

**Page Missing With
In The Book Only**

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_150926

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

The United Nations

The author of this book, who is an officer of the United Nations Organisation, believes that it is difficult for the layman to understand the journalism, the radio commentaries and the Government announcements on the United Nations Organisation because the writers assume a fundamental knowledge of the structure which few laymen possess. That is hardly disputable, nor the vast tragedy of public ignorance of what has been described as 'civilization's last chance.'

Mr. Dolivet's book is, then, an attempt to set forth the basic facts concerning the United Nations Organisation in simple terms: its Charter, its functions, its composition, its organisation, its powers, its limitations, its machinery and its aims.

In addition this volume contains, as appendices, the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, a list of Delegations and Personnel, and three organizational charts.

There is a Foreword by Trygve Lie, the United Nations first Secretary-General.

A brilliant statement and a most successful act of conciliation; standard and commendable. In the comment by Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the volume.

The (United Nations,

\A HANDBOOK ON THE,
(NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION,

\Louis Dolivet,

(*Preface by Trygve Lie,*

(PHOENIX HOUSE,
(*London . 1946,*

TO THOSE WHO LIVE AS
CITIZENS OF ONE WORLD
AND WHO ACT AS
MEMBERS OF ONE HUMANITY

All rights reserved

*Made 1946 in Great Britain. Printed and bound at Frome,
Somerset, by Butler & Tanner Ltd. for*

PHOENIX HOUSE LIMITED

38 William IV Street, London

First published in Great Britain 1946

This book is produced in complete conformity
with the authorized economy standards

Preface

It is the hope of all of us who have been associated with the creation and the activities of The United Nations that the organization will have the personal support of individual men and women throughout the World.

In order to succeed we must have that support. And in order to have that support we must have understanding.

Those who do not understand the ramifications of our organization, the diversity of its problems and the mechanics of its operations can only too easily become confused, and thereby discouraged, as they attempt, however sympathetically, to follow its course.

It is vital that those who have placed their trust in The United Nations shall prepare themselves to observe its workings by learning what goes to make up the organization and the work of The United Nations.

This handbook on The United Nations presents a highly interesting and understanding view of the organization as it now exists and it seems to me to capture the spirit of what we are doing and are going to do.

The United Nations Headquarters
June 1946

TRYGVE LIE
Secretary-General
of the United Nations

Introduction

TO THE average citizen of any of its fifty-one member states it appears, at first glance, an almost superhuman task to understand the complicated machinery and the involved basic principles of the United Nations. Many people find it too difficult to thread their way through the vast labyrinth of an international organization that covers every continent and almost every field of human activity.

In San Francisco and in London, in Paris and in Brussels, in Oslo and in Amsterdam, this writer found thousands rejoicing over the continuation in peace of the wartime unity of the Allies. But many of them helplessly shrugged their shoulders as soon as they were asked certain elementary questions about an organization upon which they knew their own future depended.

It was pathetic to see an elderly American lady—who had lost her husband in the first world war and whose three sons were in this one—puzzling over the articles of the freshly printed United Nations Charter. After a while she closed the pamphlet and said listlessly, "The only thing I can do is hope and pray for peace."

And there was the French farmer who during the occupation had become an important and incredibly courageous messenger between various Resistance groups and had paid the price for opposing the Nazis with the loss of his family and his home. It was painful to hear him say after listening to all the explanations, "Well, it's no use. I can plough my field and take up a gun when freedom is threatened, but this thing is just too complicated for me."

And yet the philosophy of the whole organization as well as the machinery itself was conceived in its broad outlines by three of the world's most popular leaders, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin. Each of these three men—whatever one's final judgment about them may be—has proved beyond doubt, through the immense success achieved in his own country, that he knows how to talk to vast numbers of people, and how to create unparalleled enthusiasm for the ideas for which he stood. Their secretaries of state and various other aides, who perfected the final wording of the Charter and the other existing international instruments, have all successfully withstood the fire of public life. They have gone through the mill of difficult political careers, and it can be assumed that they knew how to write words which would be understood by everybody. The whole machinery of the UN reflects pretty well its framers' political

talent for simplification. Its constitutional structure can certainly stand up under a comparison with any existing national government, despite a certain confusion in the enumeration of the powers of the various organs, and the language of the Charter compares well with that of the American and French constitutions which are considered the best-worded of all those in existence.

What then is the reason for this widespread ignorance of the workings of the United Nations?

(First, the truth is that most people have only the vaguest knowledge of the workings of even their own governments. Second, the press and radio have done a relatively limited job in explaining the various activities of the new organization. Although they reported rather extensively everything that was of direct news value about the United Nations, they found it difficult to keep the attention of the reading and listening public upon its various ramifications.

Thus the Security Council, with its background of the dramatic struggle between the different ideologies of the Eastern and Western worlds and their fights on the interpretation of the Charter, stole the show, while the more constructive potentialities of the Economic, Social, Educational, and Health fields had to take second place.

Also, the political parties in the various United Nations have not yet made the problems of the United Nations a really integral part of their political campaigns. International problems are still only a small part of the domestic picture in the various election campaigns of the major parties of the United Nations.

And yet the success or failure of the whole organization, and with it the peace of the world, depend on a thorough understanding of the United Nations by the citizens of the countries who have pledged their allegiance to it. For without understanding there can be no support, and without the support of public opinion the United Nations must fail. Unjust criticism, impatience, or vague formulas for perfection won't do.

The first task of a conscientious United Nations citizen is to get acquainted with the basic facts about the organization, its political philosophy, its powers, and its limitations. Then and only then, on the basis of this acquired knowledge, is he ready to draw his own conclusions and to fight for all the improvements he may desire.

Whether he concludes that the United Nations is the best thing that could be achieved under present conditions and that it can maintain the unity, peace, and progress of the world, or whether he concludes that without important amendments to the Charter it cannot work, he must know the instrument. Even if he were to conclude that the United Nations cannot perform its tasks, he

will have acquired in studying it a great amount of knowledge which may help him to conceive or to evaluate other plans for international organization.

This book has been written with the hope that it may give the reader an over-all picture of the new world organization. It is not a judgment for or against the organization. It is merely an attempt to review the essential features of each activity falling within the competence of the United Nations.

Despite the utmost desire for objectivity, the author must confess that some interpretations of the Charter might not meet with the agreement of all parties concerned. But this is unavoidable; for as long as the Assembly, the Security Council, and the other organs have not interpreted certain Articles of the Charter, the only method one can use is to apply its spirit. However, these interpretations were discussed by the writer with many of the delegations, and it is hoped that he has expressed their views.

The author's thanks for brilliant and untiring help in research go to Mr. S. Trop, and for unfailing technical assistance to Miss M. Goebel.

New York
July 1946

Contents

* Preface <i>by Trygve Lie</i>	5
* Introduction	6
1 The Structure and Purpose of The United Nations	11
2 The United Nations Headquarters	21
3 The General Assembly	28
4 The Security Council ✓	40
5 The Economic and Social Council	51
6 The Trusteeship Council	64
7 The International Court of Justice	70
8 The Secretariat	79
Conclusion	89
<i>Appendices</i>	
A. Charter of the United Nations	91
B. Statute of the International Court of Justice	108
C. Delegations and Personnel	116
Organizational Charts will be found on pages 16-17, 52, 80	

CHAPTER ONE

The Structure and Purpose of the United Nations

RARELY IN history has an inter-governmental organization, from its very inception, been subject to so many contradictory interpretations and evaluations as has the United Nations. Immediately the principles of the San Francisco Charter became known in the various parts of the world, statesmen and commentators, political leaders and plain citizens were divided into pro- or anti-United Nations groups. The first, and larger, group contended that at last an organization capable of continuing the wartime unity of the Allies into the peace had been created; the second insisted that the maintenance of absolute national sovereignty and the veto provisions would make it impossible for the organization to function as the principal peace-maintaining machinery of humanity. Between these two extremes there are innumerable interpretations of the United Nations as a transitional instrument for an effective world organization. In meetings and discussion groups, in editorials and radio forums, suggestions are being made to transform the United Nations into a global parliament, to amend the Charter immediately, while others warn against undue haste and the danger of abandoning national privileges.

However, very often the various suggestions fail to take into account what the United Nations actually is. Therefore, we begin with a definition of the United Nations.

The United Nations is an organization of sovereign states which have agreed to join their efforts in order to maintain international peace, to co-operate on the solution of economic, social, and cultural problems of international importance, and to promote human rights for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Does this mean that there can never be another war? It simply means that those countries which have come together are going to make every effort to prevent or remove threats to peace, and they have established a detailed procedure by which their fundamental aims can best be achieved.

This is not the first attempt at making war illegal. In 1928 the Kellogg-Briand Pact declared war, as an instrument of national policy, illegal, and yet that did not stop World War II. No independent country is willing to renounce its right to make war

in self-defence, and therefore the important thing is to provide for collective measures to make aggression impossible, or to thwart it as soon as it starts. The important innovation in the present United Nations structure is the collective attempt to create a political, economic and military machine powerful enough to make it unnecessary for any country to be in a position in which it has to wage war in self-defence. Furthermore, the United Nations provides for various stages of conciliation, arbitration, and other means of peaceful settlement so as not to let any aggressor benefit by the pretext of self-defence.

One could argue that, by and large, the old League of Nations was based on a similar concept. However, it must be kept in mind that the United Nations Organization is potentially and actually much stronger than the League of Nations, that its fifty-one nations rule over nine-tenths of the inhabitable earth, and that the United Nations is backed by their armies, their wealth, and their scientific resources. It is almost self-evident that no would-be aggressor, however powerful, would ever dare to defy such a gigantic combination. One can therefore conclude that as long as the United Nations remain united, as long as their decision to act against an aggressor remains the basic aim of their foreign policy, aggressive wars will be impossible.

Origins. All this sounds so obvious that one may wonder why the United Nations was not created long ago. Actually, it took World War II to convince the world of its necessity. From this war only the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia emerged as major military and political forces; even their closest Allies came out of it terribly weakened. But before they were known as the "Big Three," diplomatic relations among them were strained. They held different views on economic, social, and ideological problems. True, World War II found them fighting together against the common enemy; but there was real danger that once the enemy was defeated the old hostilities and suspicions would again divide the Allies and prepare the ground for new wars.

Now, no matter how often they disagreed, they agreed on one idea: a new war would dwarf even the horrors of World War II. It would be a catastrophe that must be prevented by all possible means. Fortunately, two developments during World War II put the governments on their mettle. The first was psychological; the second was technological.

First, the Allied peoples were tired of war and wanted peace. They were tired not of this particular war alone but of War. They felt that no matter how desperate an international situation seemed to be, there must be a way out. Gradually this feeling became stronger. People began to realize that only a permanent world organization could maintain permanent peace.

Breaking through ideological and party lines, reaching across national borders, the trend toward world co-operation became so powerful that it forced the Allied governments to give it recognition: the governments made world organization one of their principal war aims.

Secondly—and this has become a truism by now—new inventions changed the concept of distance. Industry turned out weapons which made an individual national defence almost impossible; it turned out planes which could reach the farthest points on the globe in a matter of days or hours. Mass flights across oceans demonstrated the futility of clinging to old-fashioned ideas of geographical barriers. And, it was felt, all these inventions were only a beginning. More terrible weapons would come and play havoc with isolated, unco-ordinated defence plans. Here again, the answer to the threat lay in international co-operation.

Thus, the peoples and the scientists helped to prepare the ground for the United Nations. It was Franklin D. Roosevelt who began to formulate its philosophy. The organization depended upon a complete agreement among the Big Three (and, ever since the San Francisco Conference, among the Big Five). It was they who had to take the initiative; Roosevelt convinced Russia, Britain, and the other Allies that it was necessary to lay the foundations of the United Nations while the war was still going on. He argued that this was necessary not only to win the peace but also to win the war. His argument was strengthened by the efficient war work done by various inter-Allied bodies—the Combined Military Staff, the Combined Food Board, and others.

While the war was still going on, every international conference of the Allies began to stress an intention to remain united in peace as in war. (The Allies made it clear that the new international organization would be based on the principle of sovereign equality of its members) This was the first limitation in the scope of the United Nations to come.

On October 30, 1943, the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, through the intermediary of their foreign ministers, jointly declared "that, they recognized the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

On December 1 of the same year, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, at the conclusion of their conference in Teheran, confirmed the intention of the major Allies to co-operate in war and peace. The three chiefs of state had gone one step further than

their foreign ministers in seeking "the co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance."

In this part of the declaration one can already find the first elements of what was later to become the Human Rights concept of the United Nations; but at the same time the idea that different ideologies must exist peacefully side by side was also expressed in the same document in the following terms: "We look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live, untouched by tyranny, and according to their varying desires and their own consciences." This was the second limitation in the scope of the United Nations to come, for it announced the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs. ✓

The almost complete concept of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and China on the character of the future organization resulted from the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. Breaking with the tradition of keeping proposals for the establishment of an international organization confidential until all the governments have agreed upon them, the major Powers threw open the Dumbarton Oaks proposals to world public opinion for discussion and appraisal.

Finally, on February 11, 1945, Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin, at the conclusion of the Crimea Conference, announced that a conference of the United Nations had been called at San Francisco, California, for April 25, 1945, in order to prepare the Charter of the new international organization. Invitations to the San Francisco Conference were sent out by the governments of the United States, Russia, Britain, and China—the Provisional Government of France having refused to join the sponsoring powers.

At the San Francisco Conference almost every participating government, even the four sponsoring powers themselves, submitted amendments of many kinds to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. After innumerable discussions, which often provoked the fear that the Conference might break up, the Charter was unanimously adopted and signed by the delegations of governments represented. After its adoption the Charter was submitted to the various countries for ratification.

While the Charter was being examined by the legislative assemblies, the Preparatory Commission established by the San Francisco Conference met in London in the autumn of 1945 in order to make arrangements for the first sessions of the United Nations and to prepare proposals of rules of procedure, to be submitted to the General Assembly and the various Councils of the United Nations. On October 24, 1945, James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, having received the

required instruments of ratification from the United States, Russia, England, France, and China, and from the majority of the other signatories to the San Francisco Charter, solemnly informed the people of the world that the United Nations Charter had come into force.

Seventy-eight days later, the first General Assembly of the United Nations met in London with the specific task of establishing the organization and of starting the operations of the greatest inter-governmental machinery in history.

When the Assembly emerged from its session, the organization was a going concern, with all its organs functioning.

The Scope and Limitations of the United Nations

The organization known as the "United Nations" at present comprises the following fifty-one member states : ¹

Argentina	Dominican	Lebanon	Syria
Australia	Republic	Liberia	Turkey
Belgium	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Ukraine
Bolivia	Egypt	Mexico	Union of South
Brazil	El Salvador	Netherlands	Africa
Byelorussia	Ethiopia	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Canada	France	Nicaragua	United
Chile	Greece	Norway	Kingdom
China	Guatemala	Panama	United States
Colombia	Haiti	Paraguay	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Honduras	Peru	Venezuela
Cuba	India	Philippines	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	Iraq	Poland	
Denmark		Saudi Arabia	

These states have a total of over sixteen hundred million inhabitants, that is, about eighty per cent. of all the inhabitants of the earth. When the League of Nations was established twenty-five years ago, it had forty-four member states, with a total number of less than thirteen hundred million inhabitants.

There are twenty-three countries at present who are not members of the United Nations. Among them are the former enemy states—Germany, Japan, and Italy—their satellites, and neutrals of World War II.

Many different political régimes are represented among the member states—the parliamentary republic, the constitutional monarchy, the Soviet system, and military or personal dictatorship. Besides, there are intermediate types—régimes whose definite political forms are not yet established.

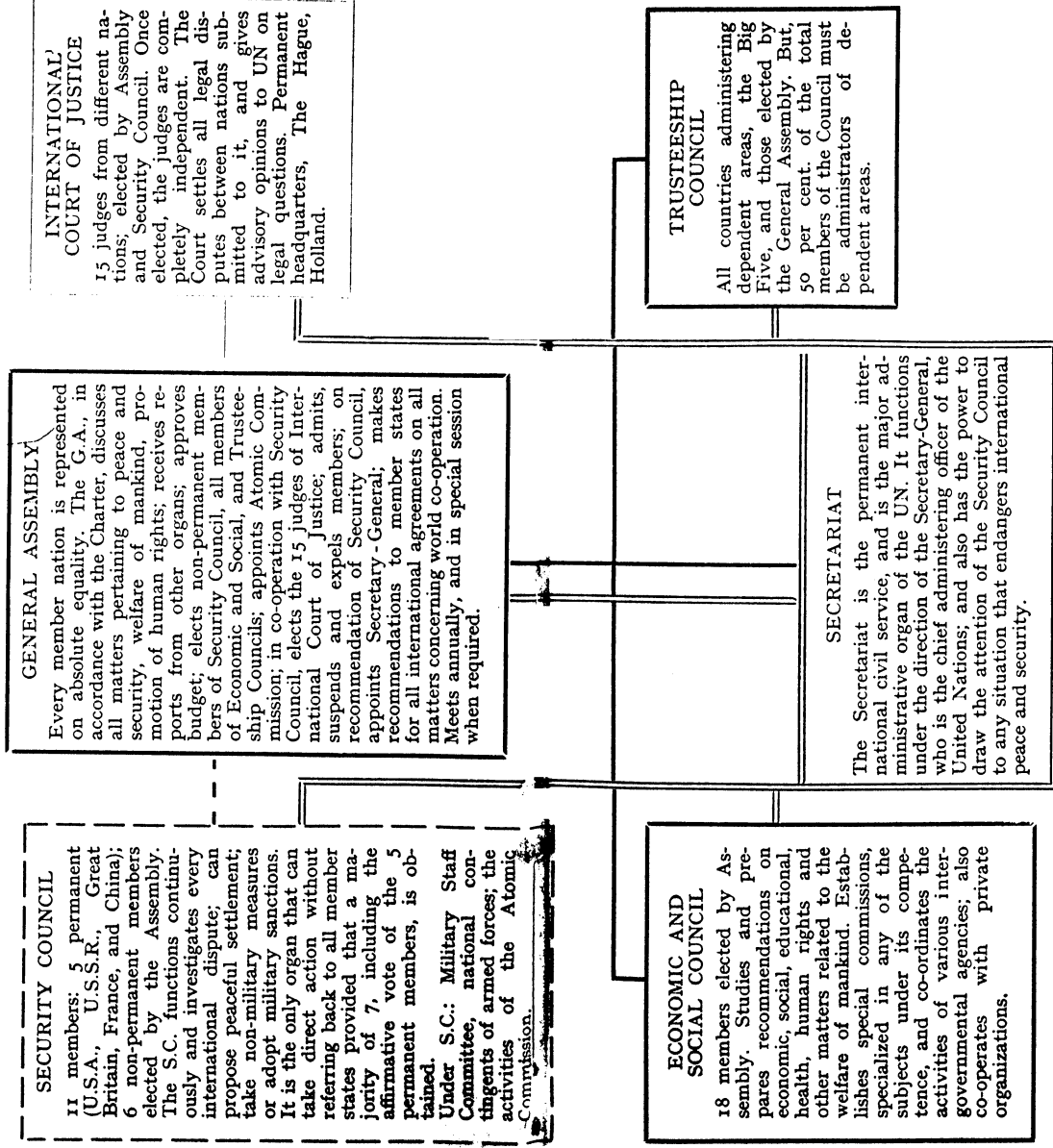
It would seem almost impossible to find ideas or purposes shared by every one of those régimes. As a matter of fact, the members of the United Nations have disagreed on many important issues and they will undoubtedly keep on disagreeing on

¹ Other applications are pending.

ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS THROUGH ITS SIX PRINCIPAL ORGANS

16

The United Nations is an organization of sovereign states which have agreed to join their efforts in order to maintain international peace and security, to co-operate on the solution of economic, social, and cultural problems of international importance, to promote human rights for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.



DARK LINE—indicates dependence upon and responsibility to General Assembly
LIGHT LINE—indicates independent judgment after election by General Assembly
DOTTED LINE—indicates autonomy of action
DOUBLE LINE—indicates service by Secretariat to all departments.

N.B. In the interest of simplification, the author has departed from the usual presentation of charts of the United Nations and the various foreign offices and has indicated the six major organs and the functions of their various units, without taking up the sub-divisions at this point.

17

many more. Yet they did agree on one common purpose—the maintenance of peace.

As a result of World War II, there appeared also the necessity to promote international co-operation in the economic and humanitarian fields since they are directly concerned with the maintenance of peace.

Thus emerged the primary aim of the United Nations, which is expressed in the Charter and which runs as the guiding principle throughout all its activities—namely, the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Charter declares that it is the purpose of the organization “to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace.” It also declares that it is the purpose of the organization to suppress “acts of aggression or other breaches of peace.”

But the organization does not limit itself to a policy of coercion. It also states as its purpose “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.” And it is also the purpose of the organization “to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.”

The organization has further decided upon promoting and encouraging respect for human rights.

It is the final goal of the organization “to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.”

These purposes can be fulfilled only if the individual members of the United Nations agree to their practical application; for in the same chapter there is a provision that the United Nations is not authorized to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

It is here that we come upon what has been called by many critics of the United Nations the basic contradiction of the Charter. These critics argue that, on the one hand, the United Nations proclaims some of the highest and most far-reaching purposes ever devised by human society; that the United Nations does not limit itself to the suppression of an aggression but that it provides for peaceful adjustment; that it establishes the principle of human rights for all—and yet, when it comes to the practical application, it is still the sovereign state which remains the supreme master.

But the defenders of the Charter say that the United Nations is not a super-government or a federation, but a union of sovereign states. What the organization can do is proclaim its general pur-

poses, provide the framework for effective co-operation, and guide the members and make recommendations to them—but in the final analysis it will be the task of the peoples themselves to make sure that their governments will conform to the principles of the United Nations.

If member states should refuse to conform to these principles there is no way of coercing them in so far as the humanitarian, economic, social, and educational purposes are concerned. The only time a country—member or non-member of the United Nations—can be forced to comply with the decisions of the organization is when that country constitutes a danger to international peace. In such a case, the Security Council, if it reaches the decision in accordance with its constitutional provisions, has the right to act.

The only other sanction which the United Nations has at its disposal is the expulsion of a member "which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present Charter." In such a case, upon the recommendations of the Security Council, the General Assembly may decide on the expulsion of that member.

Organizational Set-up. The structural set-up of the organization is based on six principal organs. An organ is a specific body established according to the United Nations Charter and fulfilling the functions prescribed by it.

The principal organs of the United Nations are: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

The organization may establish such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary. Each of the organs must function according to the present Charter, and has no right to modify or to alter in the slightest any of the specific provisions under which it operates. The Charter is to an organ of the United Nations what the constitution is to an executive branch of the American government.

No organ within the United Nations has the constitutional right to take exceptional measures such as may be taken by national governments in case of war or emergencies. There are no powers except those which are provided for in the Charter.

The main source of authority for the organization is the member states themselves. On their behalf the supreme authority within the United Nations is exercised by the General Assembly except for action on matters pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security, which are reserved for the Security Council. The Assembly guides, orients, and co-ordinates the activities of all the other organs. When all the international governmental agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and others, are brought into the United Nations,

as provided by the Charter, the Assembly will emerge as an overall co-ordinator of international activities. In most respects it is not possible to compare the Assembly to a parliament, for it has no direct legislative powers. But it is possible in one connection: when the Assembly establishes the general framework of the other organs and inter-governmental agencies which act as the executive branches of a national government.

