

and it had been obliged to adopt the unusual expedient of deferring a good portion of the work of the General Assembly to a resumed session. The year, which had begun so hopefully, ended with the United Nations facing one of the most difficult and discouraging prospects in its history.

Although not a member of any of the Councils of the United Nations in 1960, Canada followed developments in the Councils with close attention. The Security Council held 71 meetings during 1960, of which 31 were devoted to the situation in the Congo. The Council adopted resolutions authorizing the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to assist the Government and the people of the Congo to overcome the crisis which independence had precipitated in their country. Initially, the Great Powers were prepared to act together in the Security Council to deal with the situation in the Congo. Subsequently, however, fundamental disagreements between the Great Powers forced the General Assembly to meet in an emergency session in September to consider the Congo situation. Later in the year, during the 15th regular session of the General Assembly, the situation in the Congo was reviewed again, inconclusively. Although the members of the United Nations found great difficulty in agreeing on the proper course of action to take in the Congo, the Security Council and the General Assembly had succeeded, by the end of 1960, in authorizing the establishment in the Congo of a United Nations force of close to 20,000 troops, mainly from African member states, the creation of a special voluntary fund of \$100,000,000 to provide emergency support for the civil administration of the Congo, and a generous measure of technical assistance organized with the co-operation of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

During 1960, the Security Council dealt with charges brought against the United States by the U.S.S.R. which had to do with flights by a U-2 and an RB-47 aircraft of the United States. Draft resolutions submitted to the Council by the U.S.S.R. in both these cases were defeated. The matter was subsequently placed on the agenda of the 15th session of the General Assembly, but had not been discussed by the time the Assembly recessed at the end of 1960.

A complaint by Cuba against the United States was referred without a dissenting vote to the Organization of American States. Meetings were also held by the Security Council to hear a charge by Argentina against Israel concerning the Eichmann incident and charges by a number of nations against the Union of South Africa arising from racial incidents in the Union.

The Security Council recommended 17 new nations, mainly African, for membership in the United Nations. These applications were subsequently approved by the General Assembly, bringing the total membership of the organization to 99. The application of Mauritania for membership was vetoed by the Soviet Union, because of a refusal of the majority of members of the Security Council to accept the claim to membership of Outer Mongolia which had been concurrently pressed by the U.S.S.R.

During 1960, the membership of the Security Council was as follows: *Permanent Members*—China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; *Non-permanent Members*—Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador, Italy, Poland and Tunisia. Chile, Liberia and the United Arab Republic were elected at the end of 1960 to replace Argentina, Italy and Tunisia, respectively. In accordance with an agreement reached in 1959, Poland resigned its seat on Dec. 31, 1960 and was replaced by Turkey.

In 1958, Canada completed its most recent three-year term on the 24-member Economic and Social Council. As its name implies, this Council is responsible for international co-operation in the economic and social fields. The Council functions through its regional commissions, which are the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), Latin America (ECLA) and Africa (ECA). It is also assisted by functional commissions on the Status of Woman, Narcotic Drugs, International Commodity Trade, Population, Statistics, Transport and Communications, Human Rights and Social Conditions. At the end of 1960, Canada was a member of the first four of these commissions.