APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
(As of 31 December 1960)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>DATE OF ADMISSION TO U.N.</th>
<th>TOTAL AREA (Square kilometres)</th>
<th>ESTIMATED POP</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1946</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>13,150</td>
<td>1 July 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>2,778,412</td>
<td>20,956</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>7,704,159</td>
<td>10,281</td>
<td>30 June 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>83,849</td>
<td>7,049</td>
<td>1 July 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>27 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>30,507</td>
<td>9,129</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>14 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>1,098,581</td>
<td>3,462</td>
<td>5 Sep. 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>8,513,844</td>
<td>65,743</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>19 Apr. 1948</td>
<td>678,033</td>
<td>20,662</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byelorussian SSR</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>207,600</td>
<td>8,112</td>
<td>1 July 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>172,511</td>
<td>4,845</td>
<td>Apr. 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroun</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>432,500</td>
<td>3,225</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>9 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>9,976,177</td>
<td>17,930</td>
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<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>617,000</td>
<td>1,193</td>
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<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>65,610</td>
<td>9,612</td>
<td>30 June 1959</td>
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<td>Chad</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>1,284,000</td>
<td>2,600</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>741,767</td>
<td>7,627</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>9,596,961</td>
<td>678,851</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>1,138,338</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
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<td>342,000</td>
<td>795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo (Leopoldville)</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>2,344,932</td>
<td>13,984</td>
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<td>2 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>50,700</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>30 June 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>9,251</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>30 Apr. 1960</td>
</tr>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>127,859</td>
<td>13,649</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahomey</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>115,762</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>43,042</td>
<td>4,547</td>
<td>1 July 1959</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>48,734</td>
<td>2,994</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>21 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>270,670</td>
<td>4,298</td>
<td>July 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>21,393</td>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>1,184,320</td>
<td>7,695</td>
<td>July 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Malaya</td>
<td>17 Sep. 1957</td>
<td>131,313</td>
<td>6,815</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>267,000</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>July 1960</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>8 Mar. 1957</td>
<td>237,873</td>
<td>6,691</td>
<td>20 Mar. 1960</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>21 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>108,889</td>
<td>3,753</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>245,857</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
<td>17 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>112,088</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1946</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>30 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>3,263,373</td>
<td>407,900</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>28 Sep. 1950</td>
<td>1,491,562</td>
<td>92,600</td>
<td>1 July 1960</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE OF ADMISSION TO U.N.</th>
<th>TOTAL AREA (Square kilometres)</th>
<th>ESTIMATED POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>1,648,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>21 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>444,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>11 May 1949</td>
<td>20,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>301,226</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>322,463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>18 Dec. 1956</td>
<td>369,661</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>236,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>10,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>2 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>111,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>1,759,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malagasy Republic</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>590,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Madagascar)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>28 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>1,204,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>1,969,367</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>443,680</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>140,798</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>268,676</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
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<td>148,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>1,188,794</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>27 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>323,917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>30 Sep. 1947</td>
<td>944,824</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>31 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>1,285,215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>637,661</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>503,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1956</td>
<td>2,505,823</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1946</td>
<td>449,682</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>16 Dec. 1946</td>
<td>514,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1956</td>
<td>125,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian SSR</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>576,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>1,223,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republics (USSR)</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>22,403,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Republic 2</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>1,184,479</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>15 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>912,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>30 Sep. 1947</td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Area figures based on information in Demographic Yearbook 1960.
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


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
ACCOMPLOISH 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

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.

PROCEDURE

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.

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

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.

APPENDIX II

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 consultation 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 for 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.
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 members 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
APPENDIX II

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

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: Melquides 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 Arráz (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 Arráz (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)†
- 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 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

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).

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 politi-
cal 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.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
Director: John H. Davis.
Deputy-Director: John Reddaway.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION
FOR PALESTINE
France. Representative: Louis Dauge.
Turkey. Representative: Sadi Eldem.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION
FOR PALESTINE
Belgium. Representative: Jean Querton. Alternate:
Joseph Trouveroy.
France. Representative: Louis Pannier.
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-
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,
Austria. Designated 11 November 1958: Alfred Verd-
ross, 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.
APPENDIX III


Dominican Republic. Designated 15 September 1959: Temistocles Messina Pimentel, Tulio Franco y Franco, Carlos Sanchez y Sanchez.


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 NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

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


India. Representative: A. R. Gopal-Ayengar.

