi, Victor Kanga,† Raymond N'Thepe,† Alfred Ngando-Black. † Alternates: Moussa Yaya,† Celestin Pigui, Bebey Eyidi,† Mrs. Keutcha,† Mayi Matip.†
- Canada. Representatives: John G. Diefenbaker,* Howard C. Green, Wallace B. Nesbitt, C. S. A. Ritchie, A. Anstensen,* Martial Asselin, F. M. Blois. Alternates: Arthur R. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Steen,* W. Arthur Irwin,* Lieut.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, S. Morley Scott.†
- Central African Republic. Representatives: Maurice Dejean, Jean-Arthur Bandio,* David Kouambalo,* Armand Gandon,* Michel Gallin-Douathe, Jean-Pierre Kombet,† Ambroise Saraga, Macaire Kende-ghot.† Alternates: Simon Kibanda,* Ousmane Kende-ghot,* Clement Sevot.†
- Ceylon. Representatives: Sir Claude Corea, G. P. Malalasekera,* A. B. Perera,* D. W. Rajapatirana,* T. B. Subasinghe.
- Chad. Representatives: J. P. Toura Gaba, Brahim Seid,* Adoum Aganaye,* Mahamat Kriga,* Raymond Vizzavona,* Jean Charlot,† Mohammed El Goni,† Bruno Bohiadi,† Saleh Hassab Allah.† Alternates: Benoit Pircolossou,† Mustapha Batran.†
- Chile. Representatives: Daniel Schweitzer, Carlos Martínez-Sotomayor,* Mario Rodríguez Altamirano,* Oscar Agüero,* Alfonso Grez, Jose Ramon Gutiérrez,† Horacio Suarez,† Humberto Diaz Cazanueva,† Raul Aldunate.† Alternates: Juan Domeyko Alamos,* Carlos Mardones, Octavio Allende, Miss Leonora Kracht, Fernando Maquieira,* Victor Riosco.†
- China. Representatives: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Chang Monlin,* Wang Shih-Chieh,* Liu Chieh, Shushi Hsu.* Alternates: Yu-Chi Hsueh, Tchen Hiong-fei, Chiping H. C. Kiang, Cheng Paonan, Martin Wong.
- Colombia. Representatives: Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala,* Francisco Umana Bernal, Raimundo Emiliani Román,* Edgardo Manotas Wilches, Antonio Álvarez Restrepo, Carlos Augusto Noriega. Alternates: Diego Mejia,* Max Duque Gomez,* Eduardo Carriosa, Jorge Morales Rivas.
- Congo (Brazzaville). Representatives: Abbe Fulbert Youlou,* Stéphane Tchichelle,* Emmanuel Dadet, Rene Gauze,* Mrs. Emmanuel Dadet,† Jean Biyouidi, Lheyet Gaboka,* Mambeke Boucher,† Gilbert Malapet.†
- Congo (Leopoldville). Representatives: Joseph Kasa-Vubu,* Justin Bamboko,* Evariste Kimba,* Cyrille Adoula, Samuel Badibanga,* Gervais Bahizi, Mario Cardoso, Martin Ipoto,† Joseph Maboti.† Alternates: Evariste Loliki,* Ignace Mondonga,† Jean N'Sele.†
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Alfredo Vargas Fernandez,* Gonzalo Ortiz Martin, Mrs. Estela Quesada,* Alfredo Fernández Yglesias,* Jose Francisco Benavides Robles,* Javier Oreamuno.† Alternates: Raul Selva Herra,* Rafael Yglesias Alvarez,* Mrs. Emilia Castro Barish, Mrs. Margarita de Macaya.*
- Cuba. Representatives: Fidel Castro Ruz,* Raul Roa Garcia, Manuel Bisbé Alberni, Antonio Nunez Jimenez,* Silvino Sorhegui, Raul Primelles Xenes. Alternates: Raul Roa Kouri, Miss Silvia Shelton Villalon, Luis Gomez Wangüemert,* Eduardo Corona, Miss Alba Griñan,* Juan Nilo Otero y Rodriguez,† Juan Juarbe Juarbe.†
- Cyprus. Representatives: Zenon Rossides, Raghib Malyali,* Andreas Loizou,* Andreas J. Jacovides, Dinos Moushoutas, Ahmet Akyamac.† Alternate: Demos Hadjimiltis.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Antonin Novotny,* Vaclav David, Jiri Nosek, Karel Kurka, Mrs. Helena Leflerova,* Zdenek Trhlik, Zdenek Cernik. Alternates: Ladislav Novak,* Ivan Rohal-Ilkiv,* Miroslav Nacalac, Miroslav Zemla,† Jaroslav Rybar,† Vaclav Tylner,† Bretislav Kohora.†
- Dahomey. Representatives: François Aplogan,* Oke Assogba,† Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Obed Pessou, Desire Vieyra, Leopold Zolliner.† Alternates: Claude Joffroy,* Virgile Tevoedjre, Maxime Zollner.
- Denmark. Representatives: Jens Otto Krag, Ernst Christiansen,* Henry L. W. Jensen,* Poul Hartling,* Miss Helga Pedersen,* Poul Claussen,* Jorgen Hatting,* P. O. Veistrup,* Aage Hesselund-Jensen, Gunnar Seidenfaden, Paul H. Fischer.† Alternates: E. Harremoes,* Mrs. Ayoe Herbol,* W. F. McIlquham Schmidt, Mrs. Gudrun Refslund Thomsen,* Mrs. Nonny Wright,† Paul Boeg.†
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: Porfiro Herrera Baez, Enrique de Marchena y Dujarric,* Carlos Sánchez y Sánchez, Mrs. Minerva Bernardino Cappa, Rafael Emilio Herrera-Cabral, Kémil L. Dipp Gomez, Rev. Zenon Castillo de Aza.† Alternates: Enrique Ernesto Bonetti, Miss Maria Teresa Espinola, Leopoldo Espailat.†
- Ecuador. Representatives: Jose R. Chiriboga Villagomez,* Jose A. Correa,* Leopoldo Benites Vinuesa, Abel Romeo Castillo,* Pedro Leopoldo Núñez,* Jorge Carrera Andrade,* Pericles Gallegos, Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Gonzalo Vela.† Alternate: Eduardo Orbe.*

* Attended only first part of fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960.)