Amendments. The only way in which an article of the Charter can be modified is by amendment. In order to bring about amendments to the Charter, there must be a general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing it. Such a conference can be held if two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and seven members of the Security Council—permanent or non-permanent—have agreed to it. In such a general conference, each member of the United Nations shall have one vote.

Once the general conference, by a two-thirds vote, has agreed upon recommending a given alteration to the Charter, the alteration will take effect only when it is ratified by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council. However, if before the tenth session of the General Assembly no general conference has been held for the purpose of amending the Charter, then the following session of the General Assembly will automatically have on its agenda the proposal to call such a conference. If a majority vote is obtained for it in the Assembly, and there is an affirmative vote by any seven members of the Security Council, a conference will be held to make such an amendment.

CHAPTER TWO

The United Nations Headquarters

THE SEAT of the United Nations is the United States; its temporary headquarters is New York.

These decisions were not reached immediately. In London, the Assembly had to deal with a large number of suggestions from many countries who competed for what was called the capital of the world. The advantages of being close to the centre of world events were too obvious to be given up without a fight.

When it had been finally decided that the site of the UN was to be in the United States, a great number of cities, from San Francisco to New York and from Chicago to Philadelphia, fought for the privilege of becoming the world capital. Upon the report of a special United Nations committee for the selection of a permanent site, the New York location was chosen by the first General Assembly. The consent of the United States was given in the most solemn manner by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States and approved by the President. However, the General Assembly still retains the right, if it deems necessary, to transfer the headquarters of the UN to any other part of the world.

In many ways the seat of the United Nations will be a state within a state. A formal treaty between an authorized representative of the American government and the Secretary-General of the UN will define the mutual rights and obligations. The essential provisions of the treaty are that a special area be chosen to house all the services of the UN. The United States has no jurisdiction over the entry or residence of persons in that zone. No representative of administrative, judicial, military, or police authority of the United States may enter that zone without permission of the Secretary-General. In short, as long as the seat of the United Nations remains within the United States, the area occupied by the United Nations is considered as extra territorial with full diplomatic privileges and immunities.

So far the United Nations has only temporary headquarters in New York—at Hunter College, the World's Fair Grounds, the Sperry Plant, and 610 Fifth Avenue in New York City.

Since these headquarters have been established, innumerable visitors have come to the UN. Let us imagine we take along one of them and introduce him to some of the activities and personnel of the Secretariat.

Interpreters' Corps. Having office space would enable almost

any other organization to start working; but there was a peculiar difficulty in the case of the United Nations. The members of the UN delegations and the staff members speak many different languages. They sit together in the Assembly and in the Security Council. Obviously most of their time would be wasted if they could not make themselves easily understood.

The ideal solution would be to adopt a new, rich, and easily acquired language capable of adequately expressing the literary heritage of human civilization. As no synthetic language fulfilling such requirements was available, the only practicable solution would have been to select one of the existing great languages. But the adoption of any of these would have been a discrimination against representatives who did not happen to be familiar with it. To satisfy the greatest number of people the United Nations has designated five official languages, selecting the ones with the widest distribution. These are English, French, Russian, Chinese, and Spanish.

But if every word had to be translated into all of these five, proceedings would be prolonged beyond endurance. Finally the United Nations agreed on only two working languages: English and French. Everything that is said at any of the UN meetings must be translated into both of them. This is how the arrangement works out: if a speech is made in English, it is translated into French. If it is made in French, it is translated into English. If it is made in any other language, it is translated into English *and* French.

The Interpreters' Corps employs the best linguistic experts in the world. But for the interpreters it is not enough to have perfect command of their languages; they must also know the meaning and the significance of the speeches so that they can place the right emphasis on the right words. Any shift in emphasis might lead to serious international complications, and much depends not only on the interpreter's ability to make instantaneous translations, but on his knowledge of political, economic, and historic subjects.

Continuous Activity. The UN is permanently in operation, and there is never any vacation for the organization as a whole. When any of the people working there go on vacation they are replaced by others. Even at night there are always people standing by in case a complication arises which must immediately be communicated to the Security Council. The busiest time is when the General Assembly meets, nominally on the first Tuesday after September 2 of each year.

But while the services of the organization are concentrated at headquarters, many international conferences take place in other cities; in such cases members of the Secretariat fly from headquarters to the place of meeting. The only permanent unit of the

organization which is not at headquarters is the International Court of Justice, which is located at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Holland.

Who Runs the UN and How Is It Run? All this activity simply means that somehow the theoretical concept of a united world is being translated into practical work. The United Nations ceases to be an abstract idea and becomes a living reality. Behind the United Nations stand fifty-one peoples. These peoples exercise their powers through their governments. The delegates of the governments of all member countries make up the leadership. They appoint the Secretary-General who, in turn, nominates the whole permanent staff and executes the delegates' decisions. The key figures, for the duration of the organization, are the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General. In case of an emergency one of the three, either separately or jointly with the other two, may set the machine in motion.

Even a casual study of part of the impressive machinery and some of the people who run it—at the time of writing—will make the work of the whole organization much clearer.

The Secretary-General. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, was formerly the Norwegian Foreign Minister. He was elected by the first Assembly of the UN for a term of five years at the proposal of the Security Council, in accordance with the rules of the Charter.

Since the position has such tremendous political weight, it was decided that a man should be chosen who would not be partial to any one country and who would defend with the utmost objectivity the interest of all the member states of the UN. It was natural that the choice should be a man from a small country equally friendly to all Big Powers, respecting the rights of Middle and Small Powers, and possessing sound democratic traditions. Trygve Lie, from Norway, well known to many Allied governments for his activities in London during the war, had these qualifications.

Can he save the peace of the world by himself? He can do only as well as the fifty-one nations—particularly the Big Powers. If the peoples of the world insist that their governments respect the principles of the Charter, he has a good chance to do the job of co-ordination.

Lie is a warm-hearted and human person completely devoted to the UN. In common with the other members of the Secretariat, he has taken the oath of allegiance to the UN. The Charter forbids any government to influence or give orders to its nationals in the employ of the UN. For as long as they are in their position, their national citizenship is in a way suspended and they become truly international citizens. Even in matters concerning Norway, Lie must give his full allegiance first to the UN.

Eight units of the Secretariat function under Lie's direction and supervision, and at the head of each is an Assistant Secretary-General. These units are established to service all other organs; ensure co-operation between nations in the interest of maintaining international peace and security; increase education; promote human progress; guard the well-being of humanity; watch over matters of dependent peoples; and take care of legal and other problems.

Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs. The Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs is a former French high official, Professor Henri Laugier. He has typical Latin effusiveness and attacks his job not only with verve and zest but also with the scientific precision for which his profession has trained him.

His department deals with the six major questions of health, narcotic drugs, different aspects of social welfare, cultural and educational matters, and human rights. Each division is headed by a Director who is assisted by the necessary staff to carry out research, gather information, and prepare other work which is required by the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly—the supreme organ—and by the Secretary-General, or by the Security Council on any matter relating to security. The division is composed of people of various nationalities. It must have very competent workers, people loyal to the organization, and people representing as many geographical areas of the world as possible.

Here are located the numerous charts and documents of the central research service, the product of Professor Laugier's scientifically-minded organization, which co-ordinates the various research services. Here, too, we find a large file which is marked UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) with which the UN is about to sign an agreement for effective co-operation and co-ordination of mutual efforts. According to the Charter, the Secretariat as well as the entire UN serves as "a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends."

It is the hope of Laugier that one day the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly will agree to create vast international laboratories to fight cancer and tuberculosis; and to make the most effective use of the genius and knowledge of the scientists and educators of all nations in order to achieve in the shortest time the greatest possible results.

Assistant Secretary-General of the Economic Department. Professor David Owen, who has worked with the UN since the San Francisco Conference, is in charge of the Economic Department. In his native England, Professor Owen has had a distinguished career which included special work for the Foreign Office in relation to the League of Nations and the International

Labour Office. He was a member of the British delegation to San Francisco and Deputy Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission. His are the problems of economics, financial matters, transportation, communication, statistics, and related fields.

Professor Owen contends that, contrary to the general belief, the field of economics is not dry but exciting; for economics is the science investigating the laws of abundance or want.

It is the function of this department to make possible economic co-operation between nations and to intensify this co-operation constantly; to help each nation to know what other nations have and can produce; to help eliminate famine and unemployment; to find means of rapid, easy, and inexpensive travel.

For example, in our interdependent world it is important for Americans to know what the French and Chinese produce; how much they consume within their countries; how much they export. It is also important to create understanding between nations. For example, to integrate the economic concepts of Russia and America would be a tremendous step in the direction of permanent peace.

Let us take wheat, for instance. Grain is the same whether it is being sold by an individual, a socialist co-operative body, or a state monopoly. What is needed is to produce enough of it so that all human beings in the world will have plenty of food. This would tend to create stable currencies and to break down tariff barriers, so that all peoples might get what they needed, and sell what they produced.

Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Security Council Affairs. Arkadi Sobolev, a Russian, is in charge of this department. It is the function of his department to work permanently with the Security Council on any problem which may affect international peace. There is no territorial, military, or juridical dispute in the world that would not come to Sobolev's department for documentation. When any member of the Security Council or of the Military Staff Committee needs any special data, he turns to this department for help.

The Department of Security Council Affairs also works with the Assembly whenever it deals with matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, as well as with every other institution of the UN or specialized agency.

In this department, too, there are many different nationalities represented, all working toward a common goal in complete harmony. Sobolev acts as Liaison Officer between the Security Council, the individual members of the Council, and between the civil and military groups.

Assistant Secretary-General of the Trusteeship Council. Victor Hoo—a permanent representative of China at the League of Nations for many years—is dealing with dependent areas of

the world. In his department are collected a great number of pictures, reports and maps of the various areas which one day will come under the Trusteeship Council. As the best polyglot among the high officials he is peculiarly qualified for this position. In addition to his native Chinese, he speaks fluently French, Russian, German, and Spanish, and it is said that he is learning the various native dialects of all the territories on which he will have to advise the Trusteeship Council. The entire UN depend on this department for its research and information on territories which will come within its jurisdiction.

Assistant Secretary-General of the Conference and General Services Department. Mr. Adrien Pelt, who heads this department is an expert on international affairs, for he was the Director of the Information Department at the League of Nations and chief of the Information Office in his own country, Holland. Pelt might be called a general manager who makes all the arrangements for the UN when the Assembly or any council meets or an international conference takes place. He staffs these conferences and provides necessary facilities, handles communications to and from the various governments and is in charge of the building and supplies, transportation, mail, and messenger service. Any time a delegate needs a document, Pelt's department will provide it through its Research and Reference Library. International conferences, whether they are within or outside the UN, may appeal to his department for help on organizational matters. In his offices are the impressive document division, the mimeograph units, the stenographic pool units, the language divisions—all of which are behind the scenes of every meeting; without them the meetings could not function.

Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs. The Legal Department is headed by Mr. Ivan Kerno from Czechoslovakia. He is the general counsel of the organization. The range of legal knowledge which the department must have is the widest possible ever concentrated in one office; for it must have available the documents pertaining to legislation and judicial procedure of every country of the world.

Assistant Secretary-General of Administrative and Financial Services. In this department, which is headed by Mr. John B. Hutson of the United States, the organization and supervision of the largest international civil service in the world are centralized. Everyone who is employed by the organization has his file here. Every expense must go through this office. One group of people in the department are classification officers who do nothing but classify the various candidates for positions and make recommendations as to whether they should be employed and where they would best fit.

Assistant Secretary-General of Public Information. Benjamin Cohen, former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, heads this department. He speaks Spanish, French, and English with equal fluency and believes that everyone in the United Nations should know at least the two working languages. His department is at the same time a great international news agency, a newsreel company, a photographic service, a publishing house, a broadcasting centre, and a reference library. Every word that is said in any meeting of the UN is recorded by this department.

Five to ten press releases are turned out every day. Teletype service makes it possible for the representatives of this department in Prague or in Shanghai, in Sydney or in Paris, to inform the local press almost immediately of everything that is going on in a meeting of the UN. The only thing this department does not do is to give opinions on what has been said or done in any meeting of the UN or by any member government. The Department of Public Information has to be the most objective news service in the world.

CHAPTER THREE

The General Assembly

THE ASSEMBLY has all the characteristics of an organization which is intended to function as the intermediary between a system of limited co-operation among national sovereign states and some kind of united world which is in the making. It is clearly the intention of the Charter to make the Assembly the great moral and political platform of the world, but not to let it take direct action.

When the Assembly enters into session its procedure is based on the rules of parliamentarianism. These rules have been developed through the seven hundred years of the fight against tyranny, a fight which began with the Magna Charta and progressed through the American, French, and Russian revolutions and all the other heroic struggles of millions of human beings.

Before an Assembly Convenes. Months before a General Assembly convenes, the chancelleries of the United Nations governments are hard at work. In addition to settling UN matters proper, each session of the Assembly offers a unique opportunity for important meetings and discussions among governments. That is why governments try to send their best representatives as their national delegation to the UN. Knowing how carefully each delegation is scrutinized, they usually try to cross party lines and include among their representatives a cross-section of their national leadership.

The individual delegates to the Assembly are chosen in most countries by Cabinet decision. In each country, whether large or small, the Cabinet, in agreement with the Chief of State, appoints five full-fledged delegates. In the U.S. the appointments are made by the President and ratified by the Senate.

Delegates to the UN are ambassadors to the world as a whole, and their letters of accreditation are the same as those issued to any other ambassador. Their instructions are most carefully drafted, since the delegates will have the responsibility of making vital decisions, both on strategy and on long-term policies, once the Assembly is in session.

The different departments of the UN Secretariat compile complete information on the subjects which are to come before the Assembly. For months beforehand the delegates and their experts study the information and the various items on the agenda. Then they proceed to study the best ways and means of presenting the specific problems of their respective countries. When a

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

country has requested the inclusion of an item on the agenda, its delegation will be responsible for preparing the necessary documentation.

The former rules of diplomatic procedure and protocol have given way to a more modern approach. The new methods are nowhere more apparent than in the way diplomatic negotiations of the highest importance are carried on in hotel lounges, restaurants, and the suites of the various delegates. The negotiation of power with power is being replaced in the UN framework by collective discussion and decision.

Often non-diplomatic people are irritated at these preliminary confidential negotiations. They would like to see things more in the open at the Assembly. But a certain amount of preparatory work is indispensable; otherwise a session would never come to an end. Take, for example, the election of the Chairman. It is quite obvious that preparatory discussions are necessary in order to come to an agreement on the man to be chosen. Each government will be careful in this selection, because the Chairman is, for the duration of the Assembly, almost like a President of the World! His legal authority is limited, but his moral authority is not. A tone of voice, a friendly or unfriendly gesture toward a certain delegation, or a ruling on procedure, all these can be of decisive importance.

As soon as the Assembly enters into session, a fight on procedure begins. This is naturally startling to the lay observer and seems unnecessary and trivial. A conflict on procedure, however, is much more than a simple disagreement as to whether or not a given rule shall be applied in a certain case. A ruling on procedure often determines an important political decision on a specific proposal. The easiest way to dismiss a suggestion one does not wish to take up is to declare it opposed to procedure. That is why the fight over procedure has such a significant place in every UN meeting.

Equality in the Assembly. The General Assembly is composed of all the members of the United Nations. It should meet in regular session each year on the first Tuesday after September 2. However, at any time a majority of the members of the UN—that is, under the present circumstances, at least twenty-six countries—or the Security Council deem it necessary to hold a special session the Secretary-General will call it within fifteen days. Thus, whenever a people feels that the world is drifting toward a dangerous situation, it can ask its government to take the initiative for a special session. In such a case, the Secretary-General will immediately consult the other member states, and if a majority agrees that the situation warrants it, a special session will be called.

From a constitutional point of view, all the differences between

great and small, rich and poor nations disappear in the Assembly, for each country has only one vote. Each country also has the right to put on the agenda of the General Assembly any item it may consider important, provided it is within the scope of the Charter. In fact, the Charter is so broad that practically everything of international interest can be brought before the Assembly. The only items to be excluded are matters of strictly domestic jurisdiction; for example, shall England have a king, the U.S. a president, or Russia a Soviet system? This limitation, however, does not mean that a fascist or any other régime considered dangerous to the world would be tolerated simply under the pretext that its political set-up was an internal matter. Should such a régime be established in any part of the world neighbouring or other countries who felt threatened would have the right to bring the matter before the General Assembly or the Security Council. The fact that both the Assembly and the Security Council have discussed at great length the Franco régime in Spain—a country which is not a member of the UN—and have examined the relationship between its foreign policy and its domestic set-up, is a practical illustration of the UN policy. However, when the Assembly takes up such a situation, its main concern will be not the internal régime of a country but whether or not that régime threatens the maintenance of international peace and security.

The founders of the United Nations were very careful to establish first of all the principle that the Assembly may discuss and consider any questions falling within the scope of the United Nations Charter. The Assembly was then given specific powers to deal with two categories of problems considered important to the international community as a whole. The first comprises all problems that have to do with peace; the second pertains to the general welfare and friendly relations among all nations.

Co-operation for Peace. Above all, the General Assembly is authorized to consider the principles relating to the co-operation of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. This includes another vitally important problem: the Assembly is expressly authorized by the Charter to deal with the principles governing the regulation of armaments and disarmament.

Any member of the UN or the Security Council as a whole can bring these matters before the Assembly. The only time the General Assembly will refrain from making recommendations on a given dispute or situation is when the Security Council is already dealing with it.

The Secretary-General will inform the Assembly about matters with which the Security Council is dealing. The Assembly will make no recommendations on such problems unless it is specif-

ically requested by the Security Council to do so—or until the Council has ceased working on these matters. ✓

The United Nations is conscious of the fact that the maintenance of peace is a universal problem. It permits even non-members, in the same way as members, to bring any matter related to this question before the Assembly. However, a non-member must accept in advance the obligations of peaceful settlement provided for in the Charter. If it did not accept, the non-member state which, in matters of peace, has the same privileges and protection as a member state, would not only be in a position of equality but would have an unfair advantage over member states. If a recommendation were unfavourable to it, it could simply contend that it was not bound by the provisions of the Charter.

What happens when any of these matters are brought before the General Assembly? Can it take any specific action?

No. The Assembly is mainly a political body of the UN governments. Its function is to examine carefully every dangerous situation, to find out what is right and what is wrong, and to make recommendations for the correction of the wrong. The Assembly has the right to call the attention of the Security Council to any thing that endangers international peace and security, but this is no special privilege, for any state has the same right. If the Assembly were authorized to take action, to make decisions binding upon the member states, this would mean that it would be the congress or parliament of the world. Had the powers of the Assembly been extended that far, one can be sure that not only the U.S. and Russia, but also France and England, and what are considered the "Middle Powers" (e.g. Brazil and Canada) would have asked for a larger representation. For it is self-evident that they could not have agreed that on vital decisions their powers should be no greater than those, for example, of small states like Nicaragua and Saudi Arabia.

The whole problem of a representation based not only on numbers of inhabitants but also on military and economic factors, health, housing, living, and educational standards would have had to be solved before the decisions of the Assembly could become binding.

There have been many private suggestions to establish such a weighted representation, which would mean the replacement of the principle of one vote for one country by the more just system in which each country would have a number of votes corresponding to its size and development and to its importance in the international community. But of course to determine the number of votes by factors other than population would give rise to the greatest controversies, for each country would consider its living and cultural standards very high. Furthermore

the whole UN structure is based on the concept of sovereign equality between nations.

Co-operation for the Welfare of Mankind. Under the powers pertaining to the promotion of general welfare and of friendly relations among all nations, the Assembly has the right, first of all, to initiate research and studies for the purpose of promoting international co-operation. The Assembly can create, either directly or through the Economic and Social Council or the Secretariat, all kinds of commissions, research and advisory groups, and committees of experts, and entrust them with the task of studying, for example, the living standards or educational problems or human rights in any part of the world. The member nations of the UN will help these groups in the accomplishment of their tasks. Through these studies, the Assembly will soon become the best-informed body in the whole world. No one nation can possibly duplicate the Assembly's staff of experts and their universal sources of information.

The Assembly can deal with any political situation in any part of the world, and has the right to make recommendations. If, as one hopes, the various countries send true world statesmen as their delegates, the Assembly will be able to make an inventory of the conflicting matters that make international co-operation difficult, propose solutions, and thus bring about greater progress than have decades of struggle in the past.

The Assembly can make recommendations on international migrations, on the freedom of the seas and the air, on the exchange of scientific co-operation, information, human rights, social development, better housing, full employment—in short, on anything that affects the possibilities of co-operation. But the powers of the Assembly are not limited to promoting international co-operation. It also has the right to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. This activity alone could fill a very dangerous gap which exists today and it would contribute greatly to the maintenance of future peace.

At first glance all these powers of the Assembly might not seem of great importance because they cannot result in direct action; but from a political point of view these powers are considerable. A resolution by the Assembly and a recommendation to the member states will, because of its high authority, most certainly result in favourable action by the member nations. Many delegates to the Assembly, both from big and small countries, have declared privately that as soon as the political situation becomes a little more stable they will ask the Assembly to use its powers to review all problems related to international co-operation and to send out recommendations to the various countries for legislative action.

Obviously the Assembly will initiate many improvements in international relations. This is further illustrated by the important powers granted to the Assembly to recommend peaceful adjustments of any situation which might impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations. In this respect the Assembly has the right to make recommendations on any problem, regardless of origin. If it should not be a problem related to the maintenance of peace which is under discussion by the Security Council, the Assembly can recommend modification of treaties—even the peace treaties resulting from World War II, territorial revisions, and abrogation or conclusion of international agreements.

It is one of the jobs of the Assembly to protect the UN. There may be situations in which the purposes of the UN are violated. When that happens, the Assembly can recommend an adjustment of the situation.

The Assembly has the power to discuss, to examine, and to consider international situations, and to make recommendations on behalf of the highest political institution of mankind to which each country has pledged its allegiance. This is in itself an immense political factor. The members of the Assembly are the highest political representatives of the world. They discuss and debate by virtue of a specific mandate which has been entrusted to them by fifty-one governments; the recommendations on which they agree after the fullest debate are therefore morally and politically binding upon the member nations. From a strictly legal point of view any member nation can reject a recommendation, but if such were the intention of the members they would not have created the Assembly. Undoubtedly it will be very difficult for any country, both from an external and a domestic point of view, to refuse to ratify a recommendation that has been adopted by the General Assembly. Therefore, it can be logically assumed that the rejection of a recommendation of the Assembly will be the exception, not the rule.

Elections by the Assembly. The central position of the Assembly in the whole structure of the UN is seen even more clearly when it comes to the elections for the various councils, and when the supervision of their activities and financial matters is considered. The most important election in which the members of the Assembly participate is the one for the six non-permanent members of the Security Council. These six members are important as the guardians of world peace; they constitute the real check on the powers of the Big Five, the permanent members of the Security Council. At least two of the six powers elected by the Assembly must agree with the Big Five before any action can be taken. Thus, the Middle and Small Powers of the UN have a guarantee that their voice will be heard by the Big Powers, because representatives of the General Assembly are

present in the Security Council. When the Assembly elects the non-permanent members, it must, in accordance with the Charter, take into consideration the contributions which the various candidates have already made to the maintenance of peace and to the fulfilment of the other fundamental aims of the organization.

Though the Assembly is limited in security matters because it cannot remove any of the Big Five from permanent membership in the Security Council, it has unlimited powers to elect members to the Economic and Social Council. The General Assembly elects all eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years. It is also the Assembly that elects a certain number of members for a period of three years to the Trusteeship Council.