Japan. Representative: Kempo Tsukamoto, Alternate: Yasuo Miyake, Yoshio Hiyama, Eizo Tajima.


The following were the members of the Committee attending its eighth session, held in Geneva in September 1960:

Argentina. Representative: Dan J. Beninson.


Czechoslovakia. Representative: Ferdinand Hercik, (Vice-Chairman), Alternate: Frantisek Behounek, Marta Vojtiskova.


Mexico. Representative: Manuel Martinez Baez (Chairman), Alternate: Paula Alegria.


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
STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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, Czecho-slovakia, 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:
Czecho-slovakia. Representative: Karel Kurka.
France. Representative: Armand Bérard.
Honduras. Representative: Francisco Milla Bermudez.
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 Dijijic.

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)
Chile. Representative: Roberto Suarez Barros.

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.
United Kingdom: A. H. M. Hillis.
United States: Seymour M. Finger, Chauncey G. Parker.
Uruguay: Cesar Montero Bustamente.

* 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.
APPENDIX III

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 Rahneva (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)


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:

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:
Administrating 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.
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.
APPENDIX III

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. Venkatachar (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-Khouri (United Arab Republic); Ahmed Matine-Daftary (Iran); Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico), Chairman; Radha-binod 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. Brilliante.
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.
‡ Elected for two-year terms ending 31 December 1960.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>Arkady A. Sobolev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Sir Pierson Dixon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Henry Cabot Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Mario Amadeo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>Sir Claude Corea</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Tingfu F. Tsiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Jose A. Correa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Armand Béard</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Egidio Ortona</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Bohdan Lewandowski</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Mongi Slim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>Valerian A. Zorin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


USSR. Army Representative: Major General A. I.
APPENDIX III


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 INDONESIA

Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Major-General Carl Carls 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 Wirjojopranoto.

Ireland: Frederick H. Boland.

Liberia: Nathan Barnes.

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 Snoussi.

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 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-operation 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; Commission on the Status of Women; Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Commission on International Commodities 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, Knud 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: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, United Arab Republic.
To serve until 31 December 1963: El Salvador, Japan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.
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, Pakistan, 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 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).


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, Canada, 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 Stabile, 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. Anacaris Cardona de Salonia; Cuba: Mrs. Teresa Casuso Mo-
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. Estabile (alternate); Hungary: Imre Vertes, James Veres (alternate); India: E. S. Krishnamoorthy; Iran: M. H. Morsheed; Mexico: G. Lucio, E. Bravo-Caro (alternate); Roberto de Rosenweig Diaz (alternate); Netherlands: A. Kruysse; Peru: F. Carranza; Turkey: M. Ozok, First Vice-Chairman, Hurrem Balkan (alternate); USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vasilieva; 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.

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, Byelorusso, 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.
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.


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:


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:


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:


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 Tanger, from 26 January to 6 February 1960. The chief representatives present were:


* 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 the 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 Joachimoglou (Greece); Estefanus Looho (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.

APPENDIX III

DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Drug Supervisory Body consists of the following four members:

Appointed by World Health Organization (WHO):
George Joachimoglou (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 Schneider (Switzerland).
First Vice-Chairman: M. Sutanto (Indonesia); Second Vice-Chairman: B. Koizusnik (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 Kosusznik (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.

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.
STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(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:

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 Hammarskjold, 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.
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, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helge Klaestad, President</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Vice-President</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jules Basdevant</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Hackworth</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohdan Winiarski</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdel Hamid Badawi</td>
<td>United Arab Republic</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrique C. Armand-Ugon</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feodor Ivanovich Kojevnikov</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>Lucio M. Moreno Quintana</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roberto Cordova</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. K. Wellington Koo</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Spiropoulos</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Percy Spender</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardo J. Alfaro</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice*</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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
APPENDIX III

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 Hammarskjold.

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: Constantino 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.

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. Schneyder (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.
4. Adoption of the agenda.  Plenary meeting 858.
5. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.  Plenary meetings 858, 863.

Other Matters


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.  Plenary meeting 864.
4. Election of the President.  First Committee meetings 1082, 1083; 1142. Special Political 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 meetings 864, 867.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.  Plenary meeting 867.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.  Plenary meeting 898.
APPENDIX IV

Agenda Item


[Request for Hearings and Oral Hearings: Cameroons under United Kingdom administration; Tanganyika.]


16. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.

17. Election of members of the International Court of Justice:
   (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.


20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.


23. Question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council.


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.


27. United Nations Emergency Force:
   (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force;
   (b) Progress report on the Force.

28. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.

29. Economic development of under-developed countries:
   (a) International flow of private capital: report by the Secretary-General and recommenda-
Agenda Item

30. Programmes of technical assistance:
   (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
   (b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report by the Secretary-General.
   (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

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.

32. Question of assistance to Libya: report by the Secretary-General.

33. Assistance to refugees:
   (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
   (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year.

34. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.


36. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.

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:
   (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).

Consideration and Action Taken

Second Committee meetings 694, 695, 698-701, 707-714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolutions 1529, 1531, 1532 (XV).
Second Committee meetings 707-709, 711, 714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1530 (XV).
Second Committee meeting 713. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1533 (XV).

Second Committee meetings 694, 695, 698-701, 707, 714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1527 (XV).

Third Committee meetings 999-1004. Plenary meeting 935. Resolutions 1499-1501 (XV).
Third Committee meetings 1003-1006. Plenary meeting 935. Resolution 1502 (XV).
Third Committee meetings 1007-1028. Plenary meeting 943.
Third Committee meeting 1028-1045, 1049. Plenary meeting 943.
Third Committee meeting 1058. Plenary meetings 954, 957. Resolution 1570 (XV).
Fourth Committee meetings 1005-1030, 1087. Plenary meetings 948, 995. Resolutions 1535-1537 (XV).

Fourth Committee meetings 1031-1049, 1087, 1088. Plenary meeting 948. Resolutions 1541, 1542 (XV).
APPENDIX IV

Agenda Item


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.

41. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report by the Secretary-General.

42. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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.

44. Question of the future of Western Samoa.

45. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi.

[Request for Hearings and Oral Hearings: Ruanda-Urundi.]


47. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report by the Secretary-General.

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 (liquidity and final accounts).

49. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1960.

[United Nations Operations in the Congo.]
Agenda Item


[United Nations Operations in the Congo.]

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.

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.

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.

55. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.

56. United Nations Library: report by the Secretary-General.

57. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress report by the Secretary-General.

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.

59. Public information activities of the United Nations: report by the Secretary-General.

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.

61. United Nations International School: report by the Secretary-General.


64. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice.
APPENDIX IV

Consideration and Action Taken


66. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook: report by the Secretary-General.

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.

68. The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen). Implementation of the Paris Agreement of 5 September 1946.

69. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests.

70. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan Origin in the Union of South Africa.

71. Question of Algeria.

72. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

73. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.

74. Land reform.

75. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems.

76. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

77. Appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging States for strengthening their independence.

78. Question of Tibet.

79. The problem of Mauritania.

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.

81. Question of Hungary.

82. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum.

83. Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends.

84. Question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council.

Agenda Item

Sixth Committee meetings 649-672. Plenary meeting 943. Resolutions 1504, 1505(XV).

Sixth Committee meetings 673-681. Plenary meeting 943. Resolution 1506(XV).

General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135, 1141. Plenary meetings 900, 960; 995. Resolution 1617(XV).

General Committee meetings 127, 128. Special Political Committee meetings 176-185. Plenary meeting 909. Resolution 1497(XV).

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).

General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meetings 226-231. Plenary meetings 898; 981. Resolution 1597(XV).

General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1121-1133. Plenary meeting 956. Resolution 1573(XV).

General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meetings 232-245. Plenary meetings 898; 981, 982. Resolution 1598(XV).

General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135; 1141. Plenary meetings 960; 995. Resolutions 1576; 1617(XV).

General Committee meeting 127. Second Committee meetings 646-707, 709, 710, 714. Plenary meeting 948. Resolution 1526(XV).

General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meeting 259.

General Committee meeting 127. Third Committee meetings 1050-1057. Plenary meeting 954. Resolution 1572(XV).

General Committee meeting 127. Special Political Committee meetings 219-222; 225, 226, 259.

General Committee meeting 127. Plenary meeting 898.

General Committee meeting 128. First Committee meetings 1084, 1109, 1111, 1113-1118. Plenary meetings 898, 954.

General Committee meeting 128. First Committee meetings 1084; 1142. Plenary meetings 903, 904.

General Committee meeting 128. Plenary meeting 898.

General Committee meeting 129. Third Committee meeting 1058. Plenary meeting 954, 957. Resolution 1571(XV).

General Committee meeting 129. Third Committee meetings 1045-1049. Plenary meeting 943. Resolution 1512(XV).

General Committee meeting 129. Plenary meeting 979.
MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGS

Agenda Item

85. The situation in the Republic of the Congo.
87. Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.
89. Question of Oman.
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.
92. Situation in Angola.

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.


Review of the methods and procedures of the General Assembly.

Adjournment and Resumption of the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly.

Consideration and Action Taken


General Committee meeting 127. First Committee meetings 1085-1108, 1110, 1112, 1119, 1120, 1134, 1135; 1141. Plenary meetings 960; 995. Resolution 1617 (XV).

General Committee meeting 130. Plenary meetings 902, 903, 925-939, 944-947. Resolution 1514(XV).

General Committee meeting 130. First Committee meetings 1084, 1136-1140, 1142-1145, 1147, 1152.

General Committee meeting 131. Special Political Committee meetings 255-259. Plenary meetings 909, 995.

General Committee meeting 131. First Committee meetings 1149-1161. Plenary meetings 909, 910; 984, 995. Resolution 1616(XV).

General Committee meeting 134. Plenary meetings 966, 990-992. Resolution 1603(XV).

General Committee meeting 134. Plenary meetings 966, 990-992. Resolution 1603(XV).

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>28 Sep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>26 Sep.</td>
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<td>871</td>
<td>26 Sep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>5 Oct.</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>30 Sep.</td>
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<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>888</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>22 Sep.</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>28 Sep.</td>
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<td>Burma</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>10 Oct.</td>
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<td>Byelorussian SSR</td>
<td>888</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>29 Sep.</td>
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<td>Cameroun</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>13 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>26 Sep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>12 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>7 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>11 Oct.</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>30 Sep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>6 Oct.</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>905</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>26 Sep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>17 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>26 Sep.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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); Yugoslavia (907th); Cuba (874th, 880th, 892nd, 904th); Czechoslovakia (880th); Ecuador (878th); Ghana (897th); Guatemala (888th, 897th); Greece (888th); 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).

During the General Debate the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Assembly at the 871st, 883rd and 906th plenary meetings.

During its fifteenth session, the General Assembly heard addresses by the following Heads of State or Heads of Governments:

Albania: Mehmet Shehu, President of the Council of Ministers.

Australia: Robert Menzies, Prime Minister.

Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, Member of the National Assembly.

During its fifteenth session, the General Assembly heard addresses by the following Heads of State or Heads of Governments:

Albania: Mehmet Shehu, President of the Council of Ministers.

Australia: Robert Menzies, Prime Minister.

Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov, Member of the National Assembly.
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.

(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.

(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.

Telegram dated 26 June 1960 from the President of the Malagasy Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Telegram dated 1 July 1960 from the Provisional President of the Republic of Somalia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Telegram dated 1 July 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General.

(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 Republic of the Congo 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.

Telegram dated 16 August 1960 from the President of the Republic of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

(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.

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.

Telegram dated 28 November 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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.

* Proceedings of Security Council meetings during this period are dealt with in various articles elsewhere in this volume of Y.U.N.
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.

Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Telegrams dated 13 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General.

Question Relating to Adolf Eichmann case
Letter dated 15 June 1960 from the representative of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

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.

Cable dated 8 September 1960 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.


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.
MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGS

SUBJECTS AND AGENDA ITEMS

MENT 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.

LETTER DATED 31 DECEMBER 1960 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CUBA.

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.

QUESTION RELATING TO SITUATION IN ANGOLA

LETTER DATED 20 FEBRUARY 1961 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LIBERIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

DATE OF ELECTION TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE:
(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

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

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<td>2. Adoption of the agenda.</td>
<td>Plenary meeting 1094.</td>
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8. International co-operation on cartography.


10. Study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have become independent.

11. Question of a declaration on freedom on information.

12. Procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment.

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.


15. Non-governmental organizations.


17. Elections.


20. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirtieth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.

21. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Morocco.

Other Matters

Question of the representation of China.

THIRTIETH SESSION, 5 JULY-5 AUGUST 1960; 21-22 DECEMBER 1960

Agenda Item

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. World economic situation.

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:
   (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;
   (b) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
   (c) Concentration of Activities;
   (d) International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture;
   (e) Co-ordination of the results of scientific research;
   (f) Concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities.

Consideration and Action Taken

Economic Committee meetings 281, 283. Plenary meeting 1111. Resolution 761 (XXIX).
Plenary meeting 1108. Resolution 754 (XXIX).

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4. Economic development of under-developed countries.
6. Technical Assistance:
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   (b) Expanded Programme;
   (c) Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel.
7. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
8. International commodity problems
12. Advisory Services in the field of human rights.
13. International control of narcotic drugs.
15. Non-governmental organizations.
18. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
22. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Chile.
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.

Other Matters
Disposal of items arising out of the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly.

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Technical Assistance Committee meetings 226-238.
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# APPENDIX IV

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

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<td>13. Appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.</td>
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<td>15. Appointment of the members of the Committee on Classification of Communications.</td>
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**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

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MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

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(f) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1959;
(g) Somaliland under Italian administration, 1959;
(h) Western Samoa, 1959.

[Requests for Hearings and Oral Hearings:
Cameroons under United Kingdom administration;
Somaliland under Italian administration;
Ruanda-Urundi.

4. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.

5. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1960:
   (a) Ruanda-Urundi;
   (b) Tanganyika.

6. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: reports of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

7. Rural economic development of the Trust Territories: report of the Committee on Rural Economic Developments of the Trust Territories.

8. Review of procedures regarding petitions.

9. Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: reports of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire.


11. Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories.

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.

13. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General.


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.

16. Plans of political reform for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

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.

APPENDIX IV

Agenda Item

20. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.
21. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.
22. Appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

Other Matters

Periodic Visiting Missions to Trust Territories.
Future work of the Trusteeship Council.

Consideration and Action Taken

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Agenda Item

1. Adoption of the agenda.
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.

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Plenary meeting 1135.

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).
Case concerning the Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906 (Honduras vs. Nicaragua).
Case concerning the Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955 (United States vs. Bulgaria).
Case concerning the Temple of Preah-Vihear (Cambodia vs. Thailand).
Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Limited (Belgium vs. Spain).
Case concerning "Compagnie du Port des Quais et des Entrepots de Beyrouth" and "Société Radio-Orient" (France vs. Lebanon).
Cases concerning South West Africa (Ethiopia vs. Union of South Africa; Liberia vs. Union of South Africa).

OTHER MATTERS

Miscellaneous administrative matters.
APPENDIX V

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS*

DELEGATIONS TO FOURTH EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION
OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Argentina. Representative: Mario Amadeo.
Austria. Representative: Franz Matsch.
Belgium. Representative: Walter Loridan.
Brazil. Representative: Gyro de Freitas-Valle. Alternate: Mario Gibson Barboza.
Byelorussian SSR. Representative: F. N. Gryaznov.
Cambodia. Representative: Camerom Measkeeth.
Chile. Representative: Daniel Schweitzer. Alternates: Juan Domeyko Alamos, Carlos Mardones, Miss Leonora Kracht, Fernando Maquieira.
Costa Rica. Representative: Gonzalo Ortiz Martin.
Cuba. Representative: Manuel Bisbe Alberni.
Czechoslovakia. Representative: Karel Kurka.
Dominican Republic. Representatives: Enrique de Marchena y Dujarric, Mrs. Minerva Bernardino, Rafael Emilio Herrera Cabral, Kemil Dipp Gomez.
Ethiopia. Representative: Ato Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy.
Finland. Representative: Ralph Enckell.
Ghana. Representative: Alex Quaison-Sackey.
Guatemala. Representative: Maximiliano Kestler Fanes.
Honduras. Representative: Guillermo Cáceres Pineda.
Hungary. Representatives: Peter Mod, Janos Szita.
Iceland. Representative: Thor Thors.
Ireland. Representatives: Frank Aiken, Frederick H. Boland, Eamonn L. Kennedy.

* NOTE: Listings in this Appendix based on information available at the time this section of the YEARBOOK went to press.
DELEGATIONS TO FIFTEENTH SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY


Argentina. Representatives: Diogenes Taboada,* Mario Amadeo. Alternates: Jose Maria Ruda,* Hector Bernardo, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Raúl A. J. Quijano, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti,* Patricio Perez Quesada.†


Spain. Representative: Jose Felix de Lequerica. Alternates: Jaime de Piniés, Antonio Cacho Zabalza.


Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel.


Turkey. Representative: Turgut Menemencioglu.

USSR. Representative: V. A. Zorin.


United States. Representative: James J. Wadsworth.


Yugoslavia. Representative: Dobrivoje Vidic.

APPENDIX V


Libya. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.

Luxembourg. Representative: Adrian Meisch.


Malaysia. Representative: Dato' Haji Daud Haji Mustafa.


Mauritania. Representative: Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rahim.

Mexico. Representative: Francisco Cuevas Cancino.


Nepal. Representative: Rishikesh Shaha.


Nicaragua. Representative: Luis Mena Solórzano.


Panama. Representative: Jorge E. Illueca. Alternates: Ernesto de la Ossa, Eusebio A. Morales.


Peru. Representative: Victor Andres Belaünde.


Poland. Representative: Bohdan Lewandowski.


Spain. Representative: Jose Felix de Lequerica. Alternates: Jaime de Piniés, Antonio Cacho Zabalza.


Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel.


Turkey. Representative: Turgut Menemencioglu.

USSR. Representative: V. A. Zorin.


United States. Representative: James J. Wadsworth.


Yugoslavia. Representative: Dobrivoje Vidic.
DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS

Bulgaria. Representatives: Todor Zhikov,* Karlo Lukanov,* Milko Tarabanov, Lyuben Guerassimov,* Yordan Tchovannon. Alternates: Krum Christov,* Assen Georgiev, Serafim Serafinov, Bogomil Todorov,* Barouch Grinberg, Detcho Stamboliev,† Malin Molerov.†


Cameroon. Representatives: Charles Okala, Ferdinand Oyono,* Béba a Don,* Joseph Owono, Benoît Bindzi, Victor Kanga;† Raymond N'Thepe;† Alfred Ngando-Black.† Alternates: Moussa Yaya;† Celestin Pigui, Bébé Eyiidi,* Mrs. Keutch,† Mayi Matip,†


Congo (Brazzaville). Representatives: Abbe Fulbert Youlou,* Stéphane Tchichelle,* Emmanuel Dadet, Rene Gauze,* Mrs. Emmanuel Dadet,† Jean Biyoudi, Lheyet Gaboka,* Mambake Boucher,† Gilbert Malapel.†

Congo (Leopoldville). Representatives: Joseph Kasa-Vubu,* Justin Bamboko,* Evariste Kimba,* Cyrille Adoula, Samuel Badibanga,* Gervais Bahizi, Mario Cardoso, Martin Ipoto,† Joseph Mabot,* 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 Bísbe Alberni, Antonio Nunez Jimenez,* Silvio Sorregui, Raul Primelles Xenes. Alternates: Raul Roa Kouri, Miss Silvia Shelton Villalon, Luis Gomez Wanguelmort,* Eduardo Corona, Miss Alba Grifán,† Juan Nilo Otero y Rodríguez,* Juan Juarbe Juarbe,†

Cyprus. Representatives: Zenon Rossides, Rabih Malyali,* Andreas Loizou,* Andreas J. Jacobides, Dinos Moushoutas, Ahmet Akyamac,* Alternate: Demos Hadjimiltis.*


Dominican Republic. Representatives: Porfiro Herrera Baez, Enrique de Marchena y Dujarric,* Carlos Sanchez y Sanchez, Mrs. Minerva Bernardino Capa, Rafael Emilio Herrera-Cabral, Kémit L. Dipp Gomez, Rev. Zenon Castillo de Aza,* Alternates: Ernesto Enrique Bonetti, Miss Maria Teresa Espinola, Leopoldo Espinola.*


* Attended only first part of fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960.)*
† March-21 April 1961.*


Jordan. Representatives: His Majesty King Hussein I,*  

Japan. Representatives: Zentaro Kosako,* Koto Matsumura,†  

Ivory Coast. Representatives: Mamadou Coulibaly,*  

Lebanon. Representatives: Saeb Salaam,* Philippe Lazare.†  

Laos. Representatives: Khamkong Souvanlasy,* Sisouk Vongdara.†  

Liberia. Representatives: J. Rudolph Grimes,* Henry Ford Cooper.†  

Liberia. Representatives: H. C. G. Beke,* Philip D. Beke.†  

Luxembourg. Representatives: Eugène Schaus,* Georges Heisbourg,* Albert Duhur,* Maurice Steinmetz,* Pierre Wurtz.†  

Malaysia. Representatives: Peter Loy Koon,* Vincent Lee.†  

Malaysia. Representatives: Mohieddine Fekini,* Mrs. Naadia Saffouri,* Mrs. Linda Nasir.†  

Mexico. Representatives: Luis Padilla Nervo,* Alfonso Dimechkie.†  


Netherlands. Representatives: J. M. A. H. Luns,* R. R. Cunninghame,* Miss H. N. Hampton,* Miss A. B. Souter.†  


Panama. Representatives: Jorge E. Illueca,* Enrique A. Jiménez,* Erasmo de la Rosa,* Humberto Calamar,* Eduardo Ritter Aislán,* Ernesto de la Ossa,* Cesar A. Quintero,* Alberto de Obarrio.†  


* Attended only first part of fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960).  
† Attended only resumed part of fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961).
APPENDIX V


Senegal. Representatives: Mamadou Dia,* Doudou Thiam, Gabriel d'Arbousser,* Ibrahim Sart,* Ousmane Socé Diop, Alioune Cisse, Andre Guillabert,* Ibra Wane.* Alternates: Leon Boissier-Palun,* Ousmane Alioune Syll,* Amadou Lamine Sall,* Fallou Kane,* Mrs. Kleinenschmidt,* Abdou Ciss.†

Somalia. Representatives: Hajji Farah Ali Omar, Mohamed Scek Hassan,* Abu Bakr Osman Mohamed Kheir.†

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,* Joaquín de Zuazagotita,* Jose Luis Perez Ruiz,* Eduardo de Zulueta y Dato,* Javier Villacieros,* Antonio Fournier.†


Tunisia. Representatives: Sedok Mokkadem,* Mongi Slim, Habib Bourguiha, Jr., Habib Chatti, Najib Bouziri,* Alternates: Mustapha Filali,* Zouhir Chelli, Ismail Khelili,* Chedly Ayari,* Mohammed Chakchouk,* Mohamed Ettiri.†

Turkey. Representatives: Selim Sarper,* Turgut Memencioğlu, Sadi Eldem, Vahit Halefoglu,* Vahap Asiroglu,* Kamuran Acet,* Alternates: Gondogu Ustun, Ilhan Lutem, Talat Kuly, Celal Calislar,* Kamuran Gurun,*


* Attended only first part of fifteenth session (20 September-20 December 1960.)
† Attended only resumed part of fifteenth session (7 March-21 April 1961.)
DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS


Upper Volta. Representatives: Bakary Traore,* Lompolo Kone,† Frederic Guirma, Albert Balima, Jean-Baptiste Tapsoba,* Saidou Ouedraogo,* Xavier Althuser,† Henry Guissou.†

Uruguay. Representatives: Eduardo Victor Haedo,* Carlos Maria Velazquez,* Guillermo Stewart Vargas,* Dardo Ortiz,* Adolfo Tejera,* Orestes Lanza,* Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat, Cesar Montero Bustamante, Aureliano Aguirre.†


Observers of Non-Member States


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).

Argentina: Mario Amadeo, Raul J. Quijano, Constantino Ramos.

Ceylon: Sir Claude Corea, H. O. Wijegoonawardena.

China: Ting Fu 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.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Argentinea: Mario Amadeo, Raul J. Quijano, Constantino Ramos.

Ceylon: Sir Claude Corea, H. O. Wijegoonawardena.

China: Ting Fu 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.

Bulgaria: Representative: Yordan Tchobanov.

Chile. Representative: Yordan Tchobanov. Alternate: Carlos Mardones.


Denmark. Representative: Aage Hesselund-Jensen.
Alternates: William F. McIlquham Schmidt, George R. Nelson, Mrs. Nonny Wright.
Japan. Representative: Koto Matsudaira. Alternates: Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Toshio Urabe, Bunshichi Hoshi, Kenjiro Chikaraishi, Yoshio Ohkawara.
Poland. Representative: Jerzy Michalowski. Alternates: Bohdan Lewandowski, Tadeusz Lychowski, Jacek Machowski.
USSR. Representative: A. A. Sobolev. Alternates: G. P. Arkadev, P. M. Chernyshyev, Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, V. G. Solodovnikov.
United Kingdom. Representative: A. A. Dudley.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES
NOT MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
Albania: Reis Malile, Nabi Agolli.
Argentina: Hector Bernardo.
Australia: R. H. Robertson.
Austria: Gerhard Zenker.
Belgium: Jules Woulbroun.
Canada: D. C. Arnould, Gilles Mathieu.
Cuba: Raul Roa Kouri.
Dominican Republic: Enrique de Marchena y Dujarric, Kémil L. Dipp Gomez.
El Salvador: Miguel Rafael Urquía, Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Juan Gregorio Guardado.
Greece: Costa P. Caranicas.
Haiti: Ernest Jean-Louis.
Hungary: Tamás Lorinc, Jozsef Tardos.
India: C. S. Jha.
Indonesia: Emile Jossis Lapian, Mr. Sutanto.
Iran: Fereydoun Zand Fard.
Ireland: Frederick H. Boland, Eamonn L. Kennedy, Brendan T. Nolan.
Israel: Michael S. Comay, Miss Hava Hareli, Michael Lefschetz.
Italy: Vincenzo Tornetta.
Mexico: Daniel Cosio Villegas, Gustavo Petriccioni.
Pakistan: Jusuf J. Ahmad.
Peru: Jose A. Encinas, Jorge Pablo Fernandini.
Philippines: Librado D. Cayco, Hortencio J. Brilloantes, Ismael D. Quimambao, Cecilio R. Espejo, Miss Lily I. Tongson.
Romania: Silviu Brucan, Mircea Malitza, Emerich Dimbu.
Tunisia: Armac Souidi.

APPENDIX V

Observers from United Arab Republic: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani, Abou Bakr H. Abdel Ghaflar.
Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat.
Yugoslavia: Dobrivoje Vidic, Branko Karapandza, Bora Jevtic.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS

Holy See: James H. Griffiths.

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


USSR. Representatives: M. A. Lesechko, P. M. Chernyshov (Deputy).


MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
NOT MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Czechoslovakia: Milan Klusak, Jan Muzik.

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.

OBSERVERS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES
NOT MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Argentina: Pablo S. Singer, Julio Cesar Carasales.


Austria: Emanuel Treu, Erich M. Schmid.


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.


Greece: Costa P. Caranicas.


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 Rodriguez y Rodriguez, Enrique Perez Lopez, Salvador Robles Quintero, Mrs. Catalina Sierra, Mrs. Celia Chavez de Garcia Terrez.

Pakistan: Shah Nawaz.

Panama: Humberto Calamari.

Peru: Max de la Fuente Locker, Cesar Espejo, Raul Maria Pereira.

Portugal: Fernando de Alcambor Pereira.

Romania: Iacob Ionasco, Octavian Neda.

Sweden: Baron C. H. von Platen, P. O. Forshell.

Turkey: Fahri Alacan.

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.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS


Holy See: Constant Maltoni, Henri de Riedmatten.


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 Organization (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.
APPENDIX V

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
(25 January 1960-8 February 1960)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
Bolivia. Representative: Carlos Salamanca.
Italy. Representative: Girolamo Vitelli. Alternate: Egidio Ortona, Eugenio Plaja, Vittorio Ivella, Vincenzo Tornetta, Vincenzo Zito.

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
Italy. Representative: Girolamo Vitelli. Alternate: Egidio Ortona, Eugenio Plaja, Vittorio Ivella, Vincenzo Tornetta, Vincenzo Zito.

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 Fettarappa-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).

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION
Colombia: Edmund 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
Adaua 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
Djakarta, 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
APPENDIX VI

PARIS. Centre d’Information des Nations Unies
26 Avenue de Ségur
Paris 7, France

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre
Panská, 5
Prague II, Czechoslovakia

RANGOON. United Nations Information Centre
12 Newlyn Road
Rangoon, Burma

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Rua Mexico, 11, Grupo 1502
Caixa Postal 1750
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ROME. United Nations Information Centre
Palazzetto Venezia
Piazza San Marco 51
Rome, Italy

SAN SALVADOR. Centro de Información de las Naciones Unidas
8a Avenida Sur, Numero 126
Apartado Postal 1114
San Salvador, El Salvador

SANTIAGO. Information Officer, Economic Commission for Latin America
Avenida Providencia, 871
(Casilla 179-D)
Santiago, Chile

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre
44 Martin Place
Box 4030, General Post Office
Sydney, Australia

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre
Heshmat Dowleh
Khiaban Keyvan
Teheran, Iran

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre
New Ohtemachi Building, Room 210
4, 2-chome, Otemachi
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan

TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre
Pavilion ONU, Place du Gouvernement
Boîte Postale 863
Tunis, Tunisia

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre
Suite 714
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

For notes see p. 692.
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<td>68</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>39*</td>
<td>84</td>
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<td>105*</td>
<td>108*</td>
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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.
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 Trustship 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).