† Attended only resumed part of fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961.)

- El Salvador. Representatives: Miguel Rafael Urquía, Francisco Lino Osegueda,* Guillermo Machón de Pax,* Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Felipe Vega Gomez. Alternates: Francisco de Sola,* Juan Gregorio Guaradado,* Miss Leonor Fuentes Castellanos,* Mario Dalponte,* Miss Ana Maria Iraheta.†
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Aklilou Abte Wold,* Ato Haddis Alemayehou,* Lij Mikael Imru,* Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy. Alternates: Miss Judith Imru, Ato Zaude Hailemariam,* Ato Seyoum Haregot,* Ato Abitew Gabreyesus,* Ato Kifle Wodajo, Ato Girma Abebe.†
- Federation of Malaya. Representatives: Dato' Nik Ahmed Kamil, Dato' S. C. MacIntyre,* Mohamed Zahir bin Haji Ismail,* Geh Chong Keat,* K. Karunakaran Nair.* Alternates: Hashim bin Sultan,* Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali, Zainal Abidin bin Sulong, John Ng Hoong Kem, Shahuddin bin Mohamed Taib,* Lim Teow Chong.
- Finland. Representatives: Rolf Torngrén,* Ralph Enckell, Reinhold Svento, Lennart Heljas,* Miss Kyllikki Pohjala.* Alternates: Harras Kytta,* Olli Uoti,* Ragnar Meinander,* Mrs. Aili Backlund,* Jaako Il Vessalo,* Bjorne-Olof Alholm.*
- France. Representatives: Maurice Couve de Murville, Louis Jacquinot, Maurice Schumann, Jules Moch, Armand Bérard. Alternates: Roger Auboin, Jean-Louis Tinaud, Alain Peyrefitte, Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet, Pierre Millet.
- Gabon. Representatives: Gustave Anguile,* Marcel Sandougout,* Jean-Baptiste Obiang-Etoughe,* Roland Bru,* Joseph N'Goua, Jean M'Boudy.† Alternates: George Henri TAILLEUR, Gerard McKenzie,* Daniel Crespi.*
- Ghana. Representatives: Kwame Nkrumah,* Ako-Adjei, Krobo Edusei,* Kwaku Boateng,* E. A. Mahama,* Alex Quaison-Sackey, W. M. Q. Halm,* J. E. Jantuah, Alhaji Yakubu Tali,† Kwaku Bonsu.† Alternates: Tawia Adamfio,* J. B. Elliott,* Nana Kobina Nketsia,* A. Y. K. Djini,* A. K. Puplampu,* J. A. Braimah,* Miss Regina Asamany,† Ebenezer Adam,† A. B. B. Kofi,† Kenneth K. S. Dadzie,† N. A. Quao.†
- Greece. Representatives: Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza,* Themistocles Tsatsos, Paul Economou-Gouras, Alexander Ladas,* Dimitri Bitsios, Basile Vitsaxis, John G. Gregoriades. Alternates: Costa P. Caranicas,* Pierre Calogeras,* Mrs. Alexandra Mantzoulinos,* John Retalis,† Loucas A. Delmouzos.†
- Guatemala. Representatives: Jesus Unda Murillo,* Alberto Herrarte,* Luis Coronado Lira,* Maximiliano Kestler Farnés,* Flavio Guillén Castañón,* Carlos Alejos,† Gustavo Santiso Gálvez,† Jorge Luis Zelaya Coronado,† Luis Beltranena Valladares,† Carlos Gonzáles Calvo,† Antonio Arís,† Alternates: Mrs. Amparo de Arenas,* Mrs. Maria Theresa Fernández de Grotewöld,* Julio Emilio Sosa,* Jorge Tello Pacheco,* Lionel Sisniega Otero.*
- Guinea. Representatives: Sékou Touré,* Toure Ismael,* Caba Sory,* Diallo Telli,* Collet Michel, Camara Maurice, Diallo Telli Boubacar,† Conté Saydou,† Doumbouya Mamadou Bella.† Alternates: Camara Sikhé,* Barry Biro,* Achkar Marof,* Diallo Alpha,* Barry Bocar Biro,† Camara Ounar Dinn.†
- Haiti. Representatives: Aurèle Joseph, Carlet R. August, Max H. Dorsinville, Rene Chalmers,* Joseph D. Baguidy,* Ernest Jean-Louis. Alternates: Gasner A. Kersaint,* Michel Aubourg,* Jacques Dorismond,* Alexandre Verret.*
- Honduras. Representatives: Francisco Milla Bermúdez, Juan Milla Bermudez,* Guillermo Cáceres Pineda, Amado Núñez,* Roberto Rendón.* Alternates: Armando Uclés Sierra,* Francisco J. Blanco.*
- Hungary. Representatives: Janos Kadar,* Endre Sik, Janos Peter, Peter Mod, Tibor Zador,† Janos Szita,* Tamas Lorinc. Alternates: Mrs. Marta Kolozs,* Imre Hollai,* Ida Gyulai,* Endre Ustor,* Jozsef Horvath,† Jozsef Tardos,† Tibor Aranyi,† Tibor Keszthelyi,† Sandor Hajnal.†
- Iceland. Representatives: Thor Thors, Kristjan Albertsson, Sigurdur Bjarnason,* Stefan Petursson,* Thorarinn Thorarinnsson,* Hannes Kjartansson.
- India. Representatives: Jawaharlal Nehru,* V. K. Krishna Menon, Ali Yavar Jung,* R. Venkataraman,* C. S. Jha, B. K. Nehru. Alternates: R. M. Hajarnavis,* N. C. Kasliwal,* S. K. Roy, J. N. Sahni.*
- Indonesia. Representatives: Dr. Sukarno,* Mr. Soebandrio, Sukardjo Wirjopranoto, H. Mohammed Sharif Padmadisastra, L. N. Palar, Zairin Zain. Alternates: Manai Sophiaan, Gusti Djohan, Hutomo Supardan, Mr. Nugroho, E. J. Lapien.
- Iran. Representatives: Yadollah Azodi,* Mehdi Vakil, Mohammad Ali Massoud-Ansari, Akbar Darai,* Parviz Mahdavi. Alternates: Ali Reza Heravi,* Bahman Ahaneen, Mahmoud Salehi, Majid Rahnama, Amir Asian Afshar.*
- Iraq. Representatives: Hashim Jawad, Ali Haidar Sulaiman, Qassim Hassan,* Adnan M. Pachachi, Mustafa Kamil Yassee,* Ismat Kittani, Miss Faiha Kamal,† Nizar Kadi.† Alternates: Mohammed Hassan Alwan,* Rashid Raouf,* Mohammed Ali Hassan,* Tariq El-Mutawalli,* Nadhum Fakhri Ani.†
- Ireland. Representatives: Frank Aiken, Frederick H. Boland,* Conor Cruise O'Brien, Eamonn L. Kennedy, Joseph F. Shields, Brendan T. Nolan. Alternates: Miss Maire C. MacEntee,* Paul J. G. Keating,* Robert McDonagh,* Denis A. Holmes.*
- Israel. Representatives: Mrs. Golda Meir,* Michael Comay, Arthur Lourie,† Arie Eshel, Arye Levavi,* Gideon Rafael,† Shabtai Rosenne,* Eliahu Sasoon,* Arie Eilan. Alternates: Simcha Pratt,* Binyamin Eliav,* Miss Hava Hareli, Mrs. Tamar Eshel,* Michael A. Elizur,† Shimshon Arad,† Yehuda Horam,† David Ramin.†
- Italy. Representatives: Antonio Segni, Gaetano Martino, Gino Macrelli,* Giuseppe Medici,* Paolo Rossi,* Egidio Ortona, Mario Toscano, Mario Majoli, Eugenio Plaja. Alternates: Riccardo Mo-