Besides these direct elections, the Assembly appoints two kinds of high international officials, either in co-operation with the Security Council or on its recommendation. The fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Secretary-General of the Organization, on the other hand, is appointed by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

Reports of the UN Organs to the Assembly. Everything done by an organ of the UN is reported at the regular annual sessions of the Assembly. The Security Council must present a full report to the General Assembly indicating all the measures which that body has taken or has decided to take for the maintenance of peace and security. While the Assembly has no power to change a decision of the Security Council, it nevertheless has the right of fullest discussion and criticism, and can make recommendations, for or against, either to the Security Council or to the member states.

The obligation on the part of the Security Council to present its report to the Assembly, and the latter's right to discuss it fully, to criticize and to make recommendations, plus the fact that the six non-permanent members are elected in full sovereignty by the Assembly, make it clear that the Security Council is subject, to a considerable degree, to the influence of the Assembly as a whole.

The Assembly has the final say on the reports submitted to it by the Economic and Social Council and by the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations. It also receives annual and special reports by the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and all other subsidiary organs which it may have established. In the near future, after the UN has signed definite agreements with specialized agencies such as the World Bank, the International Fund, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization and others, it will also receive reports from them and thus considerably enlarge its field of action.

Financial Powers. Finally, the Assembly has the sole power to approve the budget of the United Nations and to establish the amount to be paid by each member into the general budget. The General Assembly approves not only the budget of the United Nations, but also all other financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies. These financial powers will increasingly enhance the role of the Assembly within the organization.

The UN has established a working fund of \$25,000,000 (approx. £6,250,000). All member nations are to make advances toward it, which are deductible from the contributions to the regular budget. The scale of payments takes into account the financial situation of the various countries. The countries which make the lowest contributions are Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay; together they contribute .049% (\$12,250) (approx. £3,063) toward the working capital fund. The highest assessment is for the United States, with 24.614% (\$6,153,500) (approx. £1,538,375). The U.K. is next highest with 14.768% (\$3,692,750) (approx. £923,188), followed by the U.S.S.R., with 6.892% (\$1,723,000) (approx. £430,750), China, with 6.400% (\$1,600,000) (approx. £400,000) and France, with 5.602% (\$1,400,000) (approx. £350,000). But no matter what the size of the contribution, the UN organizational machinery does not cost any country as much for a whole year as does a single day of war.

Voting Procedure. The voting procedure in the Assembly is based on the principle that decisions on important questions must be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. The Charter outlines which questions must automatically be considered as important. They are:

1. Recommendations with respect to international peace and security
2. Election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council
3. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council
4. Election of members of the Trusteeship Council
5. Admission of new members to the UN
6. Suspension of the rights and privileges of the members
7. Questions relating to the operation of the Trusteeship system
8. Budgetary matters.

On all other questions an absolute majority of the members present and voting is sufficient; but the Assembly has the right

to designate by a simple majority vote additional categories of questions which will have to be decided by a two-thirds majority.

Once a proposal has been submitted it is sent for thorough examination to the commission into whose field of competence it falls. After that examination it goes back to the Assembly. The usual procedure calls for two speakers pro and two speakers con in case of controversy.

The most dramatic moment in each Assembly meeting is the time of the vote. The vote is secret on every important issue, or whenever a member of the Assembly requests it. The Secretary-General usually calls the members to the voting box. They have identical voting ballots, and there is no chance for any of the major Powers to know exactly how a certain member has voted. Of course, since there are only fifty-one votes (only the chief delegates vote), it is relatively easy to determine just about how each country has voted, but it is almost impossible to be certain about it.

When it comes to voting in the Assembly, any kind of pressure a larger power may exercise on a smaller power disappears. In the same way the voter in a free election, despite threats or demands of political groups, can approach the ballot box and know that he is absolutely free. It is in the vote that the democratic character of the UN and the equality of all nations before the law appears clearest. For example, any Latin-American country, if it so desires, can vote against a U.S. proposal.

Nothing in the Charter or in the procedure says anything about the division of the Assembly into two blocs, and yet no objective student of the Assembly, or onlooker at the San Francisco and the London meetings, can deny that such a division exists. On almost all controversial issues these blocs confront each other, with six to nine votes on the side of Russia, about thirty on the side of the Western Powers and about fifteen undecided. Of course, this division into blocs is nobody's fault, neither the Assembly's nor the delegates'. It only reflects certain realities of our world. These realities cannot be eliminated by rules; they can only be changed through gradual improvement in the international political situation and through mutual confidence among the member nations.

Agenda and Rules. In order to cover its vast agenda each year, the Assembly needs a very precise technical structure. Above all, it needs a detailed set of rules which provide for maximum efficiency and speed. It has these rules and this is, in brief, how the General Assembly functions:

First of all, the Secretary-General draws up the provisional agenda, which must include the following items:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the organization
- (b) Reports from :
 - the Security Council
 - the Economic and Social Council
 - the Trusteeship Council
 - the International Court of Justice
 - the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly
 - specialized agencies (where agreements call for such reports)
- (c) All items whose inclusion has been ordered by the General Assembly at a previous session
- (d) All items proposed by the other organs of the UN
- (e) All items proposed by any member of the UN
- (f) All items pertaining to the budget for the next financial year and the report on the accounts for the last financial year
- (g) All items which the Secretary-General deems it necessary to put before the General Assembly.

Before the Assembly convenes, the provisional agenda must be communicated to all the member states at least sixty days before the opening of the session; this gives them an opportunity for careful study. Up to twenty-five days before the opening of each session, any member has the right to ask for the inclusion of additional items on the agenda. One week before the Assembly opens, the credentials of each representative, duly signed either by the Head of State or the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the names of the members of the various delegations must have been submitted to the Secretary-General.

At the beginning of each session the Assembly elects a Credentials Committee which deliberates whether or not all the representatives are duly accredited, and immediately reports to the Assembly.

The first meeting is presided over by the President of the previous session. If the former President of the Assembly is no longer chairman of the delegation of his country, then the current chairman of that delegation acts as President until a new one has been elected by the current Assembly. In addition to electing a President, the Assembly also appoints seven Vice-Presidents.

The President directs the discussion, sees that the rules are observed, accords the right to speak, puts questions, and announces decisions. He rules on points of order and, within the framework of the rules of the Assembly, has complete control over the proceedings. In order to ensure the utmost impartiality, the rules provide that the President of the Assembly may not vote as a delegate of his own country.

The Main Committees of the Assembly. The rules provide for the appointment of six main committees. These must deal with the vast agenda before each regular session of the General Assembly. The committees are:

1. Political and Security Committee (whose competence includes the regulation of armaments)
2. Economic and Financial Committee
3. Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee
4. Trusteeship Committee
5. Administrative and Budgetary Committee
6. Legal Committee.

The democratic concept of the Assembly is again illustrated by the fact that each delegation is represented on every one of these committees. Thus, a country that is not a member of the Security, Economic and Social, or Trusteeship Councils will still have a chance to discuss the vital activities of these Councils not only in the General Assembly but also, in a much more detailed form, before the specialized committees.

The committees may be compared with the standing committees of the American Congress and similar committees in other parliaments. Their importance will grow as the UN comes to grips with its various activities. Each committee elects its own chairman, vice-chairman, and recorder. These officers will represent the largest possible number of geographical areas; besides, they are selected for their competence and experience. Undoubtedly these provisions will guarantee a high standard of efficiency; each country will try to send its best representatives so that it can compete with the best representatives of all other countries.

The committees have the function of examining anything referred to them by the General Assembly, and it is they who prepare draft recommendations and resolutions which are then submitted to a full meeting.

Outside these main committees, there are two procedural committees: one is the Credentials Committee previously mentioned; the other is the General Committee.

The General Committee is composed of the President, the seven Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of the six main committees. It is responsible for the consideration of the provisional agenda; these include the emergency items submitted by the different states which were not received during the fifteen-day period provided for this purpose. The General Committee also assists the President in the general conduct of the work of the Assembly. Both at the preparatory meeting and at the General Assembly, some countries, and particularly Cuba, expressed the fear that the General Committee might usurp some functions of the Assembly and make decisions on its own. It was only after the

delegates of the U.S., Great Britain, and Russia gave solemn assurances that everything the General Committee does must be referred back to the General Assembly for final decision, and that the General Committee could make no decision of political importance, that this rule was approved.

Of course, the Assembly is free to appoint other committees which may be required to take care of the various tasks assigned to it in the Charter.

Summary. The Assembly simultaneously fulfils four functions, each relating to different fields. In matters of peace and security, the Assembly functions as a town meeting of the world. Through its right to make recommendations to all the United Nations, it serves as a supreme source of international initiative. Through its right to elect most of the major organs of the UN, it acts as the highest authority within the organization. Finally, through its powers over the budget, it holds the purse strings of the United Nations.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Security Council

ALTHOUGH THE General Assembly represents the highest political organization of humanity, the Security Council is the world's most effective body. Its success or failure may determine peace or war; the reign of international law or force.

The Security Council is at the same time a peacemaker and a policeman. As a peacemaker it tries by every possible method to prevent a dispute from developing into a violent conflict; as a policeman it uses every available weapon to curb the law-breaker. Ideally, in the spirit of the Charter, the Security Council should never have to use its unlimited power, but always be ready to move whenever the peace and security of a nation are threatened.

The structure and powers of the Security Council constitute a political system which is a true reflection of a world full of suspicions, but whose major concern is to avoid further wars. The men who created it realized that each of the five major Powers—the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and China—has become so dominant in the world scene that the present United Nations could not survive a major conflict among them. Therefore sanctions and enforcement measures in the Security Council are based on the premise that they cannot be applied against any of the permanent members.

The Security Council was set up with the idea that it is essential to make all the United Nations participate in a concerted effort against an aggressor. Even the non-permanent members can participate as members of the supreme action body of the UN. That is why the system of non-permanent membership has been devised.

The Security Council, whose function on matters relating to international peace and security is all-inclusive, is composed at present of the Five Big Powers and of six non-permanent members: Australia, Brazil, Poland, Mexico, Holland, and Egypt. The first three were elected for two-year terms, the remaining three for one year. The election of these non-permanent members is of such importance that at the General Assembly in London five votes and a drawing of lots were necessary before the final result was achieved. The Charter provides that the non-permanent members are to be elected for a term of two years. However, in the first election three of them were to be chosen for a term of only one year. Even on this question of who was to be elected for two years and who for one, there was a sharp struggle

which resulted in a tie vote for Holland and Poland. The President of the Assembly, Mr. Paul Spaak, then had to decide the matter by drawing lots. Poland was favoured by fate and was finally declared elected for a period of two years.

While the members remain free to accept or reject the recommendations of the Assembly, the decisions of the Security Council are binding. A special Article provides that the members agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter. ✓

The Security Council has learned its lesson from the whole bitter experience of fascist aggression and the slowness of the League machinery in taking action. The workings of the new world security instrument are streamlined and permanent. The Security Council is so organized as to function without interruption. (The permanent as well as the non-permanent members must appoint plenipotentiary delegates to be continuously available at the seat of the United Nations.) In the past there have been so-called week-end incidents which quickly developed into dangerous situations. There can be no week-end incidents this time. The Security Council is geared to action seven days a week. (It can enter into session at any time and begin to function immediately.) In an emergency it is not tied to headquarters but can move to any danger spot on the globe or to any other place where it feels it can work more efficiently.

The Security Council has the power to create subsidiary organs for reasons of convenience or necessity. It can delegate a great deal of authority to them. This is important: there might be several emergencies at the same time, and if the Security Council had no subsidiary organs it could deal with only one of them. The subsidiary organs make it possible for the Security Council to be on the scene everywhere.

The Military Staff Committee. Two essential assets for action distinguish the Security Council from the Council of the old League of Nations. The first is the existence of important military machinery; the second is the obligation of member states to carry out its decisions.

The Security Council is advised and assisted constantly on all military matters by a Military Staff Committee. The Staff Committee is of paramount importance because the five strongest countries of the world send to it their highest military officers—their chiefs of staff or their representatives. All branches of their armed forces—air, sea, and land—are represented.

It is this Staff Committee which will be responsible under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of the various armed forces put at the disposal of the UN. With the authorization of the Security Council, the Staff Committee may establish regional committees. Wherever regional organizations of UN countries

exist, the Staff Committee will consult with them on its own regional committees to assure maximum co-operation.

The Military Staff Committee is an organization whose duty it is, according to the Charter, to advise and assist the Security Council on all military requirements necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security. Besides, it is the duty of this committee to advise on, and assist in, the employment and command of all air, land, and sea forces in a combined international action against an aggressor.

The Military Staff Committee has already held many secret sessions since the beginning of 1946 when it was constituted under the authority of the Security Council in London; but so far little progress has been made toward putting it into effective operation. It was clear, immediately after the first sessions of the general staff representatives of the Major Powers, that if the Military Committee of the UN were to function effectively it must organize itself like any national general staff. (It must have a Chief of Staff, an information service, and other tactical and strategical services. Above all, it must share the military secrets of all other countries. Obviously the last condition could not as yet be fulfilled. Today, the idea of national security is still tied up with the idea of military secrecy. Naturally the nations are reluctant to divulge their military secrets—even to the UN.

But some progress has been made. There is something very encouraging in the fact that generals, admirals, and air marshals sit down together in the same room and talk not about temporary military alliances in a war but about organizing a world military force for peace.

The member states are bound by the Charter to make armed forces available to the Security Council, and must give all assistance and facilities—including the right of passage—necessary to carry out successful action. The Security Council will propose specific agreements with the individual members to indicate the exact number of forces, their location, and the specific type needed. The Military Staff Committee is potentially, therefore, the future General Staff of the world; it will have at its disposal information, knowledge, and plans of the armed might, the location, disposition, and type of forces of all countries.

The Military Staff Committee and Disarmament. The usual function of a military staff committee is to plan bigger armaments and larger armies. A basic doctrine of military leaders is to have more forces at their disposal than are needed. But the Military Staff Committee of the UN—and this is characteristic of the whole spirit of the Security Council—is also entrusted with the decisive functions of helping the Security Council plan the regulation of armaments and, eventually, general disarmament.

Here again the United Nations is in a much better position to

act than was the old League of Nations. The UN Security Council will know exactly what kind of offensive weapons must be regulated first. It realizes that their elimination could create an atmosphere of confidence which might finally result in disarmament. At the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, the League had no such military organization as the Military Staff Committee and this considerably weakened the prospects for a general agreement on the limitation of armaments. In every country the nationalists and the General Staffs were able to point out how simple it would be for other countries to evade the agreement—or perhaps replace certain weapons with others even more powerful—while their own government was planning to limit its armaments.

One aspect of the Military Staff Committee is particularly interesting: its two main functions seem to cancel each other out. On the one hand, it works toward a strengthening of a military machine—the machine at the disposal of the UN. On the other hand, it works toward a goal of total disarmament. What really matters is that as long as there is no total disarmament, the Military Staff Committee will be needed to curb aggression and maintain the peace.

Atomic Energy Commission. Between the adoption of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco and the first General Assembly in London, the announcement was made of the discovery of atomic energy.

Ever since the atom bombs were dropped on Japan, world interest has been focused on the discussions among the “atomic” Powers—the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. From the beginning it was clear that only a global organization could deal with the global problem. The members of the UN realized that its future was tied to the future of control of atomic weapons. If atomic weapons could not be controlled, the UN might as well decide to vote itself out of existence.

The UN accepted the challenge. By a unanimous resolution of the General Assembly the UN established an Atomic Energy Commission, composed of the representatives of all members of the Security Council, plus Canada. In view of the importance of the whole problem of atomic energy for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Assembly placed that Commission under the orders of the Security Council.

The Assembly decided that the Commission should act with the utmost speed, and have authority to inquire into all phases of atomic energy.

The Commission was ordered to make specific proposals:

1. For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends

2. For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful purposes
3. For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction
4. For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The Commission will have to submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council. These reports will be made public unless the Security Council decides that such publicity is against the interests of peace. Whenever the Security Council considers it appropriate, these reports are transmitted to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council, and to other organs of the UN.

The importance of this Commission will undoubtedly grow to such proportions that its activities may exceed in importance those of all the other organs of the UN; but the Security Council is specifically authorized by the Assembly to be in control of the Commission in all matters affecting security.

The Commission will have the right to work out its own rules of procedure. Before they can be applied they will have to be approved by the Security Council. The decision of the Assembly expressly provides that in approving the procedure the Council will act on a majority of seven, whether all the permanent members are among them or not.

With the wide field of action assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Security Council, and with it the whole United Nations, enters into a new phase that might considerably affect the classical concept of national sovereignty.

The Three Stages of Security Council Action. I. Peaceful Settlement. When two or more countries find themselves in a dispute which is likely to endanger the maintenance of peace, they are obliged under the Charter to try peaceful bilateral methods of reaching a just solution. They are specifically advised by the Charter not to take irresponsible action against each other, but to negotiate, to make a complete inquiry into the situation, and to resort to conciliation, mediation, and arbitration for a judicial settlement. In order to avoid such a dispute spreading into a general conflagration, the Charter specifically suggests resorting to regional agencies wherever these exist. For example, if a dispute should arise between two Latin-American countries, or between the United States and a Latin-American country, they might call upon the Inter-American Agency for mediation. Wherever regional arrangements have been made in other parts of the world, the same procedure could apply. The UN expressly

provides for direct negotiation among the disputing powers or for settlement procedures under regional agreements—or for any other method of conciliation on which both parties agree.

The Security Council reserves to itself the right to call upon the parties to settle their dispute by peaceful means, and it also specifically reserves the right to investigate any situation that may lead to international friction. There is no point left on the whole globe where two countries, however small, members or non-members of the UN, can start a dispute in an area over which the powers of the Security Council do not extend. Not only the parties to a dispute but the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, and any individual member of the UN may bring the dispute before the Council. This is of great practical importance, because the constitutional government of a country might be replaced by a puppet imposed by an aggressor, and then such a country naturally would not bring a complaint before the UN against its "benefactor." In such a situation, the other members of the UN may act for the oppressed people of the country involved.

The United Nations, through the Council, has really assumed the functions of policing the world. Even non-member states have the right to appeal to it for help and advice and, if necessary, for protection—provided that those countries accept in advance the obligations for peaceful settlement laid down in the Charter. Countries can no longer pretend that a dispute between them is purely a local matter, and refuse to permit the UN to interfere. No dispute can remain hidden for any length of time because there are so many channels through which it can be brought to the attention of the Security Council. For example, if there were a territorial conflict over a border line—which has often led to dangerous international situations—the Security Council could suggest to the parties concerned an adjustment of a few miles either way. Whenever the Security Council makes a recommendation in a legal dispute, it will as a general rule try to have it referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice.

II. Non-Military Sanctions. If the parties to a dispute believe that they cannot settle their differences by peaceful direct mediation or arbitration, they must refer it to the Security Council. When the Security Council has received such information, it can do either of the following: it can recommend various methods or procedures of adjustment; or, if the situation is very grave, it can recommend its own terms of settlement. But when the conviction has been reached that there is a general threat to peace or that there has been an act of aggression, then the Council goes into action.

The Council might then decide upon a certain number of pro-

visional measures so as not to aggravate the conflict. For example, if two armies were marching against each other, the Council might ask both parties to stop their armies where they were. This of course would not create any prejudice against the rights, claims, or positions of the parties concerned. Incidentally, this method was used in 1925 by the old League of Nations, to stop the Greek armies which had invaded Bulgarian territory. Starting with a banal frontier incident among a few guards who quarrelled, the incident became a serious threat to international peace as Greece mobilized three army corps. The President of the Council at that moment was the famous French statesman, Aristide Briand. He began by asking the two armies to stop on the spot where they were at the moment of the receipt of his communication and to await the arrival of a League Committee. The Greeks were at first recalcitrant but, faced with an ultimatum by the Council that if they would not submit, a naval demonstration or blockade or economic sanctions might be applied against them, accepted the Council's instructions. This is a precedent which might be used by the Security Council in a similar situation.

If the situation is acute, the Council may ask the members of the UN to apply measures which do not involve the use of armed force. For example, a country which has not complied with the recommendations for a peaceful settlement of disputes and which has threatened or broken the peace might be punished by a complete or partial break in economic relations. Members of the UN might be asked by the Security Council to interrupt all diplomatic relations with the recalcitrant country. They might suspend all rail, sea, air, postal, radio, telegraphic, and other communications with the country.

At this point one must emphasize a major organizational weakness of the Security Council. Although it has at its disposal a Military Staff Committee for military operations, and although the International Court of Justice is available for judicial solution, no organization has yet been set up for the application of effective economic sanctions. The Security Council could of course call upon the Economic and Social Council for recommendations on such sanctions, but that Council itself is not set up to act with the same precision and promptness as a Military Staff Committee. In order to adopt the most effective economic sanctions that would immediately strangle the aggressor or would-be aggressor, a general staff similar to the one which acts in the military field is necessary in the economic field.

III. Military Sanctions. If the Council becomes convinced that non-military measures are not sufficient or, if after having applied them, sees that they are inadequate, then it may immediately take action by air, sea, or land forces. This action may

be anything from a simple blockade to a full-fledged military operation.

Once the gigantic machinery of the UN was put into action, there would be no escape for the would-be aggressor. The world would never again be placed in such a position as, for example, that brought about by Mussolini's aggression against Ethiopia, when after long delays ineffectual economic sanctions were decreed and even then only partially applied. A body has now been constituted that is not limited in its power to take the most drastic measures, including even the use of the atom bomb.

The UN will sign special agreements in advance with each of those United Nations whose military contribution is essential in case of action against an aggressor. Every nation which is asked to participate in collective security measures will have the right to participate in the Council for the length of time its services are rendered. For urgent action, the members will also hold national air force contingents available for combined international enforcement. All the plans necessary to the complete defeat of the aggressor or aggressors will have been worked out in advance by the Military Staff Committee, which must be ready to act in any part of the world.

Food, raw materials, means of communication, and all other facilities which will be included in the special agreements with the individual members, to be signed by the UN, will also be at the disposal of the Security Council.

The extraordinary resources and the great rapidity of action thus rendered possible increase the chances for limiting and localizing any given war situation. As a matter of fact, these chances have never been so good before. At no time in history could any military board have obtained an advance agreement of support extending through every continent.

In principle, the Security Council of the United Nations becomes one of the most efficient of international organizations, capable of putting an end to a dispute by peaceful settlement, of breaking the guilty country by economic or other sanctions, or of applying the military might of all the member states of the UN.

Yet there is one constitutional provision in the structure of the Security Council which it is feared might paralyse the whole system :

The Voting Procedure. The Charter provides that each member of the Security Council shall have one vote. In order to reach a decision on any subject brought before the Council, seven affirmative votes are required. This rather unusual provision in an eleven-man body can be explained by the structure of the Council. As there are six non-permanent members, the others were apprehensive that there might always be a majority of the smaller powers in making decisions on matters of procedure, and

that is why it was decided that one permanent member must vote with the others before a decision is reached.

But the major innovation in constitutional thinking is the provision which requires that on all matters outside procedural questions a decision can be reached only if the five permanent members have voted affirmatively among the seven voters participating. Thus each of the permanent members can, by his single vote, oppose any decision—and that is what is called the “Veto Power.”

✓ The Veto Power cannot be applied by a country which is a party to a dispute. It is on these voting provisions, contained in the already famous Article 27 of the Charter, that jurists, lawyers, and statesmen all over the world have engaged in the most heated arguments. They have attempted to define a dispute, and to find the precise moment when a country may veto further investigation of a dispute that has been brought before the Council.

The Security Council appointed a special Committee of Experts to establish rules of procedure on this and other subjects. This Committee was able to reach an agreement on all other matters, but could not agree on the voting procedure. There are two major concepts which remain unalterably opposed, on the basis of the wording of the Charter.

One group contends that it was clearly the intention of those who framed the Charter that the major Powers could stop by veto everything but a decision on procedural matters.

The other concept is based on the fact that a party to a dispute, not having the right to vote, cannot stop the Security Council from taking all measures foreseen in the framework of peaceful settlements of disputes. Therefore, the Security Council is free to investigate, propose adjustments, and recommend all kinds of mediation—up to taking direct action.

The only matter on which there is no disagreement is that when it comes to action—that is, the application of diplomatic, economic, military, or other sanctions—nothing can be done without the agreement of all the major Powers, plus two concurring votes by the non-permanent members.

The natural question is: What if one of the Great Powers should have a bad government, or if one of the major countries should be taken over by a *coup d'état*? What if a small country, feeling itself well protected by a large one, attacks another small country?

The answer is that within its present structure the Security Council then cannot act.

However, this answer in itself is not complete, because there can be no doubt that each of the major Powers will make every effort to avoid being placed in a position of applying the veto against all the others. The experience of the Security Council has already shown that all its members are trying to avoid bring-

ing matters to a vote, and often the Council remains in sessions for days going over a subject on which there are conflicting views. It proceeds to a vote only when no other alternative is open to it.

In analysing the work of the Security Council up to this time, one finds that the major Powers are extremely hesitant in applying their veto power and that tacitly they consider it as an extraordinary measure to be applied only in very rare cases.

Even so, the question still remains: what happens if the Security Council does not take action, either for reasons of procedural delays or because of a veto?

The Right to Self-Defence. Two situations might arise in which a victim of an armed attack may find itself without Security Council action.

The first is when an attack is so sudden that the Security Council has not had time to act. In such a case, as well as in all other cases of armed attack, the members of the United Nations keep their absolute right of self-defence, either individually or collectively. Until the Security Council takes the measures necessary to maintain or re-establish international peace and security, the victim or victims of an armed attack are free to defend themselves with all available means. Their only duty is to report those measures to the Security Council immediately.

However, the right to self-defence does not impair the responsibility and authority of the Security Council to take any action in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Let us assume that a small country, X, is attacked by the armed forces of a power, Y, and the aircraft of the United Nations have not arrived. The victim then has the right to defend itself and to appeal to all its neighbours and allies for help; but at the same time it must inform the Security Council of the measures it has taken. The neighbouring countries and allies who have helped the victim of an armed attack must also inform the Council of the measures they have taken. The Security Council, in possession of all the information, can then take over. Through its Military Staff Committee it can start the machinery rolling. The special air contingent of the various countries held at the disposal of the Council, as well as all other assistance provided for in the special agreements with the countries, goes into action against the aggressor. From that moment the Security Council is in command, and the victim of the attack takes part in the general campaign against the aggressor.

The second hypothesis is more complex, but also less likely. The country X has been attacked by Y. It has appealed to the Security Council. The Council will first attempt peaceful settlement. If Y happens to be a permanent member of the Council, being a party to the dispute it cannot veto the investigation and

public discussion. All it can veto are sanctions against itself by the United Nations. But if Y should be a close ally of a permanent member, then the latter, not being a party to the dispute, can veto both attempts for peaceful settlement and sanctions.

The question comes up again, what then? What does X, victim of an armed attack, do?

Well, it does what has been done for centuries. It defends itself, and it looks for allies. If the case is clear-cut, the other members of the United Nations may help it. The organization as such does not exist any longer. The acquired knowledge of the Military Staff Committee, the Atomic Energy Commission, and all the other organs can no longer be used on behalf of the United Nations. Individual countries acting in their own capacity would certainly attempt to make use of it.

However, these are purely theoretical questions, for the whole United Nations concept is based on the morality and unity of the Big Powers.

Regional Arrangements. It is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations to grant the individual states the greatest initiative possible for peaceful settlement of local disputes. Therefore the existence of regional arrangements or agencies is expressly authorized by the Charter.

Of course these agencies and their activities must be consistent with the principles of the UN. If a dispute should arise in a region of the world where such agencies exist, the Security Council will encourage peaceful settlement by them—or may even refer local disputes to them. The Council may also make use of such agencies for enforcement action. However, none of these agencies may make use of enforcement action without specific authorization by the Security Council.

These provisions are the result of the desire expressed by the countries of the Western Hemisphere who were signatories of the Chapultepec Conference at Mexico City in March 1945. Before San Francisco they had perfected a regional agreement among themselves. There was strong resistance within the UN to any regional arrangements—it was feared that they might weaken the structure as a whole—but the idea was finally admitted with the provision that the Security Council has the last say.

This clearly establishes the fact that the Council may, if it deems necessary, take the peaceful settlement of disputes out of the hands of any existing or future organizations and act in accordance with its universal powers, which remain unlimited.

operate with the Economic and Social Council in assisting the Security Council in non-military sanctions against an aggressor.

Personnel arrangements provide for the development of common personnel standards and an exchange of personnel on a temporary basis.

Depending upon the specific agreement that is signed, the General Assembly makes budgetary contributions to these specialized agencies.

Eventually the Economic and Social Council will weld all specialized agencies into a close working relationship. The Council itself will act as an international clearing-house for economic and social projects, and whatever goes on in these fields will pass through the clearing-house automatically.

CHAPTER SIX

The Trusteeship Council

ALMOST ONE-THIRD of the inhabited earth is not self-administered. This is a vast area of over fifteen million square miles, inhabited by over 650 million people. Even when, as announced, India becomes independent, 270 million people and thirteen million square miles will be left under foreign administration.

The greater parts of these territories are direct colonial possessions of the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Belgium, and a few other countries; the remainder are administered by various powers by virtue of mandates. A mandate is a trust to administer peoples not yet able to govern themselves; it was conferred upon particular powers by the old League of Nations. Mandates were established to administer the colonial possessions and territories lost by Germany and Turkey as a result of World War I.

During World War II it became evident that the Italian and Japanese empires would be eliminated, and that the victorious nations would be responsible for what would happen to their mandates and possessions. Since the League of Nations would not be continued in the same form, and since a new organization of the Allies was growing out of this war, it became necessary to establish principles for transferring the mandates to the new organization.

During the war the United States indicated that it was determined to bring about a democratic revision of the whole colonial concept and to adapt it to the progressive theory governing the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

From the very beginning the United Nations had a problem on its hands: the so-called dependent areas had to be governed along more progressive lines. Since the United Nations had replaced the League of Nations it was to be expected that this charge would automatically be transferred to the UN. As far as the colonies proper are concerned, everything depended on how far the colonial powers themselves would be willing to go, for, as laid down by doctrine already accepted, colonial possessions fell within the sovereignty of the administering power.

League Mandates. The UN must first deal with the disposal of the mandates of the old League of Nations and of the colonies, mandates, and territories which had previously belonged to Japan and Italy. Among the previously existing mandates, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Trans-Jordan had in the meantime become independent. The following mandates remained:

Under Great Britain: Palestine, part of Togoland, part of the Cameroons, Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, and Nauru (the last administered through Australia).

Under France: part of Togoland and part of the Cameroons.

Under the Union of South Africa: South-west Africa.

Under New Zealand: Western Samoa.

Under Australia: New Guinea and certain South Pacific islands.

Most Pacific islands which had been under Japanese mandates were occupied by the United States during the war.

The United Nations divides its policy with regard to all dependent areas into two parts: the first related to colonies; the second to former mandates and to all other territories brought under its authority.

Declaration by Administering Powers. In the first category those members of the UN already administering peoples in non-self-governing territories recognize as a principle that the interests of the inhabitants of those territories are paramount. Furthermore they accept the obligation to promote the well-being of their inhabitants under the system of international peace and security established by the Charter.

They officially undertake the following obligations:

1. 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
2. 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
3. To further international peace and security
4. 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.

The members of the UN administering non-self-governing territories agree that their policy towards these territories must be based on the principle of good-neighbourliness, with due regard in social, economic, and commercial matters to the interests and well-being of the rest of the world.

This is a declaration of the administering powers within the framework of the Charter, but the United Nations has not yet

established a specific system to set up the necessary structure to carry it out, nor have the administering powers yet granted such rights.

The sole organizational responsibility that the administering powers have expressly taken is to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information about the economic, social, and educational conditions in these territories. Even this obligation is limited by security and constitutional considerations of the respective nations. The administering powers, therefore, have a wide latitude in conforming or not conforming to this obligation.

The Supervisory Functions of the UN. With former mandates, possessions, and territories of ex-enemy powers the situation is different. For these, the United Nations has established an International Trusteeship System, and machinery to administer and supervise those territories which will be placed under it by individual agreements.

The objectives of the Trusteeship System, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations, are as follows:

1. To further international peace and security
2. To promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward 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 the trusteeship agreement
3. 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.

The objectives also include equal treatment for the United Nations and its citizens in social, economic, and commercial matters.

There are two methods by which a territory may come under the Trusteeship System:

The first applies to a former mandate or any other territory which is voluntarily placed under it.

The second applies to territories detached from former enemy states, which may be placed under the Trusteeship System by peace treaties.

The trusteeship for each territory must be preceded by an agreement outlining the conditions under which the trust territory will be administered, and designating the authority which will exercise the administration. That authority will be either one or more states, or the United Nations itself. Any alteration or

The mandate of the Committee of Jurists was a limited one. They had to establish within the United Nations and on the basis of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals an international judicial organ.

The second limitation on the mandate of the Committee lay in the fact that the new juridical instrument could not be different from the old one, for the legal basis of relationships between states had not been altered since the time the first International Court was established. There has been no body of codified international law, no general acceptance by all states to submit themselves in advance to an international court; nor did the Dumbarton Oaks proposals provide for such an obligation.

The Committee had to decide whether to transfer the whole court bodily into the new Organization, or to create a new court.

Whichever choice they made, problems arose:

If they should transfer the old court bodily into the new Organization, the sixteen states—either enemies or neutrals—which were members of the old court but not invited into the United Nations would automatically become parties to the statute of the Court, and thus be associated with the political functions of the United Nations.

There were strong reasons against such a solution, as the United Nations could not agree to be associated with neutral countries until it had reached the conclusion that these neutrals were ready to accept all the obligations of the Charter, and that their participation would help in the maintenance of peace and security.

Even if the neutrals were to participate only as parties to the statute, and not as members of the United Nations, it was felt that it was premature to admit them until the General Assembly had made a decision.

As far as the enemy states are concerned, it was evident that any decision on this subject would have to wait until the Peace Conference.

The second difficulty was that under the Permanent Court of International Justice a great number of states had accepted the clause of compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. This means that they have recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in disputes with other states which have accepted the same obligation. The jurisdiction of the Court therefore applies to all legal disputes between states which have accepted the clause of compulsory jurisdiction in relation to:

1. The interpretation of a treaty
2. Any question of international law
3. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation

4. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

In creating an entirely new court and discontinuing the old, the advantage to world peace and the legal process which resulted from the acceptance by many states of this clause would have been lost. Therefore the solution was finally reached of building the new International Court of Justice on the foundations of the old Permanent Court of International Justice, the new court to be integrated into the framework of the United Nations, automatically making all members parties to the statute.

At the same time it was also agreed that all those members of the United Nations which were parties to the old court and had accepted the clause of compulsory jurisdiction would automatically continue their obligation under the new court for the period of its validity (i.e. the number of years for which a given state has expressly agreed to accept this clause).

Organization of the Court. The Court consists of fifteen members. In order to secure the absolute impartiality of the Court, specific provision is made that no two judges may be nationals of the same state. A judge who may be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be considered as a citizen of that country in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

The qualifications for the fifteen members of the Court are among the most stringent of those required for any high official of the United Nations. Their qualifications must be equal to the standards of appointment to the highest judicial office in their own countries, or they must be jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Election of Judges. The candidates are elected by both the Security Council and the General Assembly, in separate independent procedures. The most exact weighing and comparing job must be done in the two principal organs of the United Nations. Those candidates who have obtained an absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council shall be considered elected.

The Court as a whole must reflect the principal civilizations and legal systems of the world.

Selection of Court members is made by the Assembly and the Security Council on the basis of proposals by national panels which are special groups of no more than four eminent jurists.

The statute goes so far as to recommend that the various groups which are proposing candidates consult their highest courts of justice, their learned institutions, academies, and schools of law to ascertain that the authority of the judges will be unquestioned.

The General Assembly, upon recommendation of the Security Council, will regulate participation in the election to the Court

of those states which are parties to the statute but not members of the United Nations.

Once the different national panels have made their proposals, the Secretary-General lists them alphabetically and submits them to the Assembly and the Security Council. In the election by the Security Council, any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members disappears. If more than one national of the same state obtains an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Security Council, the older one of these shall be elected. Three separate meetings of the Council and the Assembly may take place in order to fill the seats of the Court. If after the third meeting some seats still remain unfilled, then a joint conference of six members—three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council—may be formed at the request of either of the two organs.

This conference is to choose by an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, and then to submit it to the Assembly and to the Council. If in the course of the conference a person is unanimously agreed upon who has not been included in the original list of candidates, his name may also be proposed to both the Assembly and the Council. If the joint conference feels that it cannot be successful, then the members of the Court who have already been elected shall fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes, either in the Assembly or in the Council.

✧The members of the Court are elected for nine years, and may be re-elected. In order that the organization shall not find itself with a completely new set of judges after these nine years, it has provided that the terms of five judges elected at the first Assembly shall expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more at the end of six years.

Immediately after the election took place in London, the Secretary-General drew lots which determined the judges whose terms shall expire after three and six years. The members of the Court continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled and they complete the cases they may have begun.

Once in office, the judges must abstain from any other professional occupation. They must not be agents, counsels, or parties in any case, and they may not exercise any administrative or political functions. At the slightest doubt, a decision of the Court is required. In order to secure the fullest independence for the judges, neither the General Assembly nor the Security Council has any jurisdiction over them once they have been elected. The Court alone has power to dismiss them, and in order to do so there must be unanimity among the other judges. Of course, when engaged in the business of the Court, the judges enjoy

diplomatic privileges and immunities. Before a member of the Court takes up his duties in the supreme tribunal of the world, he must make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously. The President and Vice-President of the Court are elected for three-year terms and may be re-elected. The annual salary of a judge is \$21,000 (approx. £5,250). The President receives a special supplementary allowance.

The general administrative functions of the Court are fulfilled by a Registrar who is elected by the Court, and whose salary is fixed by the General Assembly upon the Court's proposal. The General Assembly also fixes the provisions governing the retirement of judges and of the Registrar. The United Nations bear the expenses of the Court in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly.

The seat of the Court is The Hague, Holland. The Court has the right to sit elsewhere whenever it is deemed desirable.

The Court is permanently in session except for judicial vacations, and a detailed procedure is provided so that, in principle, the Court always sits in full complement. The minimum quorum is nine.

As in corresponding national courts, the International Court of Justice may form Chambers for dealing with particular categories of cases, and the judgments rendered by these Chambers are considered as having been rendered by the Court.

The Court frames its own rules of procedure, and may have assessors to sit with the Court or with any of the Chambers and advise or co-operate with the judges if needed. The assessors have no voting power.

When a dispute comes before the Court, judges of the nationality of each of the parties retain their right to sit on the case. If one of the judges is of the same nationality as one of the parties before the Court, then the other party has the right to choose a judge of its own nationality. If there is no judge of the nationality of any party before the Court, the parties have the right to appoint judges of their nationality for the case.

Competence of the Court. Only states may appear before the Court; any private society, group, or individual citizen may not be a party to a case before the Court.

Public international organizations—that is, any international inter-governmental agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organization and others—may volunteer, or may be called upon by the Court, to furnish it with information regarding cases before it.

The Security Council determines the conditions under which the Court shall be open to states which are not parties to the statute. These states are assured of complete equality of treat-

ment with the member states of the United Nations, which are automatically parties to the statute.

The jurisdiction of the Court is threefold. Firstly, it comprises all the cases which parties voluntarily refer to it; secondly, it comprises all matters provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and in international treaties or conventions; and thirdly, it is compulsory for all states which have made a special declaration to the effect that they accept such jurisdiction either unconditionally, or with regard to certain states, or for a certain time. These declarations shall be considered as acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with their terms and for the period of their stated validity. The Secretary-General of the United Nations will make copies of these declarations available to the parties to the statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

As soon as all the states of the world, large and small—and particularly the United States and Russia—have made the declaration that they accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, the world will be moving toward a more orderly settlement of its affairs.

The power to decide whether the Court has jurisdiction over any given case is vested in the Court itself.

All references to the Permanent Court of International Justice (old court) contained in treaties and conventions still in force between the members of the United Nations will now be considered as references to the International Court of Justice.

An important question is what laws the Court shall apply, especially in view of the relatively limited body of international law. As provided in the statute, the Court shall apply international conventions, international custom, the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations, judicial decisions, and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations—the last-mentioned being a subsidiary means for the establishment of rules of law. However, if the parties agree to it, the Court shall have the right to decide a case in "equity and justice." The greatest hope for the establishment of a body of international law lies in the right of the Assembly to recommend to the member nations the codification of international law.

Enforcement of Court Judgments. The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, and all members agree to comply with its decisions in any case to which they are a party. If a member of the United Nations which has agreed to be a party to the Court on a given conflict refuses to perform the obligations of a judgment rendered by it, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures in order to

give effect to the judgment. This is an important provision, for it creates for the first time an enforcement procedure for the application of the decisions of an international court of justice. It is true that this enforcement procedure is still limited to those cases where a state has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court and even then must await favourable action by the Security Council. But the fact remains that a new legal concept for juridical procedure in the international field has been established.

While the members of the United Nations are automatically parties to the Court—which means they may use its services for any dispute—they nevertheless reserve their right to entrust the solution of their differences to other tribunals.

Procedure. A case is brought before the Court either by the notification of a special agreement between states or by a written application to the Registrar. The parties to the case must be named and the subject of the dispute must be stated in this document. The application is then communicated by the Registrar to all concerned, to any other states entitled to appear before the Court, and through the Secretary-General to the members of the United Nations.

The Court has the power to take any provisional measures to ensure the preservation of the respective rights of either party. The parties of the Security Council will be given notice of the proposed measures, pending the final decision of the Court.

Parties before the Court will be represented by agents, and may have the assistance of counsel or advocates. Independent exercise of their duties is guaranteed to the agents, counsel, and advocates through the privileges and immunities granted them. The Court must apply directly to the governments of the states concerned when notice is to be served on persons other than the agents, counsel, or advocates, or when on-the-spot evidence must be procured.

If the President is unable to preside, his place will be taken by the Vice-President or the senior judge, in that order.

The public is to be admitted to all hearings, unless otherwise decided by the Court, or unless the parties to the case demand that the public be barred.

The failure of one of the parties to appear before the Court or to defend its case may result in the other party's calling upon the Court for a decision in favour of its claim. Before granting this demand the Court must satisfy itself both that it has jurisdiction under the statute and that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

When the Court withdraws to consider the judgment, its deliberations are secret. A decision by the majority of the judges present is required on all questions. In case of a tie, the President

or the judge acting in his stead wields the deciding vote. When there is a lack of unanimity among the judges, a dissenting opinion may be written by any judge.

The judgment must be read in open court. It has binding force only between the parties, and with regard to the particular case under consideration. If the meaning or scope of the judgment is in doubt, any party may request the Court to define it.

The Court's judgment is final and without appeal, except in the event of the discovery, after a decision has been given, of a fact that has vital bearing upon the case. It must be established, however, that ignorance of this fact by both the Court and the party claiming revision was not due to negligence. The request for revision may be made not later than six months after the discovery of the new fact, and no application will be accepted later than ten years after the date the decision was given.

The Court will decide as to the validity of a request by any state seeking permission to intervene in a case deemed by it as affecting its legal interests.

When the Court's interpretation of a convention is in question, states which are parties to the convention, but not parties to the case, will be notified by the Registrar and will have the right to appear before the Court. If any state should take advantage of this provision, the judgment of the Court is equally binding upon it. Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

Advisory Opinions. One of the most important functions of the International Court of Justice is to furnish advisory opinions to the General Assembly and the Security Council, upon request.

The General Assembly may authorize other organs of the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies to consult the Court. In such a case, however, the Court is to confine its advisory opinions to legal questions arising within the scope of their activities. This is a departure from the statute of the old court. However limited its field of application under the Charter, this new provision is a step forward. The competence of the Court is thereby broadened.

When the advisory opinion of the Court is sought, a written request must be addressed to the Court, stating the nature of the question and providing all documents that may help in clarifying the case. All states which have the right to appear before the Court will be informed immediately by the Registrar that an advisory opinion has been requested.

States entitled to appear before the Court, as well as international organizations likely to be able to furnish information on the question, will be notified by the Registrar that, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, statements may be submitted.

Finally, opinions will be rendered in open court after notification of the Secretary-General and the states and international organizations immediately concerned.

Amendments to the Statute. The procedure of amending the statute follows the same lines as that applied to amending the Charter itself. The only limitation resides in the power of the General Assembly which, upon recommendation of the Security Council, may regulate the participation of those states which, although parties to the statute of the Court, are not members of the United Nations.

CHAPTER EIGHT

The Secretariat

ALMOST EVERY week new people arrive at UN headquarters from various parts of the world. They include former ambassadors, famous professors and scientists, specialists in economics and health problems, newspapermen, translators, statisticians, researchers, administrators, and secretaries. They have all been selected from a vast number of applicants to work in the International Secretariat of the United Nations.

They are the first true international citizens. Their time, their energies, their allegiance belong to the United Nations. They may receive no orders or instructions from their own governments. Before beginning their service they must take an oath of allegiance to the United Nations, and from that moment on they are part of a system which, it is hoped, will one day become the most highly qualified civil service in the world.

The oath of allegiance reads:

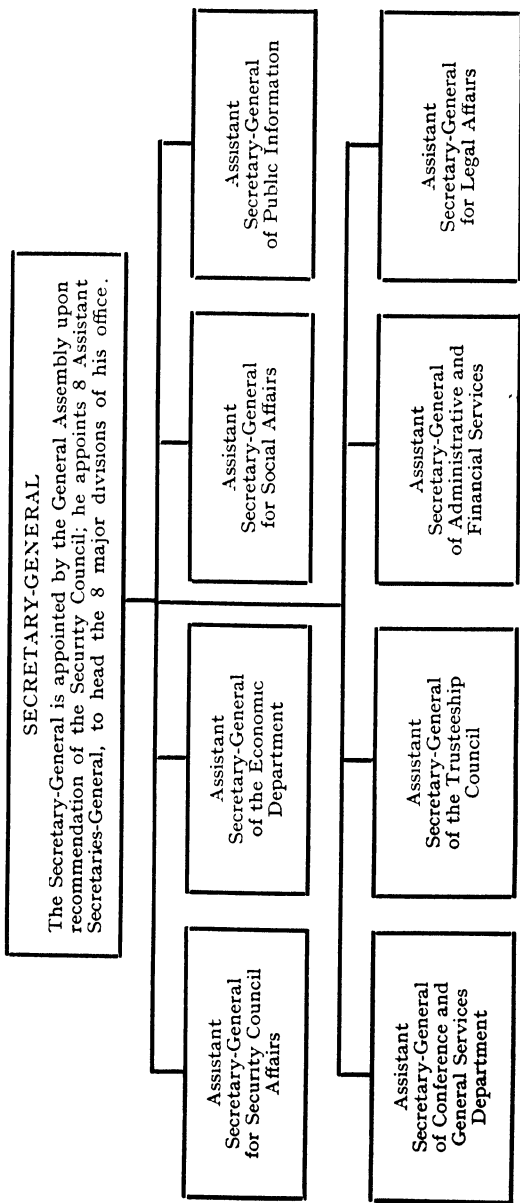
"I solemnly swear (undertake, affirm, promise) to exercise in all loyalty, discretion, and conscience the functions entrusted to me as a member of the international service of the United Nations, to discharge those functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization."

The Secretariat is the organ upon which the success of the UN will depend to a considerable degree. While the delegates to the General Assembly and the other organs of the UN come and go according to the shifting fortunes of their governments, the Secretariat remains permanently at work. The delegates to the other organs are bound to their countries by national loyalties; it is the Secretariat alone, with its statutory impartiality toward the various countries, which is in a position to create the atmosphere of international confidence without which the United Nations cannot succeed.

The Secretariat serves as the permanent liaison between the different branches of the UN and between the specialized agencies within the organization itself. It prepares every session of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. One of its minor functions is to hold the key to every safe in which international treaties are registered.

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretariat is the general administrative organ of the U.N. It is a permanently functioning organ. It serves as the permanent liaison between the different branches of the U.N. and between the specialized agencies within the Organization itself. It prepares every session of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council.



To secure the most highly qualified people for the jobs, the first step was to elect a competent Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General. The Secretary-General has the broadest international powers ever conferred upon a single person. He is the authorized representative of the whole United Nations and the main liaison between all existing international agencies.

Election. The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council. Once he has been approved by the majority of members of the Security Council—including all of the Big Five—his candidacy is proposed to the General Assembly for final election. His nomination and appointment should be discussed at private meetings. The vote on his appointment must be made by secret ballot.

The Secretary-General is appointed for a term of five years, and receives an annual tax-free salary of \$20,000 (approx. £5,000), with an additional \$20,000 for representation costs. The United Nations also maintains his official residence. His appointment may be renewed at the end of the five-year period.

When he retires from office no member state shall offer him—at least not immediately—a governmental position in which any of the confidential information he might have gathered during his service would embarrass other members of the UN.

The Functions of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General has so many different duties and is entrusted with so many responsibilities, practically all of them vital, that he is bound to play an increasingly important role in every international activity. He is the Secretary-General not of one organization but of several—of the Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. In his hands the general and administrative functions of the whole Secretariat are concentrated. He makes all appointments within the United Nations in his own right. However, he does not make them without consulting the various governments, especially when he appoints higher personnel, since he cannot be expected to know the most competent candidates all over the world. But he makes the decision, and he has the responsibility for the highest efficiency and teamwork in the Secretariat.

The financial assets of the United Nations, as well as the preparation of budgets, extension or curtailment of services, budgetary arrangements with different specialized agencies, and collection of contributions from member states—all are in the hands of the Secretary-General.

All communications within the UN or any of its organs are channelled through the Secretary-General. He is responsible for the preparation of the work to be taken up at the various sessions and for the execution of the decisions adopted at those meetings.

And every year he presents a report to the General Assembly. In this report he describes the work of the United Nations and takes stock of important international developments—political, economic, social, and others.

The Secretary-General—Guardian of World Peace. But the most important function of the Secretary-General is his right to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. The Secretary-General is therefore equal in this respect to any government of the UN or to the General Assembly as a whole. Through these functions he becomes the custodian of international peace and security. Whenever or wherever political, economic, or territorial difficulties appear which may threaten world peace, it is his right and duty to put the UN machinery in motion. There is as yet no precise interpretation of these powers of the Secretary-General. In the concept of the Charter he is meant to be not only an element of vigilance but also one of inspiration to the United Nations as a whole. That is why he also has the right to put on the agenda of the Assembly any item he may consider to be important and to fall within the scope of the UN.

These wide powers concentrated in the hands of a single individual are the result of twenty-five years' experience. In the League of Nations it was often felt that, outside the national governments and temporary delegations, there should be one element of cohesion—an element completely taken out of the field of day-by-day conflicts and frictions among the governments. One element was needed to serve as a confidential mediator and advisor among the various member states, and this element must be the chief officer of the international organization.

The absence of such an element in the crises of the '30's and the resulting weakness in the whole collective security machinery were not forgotten by those who framed the new organization. That is why the Secretary-General of the UN was made not only its chief administrative officer but its chief political factor as well.

Departments of the Secretariat. The Secretariat is divided into eight main departments. All of them work under the authority of the Secretary-General, whose office co-ordinates their activities. The Secretary-General's office also deals with problems of protocol and it receives and handles the innumerable communications which come in from all over the world.

The Functions of the Departments. Each department is under the direction of an Assistant Secretary-General who in turn is assisted by one or more top-ranking directors. Each department is subdivided, each division headed by a director.

There are specific responsibilities for each department. Because of the interrelation of the various international problems with

which they are dealing, the departments must be ready to serve in whatever situation their services are required. In order to obtain maximum efficiency and to avoid undesirable rivalry between departments, or the duplication of effort, complete co-operation must exist between the various services.

The General Assembly needs all the services of the Secretariat and the fullest co-operation of each of the eight departments. The Security Council needs the services of the Department of Security Council Affairs; besides, it may, for instance, have recourse to the Department of Economic Affairs, the Legal Department, and the Department of Trusteeship.

This is how the eight departments are organized:

(1) The Department of Security Council Affairs is mainly the servant of the Security Council, and helps it in the fulfilment of its functions. This department must be composed of people who can be of particular help to the Council not only in its peace-maintaining functions but also in its military and enforcement measures. It also serves the General Assembly whenever that body takes up matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security.

While the Security Council has only one main servant, the Economic and Social Council has two—the Department of Economic Affairs and the Department of Social Affairs, and can appeal as often as necessary to other departments.

(2) The Department of Economic Affairs deals mainly with the following questions: economic, fiscal, transport and communications, statistics, full employment, standards of living, international trade, industrial development, and food. This department serves the Economic and Social Council as well as the various committees and commissions which deal with economic problems. It also handles for the Secretariat the co-ordinating of all international agencies which come within the field of economic affairs. Whenever an international conference takes place—for example, of the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Office—this department participates in it and fulfils the functions of a harmonizing centre as provided for in the Charter.

The statistical division of the Department of Economic Affairs is being organized to serve as the main clearing-house for statistical data received from every major international organization.

(3) The Department of Social Affairs deals mainly with the following: health, control of narcotic drugs, various aspects of social welfare, refugees and displaced persons, cultural matters, and human rights. This department works with the special commissions established by the Economic and Social Council, and has a central research division which co-ordinates the material relating to all the above-mentioned fields.

The Social Affairs Department works in close co-operation with the international agencies in the fields of social affairs: it deals directly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and on specific social problems with the International Labour Office, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and others.

(4) The Department of Trusteeship deals with all problems related to trusteeship and dependent territories. This department prepares all research and documentation concerning the colonial and mandated areas.

(5) The Legal Department advises the Secretariat and all other organs on legal and constitutional matters. The Legal Department is the general counsel of the Secretariat and the other organs. It advises them especially on the drafting of legal agreements, rules of procedure, and constitutional matters. This department also deals with questions concerning immunities and privileges.

(6) The Conference and General Services Department is in charge of making arrangements for the various meetings and staffing conferences. Among other things, this entails providing translators, recorders, guards; and the publication of the official journal. This department also deals with private organizations and handles the official communications to governments. In its hands also are the library with its research and reference facilities, supervision of language services, the registry, purchase of equipment, transportation, supplies, mail, and messenger services.

(7) The main task of the Office of Public Information is to inform the public of the world about everything done by the Organization. It handles the press, publications, broadcasting, films, graphic exhibitions, public liaison, and reference material.

This department is in a delicate position. It must be absolutely objective. It has no right to editorialize and propagandize and it may not take sides on the various controversial issues. It has no right to say which government is right and which wrong before the Assembly, Security Council, or the other organs of the UN. Its role is one of creating an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the UN among the peoples of the world. It is of primary importance for the department to work with and rely upon the co-operation of the established governmental and non-governmental information agencies.

In order to cover the various regions, the Department of Public Information is opening branch offices all over the world. The UN governments realize that without the backing of public opinion they can never hope to create that moral support and understanding which is indispensable to the United Nations.

(8) The Department of Administrative and Financial Services

plans the entire organization of the Secretariat and aids in the development of the whole internal organization.

This department is subdivided into three offices:

1. The Budget Office assists the Secretary-General in the preparation and administration of the central budget. It contributes to the development of the internal organizational arrangements of the Secretariat. This office must approve every single item of expenditure of every department.

2. The Personnel Office is responsible for all problems pertaining to personnel. It recruits staff members, establishes the scale of salaries, and maintains liaison with the International Civil Service Commission.

3. The Comptroller's Office supervises the soundness of the financial system, the proper handling of the funds of the United Nations, and maintains financial liaison with national authorities. This office is in charge of the administration, the retirement and provident funds, employee compensation funds, and related matters.

Selection of Candidates for the Secretariat. Any citizen of the United Nations—of either sex, and of any legal age up to sixty—is eligible for all posts in the Secretariat. The Secretariat tries to find candidates from as many nations as possible in order to secure an organization of a truly international character.

If important positions are open, the Secretariat is obliged to give the widest publicity regarding these openings to all the United Nations. All appointments are made on a competitive basis.

The regulations for an appointment require high standards of character, ability, technical capacity, and a strong sense of duty, discretion, and reliability. Appointments for the higher offices in the Secretariat must be made by the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the department, with the approval of the Secretary-General. For appointments to other functions, the Secretariat will establish written or oral examinations, but since the Secretariat is dealing with entirely new problems the methods of examination will be very flexible at first. Examinations will be particularly informal for those candidates who, owing to war service, may not have the desired academic qualifications. In this case an interview and an analysis of personal records will be considered as a satisfactory qualifying test.

In principle, any candidate for a position in the UN should apply to the Personnel Department of the Secretariat for an application form. On this form he is asked detailed questions about the date and place of his birth, nationality at time of birth and at present, about his family situation, whether he has ever had a nervous breakdown, whether he has ever been discharged or forced to resign from any post, whether relatives by blood or

marriage are already employed by the UN, his knowledge of languages, typing and shorthand speeds, his previous positions, whether he is willing to travel, the kind of work preferred, and similar questions. Each candidate is asked to indicate as references three persons who are not related to him by blood or marriage.

Each of these applications is then investigated by the Personnel Department, checked against the requirements of the various branches of the Secretariat or other committees, and the final decision is reached.

However, there are two other methods of being admitted to the Secretariat: one is by the request of a high official of the Secretariat who has direct knowledge of the qualifications of the candidate; the other is by recommendation, whether from the candidate's national government or from outstanding private organizations which have been working in the field of international affairs, or from inter-allied official agencies.

Every candidate who is accepted will be appointed either for temporary or for permanent service. The Secretary-General may designate a probation period for those appointed to permanent posts in the Secretariat; during this time there will be training facilities to initiate the candidate in his new duties. Whenever necessary, the candidate will have to submit to examinations at the end of this probationary period.

All contracts are subject to review every five years, but an employee may not be dismissed unless there is a curtailment of the service in which he has been working. National representation in the Secretariat must be adequately distributed over wide geographic areas, and the employees are expressly guaranteed against dismissal in favour of bringing in nationals of other countries.

The interests of the personnel are protected by their right to paid sick-leave, maternity-leave, annual local leave, and, for those who come from other countries, home-leave.

In case of the termination of an appointment, the employee is to receive three months' notice and corresponding indemnity. A certificate stating the nature of his duties and the length and quality of service will be given to any employee on leaving the services of the UN.

In case of accident or sickness, reasonable compensation is provided for the employees, and a retirement fund is made up of deductions from salaries and of contributions from the UN.

Transportation costs to and from the assigned place of work of a permanent employee and his family will be paid by the United Nations.

All members of the staff enjoy immunities and privileges required for the effective exercise of their functions, forestalling any pressure by individual governments. The staff is represented

in discussions of problems relating to appointments and also has the right of appeal in contract and termination cases.

Disciplinary Measures. In order to secure the highest efficiency for a Secretariat which is entrusted with such delicate tasks among so many governments, the Secretary-General and his authorized deputies have been given wide powers in applying disciplinary measures. In order of severity, these measures shall include: oral warning, written reprimand, and censure; transfer to an inferior post; suspension with or without pay; and discharge or summary dismissal. A member of the staff whose work has been unsatisfactory may be discharged, but the employee will be given an opportunity to state his case in writing. The most severe measure the Secretary-General or his deputy may take is summary dismissal in case of serious misconduct. When an employee is charged with serious misconduct and the Secretary-General feels that his continuance in office might prejudice the interests of the whole service, he can be suspended immediately, pending the results of an investigation. The suspension is not prejudicial to the rights of the staff member, if investigation should prove his innocence.

Salaries. The Charter and the resolutions of the Assembly provide for a very highly qualified staff; top salaries are sufficiently attractive to make it possible for highly competent people to leave their normal occupations or professions to join the Secretariat.

The following salary scale has been established: Assistant Secretaries-General will receive \$13,500 (approx. £3,375) per year, plus \$7,000 to \$11,500 (approx. £1,750 to £2,875) representation costs; top-ranking directors \$11,000 (approx. £2,750), and from \$3,000 to \$6,000 (approx. £750 to £1,500) representation costs. The Assembly left the salaries for other categories of employees to the Secretary-General and the different services, with ceiling slightly under the highest salary (\$11,000) (approx. £2,750) fixed by the Assembly.

The Secretary-General and the services established the following scale: Director of a Division, \$6,000 to \$10,700 (approx. £1,500 to £2,675), and no representation costs; Political and Administrative Affairs officers, from \$6,000 to \$10,700 (approx. £1,500 to £2,675); Economic Affairs officers, from \$4,500 to \$9,700 (approx. £1,125 to £2,425); economists, statisticians, archivists, social affairs and public information officers, from \$4,500 to \$9,700 (approx. £1,125 to £2,425); secretaries, from \$2,000 to \$3,700 (approx. £500 to £925).

All salaries of the UN personnel are tax-exempt. Revisions upwards have already been made, and further adjustments are in process.

Co-operation with other Civil Services. As the Secretariat of United Nations services all the fifty-one nations, plans were made for close co-operation with the civil services of all countries, in order to secure the exchange of information on administrative experience, co-operation of personnel, and other problems.

One of the plans provides for members of the Secretariat to be loaned to different national organizations for a short term. Often a government department or embassy is asked to loan one of its specialists to a certain section of the UN for short periods. When this idea of exchange is in full operation both ways it may contribute considerably to a closer understanding among the officials of the various countries and those of the United Nations.

Provisions have been made to assure the closest co-operation between the International Secretariat and the various specialized agencies such as the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Office, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The number of members of the staff of the UN Secretariat is 2,500 and, together with the other inter-governmental agencies, the emerging international civil service may soon exceed 10,000. The working experience and administrative regulations of this new civil service may later be used by the member states as a model for their own services in the fields related to international activities.

fications 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.

B * 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.

3. The conditions under which a state, which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations, may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5—1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6—Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7—1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12 paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8—The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9—At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10—1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11—If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12—1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptances.

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 despatch 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 already 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 to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.

2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64—Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

CHAPTER IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65—1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.

2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66—1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.

2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.

3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have

failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.

4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67—The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68—In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

CHAPTER V

AMENDMENTS

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.

C ★ Delegations and Personnel

SECRETARIAT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL—*Secretary-General*: Mr. Trygve Lie (Norway). *Personal Assistants*: Mr. Brian Urquhart (U.K.). Mrs. Ingrid Stoneman (Norway). *Secretary to Mr. Lie*: Miss Bodil Elton (Norway). *Secretary to Mr. Urquhart*: Miss Daphne Chamberlain (U.K.).

Office of the Executive Assistant—*Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General*: Mr. Andrew Cordier (U.S.A.). *Executive Officer*: Mr. David Blickenstaff (U.S.A.). *Assistants*: Miss Constance Rhodes (U.K.). Mrs. Angela Drew (Canada). *Secretaries*: Miss Joyce Cole (U.K.). Mrs. Irene Dale (U.K.). Miss Geneal Hallows (U.S.A.). Miss Fleurette Parent (Canada). Miss Valentine Perkins (Canada). Miss Eleanor Richards (U.S.A.). *Correspondence Unit: Chief of Unit*: Mr. Patrick J. Bolton (U.K.). *Assistant*: Miss Mary Jeffreys (New Zealand). *Translator*: Mr. Samuel Grossvogel (France). *Secretaries*: Miss Ruth Allanbrook (U.S.A.). Miss Pamela Price (U.K.). *Office of the Special Advisers: Special Adviser on Political Affairs*: Mr. Finn Moe (Norway). *Secretary to Mr. Finn Moe*: Mrs. Mally Peters (Norway). *Special Adviser on Security Affairs*: Colonel A. Roscher Lund (Norway). *Personal Assistant to Colonel Roscher Lund*: Miss Rosalind Schama (U.K.). *Secretary to Colonel Roscher Lund*: Mrs. Annabelle Youngmans (U.S.A.). *Special Adviser on Public Relations*: Mr. William T. Stoneman (U.S.A.). *Personal Assistant to Mr. Stoneman*: Mr. Clyde Nichols, Jr. (U.S.A.). *Special Adviser on Organizational Affairs*: Mr. W. Martin Hill (U.K.). *Secretary to Mr. Hill*: Miss Caroline St. Claire (U.S.A.).

PROTOCOL AND LIAISON SECTION—*Chief of Section and Chief of Protocol*: Captain Jehan de Noue

(France). *Personal Assistant to Captain de Noue*: Miss Mary H. Williams (U.S.A.). *Special Assistant for Liaison*: Mr. Joseph E. Sales (U.S.A.). *Special Assistant on Social Functions*: Miss Sylvia Grove-Palmer (U.K.). *Liaison Officers*: Mrs. Janine Blickenstaff (France). (Liaison with: Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Iran, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, U.S.A., Uruguay.) Miss Rosita E. Escala (Ecuador). (Liaison with: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Turkey, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.) Miss Jacqueline Nearne (U.K.). (Liaison with: Belgium, Egypt, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria.) Mrs. C. K. Young (China). (Liaison with: Byelorussia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, Philippine Commonwealth, Union of South Africa, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.) *Assistant for Research*: Miss Doris Newman (U.K.). *Secretary*: Mrs. Celia Thurman (U.S.A.).

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS—*Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Security Council Affairs*: Mr. A. A. Sobolev (U.S.S.R.). *Secretary*: Mrs. J. K. Ewart (U.K.). *Principal Director*: Dr. Ping-chia Kuo (China). *Assistant*: Miss E. Hoyt (U.S.A.). *Administrative and General Division: Director*: Dr. D. Protitch (Yugoslavia). *Secretary*: Miss J. Bass (U.K.). *General Services to Security Council*: Mr. F. Y. Chai (China). Mr. W. Epstein (Canada). Mr. G. Gottesman (Poland). Mr. W. G. Shearer (Australia). Mr. J. Foster Collins (U.S.A.). *Secretaries*: Miss E. Hess (U.S.A.). Miss M. Vandill (U.S.A.). Miss R. E. Rogers (U.S.A.). *Clerk*—

Typist: Miss E. Stern (U.S.A.). *Services to Committees: Chief of Section:* Mr. F. Brière (France). Mr. R. Harpignies (Belgium). Mr. J. P. Gaillard (U.S.A.). *Secretaries:* Miss M. Mahnken (U.S.A.). Miss M. Charlebois (Canada). *Administration: Chief of Section:* Mr. C. E. Brackenbury (U.K.). Mr. T. R. Bond (U.K.). *Archivist:* Miss S. Van Gelderen (Belgium). *Assistant Librarian:* Mr. J. C. Collins (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss R. Bann (U.S.A.). *Clerk-Typist:* Miss J. Pivalo (U.S.A.). *General Political Division: Director:* Mr. A. G. Robles (Mexico). *General Political Problems: Chief of Section:* Mr. W. M. Jordan (U.K.). Miss M. E. Ronald (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss D. Round (Australia). *European Affairs:* Dr. V. Jelinek (Czechoslovakia). Mr. K. I. Volokhov (Ukraine). *Asia and Pacific Affairs:* Mr. J. F. Engers (Netherlands). Mr. C. L. Fan (China). *Enforcement Measure Division: Director:* Brig. E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.K.). *Trusteeship Agreements for Strategic Areas: Chief of Section:* Dr. A. Franic (Yugoslavia). *Secretary:* Miss M. Daly (U.S.A.). *Atomic Energy Commission Group—Acting Director:* Mr. L. Pendleton Herring (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Mrs. L. A. Murkland (U.S.A.). *Chief of Section:* Dr. O. Frey (Czechoslovakia). Dr. V. Chigansky (Ukraine) (on loan from General Political Division). Mr. A. K. Williams (U.S.A.). Mr. R. Young (U.S.A.). *Secretaries:* Miss J. Ellington (U.S.A.). Miss T. Gottlieb (U.S.A.).

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS—Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Economic Affairs: Mr. David Owen (U.K.). *Administrative Assistant:* Miss Mary Saunders (U.K.). *Secretary:* Miss Ruth Scott (U.K.). *Special Assistant:* Mr. A. E. Ritchie (Canada). *Secretary:* Miss Anna Freifeld (Canada). *Executive Officer:* Mr. Leo Malania (Canada). *Documents Officer:* Miss Graham Strang (U.K.). *Division of Economic Survey and General Questions: Director:* Mr. Raoul Aglion (France). *Special Assistant:* Miss Opal Thomas (U.S.A.). *Secretary of*

Division: Mrs. Stephanie Herman (Canada). *Secretaries:* Miss Pauline Hibbert (U.K.). Miss Colette Lizotte (Canada). Miss Claire Rinfret (Canada). Mrs. Marjorie Tevzrian (U.S.A.). *Executives:* Mr. Jean Bleyfus-Richardot (U.S.A.). Mr. Eugene Castillo (Cuba). Miss Ruth Clem (U.S.A.). Dr. Margaret Grant (U.S.A.). Mr. Wladyslaw Malinowski (Poland). Professor Robert Mossé (France). *Secretaries:* Miss Emily Greco (U.S.A.). Miss Doreen Newport (U.K.). *Division of International Trade and Balance of Payments: Assistant Director:* Mr. J. A. Lacarte (Uruguay). *Executives:* Mr. Stein Johnsen (Norway). Miss Claire M. de Hedervary (U.S.A.). Mr. Gustav Stern (Czechoslovakia). *Secretary:* Miss Dorothy Peaslee (U.S.A.). *Transport and Communications Division: Director:* Mr. Branko Lukac (Yugoslavia). *Special Assistant:* Miss Helen Moats (U.S.A.). *Executives:* Mr. Adrien Alcan (France). Mrs. S. Volski (France). *Secretaries:* Miss Muriel Charlton (U.S.A.). Miss Helen Rothstein (U.S.A.). *Fiscal Division: Director:* Mr. Paul Deperon (Belgium). *Secretaries:* Miss Anne-Marie Hubert (France). Mrs. Adrienne Spivak (U.S.A.). *Statistical Division: Special Assistant to Director:* Mr. William J. Bruce (U.S.A.). *Executive:* Mr. William I. Abraham (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Ruth Phelps (U.S.A.). *Division of Coordination and Liaison of the Economic and Social Departments: Director:* Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero (Venezuela). *Personal Assistant to Mr. Perez-Guerrero:* Mr. Karol Kroméry (Czechoslovakia). *Secretary to Mr. Perez-Guerrero:* Miss Jacqueline Rosenberg (U.S.A.). *Assistant Director (in Charge of Specialized Agencies Section):* Mr. Bruce Turner (New Zealand). *Secretary to Mr. Turner:* Miss Sylvia Ray Miller (U.S.A.). *Liaison Officer:* Mr. Nessim Selim Shalom (Egypt). *Secretary:* Miss Odile Manesse (France). *In Charge of Non-Governmental Organizations Section:* Mr. Lyman C. White (U.S.A.). *Administrative Assistant:* Miss Marion N. Withey (U.K.). *Secretaries:* Miss Bea Harris (U.S.A.). Miss Emilie Lagalisie

(France). *Secretary of the Economic and Social Council*: Mr. Gilbert Yates (U.K.). *Assistant*: Mr. George Dumontet (France). *Administrative Assistant*: Miss Nancy Garbett-Edwards (U.K.). *Secretary to the President of the Council*: Miss Jane Fellows (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Lillian Krumholz (U.S.A.).

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS—*Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Social Affairs*:

Mr. Henri Laugier (France). *General Director*: Mr. Jan Stanczyk (Poland). *Executive Officer*: Mr. Louis Gros (France). *Personal Assistant to Mr. Laugier*: Miss Madeleine Griner (U.S.A.). *Assistant Executive Officer*: Mr. Stéphane Hessel (France). *Administrative and Personnel Matters*: Mr. Stewart Gowans (U.K.). Mr. William J. Opie (U.K.). *Secretaries*: Miss Paule Bidalon (France). Mrs. Lucie Martin (U.K.). Mrs. B. Van Zon (France). Miss Betty Premer (U.S.A.). Miss Noreen Galtes (U.S.A.). Miss Chiquita Alfaux (U.S.A.). *Division of Demography*: Mr. Joseph M. Nash (U.S.A.). *Division of Education, Science and Culture*: Miss Dorothy E. Osborne (Canada). *Division of Human Rights*: Mr. John P. Humphrey (Canada). Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt (Netherlands). Mr. Edward Lawson (U.S.A.). Miss Margaret Kitchen (U.K.). Miss Pu-Sheng Kung (China). Miss Catherine I. Rolfe (U.K.). Miss Phyllis R. Chait (U.S.A.). Miss Micheline Dupuis (Canada). Miss Ita E. Glance (U.S.A.). *Division of Narcotic Drugs*: Mr. Leon Steinig (U.S.A.). Mr. Robert T. Huang (China). Mr. Louis F. Atzenwiler (Switzerland). Mr. Vladimir Pastuhov (Czechoslovakia). Mr. Serge-Paul Sotiroff (France). Miss Germaine Didelot (France). Miss Grace Bocquet (U.K.). Miss Faith Whittlesey (U.S.A.). *Division of Public Health*: Dr. Yves Biraud (France). Mr. Zygmunt Deutschman (Poland). Mr. Antonio Pons (Ecuador). Miss Peggy Ray (U.K.). Miss Geneviève de Noailles (France). Miss Kathleen Midwinter (U.K.). Miss Adele Van Den Bergh (U.S.A.). Miss Margaret Elbert (U.K.). Miss Elsie Lowenberg (U.S.A.). Miss

Gladys Rogin (U.S.A.). Miss Helen Shapiro (U.S.A.). Miss Marjorie Wheldon (U.S.A.). *Division of Refugees*: Mr. Bertram Pickard (U.K.). Mr. Witold Langrod (Poland). Mr. Jean J. Newman (U.S.A.). Mr. S. Chr. Sommerfelt (Norway). Miss Elizabeth Brodie (U.K.). Miss Johanna Hogerzeil (Netherlands). Miss Sylvia Baverstock (U.K.). Miss Suzanne Bertrand (Canada). Miss Beatrice Herbert (France). Mrs. Georgette O'Dell (U.K.). *Division of Research and Studies*: Mr. Jean Gottmann (France). Mr. Alfred Mettraux (U.S.A.). Miss Irene Opton (U.S.A.). Mr. Tchang Te-Lou (China). Miss S. Van Zon (France). Miss Yvette Herbert (France). *Division of Social Affairs*: Mr. Maurice Milhaud (France). Mr. Enrique Lozada (Bolivia). Mr. Hsu Fu-Yun (China). Mr. Charles Litteria (U.S.A.). Mr. Finn K. Tennfjord (Norway). Mrs. Bénédite Strauss (France). *Liaison with Non-Governmental Organizations*: Mr. Lyman C. White (U.S.A.). Miss Beatrice Harris (U.S.A.). Miss Emilienne Lagalisse (France). *Resident Envoy of UNESCO to United Nations*: Mr. Valère Darchambeau (Belgium). Dr. P. Regnault-Deccat (France). Miss Elise Salade (Belgium). *Messenger*: Miss Naomi Studdard (U.S.A.).

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

—*Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*: Dr. Victor Hoo (China). *Secretary to Dr. Hoo*: Miss Josephine Stieren (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Anne E. Duffy (U.S.A.). *Administrative Assistant*: Mr. Yu Tso-Min (China). *Division of Trusteeship*: *Director*: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.). *Chief of Questionnaire and Reports Section*: Mr. F. Parkhomenko (Ukraine). *Specialists*: Mr. Lawrence S. Finkelstein (U.S.A.). Mr. Cleantho de Paiva Leite (Brazil). Miss Joan Brown-Harrop (U.K.). *Secretary to Director*: Miss Mary L. Carey (U.S.A.). *Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*: *Director*: Mr. Wil-

B. Stedman (U.S.A.). Miss Carmela Giuliano (U.S.A.). Miss Josephine Leo (U.S.A.). Miss Rosemarie Frankel (U.S.A.). Miss Frances Mitchell (U.S.A.). Miss Millicent Crawford (U.S.A.). *Stores Section: Chief of Section:* Mr. J. Macrery (U.S.A.). *Receiving Unit:* Mr. John Goetz (U.S.A.). Mr. James McGrath (U.S.A.). Mr. Benjamin Frishman (U.S.A.). *Storage and Issue Unit:* Mr. James Wight (Canada). Mr. Paul Fugarino (U.S.A.). Mr. John C. O'Neil (U.S.A.). Mr. Frank Bellizzi (U.S.A.). Mr. Michael Adamo (U.S.A.). Mr. Hugo Cammisa (U.S.A.). Mr. John Connolly (U.S.A.). Mr. William Booker (U.S.A.). Mr. Patrick Doody (U.S.A.). Mr. Philip Schier (U.S.A.). Mr. Patty Borrico (U.S.A.). Mr. William Ryan (U.S.A.). Mr. John Marinelli (U.S.A.). Mr. William Miller (U.S.A.).

Conference Co-ordination Division—
Director: Mr. C. M. Fonck (Belgium).
Assistant Director: Mr. L. B. Herman (Canada). *Secretary:* Miss Lorraine Shea (Canada). *Accounts Officer* (from Comptroller's office): Mr. G. Lansky (U.S.A.). *Order of the Day Section: Deputy Chief:* Miss Diana Chamberlain (Canada). *Order of the Day Officers:* Mr. E. O'Gorman (U.S.A.). Mr. P. Larkin (U.S.A.). Miss T. Duchynski (U.S.A.). *Delegates' Receptionist:* Mrs. M. Langkjaer (U.S.A.). *Clerk Stenographer:* Mrs. M. Berg (U.S.A.). *Storeman:* Mr. Robert Green (U.S.A.). *Conference Planning Section: Conference Planning Officer:* Mr. John B. Townsend (New Zealand). *Conference Service Officers:* Mr. J. De Brabant (Canada). Mr. J. W. Muckell (Canada). Mr. W. H. Gelbach (U.S.A.). *Assistant Conference Service Officers:* Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Canada). Mr. Roscoe V. Lewis (U.S.A.). *Clerk Stenographers:* Mrs. F. De Diego (U.S.A.). Mrs. P. Taylor (Canada).

Buildings, Management Service—
Chief, Buildings Management Service: Mr. J. Bryan Straley (U.S.A.). *Assistant Chief:* Mr. A. R. T. Coke (U.K.). *Special Assistant to Mr. Straley:* Mr. Charles E. Bolduc.

Administrative Assistant to Mr. Straley: Miss Anne Radd (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Mr. Straley:* Miss Olga M. Mencoboni (U.S.A.). *Clerk Typist:* Miss Jean Raymond (U.S.A.). *Space Officers:* Mr. Bleecker P. Semans (U.S.A.). Mr. Tung-Ku Lin (China). *Draftsman:* Mr. Henry L. Millman (U.S.A.). *Head, Service Unit:* Mrs. Kay Thompson (U.K.). *Secretary to Mrs. Thompson:* Miss Sarah Tazbin (U.S.A.). *Chief, Security Section:* Mr. Frank Begley (U.S.A.). *Security Officer:* Mr. John J. Cosgrove (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Mr. Begley:* Miss Grace Ryan (U.S.A.). *Pass Officer:* Mr. Daniel Walsh (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Pass Officer:* Miss Janet L. Mellen (U.S.A.). *Assistant Pass Officers:* Miss M. Botowinick (U.S.A.). Miss S. Matlin (U.S.A.). *Night Duty Officers:* Mr. W. B. Antin (U.S.A.). Mr. R. C. Stein (U.S.A.). Mr. E. Syers (U.S.A.). *Receptionists:* Miss B. Riegel (U.S.A.). Miss J. Ayala (Colombia). Miss B. Blackwell (U.S.A.). Miss M. Ebbitt (Canada). Miss E. Lee (China). Miss E. Sheer (Poland). Miss T. M. Shine (Canada). Miss E. Storch (Czechoslovakia). Miss N. Bestebreureje (Netherlands). Miss Manuela Hawranick (Belgium). Mrs. Marguerite Guilmette (Canada). *Clerk Typists:* Miss D. Miller (U.S.A.). Miss M. E. Polley (U.S.A.). *Chief, Maintenance Section:* Mr. Norman S. Zink (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Mr. Zink:* Miss Ethel Krumholz (U.S.A.). *Head, Custodial Unit:* Mr. P. Curtin (U.S.A.). *Head, Repair Unit:* Mr. S. Hazelbauer (U.S.A.). *Head Foremen:* Mr. R. Turkington (U.S.A.). Mr. V. Mandese (U.S.A.). Mrs. M. Keller (U.S.A.). Mr. F. McLaughlin (U.S.A.). Mr. F. McClemeghen (U.S.A.). *Chief, Sound and Recording Section:* Mr. Robert Vincent (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Chief, Sound and Recording Section:* Miss Shirley Rothman (U.S.A.). *Head, Telephone Unit:* Mrs. Ethel Schnell (U.S.A.). *Chief Operator:* Mrs. Jane Galvin (U.S.A.). *RKO—Telephone Operators:* Miss Agnes Connelly (U.S.A.). Miss Florence Sommerville (U.S.A.). 610 Fifth Avenue Telephone Operator: Miss Helen Reape (U.S.A.). 51 Madison Avenue Re-

ceptionist-Operator: Miss Shirley Goodwin (U.S.A.). *Special Assistant to Mr. Straley*: Mr. Joseph Carbone (U.S.A.).

Transportation Service—*Chief of Transportation Services*: Mr. F. J. Saunders (U.K.). *Secretary to Mr. Saunders*: Miss Mary E. Dolbeare. *Technical Assistant*: Mr. W. B. Squire (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Mr. Squire*: Miss Helen Herz (U.S.A.). *Passenger Section*: *Chief, Passenger Section*: Mr. M. F. Payne (U.K.). *Secretary to Mr. Payne*: Mrs. Micca Schall (U.S.A.). *Acting Administrative Assistant*: Mr. V. A. DeAngelis (U.S.A.). Mr. K. Davidson (U.S.A.). Miss Ethel Bornne (U.S.A.). Mrs. Theresa Haight (U.S.A.). Miss Margaret Walker (U.S.A.). Mrs. Louise Weissman (U.S.A.). *Travel Authorization Assistant and Information (Lake Success)*: Miss Mary Mamonas (U.S.A.). *Arrival, Arrangements and Reception Section*: Miss Margaret Windsor (U.K.). Miss Gertrude McKitterick (U.S.A.). Miss Dorothy Berman (U.S.A.). Miss Mae Marretta (U.S.A.). Miss Aida Pascual (U.S.A.). Mr. E. J. Ridley (U.K.). (Baggage & Freight Agent). *Hotel Accommodation Section*: *Hotel Manager*: Mr. Vernon Taylor (U.S.A.). Mrs. Silvia Mullins (U.K.). Mrs. Sylvia Scott (U.S.A.). Miss Ester Tomaski (U.S.A.). Miss Lucia Gardner (U.S.A.). Miss Barbara Fahys (U.S.A.). Mr. Fred Bedross (U.S.A.). Mr. Dominick Buccino (U.S.A.). Miss Evelyn Parent (U.S.A.). Miss Doris Carroll (U.S.A.). Miss Laurel Gottlober (U.S.A.). *Receptionist*: Miss F. Patricia Meehan (U.S.A.). *Messenger*: Mr. Jerome Respler (U.S.A.). *Local Transport Section*: *Lake Success*: *Chief, Local Transportation Section*: Mr. Earl G. Moore. *Secretary*: Miss Peggy Jordan. *Assistant to Mr. Moore*: Mr. Aldo Platti. *Accountant*: Mr. Robert Stevens. *Clerk-Typist*: Miss Florence Kee. *Dispatchers*: Mr. Robert O'Connor. Mr. Walter Hermance. Mr. Charles Volk. Mr. Frank Crimley. Mr. Thomas Ferris. *Secretary*: Miss Aldona Mikolaitis.

Registry and Postal Service—*Acting Chief*: Mr. E. D. Brodnax (U.S.A.).

Office Staff: Communications Technician: Mr. Charles G. Ilka (U.S.A.). *Administrative Assistant*: Miss M. M. Mizibrocky (Canada). *Secretaries*: Miss Helen C. Goldberg (U.S.A.). Miss Mildred L. Da Silva (U.S.A.). *Central Registry Section*: *Acting Chief*: Mrs. Turner-Coles (U.K.). *Secretary*: Miss Ethel Rodkin (U.S.A.). *Records Analysis Unit*: Mr. George Heath (U.K.). Mrs. Dell Borshow (U.S.A.). Mr. Roderich McNeal (U.S.A.). Mr. James P. Mulvancy (U.S.A.). *File Service Unit*: Mr. Jacob I. Kronenfeld (U.S.A.). Miss Ruth Kohn (U.S.A.). Mr. John Cowcer (U.S.A.). Miss Frances Gilmartin (U.S.A.). *Index Unit*: Miss Margaret Magee (U.S.A.). Mr. William Tolley (U.S.A.). Miss Germaine C. Denis (Canada). Mr. L. K. Pawlowicz (Poland). Mr. P. Safinya (Iran). *Recording Clerks*: Miss Ruth Vigdor (U.S.A.). Miss Verona Bartlett (U.S.A.). Mr. Cecil Peterson (U.S.A.). *Cable and Wireless Section*: *Acting Chief*: Mr. Tom A. Clark (U.K.). *Cable Editing Unit*: *Cable Editor*: Miss Steffania Rakowski (U.S.A.). *Cable Translation Clerk*: Miss Maria de Souza (Brazil). *Radio and Wire Unit*: *Chief Operator*: Miss Atholl M. Maining (Canada). *Operators*: Miss Marion Hand (U.S.A.). Mr. James F. Johnson (U.S.A.). *Cable Service Centre*: *Duplicating Machine Operator*: Miss Margery Auerbach (U.S.A.). *Cable Distribution Clerks*: Mr. Eugene Coyle (U.S.A.). Mr. Harry Jacobs (U.S.A.). Mr. Marvin Levinson (U.S.A.). Miss Adelene McBean (U.S.A.). *Mail and Messenger Section*: *Acting Chief*: Mr. Vector H. Gregoire (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Mrs. Margaret G. Martin (U.S.A.). *U.N. Post Office*: *Acting Supervisor*: Mr. Leo Arfin (U.S.A.). *Postal Clerks*: Mr. Tony Biondolilo (U.S.A.). Mr. Joseph Di Marco (U.S.A.). Mr. Frank Hlavsa (U.S.A.). Miss Irene Przeworski (Poland). *Mail Clerk*: Miss Pauline Stout (U.S.A.). *Messenger Unit*: *Supervisor*: Mr. Reynolds N. Stephens (U.K.). *Clerk*: Miss Kathryn Kastner (U.S.A.). *Building 1 Sub-station*: *Mail Clerk in Charge*: Mr. Eugene Curran (U.S.A.). *Building 2 Sub-station*:

Mail Clerk in Charge: Mr. Irving Levy (U.S.A.). *Building 3 Sub-station: Mail Clerk in Charge:* Miss Hennie Campbell (U.S.A.). *Building 4 Sub-station: Mail Clerk in Charge:* Miss Sara Grosso (U.S.A.). *Dispatcher of Special Messengers:* Mr. Daniel Wexler (U.S.A.). *Dispatcher of Motor Messengers:* Mr. Edward Lambert (U.S.A.). *Night Dispatcher:* Mr. Louis Selkin (U.S.A.). *Overseas Offices Division: Supervisor:* Mr. Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer (Austria). *General Administrative Officer:* Mr. Arsene Shahbaz (Switzerland). *Secretary of Division:* Miss Elizabeth Robson (U.K.). *Secretary:* Miss Lila Field (U.S.A.).

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

—*Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Administrative and Financial Services:* Mr. John B. Hutson (U.S.A.). *Executive Assistant:* Mr. Edmond P. Wright (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Executive Assistant:* Miss Margaret Watson (Canada). *Assistant to Mr. Hutson:* Miss Carol S. Piper (U.S.A.). *Secretaries:* Mrs. Marion Jackson (U.K.). Miss Frances L. Parce (U.S.A.). *Advisory Group of Experts: Chairman:* Mr. Eric Biddle (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Kathleen Alder (U.K.). *Special Legal Adviser on Administrative Matters:* Mr. Hugh G. Mitchell (U.S.A.). *Bureau of the Comptroller: Comptroller:* Mr. H. C. Elvins (Australia). *Consultant:* Mr. Hugh J. Reber (U.S.A.). *Secretaries:* Miss Mary L. Gleason (U.S.A.). Miss Lillian Hope (U.K.). *Office of the Comptroller:* Mr. Dan Rutledge (U.S.A.). Miss Madelyn M. Carey (U.S.A.). Miss Matilda Weiss (U.S.A.). *Registry Office:* Mr. Ronald Dyson (U.K.). Mr. O. W. Portugal (U.S.A.). Miss Francine Reingold (U.S.A.). Miss Allyne Francis (U.S.A.). *Regulations and Inspections Division: Chief:* Mr. John B. Payne (U.S.A.). *Regulations and Technical Services Section: Chief:* Mr. Preston W. Cox (U.S.A.). Mr. Simon Van Moppes (Netherlands). Mr. George Lansky (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Eleanor Peebles (U.S.A.). *Administrative Inspections—Expen-*

diture Control Section: Chief: Mr. C. L. Poudrier (Canada). Mr. Edward de Gomez (Chile). Mr. B. J. Greenspan (U.S.A.). Mr. Thomas Benning (U.K.). Mr. Willy Blanchet (Haiti). *Secretary:* Miss Margaret Walker (Canada). *Accounts and Treasury Inspections Section: Chief:* Mr. D. Bannerman Clark (U.K.). Mr. Joaquim Catunda (Brazil). *Secretary:* Miss Frances Wilkins (U.S.A.). *Tax Section: Chief:* Col. Carlton B. Wicart (U.S.A.). Mr. William LeCount (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Frances Lucenti (U.S.A.). *Budget Control and Accounts Divisions: Chief:* Mr. H. L. McLeod (U.S.A.). Mr. Victor Mills (U.S.A.). *Administrative Assistant:* Miss H. Elizabeth Waesche (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Ethel Moskovitz (U.S.A.). *Obligations Accounts Section:* Mr. Louis Rosenstein (U.S.A.). Mr. John Gray (U.S.A.). Mr. John Cooper (U.S.A.). Mr. Stephen Micula (Poland). Miss Evelyn Farber (U.S.A.). Mrs. Myrtle Nellis (U.S.A.). *Payment Control Section. Chief:* Mr. Donald G. Sullivan (U.S.A.). Mr. Stephen Przylucki (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Helen Dolan (U.S.A.). *Request Control Check Unit:* Mrs. Marian Kaplan (U.S.A.). Mr. Edward Ravenna (U.S.A.). Miss Monica Illich (U.S.A.). Miss Charlotte Dorn (U.S.A.). Mr. Richard Brock (U.S.A.). Mrs. Shirley Silverman (U.S.A.). *Audit and Review Unit:* Mr. John Conway (U.K.). *Secretary:* Mrs. Anne Kagan (U.S.A.). *Audit and Review—Vendor Invoices and Car Purchase Unit:* Mr. Pierre Rouzier (France). Mr. John Sheehan (U.S.A.). Mr. Fred Babino-wich (U.S.A.). *Audit and Review—Claims for Reimbursement Unit:* Mr. Seymour Gold (U.S.A.). Mr. James Coburn (U.S.A.). Miss Alice S. Olive (U.S.A.). Mr. Johannes Raven (Netherlands). Mr. Alvro DeSilva (U.K.). *Per Diem and Commission Unit:* Mr. Martin Gage (U.S.A.). Mr. Abraham Sterman (U.S.A.). Mrs. Nassene Hodgson (Canada). *Pay-roll Pre-Audit Unit:* Mr. John Wright (U.K.). Miss Bertha Hodge (U.S.A.). Mrs. Carmelita Barbera (U.S.A.). Mrs. Janet Weiss (U.S.A.). *Special Claims Unit:* Mr. William Goodkind (U.S.A.). Mr. David R. Stewart

(U.K.). *Pay-roll Section: Chief:* Mr. Robert Boxeur (U.S.A.). Mr. Kamil Tooni (Iraq). Mr. Joseph Andrese (U.S.A.). Mr. Robert Perrot (France). Mrs. Bertha Langseth (U.S.A.). Mrs. Mabel C. Kellerman (U.S.A.). Miss Ann Hamilton (U.S.A.). Mr. Max Doerner (U.S.A.). Mr. Leo Bacola (U.S.A.). Miss Shirley Jonas (U.S.A.). Miss Nadia Yurkevitch (U.S.A.). Miss Virginia Elmendorf (U.S.A.). *Treasury Division: Office of Chief:* Mr. Noel Monod (France). *Acting Chief:* Mr. L. E. Morrissey (U.K.). Mr. William Reynolds (U.S.A.). *Cashier Section: Deputy Chief:* Mr. J. W. Bergh (Norway). Mr. David Black (U.K.). Mr. Albert L. DeLauro (U.S.A.). Mr. Anthony Rebes (U.S.A.). *Insurance Section:* Mr. William Sie (China). *Secretary:* Miss Maxine Waldron (Canada). *Staff Provident and Retirement Funds Division:* Miss Wen-Hwei Hwang (China). *Secretary:* Miss Adele Kassack (U.S.A.). *General Accounts Division: Chief:* Mr. Henry H. Busfield (U.K.). *Assistant Chief:* Mr. H. W. Salisbury (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Hertha Giese (U.S.A.). Mr. Sturgess Shields (U.S.A.). Mr. Nathaniel Groby (U.S.A.). Mr. William Kroon (Netherlands). Mr. Daniel MacDonald (Canada). Mr. Farrar Tilney (U.S.A.). Mr. Leif G. Haug (Norway). Mr. Marc Pasquet (Haiti). Miss Antoinette Panzarino (U.S.A.).

Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget—*Director:* Mr. Hans Christian Anderson (Denmark). *Administrative Assistant:* Miss Janet Slattery (Canada). *Secretary:* Miss Emmy Christiansen (Denmark). *Typist-Clerk:* Miss E. Church (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss B. Butwin (U.S.A.). *Estimates and Organization Section I: Chief:* Mr. A. Short (Australia). Mr. V. da Silva (Brazil). Mr. Fima Haimson (U.S.A.). *Estimates and Organization Section II: Chief:* Mr. Paul Coidan (France). Miss Julia Henderson (U.S.A.). Mr. K. W. Tang (China). Mr. George Huang (China). *Estimates and Organization Section III: Acting Chief of Section:* Mr. Laurence Michelmores (U.S.A.). Mr. Michael Aaronson (U.K.). Mr. Jan

van Wijk (Netherlands). *Budget Administration Division: Chief:* Mr. J. E. Jones (Canada). Mr. Albert Lethbridge (U.K.). Mr. T. Y. Sih (China). *Secretary:* Miss B. Mahon (U.S.A.). *Procedures and Regulations Division: Chief:* Mr. Frank Watters (U.S.A.). Mr. Mark Short (U.S.A.). Mr. David Levitan (U.S.A.). Miss E. Baker (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss T. Coklas (U.S.A.). Miss L. Crawford (U.S.A.). *Working Party on Staff Retirement and Insurance Funds:* Professor Emil Schoenbaum. Mr. Norman Chester. Professor N. E. Sheppard. Mr. Rainard Robbins. *Secretary:* Miss Nora Blanche Davies (U.K.).

Bureau of Personnel—*Office of the Director: Director of Personnel:* Miss Mary G. Smieton (U.K.). *Secretary:* Miss Barbara Holbrook (U.S.A.). *Overseas Recruitment:* Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot (Canada). Mr. Benedictor Silva (Brazil). *Policies and Procedures Division: Chief:* Mr. Orville M. Frye (U.S.A.). Mr. W. T. Wolfrey (U.S.A.). Mrs. Ruth Tumbleson (U.S.A.). Mr. Leon Hsu (China). Mr. Edward J. Sheppard (U.S.A.). Mr. Samuel Selsky (U.S.A.). Mr. Donald Kennedy (U.S.A.). *Secretaries:* Mrs. Svea Hildbrink (U.S.A.). Miss Regina Respler (U.S.A.). *Salary Administration Division: Chief:* Mr. William F. Randolph (U.S.A.). *Secretary:* Miss Marie Hoffmeister (U.S.A.). *Operations Section: Secretary:* Miss Ann D. Sheehan (U.S.A.). Mr. Stuart H. Jones (U.S.A.). Mr. Benjamin Berman (U.S.A.). Mr. Clayton Timbrell (U.S.A.). Mr. Cecil Medland (Canada). Mr. John C. Lafferty (U.S.A.). *Programme Development Section: Head:* Mr. Albert E. Potteiger (U.S.A.). Mr. Robert L. Smith (U.S.A.). *Personnel Operations Division: Chief:* Mr. Robert S. Hausner (U.S.A.). *Consultants:* Mr. Russell Cook (U.S.A.). Miss Marie Gurley (U.S.A.). Miss Lucille Griffith (U.S.A.). *Secretaries:* Mrs. Jane E. Johnson (U.S.A.). Miss Angela Giannone (U.S.A.). *Clerk-Stenographer:* Miss Eileen Duffy (U.S.A.). *Personnel Operations Officers:* Major P. T. V. Leith (U.K.). Miss Mary McKenna (U.S.A.). Miss Winifred

Hodgson (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Florence Kee (U.S.A.). *Clerk-Stenographer*: Miss Harriet Smith (U.S.A.). *Clerk*: Mr. John B. Achinapura (U.S.A.). *Statistical Section*: *Head*: Mr. Peter Stack (U.S.A.). *Appointments Section*: *Head*: Mr. Frank Acinapura (U.S.A.). *Assistant*: Mrs. Gloria Miller (U.S.A.). Miss Ange Noel (U.S.A.). Miss Rose Petruzzi (U.S.A.). Miss Lillian Rogosin (U.S.A.). Mrs. Ruth Linzer (U.S.A.). *Recruitment and Examining Division*: *Chief*: Mr. William P. Lehman (U.S.A.). *Assistant Chief*: Mr. John McDiarmid (U.S.A.). *Assistant*: Miss Gretchen Ahlswede (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Jean Quirk (U.S.A.). *Typist*: Miss Ruth Morgan (U.S.A.). *Administrative Examining Section*: Mr. Lyman Cozad (U.S.A.). Mr. Terry Gold (U.S.A.). Mrs. Helen Lawson (U.S.A.). Miss Claire Howe (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Barbara Heslowitz (U.S.A.). *Political Affairs Examining Section*: Mrs. Wilma L. Davis (U.S.A.). Dr. Pero Zanella (Yugoslavia). *Economic Affairs Examining Section*: Mr. Howard Piquet (U.S.A.). Mr. Russell Shiman (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Norah Garland (U.S.A.). *Social Affairs Examining Section*: Miss Elizabeth Cosgrove (U.S.A.). Miss Mildred Frank (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Mary Mechalakos (U.S.A.). *Public Information Examining Section*: Mr. Shelby Thompson (U.S.A.). *Clerical and Miscellaneous Examining Section*: Mr. Harry Rosenberg (U.S.A.). Mr. Robert Coop (U.S.A.). Miss Aileen Kearny (U.S.A.). Mr. Prentiss Webb (U.S.A.). *Clerk*: Mr. Norman Fell (U.S.A.). *Secretary*: Miss Miriam Horowitz (U.S.A.). *Clerk-Typist*: Mr. Ernest de Turre (U.S.A.). *Operations Section*: *Head*: Mr. Marshall E. Williams (U.S.A.). Mr. Murray Chase (U.S.A.). Mr. Ben Kiss (U.S.A.). Miss Eleanor Lind (U.S.A.). Mr. Otis Williams (U.S.A.). *Qualifications Analysis Unit*: Mr. LaVerne Brugger (U.S.A.). Miss Aune Allen (U.S.A.). Miss Mercedes Bergmann (U.S.A.). Miss Sara Jane Naegle (U.S.A.). Mrs. Betty Nering (U.S.A.). Mr. Arnold Robbins (U.S.A.). Miss Marjorie

Royer (U.S.A.). Miss Florence Schultz (U.S.A.). Mr. William Dueltgen (U.S.A.). Miss Jane Lafferty (U.S.A.). Miss Annette Nolan (U.S.A.). Miss Muriel Smith (U.S.A.). Miss Dorothy Warshaw (U.S.A.). Mr. Kenneth Bley (U.S.A.). Mr. Julius Hilbig (U.S.A.). Mr. Julian Kuo (China). *Correspondence Unit*: *Head*: Miss Fanchon Fennell (U.S.A.). *Supervisor*: Miss Sylvia Krantzler (U.S.A.). Miss Florence Held (U.S.A.). Miss Esther Gelband (U.S.A.). Mr. Max Talmadge (U.S.A.). Miss Erna Maier (U.S.A.). Miss Lillian Tyler (U.S.A.). Miss Dorothy Drake (U.S.A.). Miss Hazel Sealy (U.S.A.). Miss Millicent R. Smith (U.S.A.). Miss Mary Ann Kivlighn (U.S.A.). Miss Lottie Thompson (U.S.A.). Mr. William Hutchins (U.S.A.). Miss Rosetta Richards (U.S.A.). Miss Beatrice Rackoff (U.S.A.). Miss Anna Bohn (U.S.A.). Miss Matilda Balzano (U.S.A.). Miss Myrtle Edwards (U.S.A.). *Clerical Services Unit*: Mr. Ernest Lent (U.S.A.). Mr. Dan Modjeska (U.S.A.). Mr. Leonard Overton (U.S.A.). Mr. Milton Pryor (U.S.A.). Mr. Jacob Razdolsky (U.S.A.). Mr. Albert Scott (U.S.A.). Mr. Gilbert Oberg (U.S.A.). Mr. Sam Greenhut (U.S.A.). Mr. Gerald Cruise (U.S.A.). Miss Ruth F. Norman (U.S.A.). Mr. Neal C. Raska (U.S.A.). Mr. Tristan Cowley (U.S.A.). Miss Gloria J. Bishop (U.S.A.). Miss Frances Wygoda (U.S.A.). Miss Beatrice Miller (U.S.A.). Miss Gloria Uter (U.S.A.). *Machine Operations Unit*: Mr. Alfred F. Katz (U.S.A.). Mr. Daniel Edward Allen (U.S.A.). Miss Ethel Nutty (U.S.A.). Mr. Daniel Allen (U.S.A.). Mrs. Dorothy Heineman (U.S.A.). *Interviewing and Local Recruitment*: *Chief*: Mrs. Louise Bartlett (U.S.A.). *Secretaries*: Miss Irene Bodner (U.S.A.). Miss Mona E. Etches (U.S.A.). *Interviewers*: Miss Irene Agnew (U.S.A.). Miss Eilenn Campion (U.S.A.). Miss Marjorie Goldrick (U.S.A.). Miss Mildred Larimer (U.S.A.). Mr. William Moore (U.S.A.). Miss Harriet Trees (U.S.A.). Mr. Forrest Weight (U.S.A.). Miss Ruth E. Feller (U.S.A.). Miss Sylvia Solender

(U.S.A.). *Receptionist*: Mrs. Jean Cushing (U.S.A.). Miss Teresa McGivney (U.S.A.). *Health and Welfare Division: Health and Welfare Officer*: Mrs. Helen G. Brooks (U.S.A.). *Secretary to Mrs. Brooks*: Miss Thelma Burns (U.S.A.). *Transportation Clerk (Car Pooling Programme)*: Mr. Wm. R. Langbauer (U.S.A.).

Staff Services Section: Head, Personal Services: Mrs. Charlotte M. Bonner (U.S.A.). *Personal Services Aide*: Miss Rosemary Kornfeld (U.S.A.). *Health and First Aid Clinic: Head Nurse*: Miss Elizabeth P. Colmers (U.S.A.). *Graduate Nurse*: Miss Florence R. Cherubim (U.S.A.).

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY DELEGATIONS

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

CHINESE DELEGATION—Air: Maj. General Mow, Pong Tsu. *Army:* General Shang, Chen. Lt. Gen. Sun, Li Jen. Maj. Gen. Hou, Fisher Teng. Maj. Gen. Kuo, Teh Chuan. Maj. Gen. Chao, Kwei Sheng. Maj. Gen. Kung, Tso Jen. Maj. Gen. Yeh, Nan. Colonel Tien, Shih Ying. Colonel I, Fu-De. Maj. Chang, Kwan Yun. Capt. Wen, Ha Hsiang. 2nd Lt. King, Herbert. *Navy:* Rear Adm. Liu, Ten Fu. Captain Chow, Ying Tsung. *Secretariat:* Captain Chow, Ying Tsung.

FRENCH DELEGATION—Air: Air Marshal M. Valin. Colonel M. Bouvard. Lt. J. Martin-Prud'homme. *Army:* Maj. Gen. Pierre Billotte. Colonel Pierre D'Esneval. Colonel Marcel Penette. Lt. Roland Du Chatelle. *Navy:* Vice Adm. Raymond Fenard. Comdr. Victor Marchal. Comdr. J. H. Deprez. Lt. Marcel Le Pagnot. *Secretariat:* Comdr. J. H. Deprez.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION—Air: Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod. Group Captain H. Eeles. Wing Comdr. H. Ford. Wing Comdr. W. J. M. Longmore. S/Ldr. A. G. Page. Flt. Lt. F. L. Champanhac. *Army:* General Sir Edwin L. Morris. Colonel J. R. C. Hamilton. Lt. Col. C. A. R. Nevill. Major H. G. N. Gore. Lt. B. G. P. McKechnie. *Navy:* Admiral Sir Henry Moore. Rear Adm. R. V. Symonds-

Taylor. Comdr. G. F. M. Best. Comdr. H. E. G. Roper. *Secretariat:* Captain The Honourable R. D. Coleridge. Major G. A. White.

U.S.S.R. DELEGATION—Air: Lt. Gen. Andrei Rodionovich Sharapov. Lt. Col. M. D. Roudoi. *Army:* Lt. Gen. A. F. Vasiliev. Colonel Vladimir Mikhailovich Studenov. Lt. Col. Nikolai Dmitreivich Rudoi. Capt. V. V. Krivoschchekov. Lt. A. I. Kalachev. Lt. N. Geroхова. *Navy:* Vice Admiral V. L. Bogdenko. *Secretariat:* Colonel V. M. Studenov. Lt. Colonel N. D. Roudoi.

U.S.A. DELEGATION—Air: General G. C. Kenney. Brig. Gen. C. P. Cabell. Colonel C. G. Williamson. Colonel W. T. Seawell (Washington). Lt. Col. N. D. Van Sickle. *Army:* Lt. Gen. M. B. Ridgway. Colonel V. H. Connor. Colonel Dan Gilmer. Colonel A. D. Surles, Jr. Lt. Col. W. F. Winton, Jr. Lt. Col. E. S. Adams, Jr. Lt. Col. Don C. Faith, Jr. Major F. M. Brandstetter. Capt. J. T. Day. *U.S.A. Navy:* Admiral R. K. Turner. Rear Adm. J. J. Ballentine. Col. H. D. Harris. U.S.M.C. Capt. E. B. Strauss. Capt. D. W. Knoll. U.S.N. Comdr. R. J. C. Maulsby. Comdr. T. H. Morton. Lt. Col. R. J. Hoey. U.S.M.C. Lt. Comdr. J. Chase. U.S.N.R. Lt. P. A. Terry. *Secretariat:* Capt. D. W. Knoll. Lt. Col. N. D. Van Sickle. Lt. Col. D. C. Faith, Jr.

SECRETARIAT—U.S.A. Secretary: Captain Denys W. Knoll, U.S.N. *Secretary to Captain Knoll:* Miss M. Morrow. *Chinese Secretary:* Captain Chow Ying-tsung, Chinese Navy. *Secretary to Captain Chow:* Miss J. Lew. *French Secretary:*

Commander J. H. Deprez, French Navy. *Secretary to Commander Deprez:* Miss Y. Gagne. *U.S.S.R. Secretary:* Colonel V. M. Studenov, Red Army. *Secretary to Colonel Studenov:* Miss N. Geroхова. *U.K. Secretary:* Captain R. D. Coleridge,

R.N. *Secretary to Captain Coleridge*: Miss B. Hole. *Administrative Officer*: Mr. William N. Benkart (U.S.A.). *Assistant Administrative Officer*: Mr. C. A. Connor (U.S.A.). *Chief Clerk*: Mr. R. Clark (U.K.). *Deputy Chief Clerk*: Mr. R. Dietschy (France). *Registrar*: Miss N. Pointer (U.K.).

Interpreters: Mr. V. S. Guinzbourg (U.S.A.). Mr. David Ho (China). Lt. B. Yakolev (French Navy). Captain V. Krivoshekov (Red Army). Lt. V. Tate, R.N.V.R. (U.K.). Fl./Lt. F. L. Champanhae, R.A.F. (U.K.).

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

President, JOSÉ GUSTAVO GUERRERO, El Salvador.

Alejandro Álvarez, Chile.

Abdel Hamid Badawai Pasha, Egypt.

Dr. José Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo, Brazil.

Jules Basdevant, France.

Isidro Fabela Alfaro, Mexico.

Green Haywood Hackworth, U S A.

Dr. Hsu Mo, China.

Dr. Helge Klaestad, Norway.

Sergey B. Krylov, U.S.S.R.

Sir Arnold Duncan McNair, England

John Erskine Read, Canada.

Charles de Visscher, Belgium.

Bohdan Winiarski, Poland.

Dr. Milovan Zoricič, Yugoslavia.

Registrar: Edvard Hambro, Jr.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

AUSTRALIA—*Rep.*: Rt. Hon. Dr. Herbert V. Evatt. *Advisers*: Dr. M. L. E. Olliphant, Dr. G. H. Briggs.

BRAZIL—*Rep.*: Captain Alvaro A. De Motta Silva. *Alt. Rep.*: Major Orlando Rangel.

CANADA—*Rep.*: General, the Hon. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Advisers*: Dr. G. C. Lawrence, Mr. G. Ignatieff.

CHINA—*Rep.*: Dr. Quo Tai Chi. *Alt. Rep.*: Dr. C. L. Hsia. *Tech. Adviser*: Dr. Wei Hsioh-Ren.

EGYPT—*Rep.*: His Excellency, Dr. Hafez Pasha Afifi. *Advisers*: Col. Mohammed Bey Khalifa, Lt. Col. Hanam Ragab.

FRANCE—*Rep.*: His Excellency Alexandre Parodi. *Advisers*: Mr. Frederic Joliot-Curie, Prof. Pierre Auger, Dr. Lew Kowarski.

MEXICO—*Rep.*: Dr. Manuel Sandoval-Vallarta. *Advisers*: Gen. Ca-

brera, Lt. Col. Raul de Zaldo, Mr. Carlos Graef-Hernandez.

NETHERLANDS—*Rep.*: His Excellency Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens. *Alt. Rep.*: Prof. H. A. Kramers.

POLAND—*Rep.*: Prof. Stephan Pienkowski. *Alt. Rep.*: Prof. Andrzej Soltan.

U.S.S.R.—*Rep.*: His Excellency Mr. Andrey A. Gromyko. *Advisers*: Prof. D. V. Skobeltsin, Prof. S. P. Alexandrov.

U.K.—*Rep.*: The Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, C.G.M.G., K.C.B. *Alt. Rep.*: Sir James Chadwick, F.R.S.

U.S.A.—*Rep.*: Mr. Bernard M. Baruch. *Associate Rep.*: Mr. John M. Hancock, Mr. Ferdinand Eberstadt, Mr. Fred Searls, Jr., Mr. Herbert W. Swope, Dr. Richard C. Tolman, Mr. Thomas F. Farrell, Mr. John Parks Davis.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

BELGIUM—*Delegate*: M. Fernand Dehousse. *Alternates*: M. Roland Lebeau. M. Joseph Nisot.

CANADA—*Delegate*: The Hon. Brooke Claxton. *Alternate*: Dr. W. A. Mackintosh. *Advisers*: Dr. G. Brock Chisholm. Mr. R. G. Riddell. Mr. L. Malania. Mr. J. H. McDonald. *Secretary*: Mr. Sicotte.

CHILE—*Delegate*: Mr. Carlos Davilla. *Adviser*: Mr. Enrique Bustos.

CHINA—*Delegate*: Mr. P. C. Chang. *Advisers*: Dr. Y. C. Yang. Dr. Szeming Sze. Dr. S. K. Fong. Dr. Daniel Lew. Dr. Y. Wu. *Secretary*: Mr. Pao-Yi Tsao.

COLOMBIA—*Delegate*: Dr. Emilio Toro.

CUBA—*Delegate*: Dr. Ramiro Guerra-y-Sanchez.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—*Delegate*: Dr. Josef Hanc. *Alternate*: Dr. Ladislav Radimsky.

FRANCE—*Delegate*: M. Alexandre Parodi. *Alternate*: M. Herve Alphand. *Advisers*: M. Dreux. M. Monnier. M. Valensi. M. Veillet-Lavallee. M. Raymond Bousquet. M. Chatenet. M. Delaney. M. Roger Seydoux.

GREECE—*Delegate*: M. Sophocle Venizelos. *Alternates*: M. Constantine Rendis. M. Vassili Dendramis. *Advisers*: M. Alexandre Argyropoulos. M. Charles Arliotis. M. Jean Callergis. *Secretary*: M. Jason Dracoulis.

INDIA—*Delegate*: Sir A. Ramaswami Mudahar. *Alternate*: Mr. S. K. Kirpalani. *Adviser*: Mr. M. Ayub.

LEBANON—*Delegate*: Dr. Charles Malik. *Alternate*: Mr. George Hakim.

NORWAY—*Delegate*: Mr. Ole Colbjornsen. *Advisers*: Mr. Knut Getz Wold. Mr. Olav Bratteli. Mr. G. Ring Amundsen. Mr. Ivar Lunde.

PERU—*Delegate*: Dr. Alberto Arca Parro.

UKRAINE—*Delegate*: Mr. Anatoli Baranovsky. *Advisers*: Mr. Ctadanik. Mr. Volohov.

U.S.S.R.—*Delegate*: Mr. Nikolai I. Feonov. *Alternate*: Mr. Alexander P. Morozov. *Advisers*: Mr. Pavel M. Chernyshev. Mr. Alexander P. Borinov. Mr. Nikolai V. Orlov. Mr. Valentin F. Tepliakov. *Secretary*: Mr. Ivan E. Kamenev.

UNITED KINGDOM—*Delegate*: The Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker. *Alternate*: Mr. H. M. Phillips. *Advisers*: Sir George Rendel. Mr. J. Marcus Fleming. Mr. D. P. Pitblado. Mr. S. W. Harris. Mr. G. North. Dr. M. Mackenzie. Mr. G. Yates. Mr. H. Gee. *Secretary*: Mr. B. Gore-Booth. *Assistant*: Mr. S. Hampshire.

UNITED STATES—*Delegate*: Mr. John G. Winant. *Special Assistant*: Miss Maurine Mulliner. *Advisers*: Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer. Mr. Charles S. Brannan. Mr. John W. Gibson. Mr. Louis Hyde. Mr. Andrew Kamarck. Mr. Walter Kotschnig. Mr. Loyle Morrison. Mr. Otis Mulliken. Mr. Arthur Paul. Mrs. Edith Penrose. Mr. E. F. Penrose. Mr. Durward V. Sandifer. Mr. Leroy Stinebower. Mr. Donald Stone. Mr. George L. Warren. Mr. George Thomas Washington. *Assistants*: Mr. Lewis Lorwin. Mr. Irving Hill. Mr. James McCamy. Mr. Alvin S. Roseman. Mr. Perry Rosenfield. Mr. Robert B. Schwenger. Mr. Louis Sherman. Mr. T. J. Wooster, Jr.

YUGOSLAVIA—*Delegate*: Dr. Andrija Stampar. *Alternate*: Mr. Stane Krasovec. *Advisers*: Dr. Grujica Zarkovic. Mr. Leo Matas. Mr. Dusan Brkic. Mr. Veljko Korac. Mme Krista Djordjevic. Dr. Mijo Mirkovic. Mr. Pavle Lukin.

DELEGATES TO THE FIRST ASSEMBLY IN LONDON

ARGENTINA—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Lucio Manuel Moreno Quintana. H.E. Dr. Felipe A. Espil. H.E. Dr. Pablo Santos Muñoz. *Alternate Delegates*: H.E. M. Adolfo Seilingo. H.E. Dr. Ricardo J. Siri. *Secretary-General*: Dr. Francisco A. Bello. *Secretaries*: M. Manuel Rubio Eguisquiza. M. Rodolfo Muñoz. *Secretary-Attachés*: M. Luis F. Castells. M. Enrique Quintana. M. Alejandro Hernan Cullen. M. Enrique Carlos Dubois. M. José María Cosentino. M. Carlos Alberto Varni. M. Rodolfo Alberto Romero. *Attachés*: M. Eduardo Tomás Pardo. M. Oscar Ivan Pezet. *Assistant*: M. Eduardo Zubillaga.

AUSTRALIA—*Delegates*: Hon. N. J. O. Makin. Rt. Hon. J. A. Beasley. Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, O.B.E. *Alternate Delegates*: Mr. Allan Watt. Professor K. H. Bailey. Dr. E. R. Walker. Mr. Paul Hasluck. Mr. A. H. Tange. *Assistants*: Mr. S. L. Atyeo. Mr. T. G. Glasheen. Mr. Alan Renouf. *Secretary to the Delegation*: Mr. T. G. Glasheen. *Private Secretaries to Mr. Makin*: Mr. H. R. Gray. Mr. L. G. Williams.

BELGIUM—*Delegates*: H.E. M. P. H. Spaak. M. Ch. de Visscher. M. H.-A. Rolin. H.E. M. F. van Langenhove. *Alternate Delegates*: H.E. M. G. Kaeckenbeeck. H.E. M. P. Orts. M. M. Bourquin. M. F. Dehousse. *Advisers*: M. W. Loridan. M. J. Nisot. M. R. Lebeau (*Secretary-General of the Delegation*). M. F. Blondeel (*Chief of Press Service*). *Attaché*: M. W. Stevens. *Consul Press Service*: M. F. Blondeel. Mlle van Langenhove. *Secretary*: M. J. Deschamps.

BOLIVIA—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Carlos Salamanca. M. Eduardo del Portillo. *Alternate Delegates and Advisers*: M. Juan Peñaranda Minchin. M. Carlos Romero, Counsellor.

Advisers: M. Luis Romero Saenz. M. Guillermo Scott-Murga. *Secretary*: M. Alvaro Pérez del Castillo.

BRAZIL—*Delegates*: H.E. M. L. M. de Souza Dantas. H.E. M. J. J. Moniz de Aragão, C.B.E. H.E. M. C. de Freitas-Valle, C.B.E. H.E. M. V. Leitão da Cunha. *Advisers*: Colonel Jayme de Almeida. Mr. A. Mendes Vianna. Mr. O. Pinto Machado. M. Paulo Carneiro. *Secretary-General*: M. Hugo Gauthier. *Secretaries*: M. Henrique R. Valle. M. Everaldo D. de Lima. M. George A. Maciel. M. F. C. de Bittencourt Berenguer. *Attachés*: Mlle Noemia Baptista. Mlle Thereza Gomes.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Kuzma V. Kiselev. H.E. Mme Evdokia I. Uralova. H.E. M. Aleksey F. Kulikov. M. Frol P. Shmigov (*Secretary-General of the Delegation*). M. Vassily P. Smoliar. *Advisers*: M. Vyatcheslav I. Formashev. M. Grigory G. Novitsky. M. Kondrat Atzakhovitch. *Interpreters*: Mlle Olga Sumenkova. Mlle Antonina Vaniushkina. *Secretary*: Mlle Vera Golubeva.

CANADA—*Delegates*: The Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, P.C., M.P. The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, M.P. The Hon. Paul Martin, M.P. The Right Hon. Vincent Massey. Mr. H. H. Wrong, Associate. *Alternate Delegates*: Mr. J. E. Read, Legal Adviser. H.E. Mr. L. D. Wilgress. Mr. Pierre Dupuy. Mr. Gordon Graydon, M.P. Mr. S. H. Knowles, M.P. *Advisers*: Mr. Alfred Rive. Mr. L. Rasminsky. Mr. Escott Reid. Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie. Mr. G. C. Andrew. Mr. J. W. Holmes. Mr. R. A. D. Ford. Mr. J. E. Jones. Mr. E. A. Côté. Mr. D. V. Le Pan. *Press Officers*: Mr. G. C. Andrew. Mr. Campbell Moodie. *Secretary-General*: Mr. L. Malania. *Assistant Secretary*: Mr. T. Le M.

Carter. *Administrative Officer*: Miss M. Robertson.

CHILE—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Manuel Bianchi. H.E. M. Germán Vergara. H.E. M. Enrique Gajardo. H.E. M. Gonzalo Montt. *Alternate Delegate*: M. León Subercaseaux. *Secretary-General*: M. Horacio Suárez. *Secretary-Advisers*: M. Fausto Soto. M. Hefrén Silva. M. Guillermo Rossel. *Attaché*: M. Francisco Cargill.

CHINA—*Delegates*: H.E. Mr. Wang Shih-chieh. H.E. Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo. H.E. Mr. Foo Ping-sheung. H.E. Mr. Tsien Tai. H.E. Mr. P. C. Chang. *Alternate Delegates*: H.E. Mr. Victor Chitsai Hoo. H.E. Mr. Wunsz King. H.E. Mr. Lone Liang. *Advisers*: Mr. Shuhsi Hsu. Mr. A. Pen-tung Sah. Mr. Kuo Yushou. Mr. K. C. George Yeh. Mr. Chang Tao-shing. Mr. Chang Teh-chang. Mr. Szeming Sze. *Consultants*: Mr. Liu Hsuantsui. Mr. Jen Ki-sin. Mr. Chai Feng-yang. Mr. Ying Dao. *Secretary-General*: Mr. Henry K. Chang. *Assistant Secretary-General*: Mr. C. K. Sze. *Administrative Secretary*: Mr. T. D. Tsien. *Secretaries*: Mr. Fu Kuanhsuing. Mr. Chen Tai-chu. Mr. Chen Yao-sheng. Mr. Yu Kien-wen. Mr. Yang Hsien tseng. Mr. Tien Feng-cheng. Mr. Kao Shib-ming. Mr. Wang Sze-cheng. *Assistant Secretaries*: Mr. Lee En-kuo. Mr. Lin Chih-chi. Mr. Hu Lin-teh. Mr. Wou K'uan. Mr. Y. Y. Wang. Mr. Tsien Nenghsin. Mr. Kwoh Tse-ching. Mr. Hsu Cheng. Mr. Wan Sheng-hung.

COLOMBIA—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Darío Echandía. H.E. Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo. H.E. Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel. *Counsellors*: Dr. Diego Garcés. Dr. Abel Botero. *Adviser*: M. José Joaquín Gori. *Advisers and Technical Experts*: Dr. Hernando Uribe Cualla. Dr. Eduardo Nieto Calderón. M. Luis Sanín Aguirre. M. Luis Robledo. M. Hernando Samper Gómez. *Adjoint Secretary to the Delegation*: Dr. Jaime Cortes Castro. *Attaché*: Mlle Elvira Castilla Samper.

COSTA RICA—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Fernando Soto Harrison. *Attaché*: Mrs. Sheila Setton.

CUBA—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Guillermo Belt. H.E. M. Guillermo de Blanck. Dr. Ernesto Dihigo. Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros. M. Luis Marino Perez. *Deputy Delegate and Adviser*: Dr. Felipe Pazos. *Secretary-General*: Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros. *Secretaries*: M. Ignacio de Argamonte. M. Julio A. Brodermann.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Jan Masaryk. H.E. M. Hubert Ripka. H.E. M. Josef Soltesz. M. Jan Belchrádek. M.D. M. Ivo Ducháček. *Alternate Delegates*: M. Jan Lichner. M. Ivan Kernó. M. Charles Lisicky. M. Jaromir Spacek. M. Ladislav Radumsky. *Advisers*: M. Jirí Fischer. M. Edvard Goldstücker. M. Jaroslav Halbhüser. Mme Olga Hillová. M. Ladislav Hlavacek. M. Vladimír Jelinek. M. Frantisek Jungman. M. Frantisek Kraus. M. Eugen Loebel. Mme Gertruda Sekaninová. *Press Officer*: M. Viktor Fischl. *Secretaries*: Mlle Ruzena Matejovská. Mlle Tatjana Makovická-Rotnáglová. Mme Irma Schulhofová. Mlle Bozena Cerná.

DENMARK—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Gustav Rasmussen. Professor Dr. Hartvig Frisch. M.P. H.E. M. Per Federspiel. H.E. M. Ole Bjørn Kraft. M.P. M. Hermod Lannung. M.P. *Alternate Delegates*: H.E. Count Eduard Reventlow. M. Ib Norlund. M.P. H.E. M. William Borberg. *Advisers*: Mme Bodil Begtrup. Dr. Carl Iversen. Colonel Count Wilhelm Spønneck. Captain E. J. C. Qvistgaard. R.D.N. M. Finn T. B. Friis. Dr. Axel Serup. *Archivist Secretaries*: Mlle Eleanor Walker. Mlle Dagny Johansen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Delegates*: Dr. Temístocles Messina. H.E. M. Andrés Pastoriza. Dr. Francisco A. Gonzalvo, Senator. Dr. Frederico C. Alvarez. Mlle Minerva Bernardino. *Adviser*: H.E. Dr. Ricardo Perez-Alfonseca. *Secretary to the Delegation*: Dr. Porfirio Herrera-Baez.

ECUADOR—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Humberto Albornoz. H.E. Dr. Homero Viteri LaFronte. H.E. M. Antonio Parra Velasco. M. Alberto

Puig-Arosemena. *Assistant Secretary*: Mlle Maria Rosa Pareja.

EGYPT—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha. H.E. Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha. The Hon. Mamdouh Riaz. *Alternate Delegates*: M. Ahmed Saroit Bey. Dr. Mohammed Awad. *Advisers*: M. Hassan Zaki. M. M. Abdel Monem Mostafa. Dr. Hanna Saba. Colonel Abdel Hamid Ghaleb Bey. M. Naguib Hashem. *Technical Assistants*: M. Mohammed Zaki Kenawi. M. Aly Gretly. M. Yehia Hakki. M. Saleh Mahmoud. *Liaison Officer with the Press*: M. Mohammed Zaki Kenawi.

EL SALVADOR—*Delegates*: H.E. M. J. Gustavo Guerrero. Don Rodolfo Barón Castro. *Alternate Delegate*: M. Samuel Jorge Dawson. *Secretary to the Delegation*: Miss A. H. Welsby.

ETHIOPIA—*Delegates*: H.E. Ato Aklilou Abte-Wold. H.E. Blatta Ephrem T. Medhen. H.E. Ato Taffarra Worq. Ato Zaudie G. Heywot. *Secretary*: Ato Imru Zallaqa. *Legal Adviser*: Professor J. L. Brierly.

FRANCE—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Georges Bidault. H.E. M. Marius Moutet. H.E. M. François Billoux. H.E. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour. H.E. M. René Massigli. *Alternate Delegates*: M. René Cassin. M. León Jouhaux. Mme P. Lefauchaux. M. Gaston Monnerville. *Principal Advisers*: M. Hervé Alphand. M. Pierre Auger. M. Jacques Fouques-Duparc. M. Louis Joxe. H.E. M. Henri Ponsot. *Secretary-General to the Delegation*: M. Vincent Broustra. *Deputy Secretary-General*: M. Claude Bouchinet-Serreulles. *Advisers and Technical Advisers*: M. Georges Gorse. Mme Pierre Viénot. Dr. Cavaillon. M. Etienne Dennerly. M. Henry Hauck. M. Henri Laurentie. M. Gaston Bourgois. M. Jean Morellet. M. Roger Seydoux. M. Raoul Aglion. M. Michel Brault. M. Charles Chaumont. M. André Ganem. M. Raymond Offroy. M. Jean Guignebert. M. Pierre Calvet. M. Hubert Hubac. *Experts*: M. André Babelon. M. Jacques de Bresson. M. Jean Dupuy. M. Louis Ges. M. Jean de La

Grandville. M. Jean Lucas. M. Jacques Nantet. M. Emmanuel de Levis-Mirepoix. *Secretaries*: M. Jean-Paul Angles. M. Hubert Argod. M. Paul Bertrand. M. Albert Féquant. M. François de la Gorce. M. Henri Ruffin.

GREECE—*Delegates*: H.E. M. John Sofianopoulos. H.E. M. Thanassis Agnides. M. Kyriakos Varvaressos. H.E. M. Demetrius Caclamano. H.E. M. George Exintaris. *Alternate Delegates*: Professor Jerome Pintos. M. Dimitri Lambros. M. Dimitri Tsaoussis. *Advisers*: M. Demetrius Nicolareizis. Colonel Theodoros Grigoropoulos. Captain Eleftherios Georgacopoulos. R.H.N. Air Vice-Marshal John Cassimatis, R.H.A.F. M. Constantin Stavropoulos. Mlle Rena Zafirou. *Secretariat*: M. Miltiades Delivanis. M. Jason Dracoulis. M. George Michalopoulos. Mlle K. Lykiardopulo. *Press Attachés*: M. Constantine Hadji-Argyris. M. George Symeonides.

GUATEMALA—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Enrique Muñoz-Meany. H.E. General Miguel Ydígoras-Fuentes. H.E. Dr. Jorge Luis Arriola. *Adviser*: M. Francisco Azurdia-Soto. *Secretaries to the Delegation*: Dr. José Luis Aguilar de León. Major Adolfo García Montenegro. *Assistant Secretary*: Mlle Carmen Ydígoras L.

HAITI—*Delegate*: H.E. M. Léon Laleau.

HONDURAS—*Delegate*: H.E. Dr. Tiburcio Carias, Jr. *Secretaries*: Miss G. D. Norminton. Mr. H. C. Cock. Mme Hilda Lançon.

INDIA—*Delegates*: The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I. Sir Samuel Runganadhan. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E. *Advisers*: Sir John Bartley, C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S. Mr. M. K. Vellodi, C.I.E., I.C.S. Mr. M. Ikramullah, C.I.E., I.C.S. Mr. R. S. Mani, I.C.S. *Secretary*: Mr. M. Ikramullah, C.I.E. I.C.S.

IRAN—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Hassan Taqizadeh. H.E. M. Mostafa Adl. H.E. M. Bagher Kazemi. H.E. M. Nasrollah Entezam. H.E. M. Ali Soheiny. *Alternate Delegates*: Dr.

Jalal Abdoh (*Legal Adviser*). M. Fazlollah Nabil (*Secretary-General*). M. Abolhassan Hakimi. Colonel Assadollah Bayendor (*Technical Adviser*). *Adviser*: M. Kazem Niamir. *Secretaries*: Dr. Abbasqoli Khal'Atbary. M. Mohamed Hassan Pouyani.

IRAQ—*Delegate*: H.E. Ali Jawdat al-Ayubi. *Alternate Delegates*: Sayid Shaker el Wadi. Sayid Nedim el-Pachachi. *Assistant Delegates and Advisers*: Sayid Abdul Mejid Abbass. Sayid Bahaididin Awni. Sayid Amin Mumayiz. Sayid Awni Khalidy. *Press Attaché*: Sayid Mahmud Abdul Kerim.

LEBANON—*Delegates*: H.E. Hamid Bey Frangié. H.E. Riad Bey El-Solh. H.E. Yussef Bey Salem. H.E. M. Camille Chamoun. *Alternate Delegates*: Dr. Victor Khouri. M. Nadim Dimechkié. *Secretaries*: M. Joseph Harfouche. M. Joseph Shadid.

LIBERIA—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Gabriel L. Dennis. H.E. Dr. Baron R.A. de Lynden. Mr. Wilmot A. David.

LUXEMBOURG—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Joseph Bech. H.F. M. André Clasen. M. Albert Wehrer. M. Alphonse Als. M. Jean-Pierre Kremer. *Secretaries*: Miss I. Neal. Miss M. E. Bacon.

MEXICO—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz. H.E. Dr. Roberto Córdova. H.E. Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo. H.E. Dr. Federico Jiménez O'Farril. Dr. Gustavo Martínez Cabañas. *Secretary-General* H.E. M. Gustavo Luders de Negri (*Adviser*). *Adviser and Secretary of the Delegation*: M. Emilio Calderón Puig. *Attachés*: Colonel Luis Rivas López. D.E.M. Lt.-Commander Alfredo Marquez Rícaño. M. Roberto de Rosenzweig Diaz. *Assistants*: Mme Ana M. Martínez Cabañas. Mme Margot Coblenz de Landeau. Mlle Margarita Assimans.

NETHERLANDS—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. E. N. van Kleffens. H.E. Dr. J. H. van Roijen. H.E. Jonkheer Dr. E. F. M. J. Michiels van Verduynen. Professor Dr. P. S. Ger-

brandy. M. A. Pelt. *Alternate Delegates*: H.E. M. A. Th. Lamping. Professor Dr. Baron F. M. van Asbeck. Professor Dr. J. Tinbergen. Chevalier J. B. de van der Schueren. Mrs. Dr. H. Verwey. *Legal Adviser*: Professor Dr. J. H. W. Verzijl. *Advisers*: Dr. H. van Blankenstein. Dr. B. W. Haveman. Jonkheer Dr. M. P. M. van Karnebeek. Mr. B. J. de Leeuw. Dr. E. M. J. Sassen. Dr. Raden Mas Soemitro Djojohadikoesoemo. Mr. Z. Zain. *Public Relations Officer to the Delegation*: Mr. D. J. F. de Man. *Secretaries to the Delegation*: Dr. C. W. van Santen. Miss Dr. M. Z. N. Witteveen. Miss Dr. A. F. W. Lunsingh Meijer. *Secretaries to the Minister of Foreign Affairs*: Mr. R. Fack. Miss P. J. C. Schimmelpenninck. *Assistant Secretaries*: Miss J. M. ten Bosch. Miss C. W. A. Walburgh Schmidt. Miss J. Mazel. Miss van Bakel. Miss H. Wessels. Miss D. J. Pelt.

NEW ZEALAND—*Delegates*: The Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, C.H., M.P. Mr. R. M. Campbell. Mr. A. D. McIntosh. Mr. J. V. Wilson. Miss Jean R. McKenzie. *Advisers*: Mr. C. A. Knowles. Sir A. C. Day. Mr. Colin Aikman. Mr. Robin T. Miller. Miss L. McPhee.

NICARAGUA—*Delegate*: H.E. M. Eduardo Avilés Ramirez. *Secretary*: Mlle Yolande Avilés Ramirez.

NORWAY—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Erik Andreas Colban. H.E. M. Carl J. Hambro. D.D.L., D.C.L., D.L. M. Terje Wold. Dr. Philos. Jacob S. Worm-Müller. *Alternate Delegates*: M. J. Strand Johansen. M. Finn Moe. M. Finn Dahl. M. Konrad Nordahl. Mme Frieda Dalen. *Advisers*: M. H. C. Berg. Commodore J. E. Jacobsen. Colonel Karl Arnulf. M. J. Melander. M. Erik Dons (*Secretary to the Delegation*). *Secretary*: Mme Gudrun Ramstad.

PANAMA—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Roberto Jimenez. H.E. Dr. Demetrio A. Porras. *Adviser*: M. Eusebio A. Morales. *Secretary*: M. Francisco A. de Icaza.

PARAGUAY—*Delegate*: H.E. General Andrés Aguilera.

PERU—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Alberto Ulloa. H.E. Dr. Ricardo Rivera Schreiber, K.B.E. H.E. M. Hector Boza. H.E. Dr. Alberto Arca Parró. H.E. M. Gonzalo N. de Aramburu. *Alternate Delegates*: Dr. Jorge Vasquez. M. Fernando Berckemeyer. Dr. Luis Alvarado. *Secretaries*: M. Javier Perez de Cuellar. M. Jose Iturriaga. M. José Hernandez de Agüero. *Attaché*: M. Narciso de la Colina.

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH—*Delegates*: The Hon. Pedro Lopez. The Hon. Tomas L. Cabili. The Hon. Manuel V. Gallego. *Adviser*: Mr. Severino Montano. *Administrative Assistant*: Miss Dolores Abellera. *Secretaries*: Miss Delphine Churko. Mr. Pelayo Llamas.

POLAND—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Wincenty Rzymowski. H.E. M. Wacław Barcikowski. H.E. M. Jan Stanczyk. H.E. M. Zygmunt Modzelewski. H.E. M. Henryk Strasburger. *Alternate Delegates*: M. Stanisław Osiecki. M. Wacław Kondorski. M. Jerzy Michałowski. M. Josef Winiewicz. M. Włodzimierz Moderow. *Principal Adviser*: M. Henryk Kolodziejski. *Advisers*: Dr. Stanisław Ossowski. Dr. Bogdan Winiarski. Dr. Leon Baranski. Dr. Mieczysław Szerer. M. Maurycy Jaroszyński. Dr. Edward Szturm de Sztrem. Dr. Emil Kipa. M. Adam Kuryłowicz. M. Władysław Kuszyk. M. Stanisław Gross. M. Antoni Slonimski. M. Bernard Drzewieski. M. Jacek Rudziński. *Public Relations Officers*: M. Krzysztof Radziwiłł. M. Jerzy Szapiro. M. Marian Wojdyłło. M. Klemens Dunin Kempic. *Secretary-General of the Delegation*: M. Kazimierz Dorosz. *Deputy Secretaries-General*: M. Aleksander Bramson. M. Gustaw Gottesman. *Secretaries*: M. Manfred Lachs. M. Tadeusz Matysiak. M. Stefan Reichenstein. *Private Secretary to M. W. Rzymowski and M. Z. Modzelewski*: M. Aleksander Mierzejewski. *Private Secretary to M. J. Stanczyk*: Mme Franciszka Kwiatkowska. *Private Secretary to M. H. Kolodziejski*: Mlle Marja Chrzanowska.

SAUDI ARABIA—*Delegates*: H.R.H. the Amir Faisal ibn Abdul Aziz, G.B.E. H.E. Sheikh Hafiz Wahba. *Advisers*: Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Sohaman. Sheikh Ali Alireza. Sayed Jamil Dawoud. Mr. Said Elnaggar. Mr. Abdul Mounim Albaih. Mr. Zaki Najib Mahmoud. *Secretaries*: Mr. Mohammed Reda. Mr. Soliaman El Bassam.

SYRIA—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Faris Al-Khoury. H.E. Dr. Najeeb Al-Armanazi. H.E. M. Nazem Al-Koudsi. Dr. F. Zeneddine. *Secretaries*: M. Hussni Baki. M. Issam Inglizi. M. Nazem Morhege. M. Haidar Rikabi. *Assistants to Secretaries*: Mrs. M. Pennington. Miss Rowley.

TURKEY—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Hasan Saka. H.E. M. Saffet Arian. H.E. M. Emin Ali Sipahi. H.E. M. Sevket Fuad Keçeci. H.E. M. Cevat Acikalin. *Alternate Delegates*: H.E. M. Nizamettin Ayasli. H.E. M. Nedim Veysel Ilkin. *Advisers*: M. Mulharrem Nuri Birgi. M. Settar Iksel. *Secretaries*: M. Adil Derinsu. M. Necdet Kent.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC—*Delegates*: H.E. Dr. Dmitro Z. Manuilsky. M. Mikola P. Bajan. Professor Mikola I. Petrovsky. M. Olexa D. Voina. M. Vasil A. Tarasenko. *Advisers*: Professor Volodimir M. Koretsky. M. Fedor E. Parkhomenko. M. Velen-tin I. Shigansky. *Secretary-General of the Delegation*: M. Vadim P. Kovalenko. *Interpreters*: Mlle Evtukhovskaja. Mlle Masurenko. *Secretaries*: M. Lukin. Mlle Shapareva.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*Delegates*: Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls. Mr. H. T. Andrews. Mr. L. Egeland. *Alternate Delegates*: Dr. A. H. Mertsch. Mr. R. Jones. Mr. D. B. Sole. *Advisers*: Mr. B. G. Fourie. Mr. J. Mockford.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—*Delegates*: H.E. M. Andrey Y. Vyshinsky. H.E. M. Andrey A. Gromyko. H.E. M. Feodor T. Gousev. H.E. M. Anatoliy I. Lavrentiev. M. