

CHAPTER XIII

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP AND THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

INVESTIGATION INTO CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE TRAGIC DEATH OF SECRETARY-GENERAL HAMMARSKJOLD AND MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ACCOMPANYING HIM

The circumstances in which the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold undertook an air flight to Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, to meet

with Moise Tshombe, and the tragic end of that mission, have been reported elsewhere. (See p. 63 above.)

Immediately upon receiving news of the air crash, which resulted in the deaths of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the 15 others accompanying him, the United Nations appointed two aeronautical experts from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as observers at the technical investigation being carried out by the Rhodesian authorities under annex XIII to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The United Nations observers, as well as representatives of Sweden, the State of registry of the aircraft, participated fully in the work of the Board of Investigation, which extended over a three-month period.

In the meanwhile, on 27 September 1961, Ghana, India, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela—later joined by Brazil, Cambodia, Cyprus, Morocco, Nigeria and Togo—requested that the following item be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's sixteenth session: "An international investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and members of the party accompanying him."

An explanatory memorandum with the request noted that there was world-wide concern about the circumstances surrounding the accident. While observing that some national inquiries were being conducted or were envisaged, it proposed that the United Nations should itself make a thorough probe into the circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Hammarskjöld and a number of other international civil servants. World public opinion, the memorandum added, expected that a full and impartial international investigation be carried out to ascertain the exact circumstances of the tragic accident, the conditions which compelled the Secretary-General and his party to undertake the flight at night without adequate security or other precautionary measures, and other matters which might have a bearing on the accident.

On 13 October 1961, acting on the recommendation of its General Committee, the General Assembly decided to place the item on its agenda and to discuss it at a plenary meeting.

The Assembly considered the subject on 26 October 1961. Before the Assembly was a draft resolution submitted by the following 14 mem-

bers: Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ghana, India, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

By this 14-power text, the Assembly, noting that the concern prevailing in the world about the tragedy and the circumstances surrounding it warranted an international investigation, noting also that inquiries had been or were being conducted by Governments or parties concerned, and considering it desirable and necessary, irrespective of such inquiries, that an investigation be carried out under the authority and auspices of the United Nations, would: (1) express its profound shock and sorrow at the death of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the persons who died with him in the service of the United Nations, namely: Heinrich A. Wieschhoff, Vladimir Fabry, William Ranallo, Miss Alice Lalande, Harold M. Julien, Serge L. Barrau, Francis Eivers, S. O. Hjelte, P. E. Persson, Per Hallonquist, Nils-Eric Aahréus, Lars Litton, Nils Göran Wilhelmsson, Harold Noork and Karl Erik Rosén; (2) offer its sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the families; (3) decide that an investigation of an international character should be held into the conditions and circumstances surrounding the tragedy and more particularly as to: (a) why the flight had to be undertaken at night without escort, (b) why its arrival at Ndola was unduly delayed, as reported, (c) whether the aircraft, after having established contact with the tower at Ndola, lost that contact, and the fact of its having crashed did not become known until several hours afterwards, and if so, why, and (d) whether the aircraft, after the damage it was reported to have suffered earlier from firing by aircraft hostile to the United Nations, was in a proper condition for use; (4) further decide to appoint an investigation commission of five eminent persons and request it to report its findings to the President of the General Assembly; (5) request all Governments and parties concerned and the appropriate specialized agencies to extend their full co-operation and assistance; and (6) decide to consider in the appropriate Assembly Committee the question of offering suitable remuneration to the families of the victims.

In support of the draft resolution, the repre-

representatives of India, Morocco and Venezuela urged that an investigation should be carried out under the auspices of an international body in order to satisfy public opinion and allay the world-wide concern aroused by the magnitude of the tragedy and its political and historical importance. The representatives of Cyprus, Ghana, Morocco, Togo and Tunisia considered that the United Nations owed it to Mr. Hammarskjöld and the others who perished with him to conduct a proper investigation which would also be a tribute to their memory. The representative of Cyprus held that an international investigation conducted under United Nations auspices would ensure an independent and impartial inquiry.

Many representatives, including those of Cyprus, Ghana, Honduras, Morocco, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela, considered it necessary to examine the rumours, fears and speculations to which the tragedy had given rise and to provide answers thereto. The representatives of Togo, Morocco and Venezuela thought the investigation should determine any responsibilities involved. The representatives of India and Venezuela stressed that the investigation should help to prevent the occurrence of such disasters in the future and to ensure maximum protection for those performing functions in the service of the United Nations.

Representatives of Cyprus, India, Tunisia and Venezuela considered that there should be no conflict between the United Nations investigation and other investigations and that the results of previous investigations could facilitate the task of the United Nations Commission.

The Swedish representative noted that his Government was represented on the Rhodesian commission of experts already established, the work of which would be of value when the new body began its work.

The United Kingdom representative welcomed the statements that the United Nations investigation would in no way conflict with the investigations conducted and contemplated by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The United Kingdom, he assured the Assembly, would co-operate in carrying out the resolution and in assisting the work of the United Nations Investigation Commission.

The representatives of Cyprus, Ghana, India

and Venezuela pointed out that the United Nations investigation would cover a much wider field and would be more embracing in its character than the national or technical inquiries.

At the same meeting, on 26 October 1961, the General Assembly unanimously approved the 14-power draft resolution by 97 votes to 0, as resolution 1628 (XVI).

The question of offering suitable remuneration to the families of the victims of the tragedy was considered by the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 28 November 1961 in accordance with the resolution of 26 October, on the basis of a note by the Secretariat. This note described the existing rules and regulations governing compensation in cases of this kind and the application of these provisions to the specific instances involved. The note also indicated that the adequacy and equity of the existing system of compensation provisions had recently been studied by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It was anticipated that the inter-organizational review would be completed in the early part of 1962 and that any favourable adjustments in the existing compensation provisions would be applied from their effective date to any previously approved compensation annuities then being paid. The information contained in this Secretariat note was transmitted by the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly in a report dated 7 December 1961.

On 8 December 1961, the General Assembly appointed the following as members of the United Nations Commission of Investigation: Justice Samuel Bankolé Jones of Sierra Leone, Raúl Quijano of Argentina, Justice Emil Sandström of Sweden, Rishikesh Shaha of Nepal and Nikol Srzentic of Yugoslavia.

The Commission held an organizational session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 15 to 22 December 1961 and unanimously elected Rishikesh Shaha as Chairman and Raúl Quijano as Rapporteur. During its session in New York, the Commission considered the programme and organization of its work, decided on the relationship of its investigation to those going on in Rhodesia and heard a preliminary report from one of the United Nations observers about the Rhodesian investigation in which he had participated.

By a letter of 8 December 1961, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom informed the President of the General Assembly that a federal Commission of Inquiry would be established by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which would conduct a public inquiry into the accident. On behalf of the Federation, he invited the United Nations to designate a member of this Commission. Similar requests, he said, had been made by the Federal Government to the Governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom and to ICAO.

The President of the General Assembly, in accordance with a suggestion by the United Kingdom, referred the invitation to the United Nations Commission of Investigation.

After careful consideration, it was concluded

that the harmonization desired by the General Assembly between the different investigations could best be achieved by co-operation and exchange of information, but the investigations themselves should be kept separate. Consequently, it was decided that the United Nations would not appoint a member to the Federation's public Commission of Inquiry. At the same time, the United Nations Commission discussed with the appropriate authorities the best methods for effecting co-operation and exchange of information. It was also agreed that the United Nations Commission would begin its hearings in Rhodesia as early as possible in 1962 immediately after the Federation's Commission had completed its public hearings.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—16TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 140.
Plenary Meetings 1036, 1042, 1074.
Fifth Committee, meeting 891.

A/4896 and Add.1-6. Letter of 27 September 1961 from Permanent Representatives of Brazil, Cambodia, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Morocco, Nigeria, Togo, United Arab Republic and Venezuela proposing, for inclusion in agenda of 16th session of General Assembly, item entitled: "An international investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and members of the party accompanying him."

A/4920. Third report of General Committee.

A/4917. Note verbale of 9 October 1961 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/4925. Note verbale of 17 October 1961 from Permanent Mission of United Kingdom.

A/4945. Letter of 30 October 1961 from Permanent Representative of United States.

A/L.356 and Add.1, 2. Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, India, Nepal, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela: draft resolution.

A/L.356/Rev.1 and Add.1-5. Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ghana, India, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela: revised draft resolution.

A/4933. Financial implication of draft resolution, A/L.356.

A/C.5/896 and Add.1. Compensation to the families of the victims. Note by Secretariat.

A/5017. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1628(xvi), as proposed by 14 powers, A/L.356/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly by 97 votes to 0, on 26 October 1961, meeting 1042.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that on 18 September 1961 the aircraft carrying Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, and fifteen United Nations officials on a mission in the service of the United Nations crashed in the vicinity of the Ndola airport in Northern Rhodesia resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Hammarskjöld and his entire party,

"Having regard to the world-wide public concern over the disastrous end of this flight, undertaken on behalf, and in the service of the United Nations,

"Noting that much concern prevails in the world in regard to both this tragedy and the circumstances surrounding it, which warrant an international investigation, the absence of which can only lead to the continuance of the present undesirable speculation,

"Noting further that inquiries have been or are being conducted by Governments or parties concerned,

"Considering it desirable and necessary that, irrespective of such inquiries, an investigation of such incidents, which concern the United Nations, should be carried out under the authority and auspices of the United Nations,

"1. Expresses its profound shock and sorrow at the death of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the following persons who died with him in the service of the United Nations as a result of the air crash: Mr. Heinrich A. Wieschhoff, Mr. Vladimir Fabry, Mr. William Rinaldo, Miss Alice Lalande, Mr. Harold M. Julien, Mr. Serge L. Barrau, Mr. Francis Eivers, Mr. S. O. Hjelte, Mr. P. E. Persson, Mr. Per Hallonquist, Mr. Nils-Eric Aahreus, Mr. Lars Litton, Mr. Nils Göran Wilhelmsson, Mr. Harold Noork, Mr. Karl Erik Rosén;

"2. Offers its sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the families of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the other victims;

"3. Decides that an investigation of an international character, under the auspices of the United Nations, should be held immediately into all the conditions and circumstances surrounding this tragedy, and more particularly as to:

"(a) Why the flight had to be undertaken at night without escort;

"(b) Why its arrival at Ndola was unduly delayed, as reported;

"(c) Whether the aircraft, after having established contact with the tower at Ndola, lost that contact, and the fact of its having crashed did not become known until several hours afterwards, and if so, why;

"(d) Whether the aircraft, after the damage it was reported to have suffered earlier from firing by aircraft hostile to the United Nations, was in a proper condition for use;

"4. Further decides to appoint a Commission of

five eminent persons to carry out such an investigation, and request the Commission to report its findings to the President of the General Assembly within three months of its appointment;

"5. Requests all Governments and parties concerned and the appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations to extend their full co-operation and assistance to the said Commission in making this investigation;

"6. Decides to consider, in the appropriate Committee during the current session, the question of offering suitable remuneration to the families of the victims of this grave tragedy."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/4894 and Add. 1, 2. Messages of condolences received on occasion of death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, died in an air crash at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, on 18 September 1961.

On 3 November 1961, the Security Council, following consultations among United Nations Members, considered the problem of filling the office of the Secretary-General for the remainder of Mr. Hammarskjöld's five-year term of office—that is, until 10 April 1963. Meeting in private, the Council unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Ambassador U Thant, then the Permanent Representative of Burma to the United Nations, be appointed as Acting Secretary-General for the unexpired portion of the five-year term previously fixed by the General Assembly.¹ The President of the Council transmitted that recommendation to the President of the General Assembly and informed Ambassador U Thant of

the action of the Council.

The General Assembly met the same afternoon to consider the Security Council's recommendation. Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic proposed a draft resolution, whereby, acting in accordance with the Security Council's recommendation, the Assembly would appoint U Thant as Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office ending on 10 April 1963. The Assembly voted by secret ballot on this proposal, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 1640 (XVI).

The General Assembly then proceeded to the ceremony of the installation of the Acting Secretary-General, the oath of office being administered by the President of the Assembly. Statements of congratulations were made and the Acting Secretary-General addressed the Assembly.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 972.

S/4971. Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

S/4972. Resolution, as submitted by 3 powers, S/4971, adopted unanimously by Council on 3 November 1961, meeting 972.

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the problem of filling the office of the Secretary-General for the term fixed by the General Assembly, expiring 10 April 1963,

"Recommends that the General Assembly appoint

Ambassador U Thant as acting Secretary-General of the United Nations for the unexpired portion of the term previously fixed by the General Assembly."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—16TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1046.

A/4953. Letter of 3 November 1961 from President of Security Council transmitting resolution adopted by Security Council on 3 November 1961.

A/L.362. Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

¹ See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 44 and Y.U.N., 1957, p. 119.

RESOLUTION 1640(xvi), as submitted by 3 powers, A/L.362, adopted unanimously (103-0) by Assembly on 3 November 1961, meeting 1046, by secret ballot.

"The General Assembly,

"Acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Security Council of 3 November 1961,

"Appoints His Excellency U Thant as Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office ending on 10 April 1963."

THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS AND RELATED MATTERS

During 1961, the number of United Nations Members rose to 104. Four States were admitted to United Nations membership by the General Assembly, on the Security Council's recommendation (as indicated in the table below), and Syria resumed its individual membership on 13 October 1961 (for further details, see p. 168 below). Kuwait applied for membership, but the Security Council failed to adopt a recommendation for membership (for further details, see p. 168 below). In addition, the Republic of Korea asked that its application for membership be re-submitted to the Council, but, as at the end of 1961, the Council had not placed this request on its agenda.

ADMISSIONS IN 1961

The following table indicates the action taken by the Security Council and General Assembly in 1961 to admit new Members to the United Nations:

Applicant	1961	
	Date of Council Recommendation	Date of Admission by Assembly
Sierra Leone	26 Sep.	27 Sep.
Mongolian People's Republic	25 Oct.	27 Oct.
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	25 Oct.	27 Oct.
Tanganyika	14 Dec.	14 Dec.

There was no dissension either in the Security Council or the General Assembly about admitting Sierra Leone and Tanganyika to United Nations membership. Information about Council and Assembly resolutions and votes on their admission is given in the DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below. Proceedings of the Council and the Assembly on the admission of Mongolia and Mauritania, about which there was some disagreement among United Nations Members, are summarized in the following paragraphs.

DEBATES AND DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS OF MONGOLIA AND MAURITANIA

On 19 April 1961, it may be recalled, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (1602 (XVI))² expressing the view that, as the Mongolian People's Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania were peace-loving States within the meaning of Article 4 of the United Nations Charter (for text of Article 4, see APPENDIX II), they should be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It also asked the Security Council to take note of its decision in regard to Mauritania's candidature.

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

The two applications were placed on the provisional agenda of a Security Council meeting held on 26 September 1961, at which time it was agreed to give priority to Sierra Leone's application for membership (see above). The representative of the USSR proposed in effect that Mongolia's application be given priority over that of Mauritania, but this proposal was not adopted, there being only 4 votes in favour, with 3 against and 4 abstentions. Instead, the Council decided, by 8 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, to consider Mauritania's application before that of Mongolia.

At a Council meeting on 2 October, the USSR once more proposed that Mongolia's application be given priority over that of Mauritania, but the Council decided instead to adjourn.

The matter remained unresolved until 25 October, when the President of the Council, following prior private consultations, proposed that the two applications be considered in the chronological order of their submission. He suggested further, that, while discussing the application of Mongolia, members should also indicate briefly their positions on Mauritania's

² See Y.U.N., 1961, p. 203.

application. The agenda was adopted accordingly, with the application of Mongolia being taken up before that of Mauritania.

The representative of the USSR, commending Mongolia's social, economic and cultural progress, its expanded diplomatic relations and its peace-loving foreign policy, proposed a draft resolution whereby the Council would recommend that the Assembly admit the Mongolian People's Republic to membership.

Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, France, Liberia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom expressed support for this proposal.

The United States representative stated that, for well-known reasons, the United States would not obstruct Mongolia's admission. Accordingly, he would abstain in the vote, out of respect for the view expressed by the General Assembly on 19 April 1961 that Mongolia was qualified for membership. The representative of China announced that he would not participate in the vote on the Mongolia's application, so that no pretext might be used to delay Mauritania's admission still further, despite his delegation's conviction that Mongolia was still a USSR colony.

France and Liberia introduced a draft resolution recommending the admission of Mauritania to membership in the United Nations. They maintained that Mauritania enjoyed all attributes of statehood and had the full capacity to fulfil its obligations to its citizens and the world community. It had been formally recognized by 65 States, belonged to a number of the specialized agencies and was a peace-loving State fully qualified for membership under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

This draft resolution was supported by Ceylon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, and also by the Ivory Coast and Senegal, the representatives of which had been invited, pursuant to their requests, to participate in the discussion.

The representative of Morocco, who had also been invited to take part in the debate, charged that the admission of Mauritania would constitute a most dangerous precedent by amputating a part of the territory of Morocco. Drawing attention to the historic, ethnic, political and linguistic ties which bound Morocco and Mauri-

tania together, he charged that Morocco's unity had been disrupted by colonialist machinations through which the French hoped to dominate the territory, gain strategic bases and exploit its mineral riches.

Supporting these arguments, the representative of the United Arab Republic said that he would not be able to vote in favour of the admission of Mauritania. He hoped, however, that the problem would be resolved in accordance with everybody's interests. The representative of the USSR, taking note of the arguments expressed by the representative of Morocco, but also favouring the granting of even incomplete independence to a colony, stated that he would abstain in the vote.

On 25 October 1961, the Council voted on the two resolutions. It first adopted the USSR text recommending Mongolia's admission to United Nations membership by 9 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States); China did not participate in the voting. The text recommending Mauritania's admission was then adopted by 9 votes to 1 (United Arab Republic), with 1 abstention (USSR).

CONSIDERATION BY ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the Security Council's recommendations on 27 October.

By acclamation, it adopted on that day a resolution (1630(XVI)) admitting the Mongolian People's Republic to membership in the United Nations. The resolution was sponsored by Albania, Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Nepal, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. China did not participate in the voting.

Also approved by the Assembly on 27 October 1961, by a roll-call vote of 68 to 13, with 20 abstentions, was a resolution (1631(XVI)) admitting the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to membership in the United Nations. The resolution was sponsored by Cameroun, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Morocco reiterated its opposition to the ad-

mission of Mauritania, the very existence of which, it considered, raised a grave problem of national sovereignty and international law for Morocco. The spokesman for Morocco insisted that the people of Mauritania had never failed to express their determination to achieve re-unification and denounced colonialist policies intended to split them from their northern neighbours in Morocco.

Opposition to Mauritania's admission was also expressed by Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen. Their representatives argued, among other things, that Mauritania was neither a peace-loving nor an independent State and that it was in fact a part of the Moroccan State which was suffering from the political and military presence of French colonialists.

The representatives of Afghanistan, Pakistan, the USSR and Yugoslavia declared that they would abstain from voting, hoping that future developments would be only in the interests of the people of Mauritania.

SYRIA'S RESUMPTION OF MEMBERSHIP

In a telegram to the President of the General Assembly, dated 30 September 1961, Maamoun Kouzbari stated that he had been appointed President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic the previous day and assured the Assembly's President of his Government's firm support for the principles of the United Nations and its desire to conduct international relations on the basis of justice and peace. In a further telegram of 8 October, he recalled that the Syrian Arab Republic was an original Member of the United Nations and had continued its membership in the form of joint association with Egypt under the name of the United Arab Republic. In resuming its formal status as an independent State, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic requested that the United Nations take note of that resumed membership. At his request, this communication was circulated to all Members and to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations.

On 13 October 1961, the President of the General Assembly drew the Assembly's attention to Syria's request to be represented in the Assembly and announced that, if there were no

objection before the opening of the next Assembly meeting, he would request that the necessary measures be taken so that the Syrian delegation might take its seat in the Assembly Hall as a Member of the United Nations.

There being no objections, the Syrian delegation was seated at the following meeting of the Assembly, also held on 13 October 1961.

APPLICATION FROM KUWAIT

On 30 November 1961, the Security Council met, at the request of the United Arab Republic, to consider an application from Kuwait, submitted on 30 June 1961, for membership in the United Nations. The representative of Iraq was invited, at his request, to participate without vote on the discussion of the question. (See also p. 146 above.)

The United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would recommend that the General Assembly admit Kuwait to membership.

Introducing the proposal, the representative of the United Arab Republic said his delegation was acting pursuant to a decision of the Council of the Arab League, to which Kuwait had been admitted as an independent and sovereign State. Kuwait was, moreover, a member of several of the specialized agencies and had been recognized by a majority of the Members of the United Nations. Its accession to independence on 19 June 1961 had ended a protectorate treaty that had formerly governed relations between Kuwait and the United Kingdom. Further, the British troops, whose presence in Kuwait had been the subject of Council discussion in July 1961 (see p. 146 above), were no longer in the territory, and the people of Kuwait enjoyed full independence and sovereignty.

Ceylon, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Liberia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States supported the draft resolution, pointing out that Kuwait was a sovereign and independent State fully qualified under the terms of the United Nations Charter for membership in the United Nations.

The representative of Iraq asked that the application of Kuwait be rejected. Kuwait, he argued, was not and had never been a State in the internationally accepted sense. Rather, it had always been considered an integral part

of Iraq, which was a founding Member of the United Nations. He further charged that Kuwait was, for all practical purposes, a British colony. The territory—which had barely 250,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom were considered to be foreigners rather than citizens—was in fact a small town, not to be compared in status with the other States which were United Nations Members. The treaty of 1899 upon which the British based their claims to be a protecting power in Kuwait was not a legal instrument, and the independence which Britain claimed to have granted to Kuwait on 19 June 1961 was fictitious. Oil was the real motive behind British policy, and the enormous profits of the oil companies coupled with the Sheikh's billion-dollar investments in the United Kingdom were the basis for an unholy alliance between feudalism and colonialism.

The USSR representative suggested that the Council should postpone the examination of Kuwait's application. The fact that British troops had formally withdrawn did not mean that Kuwait could be regarded as genuinely independent, since the Sheikh had declared that the defence agreement with the United Kingdom remained in force. Kuwait therefore remained in a state of factual dependence on the United Kingdom, and the way was open for any aggressive action against the independent Arab States of the area by British troops using Kuwait as a military base. The USSR view was also influenced by the fact that differences existed among the Arab countries concerning the matter. Action by the United Nations at this stage to admit Kuwait would, the USSR representative held, prejudice and predetermine the future course of these differences.

The motion for postponement was opposed by the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom's spokesman also denied the charges by Iraq and the USSR about the nature of his country's relations with Kuwait; these charges had been raised solely

to confuse a completely straightforward issue.

The motion to postpone discussion of the question was not adopted, receiving 1 vote in favour to 0 against, with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution of the United Arab Republic received 10 votes in favour to 1 against (USSR), but was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

APPLICATION FROM REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 21 April 1961, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea asked that the Republic's application for United Nations membership be re-submitted to the Security Council. Pointing out that his Government had applied for membership as far back as 19 January 1949, he maintained that the Republic enjoyed a special and unique relationship with the United Nations since it had been established through free elections held under United Nations auspices. It played an active role in international affairs, maintaining diplomatic relations with 45 countries. In 1949, he recalled, the General Assembly had adopted a resolution (296 G (IV)) expressing the judgment that the Republic was a peace-loving State, able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and should therefore be admitted to membership. The application had been denied by the negative vote of one permanent member of the Security Council, despite repeated recommendations by the Assembly that the Council reconsider the application. The Republic of Korea, desiring to add its voice to those of countries already admitted, the letter added, reaffirmed its declaration of acceptance of the obligations of the Charter and requested that its application be re-submitted to the Security Council.

As at the end of 1961, the Council had not discussed this communication.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADMISSIONS IN 1961
SIERRA LEONE

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 968, 969.

S/4797. Letter of 27 April 1961 from Minister for External Affairs of Sierra Leone.

S/4942. Cable of 30 August 1961 from Permanent Representative of Malagasy Republic (Madagascar).
S/4944. Letter of 15 September 1961 from Permanent Representative of Ivory Coast.
S/4951. Ceylon, Liberia, United Kingdom: draft resolution.
S/4955. Resolution, as submitted by 3 powers, S/4951,

recommending that the General Assembly admit Sierra Leone to membership, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 26 September 1961, meeting 968.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—16TH SESSION
General Committee, meeting 139.
Plenary Meetings 1018-1020.

A/4763. Letter of 27 April 1961 from Minister for External Affairs of Sierra Leone.

A/4888. Letter of 26 September 1961 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/4895. Second report of General Committee.

A/L.353 and Add.1-4. Australia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1623 (xvi), as submitted by 30 powers, A/L.353 and Add.1-4, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 27 September 1961, meeting 1018.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 26 September 1961 that Sierra Leone should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Sierra Leone,

"Decides to admit Sierra Leone to membership in the United Nations."

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 968, 969, 971.

S/4569. Letter of 3 December 1960 from Deputy Permanent Representative of USSR.

S/4801. Letter of 6 May 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.

S/4941. Letter of 22 September 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR.

S/4950. USSR: draft resolution.

S/4953 and Corr.1. Telegram of 13 September 1956 from President of Council of Ministers of Mongolian People's Republic.

S/4954. Telegram of 13 December 1956 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolian People's Republic.

S/4963. Letter of 18 October 1961 from Permanent Representative of USSR transmitting cable of 15 October 1961 from Foreign Minister of Mongolian People's Republic.

S/4968. Resolution, as submitted by USSR, S/4950, recommending that the General Assembly admit the Mongolian People's Republic to membership, adopted by Council on 25 October 1961, meeting 971, by 9 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (United States). (China did not participate in vote.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—16TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1043.

A/4940. Letter of 25 October 1961 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.359 and Add.1, 2. Albania, Afghanistan, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1630(xvi), as submitted by 23 sponsors, A/L.359 and Add.1, 2, adopted by acclamation by Assembly on 27 October 1961, meeting 1043.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 25 October 1961 that the Mongolian People's Republic should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of the Mongolian People's Republic,

"Decides to admit the Mongolian People's Republic to membership in the United Nations."

MAURITANIA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 968, 969, 971.

S/4563 and Corr.1. Cable of 28 November 1960 from Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

S/4796. Letter of 21 April 1961 from President of General Assembly to President of Security Council concerning admission of new Members.

S/4799. Telegram of 3 May 1961 from Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

S/4838. Letter of 12 June 1961 from Permanent Representative of Liberia transmitting letter of 25 May 1961 from Chairman of Conference of Heads of African and Malagasy States held in Monrovia.

S/4942. Cable of 30 August 1961 from Permanent Representative of Malagasy Republic.

S/4943. Cable of 15 September 1961 from Permanent Representative of Republic of Chad.

S/4944. Letter of 15 September 1961 from Permanent Representative of Ivory Coast.

S/4945. Cable of 15 September from Permanent Representative of Senegal.

S/4946. Letter of 20 September 1961 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal.

S/4947 and Corr.1. France: draft resolution.

S/4948. Cable of 23 September 1961 from Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Morocco.

S/4952. Letter of 25 September 1961 from Chairman of Moroccan Delegation.

S/4960. Letter of 13 October 1961 from Permanent Representatives of Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.

S/4967. France and Liberia: draft resolution.

S/4969. Resolution, as submitted by France and Li-

beria, S/4967, recommending that the General Assembly admit the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to membership, adopted by Council on 25 October 1961, by 9 votes to 1 (United Arab Republic) with 1 abstention (USSR).

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Plenary Meeting 1043.

A/4941. Letter of 25 October 1961 from President of Security Council, containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.358 and Add.1. Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1631 (xvi), as submitted by 14 powers, A/L.358 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 27 October 1961, meeting 1043, by roll-call vote of 68 to 13, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 25 October 1961 that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania,

"Decides to admit the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to membership in the United Nations."

TANGANYIKA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 986.

S/5017. Letter of 9 December 1961 from Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

S/5021. Ceylon, Liberia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom: draft resolution.

S/5024. Resolution, as submitted by 4 powers, S/5021, recommending that the General Assembly admit Tanganyika to membership, adopted unanimously by Council on 14 December 1961, meeting 986.

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Plenary Meeting 1078.

A/5021. Letter of 9 December 1961 from Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

A/5033. Letter of 14 December 1961 from President of Security Council containing recommendation of Council.

A/L.377 and Add.1. Australia, Cameroun, Canada, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1667(xvi), as submitted by 31 powers, A/L.377, adopted by Assembly by acclamation on 14 December 1961, meeting 1078.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 14 December 1961 that Tanganyika should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Tanganyika,

"Decides to admit Tanganyika to membership in the United Nations."

SYRIA'S RESUMPTION
OF MEMBERSHIP

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—16TH SESSION
Plenary Meetings 1035, 1036.

A/4913(S/4957), A/4914(S/4958). Cables of 30 September and 8 October 1961 from Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Syrian Arab Republic.

APPLICATION FROM KUWAIT

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 984, 985.

S/4852. Letter of 30 June 1961 from State Secretary of Kuwait submitting application for membership in United Nations.

S/5001. Letter of 19 November 1961 from Permanent Representative of United Arab Republic.

S/5005. Letter of 29 November 1961 from Permanent Representative of Iraq.

S/5006. United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

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- A/4795. Application of Kuwait for admission to membership in United Nations. Letter of 30 June 1961 from State Secretary of Kuwait.
- A/5012. Admission of new Members to United Nations. Special Report of Security Council.

APPLICATION FROM
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- S/4806, A/4769. Application of Republic of Korea for admission to membership in United Nations. Letter of 21 April 1961 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Korea.

REPORT ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE TO REVIEW
THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter—composed of all United Nations Members—was established by a resolution of the General Assembly on 21 November 1955 to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for the Conference and its organization and procedures.

In setting up the Committee, the Assembly noted that Article 109(3) of the United Nations Charter provided that, if a general conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the Charter had not been held before the tenth (1955) session of the Assembly, such a conference should be held if so decided by a majority vote of General Assembly Members and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. The Assembly, "believing that it is desirable to review the Charter in the light of experience gained in its operation," and "recognizing that such a review should be conducted under auspicious international circumstances," also decided that a general conference to review the Charter "shall be held at an appropriate time."

The Committee met in 1957, and again in 1959, and each time recommended to the Assembly that it be kept in being and report to the Assembly in two years. It also recommended, in effect, the preparation and circulation of supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, which was first published in 1955. These recommendations were endorsed by the Assembly in 1957 and 1959 in resolutions 1136(XII) and 1381(XIV) respectively.

In view of the latter resolution, the Committee met on 14 September 1961 and had before it a note by the Secretary-General stat-

ing that the second supplement to the Repertory would be published in 1962.

The following 14 members spoke at the meeting: Afghanistan, China, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. The majority expressed the view that a favourable international climate for holding a successful Charter review conference did not exist at the time, although they considered that, in principle, Charter review in the light of experience would be desirable. Some members stressed the need for increasing the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. The view was also expressed that development and adjustment of the United Nations within the framework of the Charter could also be achieved through the procedures laid down in Article 108 of the Charter. (This Article stipulates that "amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members ... when they have been adopted by 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.")

The representative of the USSR stated that, without the participation of the People's Republic of China, it would be impossible and inadmissible to discuss questions relating to the review of the United Nations Charter, and that such a discussion would constitute yet another violation of that instrument.

After discussion, the Committee adopted, by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, a draft resolution proposed by Ghana. By this, the Assembly would, among other things, decide to keep the Committee in being and ask it to

report, with recommendations, to the Assembly not later than at its seventeenth session (in 1962). The draft resolution also provided for the continued preparation and circulation of supplements to the Repertory.

At its sixteenth session the General Assembly, at a plenary meeting on 15 December 1961, adopted the Committee's recommendation without objection as resolution 1670(XVI).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—16TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1080.

A/4877. Report of Committee on Arrangements for Conference for Purpose of Reviewing Charter. RESOLUTION 1670(xvi), as submitted by Committee on Arrangements, A/4877, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1961 without formal vote.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 992(X) of 21 November 1955, 1136(XII) of 14 October 1957 and 1381 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

"Conscious of the fact that present international circumstances are not auspicious for a review of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recognizing at the same time the need for such a review as soon as international circumstances permit,

"1. Decides to keep in being the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter and to request the Committee to report, with recommendations, to the General Assembly not later than at its seventeenth session;

"2. Requests that the work envisaged in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 992(X) should be continued."

THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

On 20 December 1961, the General Assembly decided, in adopting resolution 1733(XVI), to appropriate an amount of \$9.75 million for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the period 1 January to 30 June 1962 and to apportion this amount among all the United Nations Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the regular 1962 United Nations budget, subject to the following reductions:

(a) By 80 per cent, in the case of the assessment of Member States whose contributions to the regular budget ranged from 0.04 per cent to 0.25 per cent inclusive;

(b) By 80 per cent, in the case of the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1961 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget ranged from 0.26 per cent to 1.25 per cent inclusive;

(c) By 50 per cent, in the case of the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1961 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget were 1.26 per cent and above.

At the same time, the Assembly appealed to all Member States in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to help defray the costs of UNEF. It decided to apply such voluntary contributions to offset the deficit resulting from the reductions indicated above.

The Assembly adopted the resolution to this effect (for full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFER-

ENCES below) by 61 votes to 11, with 24 abstentions. It did so on the recommendation of its Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, which had approved it by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 13 abstentions, on 15 December 1961.

The Fifth Committee's decision arose out of consideration of a report by the Secretary-General and a related report of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In his report, the Secretary-General estimated the requirements for UNEF in 1962 at \$19,836,800. The Advisory Committee concurred in this estimate; at the same time, it hoped that every possible economy would be practised and suggested a target total expenditure figure of \$19,500,000.

The text approved by the Fifth Committee was based on a proposal submitted by Brazil, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia, as amended by France. By this amendment, which the sponsors of the proposal accepted, the General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General during 1962 to incur expenditures at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,625,000 for the continuing cost of UNEF. This text replaced one by which the Assembly would have authorized him to expend up to a maximum amount of \$19,500,000 in 1962.

In addition to the documentation considered

by the Fifth Committee and the latter's report thereon, the Assembly also had before it a general report by the Secretary-General on the organization and functioning of the Force.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—16TH SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 899, 901, 903, 905.

Plenary Meeting 1086.

A/4784. Report of Secretary-General on cost estimates for maintenance of UNEF (1 January to 31 December 1961).

A/4812. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/4857. Report of Secretary-General: A. Organization and Functioning of UNEF; and B. Financial Arrangements and Cost Estimates (for 1962).

A/C.5/L.708 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Brazil, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fifth Committee on 15 December 1961, meeting 905, by roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, China, Ethiopia, France, Iraq, Lebanon, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen.

A/5065. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1733(xvi), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/5076, adopted by Assembly on 20 December 1961, meeting 1086, by roll-call vote of 61 to 11, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1089(XI) of 21 December 1956, 1151(XII) of 22 November 1957, 1337(XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1441(XIV) of 5 December 1959 and 1575(XV) of 20 December 1960,

"Having examined the budget estimates for the United Nations Emergency Force submitted by the Secretary-General for the year 1962 and the observations and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"1. Decides to continue the special account for the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to expend, during 1962, at an average monthly rate not to exceed \$1,625,000 for the continuing cost of the United Nations Emergency Force;

"3. Decides to appropriate an amount of 9.75 million for the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 January to 30 June 1962;

"4. Decides to apportion the amount of \$9.75 million among all States Members of the United Nations in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1962, subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 below;

"5. Appeals to all Member States which are in a position to assist to make voluntary contributions to help defray the costs of the United Nations Emergency Force;

"6. Decides to reduce:

"(a) By 80 per cent the assessment of Member States whose contributions to the regular budget range from 0.04 per cent to 0.25 per cent inclusive;

"(b) By 80 per cent the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1961 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget range from 0.26 per cent to 1.25 per cent inclusive;

"(c) By 50 per cent the assessment of Member States receiving assistance during 1961 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, whose contributions to the regular budget are 1.26 per cent and above;

"7. Decides to apply the voluntary contributions of Member States to offset the deficit resulting from the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 6 above."