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† Attended only resumed part of fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961).

- naco,* Girolamo Vitelli,* Luca Dainelli,† Mario Franzì,† Vittorio Ivella,† Vincenzo Zito,† Vittorio Zadotti.†
- Ivory Coast. Representatives: Mamadou Coulibaly, Mathieu Ekra,* Ernest Boka,* Arsène Assouan Usher, Konan Bedie, Simeon Ake,† Honoré Polneau.† Alternates: Douglas Brown,* Mrs. Marie Dosso.*
- Japan. Representatives: Zentarō Kosako,* Koto Matsudaira, Shigeru Yosano,* Akira Miyazaki, Senjin Tsuruoka,* Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Shintaro Fukushima.† Alternates: Satoru Takahashi, Bunshichi Hoshi, Kenjiro Chikaraishi, Masahiro Nishibori,* Mrs. Ai Kume.*
- Jordan. Representatives: His Majesty King Hussein I,* Bahjat Talhouni,* Musa Nasir,* Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Muhammad H. El-Farra, Hassan Ibrahim,* Yacoub Joury, Amer Shammout.† Alternates: Zaid Rifai,* Mrs. Linda Nasir,* Miss Naadia Saffouri.*
- Laos. Representatives: Khamking Souvanlasy,* Sisouk Na Champassak, Ngon Sananikone,* Pheng Norindr,* Chao Sopsaisana,† Bouavan Norasing,† Ouan Snith.† Alternate: Samlith Ratsaphong.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Saeb Salaam,* Philippe Tacla,* Fouad Ammoun,* Georges Hakim, Nadim Dimechkie. Alternates: Mohamed Sabra,* Ramiz Shammah,* Emile Mattar, Suheil Chammas,* Khalil Makkawi.
- Liberia. Representatives: J. Rudolph Grimes,* Henry Ford Cooper, Nathan Barnes,* George A. Padmore,† Miss Angie Brooks, S. Edward Peal, Christie W. Doe. Alternates: T. O. Dosumu-Johnson, Harry L. Morris, Thomas A. Weeks.
- Libya. Representatives: Mohieddine Fekini, Mrs. Hazami Fekini, Ibrahim Meyet,* Salem Kukan,* Salem Omeish, Mohammed El-Masri.
- Luxembourg. Representatives: Eugène Schaus,* Georges Heisbourg,* Albert Duhr,* Maurice Steinmetz, Pierre Wurth.* Alternate: Adrien Meisch.*
- Malagasy Republic. Representatives: Louis Rakotomalala, Remi Andriamaharo, Mr. Rateaver,* Georges Ralambotiana,* John Bernard.*
- Mali. Representatives: Mamadou Aw,* Ousman Ba,* Seydon Badiou Kouyate,* Demba Diallo, Amadou Thiam, Mahamar Aboubacrine,* Oumar Ly,† Farabé Kamate,† Birama Traore.†
- Mexico. Representatives: Luis Padilla Nervo, Alfonso García Robles, Armando C. Amador,* Jorge Castañeda, Francisco Cuevas Cancino.* Alternates: Francisco Apodaca y Osuna,* Miss Palmira Orozco Avila,* Miss Elisa Aguirre, Jose Calvillo Treviño.
- Morocco. Representatives: Prince Moulay Hassan,* Driss M'Hammedi,* M'Hammed Boucetta,* El Mehdi Ben Aboud, Ahmed Reda Guedira,* Dey Ould Sidi Baba,† Abdallah Chorfi, Ali Skalli, Ahmed Osman. Alternates: Taibi Benhima,* Abdelkbir El Fassi,* Hassan Hajoui,* Mohamed Warzazi,† Abdellatif Khatib.†
- Nepal. Representatives: Bishweswar Prasad Koirala,* Rishikesh Shaha, Vishwa Bandhu Thapa,* Achyute Raj Regmi,* Yadunath Khanal,* N. P. Arjal.
- Netherlands. Representatives: J. M. A. H. Luns, C. W. A. Schurmann, Rev. L. J. C. Beaufort,* S. Korteweg,* J. Meijer, J. Polderman,† J. P. Bannier. Alternates: A. J. P. Tammes,* H. H. Dingenmans,* J. F. E. Einaar,* E. D. Baiz, J. Kaufmann,† L. J. Goedhart,† Miss J. D. Pelt,† J. J. Fekkes.†
- New Zealand. Representatives: Walter Nash,* Foss Shanahan, Fiamē Mata'afa Faumuina Mulinu'u II,* A. D. McIntosh,* F. H. Corner,* R. Q. Quentin-Baxter, R. R. Cunningham.* Alternates: O. P. Gabites, R. W. Sharp,* W. A. E. Green,* P. K. Edmonds, Miss H. N. Hampton,* Miss A. B. Souter.†
- Nicaragua. Representatives: Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Luis Manuel Debayle, Luis Mena Solórzano,* Vicente Urcuyo Rodríguez, Julio G. Morales. Alternates: Agapito Fernández García, Jose N. Roman,* Mrs. Anita Urcuyo de Vélez-Páiz, Donald Cordillo.†
- Niger. Representatives: Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye, Tanimoune Ary,* Noma Kaka, Boukary Saibo, Amadou Katkoré Maiga, Mahman Dandobi. Alternates: Jean Poisson,* Jacques Knoll,* Miss Marie-Céline Maimouna,* Amidou Issaka.†
- Nigeria. Representatives: Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa,* Jaja Wachuku, Alhaji Maitama Sule,* Waziri Ibrahim,* Nuhu Bamalli, Mallam Aminu Kano,* Alhaji Muhammad Ngileruma,† C. O. Ifeagwu,† P. C. Asiodu.† Alternates: Mallam Muh-tari Sarhin Bai*, A. A. Nwafor Orizu, F. Beyioku,* R. O. A. Akinjide,* O. O. Ogunbiyi,* E. O. Enahoro,† C. O. Hollist,† D. Dankaro.†
- Norway. Representatives: Halvard Lange,* Arne Skaug,* Hans Engen,* Finn Moe,* Jens Haugland,† Sivert A. Nielsen. Alternates: Per Borten,* Birger Breivik,* Oddmund Hoel,* Alv Kjös,* Mrs. Aase Lionaes,* Johan Moller Warmedal,† Hans Offerdal.†
- Pakistan. Representatives: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto,* Said Hasan, Syed Itaat Husain,* Begum Shereen Aziz Ahmed,* Agha Shahi. Alternates: Wazir Ali,* M. S. Shaikh,* Hassan Imam,* Javid Iqbal,* A. T. M. Mustafa,* I. A. Akhund,† Yusuf J. Ahmad,† B. W. W. Walke,† Arshad-uz-Zaman,† Fakruddin Ahmed.†
- Panama. Representatives: Jorge E. Illueca,* Enrique A. Jiménez,† Erasmo de la Guardia,* Jephtha B. Duncan, Diógenes de la Rosa,* Humberto Calamari,* Eduardo Ritter Aislán,* Ernesto de la Ossa, Cesar A. Quintero,† Alberto de Obarrio.† Alternates: George Westerman,* Eusebio A. Morales,* Victor I. Mirones,† Henry Kourany.†
- Paraguay. Representatives: Raul Sapena Pastor,* Luis Maria Ramirez Boettner,* Pacifico Montero de Vargas, Carlos A. Vasconsellos,* Sabino Augusto Montanaro,* Miguel Solano Lopez. Alternate: Fernando Caballero Marsal.*

* Attended only first part of fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960).

† Attended only resumed part of fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961).

- Peru. Representatives: Victor Andres Belaunde, Alberto Ulloa, Juan Bautista de Laval, Fernando Berckemeyer, Carlos Mackehenie. Alternates: Andres Townsend,* Carlos Manuel Cox,* Manuel Felix Maúrtua, Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Andres A. Aramburu.
- Philippines. Representatives: Francisco A. Delgado, Lorenzo Sumulong,* Luciano Millan,* Salvador P. Lopez,* Joaquin Miguel Elizalde, Melquiades J. Gamboa, Eduardo Quintero, Mauro Mendez.† Alternates: Ferdinand E. Marcos,* Ramon D. Bagatsing,* Victorio D. Carpio, Librado D. Cayco,† Mauro Baradi,† Hortencio J. Brillantes,† Romeo T. Cristobal.†
- Poland. Representatives: Wladyslaw Gomulka,* Adam Rapacki,* Jozef Winiewicz, Manfred Lachs, Bohdan Lewandowski. Alternates: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska,* Mieczyslaw Blusztajn, Tadeusz Lychowski,* Jacek Machowski.
- Portugal. Representatives: Vasco Vieira Garin, Alberto Franco Nogueira,* Luis Jorge da Costa, Vasco da Cunha d'Eça,* Alexandre Ribeiro da Cunha.* Alternates: Luis Teixeira Pinto,* Henrique Cabrita,* Jose Manuel Frago, Joao Amado Freitas,* Alberto Eduardo Silva.*
- Romania. Representatives: Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej,* Stefan Voitech,* Leonte Rautu,* Eduard Mezincescu, Silviu Brucan, Mihai Magheru, Corneliu Bogdan.† Alternates: Basil Serban,* Francisc Pacurar,* Mircea Malitza,* Edvin Glaser,* Ion Moraru,† Nicolas Ecobescu.†
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Ahmad Shukairy, Jamil M. Baroody, Ma'Mun K. Kabbani,* Omar A. Khadra, Saleh A. El-Sabek,* Zein A. Dabbagh, Saleh Sugair. Alternates: Abdul Kadir Al Bakry,* Soliman Al-Heghal,* Ahmed Moumina,* Abdul Rahman Mansouri,† Taysir Badanoro.†
- Senegal. Representatives: Mamadou Dia,* Doudou Thiam, Gabriel d'Arboussier,* Ibrahim Sarr,* Ousmane Socé Diop, Alioune Cisse, Andre Guillabert,† Ibra Wane.† Alternates: Leon Boissier-Palun,* Ousmane Alioune Sylla,* Amadou Lamine Sall,* Faliou Kane,† Mrs. Kleinschmidt,† Abdou Ciss.†
- Somalia. Representatives: Hajji Farah Ali Omar, Mohamed Scek Hassan,* Ahmed Mohamed Adam,* Omar Mohallim Mohamed,* Ahmed Mohamed Darman, Abdurahman Nur Herzi,* Hassan Nur Elmi,† Anthony A. Mariano,† Abdulrahim Abbi Farah.† Alternates: Ahmed Scire Lauha,† Ahmed Muhammad Aden.†
- Spain. Representatives: Fernando Maria Castiella y Maíz,* Jose Felix de Lequerica, Manuel Aznar,* Juan de las Bárcenas,* Angel Sanz Briz, Jaime de Piniés Rubio, Antonio Cacho Zabalza, Gabriel Mañuesco.† Alternates: Ramon Sedo Gomez,* Laureano Lopez Rodó,* Joaquin de Zuazagoitia,* Jose Luis Perez Ruiz,† Eduardo de Zulueta y Dato,† Javier Villaciers,† Antonio Fournier.†
- Sudan. Representatives: Ahmed Kheir,* Mohammed Osman Yassein,* Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel, Fadl Obeid,* Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed, Hassan Mohamed Hassan,* El Nur Ali Suleiman, Sir-el-Khatim El Sanousi, Mohamed El-Amin Abdalla. Alternates: Hamid Mohamed El Amin,* Abu Bakr Osman Mohamed Kheir.*
- Sweden. Representatives: Osten Udden,* Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom,* Rickard Sandier,* Ake Holmback,* Erik Boheman,* Mrs. Agda Rossel, Stig Unger.† Alternates: Rolf Sohlman,* Sten Wahlund,* Sture Petren, Rolf Edberg,* Sverker Astrom,* Per Lind,† Bertil Bolin.†
- Thailand. Representatives: Thanat Khoman,* Sukich Nimmanheminda,* Visutr Arthayukti, Cheed Sreshthaputra,* Jotisi Devakul,* Somchai Anuman-Rajadhon.† Alternates: Prasong Bunchoem,* Anand Panyarachun,* Suban Sawetamal, Sompong Sucharitkul,* Wibun K. Worawan.†
- Togo. Representatives: Sylvanus Olympio,* Paulin Freitas,* Andre Akapo, Ernest Gassou, André-Marie Polo,* Michel Tchédre,* Raouf Issaka.† Alternates: Paul Dovi-Akue,* Ebenezer Amouzou,* John Alexandre Ohin.*
- Tunisia. Representatives: Sadok Mokeddem,* Mongi Slim, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Habib Chatti, Najib Bouziri.* Alternates: Mustapha Filali,* Zouhir Chelli, Ismail Khelil,* Chedly Ayari,* Mohammed Chakchouk,* Mohamed Ettli.†
- Turkey. Representatives: Selim Sarper,* Turgut Menemencioglu, Sadi Eldem, Vahit Halefoglu,* Vahap Asiroglu,* Kamuran Acet.* Alternates: Gondogdu Ustun, Ilhan Lutem, Talat Kulay,* Celal Calislar,* Kamuran Gurun.*
- Ukrainian SSR. Representatives: N. V. Podgorny,* L. F. Palamarchuk, M. I. Tishchenko, P. P. Udovichenko, Mrs. A. G. Bondar, Y. S. Melnichuk, M. D. Polyanichko. Alternates: A. O. Boiko,* L. Y. Kizia,* P. O. Nedbailo,* P. A. Gontar,† I. G. Neklessa.†
- Union of South Africa. Representatives: E. H. Louw,* B. G. Fourie, J. P. Verloren van Themaat,* A. B. F. Burger, A. J. F. Viljoen,* K. E. Pakendorf,† H. P. Martin, A. L. Hattingh,† C. J. A. Barratt.† Alternates: J. S. F. Botha,* I. F. A. de Villiers,* H. J. Widdowson.*
- USSR. Representatives: N. S. Khrushchev,* A. A. Gromyko, V. A. Zorin, A. A. Sobolev,† S. G. Lapin,† S. A. Vinogradov,* A. A. Soldatov,* Mrs. Z. V. Mironova. Alternates: M. I. Kuchava,* P. D. Morozov, A. A. Roshchin, N. I. Molyakov,* P. M. Chernyshev,* K. G. Fedoseev,† L. I. Mendelevich,† A. E. Nesterenko.†
- United Arab Republic. Representatives: Gamal Abdel Nasser,* Mahmoud Fawzi, Mohamed Abdel Kader Hatem,* Omar Loutfi, Rafik Asha, Hassan Soliman El Hakim.* Alternates: Hassan Salaah El Din Gohar,* Ahmed Talaat,* Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani,* Najmuddine Rifai, Abdullah El-Erian.*
- United Kingdom. Representatives: Harold Macmillan,* Earl of Home,* David Ormsby-Gore, Sir Patrick Dean, Lady Tweedsmuir,* Peter Smithers. Alternates: Sir Robert V. Grimston,* Harold

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Beeley,* Sir Andrew Cohen, A. A. Dudley, Francis A. Vaallat,* G. T. Crowe,† A. H. M. Hillis,† A. D. Wilson.†

United States. Representatives: Dwight D. Eisenhower,* Christian A. Herter,* James J. Wadsworth,* Adlai E. Stevenson,† George D. Aiken,* Wayne Morse,* Francis O. Wilcox,* Mrs. Oswald B. Lord,* Francis T. P. Plimpton,† Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt),† Charles W. Yost,† Philip M. Klutznick.† Alternates: Mrs. Zelma Watson George (Mrs. Clayborne George),* Arthur F. Lamey,* Frederick Blake Payne,* Charles Rosenbaum,* Miss Francis E. Willis,* James W. Barco,* Jonathan B. Bingham,† John H. Morrow,† Charles P. Noyes.†

Upper Volta. Representatives: Bakary Traore,* Lompolo Kone,† Frederic Guirma, Albert Balima, Jean-Baptiste Tapsoba,* Saidou Ouedraogo,* Xavier Althuser,† Henry Guissou.† Alternates: Christophe Kalenzaga,† Henry Outtara,† Dialo Daouda.†

Uruguay. Representatives: Eduardo Victor Haedo,* Carlos Maria Velazquez,* Guillermo Stewart Vargas,* Dardo Ortiz,* Adolfo Tejera,* Orestes Lanza,* Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, Cesar Montero Bustamante, Aureliano Aguirre.†

Venezuela. Representatives: Carlos Sosa Rodriguez, Jose Maria Machin,* Luis Esteban Rey,* Francisco Alfonzo Ravard,* Pedro Zuloaga, Ignacio Silva Sucre, Antonio Arraiz, Tulio Alvarado. Alternate: Armando Molina Landaeta.*

Yemen. Representatives: Prince Sayful Islam Al-Hassan, Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rahim, Ahmad Ali Zabaraah, Yahia Al-Midwahi, Abdul Hadi Al-Hamadani. Alternates: Prince Abdullah Ben Al-Hassan, Mohammed Al-Haifi, Tawfik Chamandi, Mohammed Fathalla El-Khatib.

Yugoslavia. Representatives: Josip Broz-Tito,* Koca Popovic, Leo Mates,* Dobrivoje Vidic,* Josip

Djerdja,* Miso Pavicevic, Djura Nincic, Budimir Loncar, Osman Djikic.† Alternates: Janez Stanovnik,* Janvid Flere,* Branko Karapandza,† Sreten Ilic,† Milorad Bozinovic,† Bogoljub Jovanovic.†

OBSERVERS OF NON-MEMBER STATES

Germany, Federal Republic of: Karl Heinrich Knappstein, Gerhard Roedel, Harald Heimsoeth, Edgar Gerwin, Hans-Georg Wieck, Guido Brunner, Wilhelm Hondrich, Bruno Schrobitz.

Korea, Republic of: Yil Hyung Chyung, Channing Liem, Ri Wook Chang, Kwang Lim Koh, Colonel Ben C. Limb.

Monaco: Marcel A. Palmaro, John Dubé.

Switzerland: Felix Schnyder,* Heinz Langenbacher, Olivier Exchaquet.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Mrs. Tran Van Chuong, Tran Van Chuong, Truong Buu Khanh.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the General Assembly's fifteenth session: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Universal Postal Union (UPU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

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REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE COURSE OF 1960

Argentina: Mario Amadeo, Raul J. Quijano, Constantino Ramos.

Ceylon: Sir Claude Corea, H. O. Wijegoonawardena.

China: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Yu Chi Hsueh, Chun-Ming Chang.

Ecuador: Jose A. Correa, Leopoldo Benitez Vinueza, Francisco Urbina, Luis Valencia.

France: Armand Bérard, Pierre Millet, Louis Dauge.

Italy: Egidio Ortona, Eugenio Plaja, Ludovico Baratieri di San Pietro.

Poland: Jerzy Michalowski, Bohdan Lewandowski, Jacek Machowski.

Tunisia: Mongi Slim, Mohmoud Mestiri, Zouhir Chelli.

USSR: A. A. Sobolev, V. A. Zorin, G. P. Arkadev, P. D. Morozov, V. V. Kuznetsov.

United Kingdom: Sir Pierson Dixon, Sir Patrick Dean, Harold Beeley, David Ormsby-Gore.

United States: Henry Cabot Lodge, James J. Wadsworth, James W. Barco, Francis O. Wilcox.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION (5-21 April 1960)

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Afghanistan. Representative: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Alternate: Abdul Hakim Tabibi.

Brazil. Representative: Eurico Penteado. Alternate: O. A. Dias Carneiro.

Bulgaria. Representative: Yordan Tchobanov.

Chile. Representative: Daniel Schweitzer. Alternate: Carlos Mardones.

China. Representative: Cheng Paonan. Alternate: P. Y. Tsao.

Costa Rica. Representative: Gonzalo Ortiz Martin. Alternate: Mrs. Estela Quesada.

Denmark. Representative: Aage Hesselund-Jensen.

Alternates: William F. McIlquham Schmidt, George R. Nelson, Mrs. Nonny Wright.
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 Uruguay: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat.
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**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO
UNITED NATIONS**

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the twenty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Representatives of the League of Arab States attended the twenty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.

THIRTIETH SESSION
 (5 July 1960-5 August 1960 and
 21-22 December 1960)

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Afghanistan. Representative: Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Alternates: Mohammad Sarwar Omar, Abdul Hakim Tabibi.
 Brazil. Representatives: Joao Goulart, Henrique de Souza-Gomes. Alternates: Mauricio Bicalho, Eurico Pentead, Arnaldo Vasconcelos.
 Bulgaria. Representatives: Guergui Keumbeliev, Evgueni Kamenov (Deputy). Alternates: Krastu Dobrev, Mrs. Vela Loukanova.
 Chile. Representative: Daniel Schweitzer. Alternates: Fausto Soto Troncoso, Carlos Valenzuela Montenegro, Mario Prieto Serviere.
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 Denmark. Representative: Jens Otto Krag, Aage Hesselund-Jensen (Deputy). Alternates: N. V. Shak-Nielsen, W. Wandel-Petersen, George R. Nelson, Mrs. Nonny Wright, Henning Aaberg, Paul Naegeli.
 France. Representatives: Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Roger Auboin.
 Japan. Representative: Koto Matsudaira. Alternates: Ichiro Kawasaki, Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Morio Aoki, Shoji Sato, Kenjiro Chikaraishi, Yoshi Ohkawara.

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New Zealand. Representative: Foss Shanahan. Alternates: W. A. E. Green, M. Norrish, Miss H. N. Hampton.

Poland. Representatives: Jozef Winiewicz, Jerzy Michalowski. Alternates: Adam Meller-Conrad, Aleksander Wolynski.

Spain. Representative: Luis Garcia de Llera. Alternates: Vicente Perez Santaliestra, Juan Iturralde.

Sudan. Representative: Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel. Alternate: Abdalla Ghandour.

USSR. Representatives: M. A. Lesechko, P. M. Chernyshev (Deputy).

United Kingdom. Representatives: W. D. Ormsby-Gore, A. A. Dudley (Deputy). Alternates: Sir Samuel Hoare, J. G. Tahourdin.

United States. Representatives: C. Douglas Dillon, Christopher H. Phillips, Walter M. Kotschnig (Deputy).

Venezuela. Representative: Jose Antonio Mayobre. Alternates: Eddie Morales Crespo, Alfredo Tarre Murzi.

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Germany, Federal Republic of: Mr. Blank, Mr. Klemm, Karl Barte, Otto Hauber, Mr. Dumke, Mr. Zaddach.

Haiti: Max H. Dorsinville.

Israel: Miss Hava Hareli, David Simon.

Norway: Christian Berg-Nielsen, Martin Huslid.

United Arab Republic: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani.

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Australia: L. J. Arnott, L. D. Thomson, P. F. G. Henderson.

Austria: Emanuel Treu, Erich M. Schmid.

Belgium: R. Scheyven, Guy Daufresne de la Chevalerie, Charles Walhin, Andre X. Pirson, Jean Etienne, Francis de la Barre D'Erquelinnes.

Canada: W. F. Stone, P. Dumas, A. E. Gotlieb.

Cuba: Enrique Camejo-Argudin, Miguel de Lassa.

Czechoslovakia: Milan Klusak, Jan Muzik, Otto Benes, Ladislav Smid, Ilja Hulinsky.

Dominican Republic: Salvador E. Paradas.

Ghana: H. R. Amonoo, D. K. T. Djokoto.

Greece: Costa P. Caranicas.

Hungary: Janos Szita, Josef Varga Perke, Istvan Halasz, Istvan Varga.

India: A. S. Mehta, G. Raj.

Indonesia: R. Suwastoyo.

Iraq: Mrs. Bedia H. Afnan.

Israel: Menahem Kahany, Miss Hava Hareli, Nessim Yaish.

Italy: Piero Vinci, Mario Profili.

Mexico: Daniel Cosío Villegas, Jesus Rodríguez y Rodríguez, Enrique Perez Lopez, Salvador Robles Quintero, Mrs. Catalina Sierra, Mrs. Celia Chávez de Garcia Terrez.

Pakistan: Shah Nawaz.

Panama: Humberto Calamari.

Peru: Max de la Fuente Locker, Cesar Espejo, Raul Maria Pereira.

Portugal: Fernando de Alcambar Pereira.

Romania: Iacob Ionasco, Octavian Neda.

Sweden: Baron C. H. von Platen, P. O. Forshell.

Turkey: Fahir Alacam.

United Arab Republic: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani, Ashraf Ghorbal, Omar Hefny Mahmoud, Hassan Muraywid.

Uruguay: Victor Pomes.

Yugoslavia: Sergije Makiedo, Branko Komatina, Miss Olga Strujic.

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Germany, Federal Republic of: Rudolf Thierfelder, Karl Barte, Otto Hauber, Walter Goller.

Holy See: Constant Maltoni, Henri de Riedmatten.

Switzerland: A. J. Kilchmann, G. de Dardel, A. Maillard.

**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO
UNITED NATIONS**

Representatives of the following inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations attended the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Universal Postal Union (UPU); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); and Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO); General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A representative of the League of Arab States attended the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
 (25 January 1960-8 February 1960)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: J. D. L. Hood. Alternate: Kevin T. Kelly.
 Belgium. Representative: Robert Scheyven. Alternate: Miss Marthe Tenzer.
 Bolivia. Representative: Carlos Salamanca.
 Burma. Representative: Sithu U Thant. Alternates: U Tin Maung, U Aung Thant.
 China. Representative: Chipping H. C. Kiang.
 France. Representative: Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet. Alternates: Michel de Camaret, Rene Doise.
 India. Representative: C. S. Jha. Alternate: T. J. Natarajan.
 Italy. Representative: Girolamo Vitelli. Alternate: Vincenzo Tornetta.
 New Zealand. Representative: Foss Shanahan. Alternates: Robert Q. Quentin Baxter, P. K. Edmonds.
 Paraguay. Representative: Pacifico Montero de Vargas. Alternates: Miguel Solano Lopez, Fernando Caballero Marsal.
 USSR. Representative: V. I. Oberemko. Alternate: V. A. Antonov.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Omar Loutfi. Alternates: Rafik Asha, Najmuddine Rifai.
 United Kingdom. Representative: G. K. Caston. Alternate: G. E. Diggines.
 United States. Representative: Mason Sears.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Trusteeship Council's twenty-fifth session: International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO).

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION
 (14 April 1960-30 June 1960)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: J. D. L. Hood. Alternate: J. A. Forsythe.
 Belgium. Representative: Alfred Claeys Bouúaert. Alternate: Miss Marthe Tenzer.
 Bolivia. Representative: Carlos Salamanca. Alternate: Ruben Darío Villena.
 Burma. Representative: Sithu U Thant. Alternates: U Tin Maung, U Aung Thant.
 China. Representative: Chipping H. C. Kiang.
 France. Representative: Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet. Alternates: Michel de Camaret, Rene Doise.
 India. Representative: C. S. Jha.
 Italy. Representative: Girolamo Vitelli. Alternates: Egidio Ortona, Eugenio Plaja, Vittorio Ivella, Vincenzo Tornetta, Vincenzo Zito.
 New Zealand. Representative: Foss Shanahan. Alternates: R. Q. Quentin-Baxter, R. M. Miller, P. K. Edmonds.
 Paraguay. Representative: Pacifico Montero de Vargas. Alternate: Miguel Solano Lopez.
 USSR. Representative: V. I. Oberemko. Alternate: V. A. Antonov.
 United Arab Republic. Representative: Omar Loutfi. Alternates: Rafik Asha, Mohamed Hassan El-Zayat, Najmuddine Rifai.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Andrew Cohen. Alternates: Sir Percy Wyn-Harris, G. K. Caston, C. E. Diggines, W. S. Ryrie.
 United States. Representative: Mason Sears. Alternate: Benjamin Gerig.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
 ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Australia: J. H. Jones (for questions concerning Nauru and New Guinea).
 Belgium: Ivan Reisdorff (for questions concerning Ruanda-Urundi).
 Italy: Carlo Fettareppa-Sandri (for questions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration).
 New Zealand: J. M. McEwen (for questions concerning Western Samoa).
 United Kingdom: John Fletcher-Cooke, A. J. Chant (for questions concerning Tanganyika); J. O. Field, Alhaji Ali Akilu (for questions concerning Cameroons under United Kingdom administration).
 United States: Delmas H. Nucker (for questions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

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 FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND
 UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

Colombia: Edmundo de Holte Castello.
 Philippines: Mauro Baradi.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Trusteeship Council's twenty-sixth session: International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO).

APPENDIX VI

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND OFFICES

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Near Independence Arch
(Post Box 2339)
Accra, Ghana

ADDIS ABABA. Information Officer, Economic Commission for Africa
Adua Square
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
25A Jan Smuts Street
Athens, Greece

BANGKOK. Information Officer, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
1, Trg. Marksa i Engelsa, br. 1
P.O. Box 157
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

BOGOTA. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas
Calle 19, Número 7-30, Séptimo Piso
P.O. Box No. 65-67
Bogota, Colombia.

BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas
Charcas 684, 3 F
Buenos Aires, Argentina

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Sharia El Shams
Imm, Tagher
Garden City
Cairo, United Arab Republic

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
Copenhagen V, Denmark

DJAKARTA. United Nations Information Centre
76 Kebon Sirih
Jakarta, Indonesia

GENEVA. Information Service, European Office of the United Nations
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

KABUL. United Nations Information Centre
Sher Pur
P.O. Box 5
Kabul, Afghanistan

KARACHI. United Nations Information Centre
Strachen Road
P.O. Box 349, G.P.O.
Karachi 1, Pakistan

LIMA. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas
Parque Mariscal Caceres No. 18
Apartado 4480
Lima, Peru

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London, W.1., England

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre
World Health Organization Building
Taft Avenue, corner Isaac Peral
P.O. Box 2149
Manila, Philippines

MEXICO CITY. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas
Hamburgo 63, 3er Piso
Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Office
24 Broad Street
P.O. Box 274
Monrovia, Liberia

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
15 Hohlovski Pereulok, Apartment 36
Moscow, USSR

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre
21 Curzon Road
New Delhi, India

PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies 26 Avenue de Ségur Paris 7, France	SANTIAGO. Information Officer, Economic Commission for Latin America Avenida Providencia, 871 (Casilla 179-D) Santiago, Chile
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PANAMA: JOSE MENENDEZ
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Apartado 2052, Av. 8A, sur 21-58, Panamá.

PARAGUAY: AGENCIA DE LIBRERIAS
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United Nations flag, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947
Drapeau des Nations Unies, adopté par l'Assemblée générale le 20 octobre 1947

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BELGIQUE

BOLIVIA



BOLIVIE

BRAZIL



BRÉSIL

BULGARIA



BULGARIE

BURMA



BIRMANIE

CAMEROUN



CAMEROUN

CANADA



CANADA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

CEYLON



CEYLON

CHAD



TCHAD

CHILE



CHILI

CHINA



CHINE

COLOMBIA



COLOMBIE

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)



CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)



CONGO (LÉOPOLDVILLE)

COSTA RICA



COSTA RICA

FRANCE



FRANCE

IRAN



IRAN

LUXEMBOURG



LUXEMBOURG

PAKISTAN



PAKISTAN

SUDAN



SOUDAN

UPPER VOLTA



HAUTE-VOLTA

HAUTE-VOLTA

HAUTE-VOLTA

CYPRUS



CHYPRE

GHANA



GHANA

IRELAND



IRLANDE

MALI



MALI

PARAGUAY



PARAGUAY

THAILAND



THAÏLANDE

VENEZUELA



VENEZUELA

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

GREECE



GRÈCE

ISRAEL



ISRAËL

MEXICO



MEXIQUE

PERU



PÉROU

TOGO



TOGO

YEMEN



YÉMEN

YÉMEN

YÉMEN

DAHOMY



DAHOMY

GUATEMALA



GUATEMALA

ITALY



ITALIE

MOROCCO



MAROC

PHILIPPINES



PHILIPPINES

TUNISIA



TUNISIE

YUGOSLAVIA



YUGOSLAVIE

YUGOSLAVIE

YUGOSLAVIE

DENMARK



DANEMARK

GUINEA



GUINÉE

IVORY COAST



CÔTE-D'IVOIRE

NEPAL



NÉPAL

POLAND



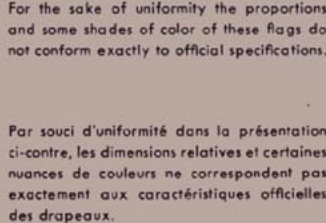
POLOGNE

TURKEY



TURQUIE

UKRAINE S.S.R.



UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

HAITI



HAÏTI

JAPAN



JAPON

NETHERLANDS



PAYS-BAS

PORTUGAL



PORTUGAL

ROMANIA



ROUMANIE

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.



UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

ECUADOR



ÉQUATEUR

HONDURAS



HONDURAS

JORDAN



JORDANIE

NEW ZEALAND



NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

ROMANIA



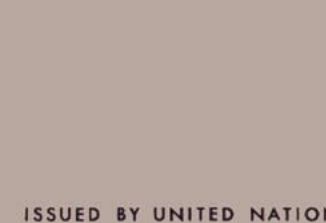
ROUMANIE

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA



UNION SUD-AFICAINE

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.



UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

EL SALVADOR



SALVADOR

HUNGARY



HONGRIE

LAOS



LAOS

NICARAGUA



NICARAGUA

SAUDI ARABIA



ARABIE SAOUDITE

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.



UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

ETHIOPIA



ÉTHIOPIE

ICELAND



ISLANDE

INDIA



INDE

INDONESIA



INDONÉSIE

LIBERIA



LIBÉRIA

LIBYA



LIBYE

NORWAY



NORVÈGE

NORVÈGE

NORVÈGE

FEDERATION OF MALAYA



FÉDÉRATION DE MALAISE

INDIA



INDE

INDONESIA



INDONÉSIE

LIBERIA



LIBÉRIA

LIBYA



LIBYE

NORWAY



NORVÈGE

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.



UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

UKRAINE (RSS d')

FINLAND



FINLANDE

INDONESIA



INDONÉSIE

LIBERIA



LIBÉRIA

LIBYA



LIBYE

NORWAY



NORVÈGE

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.

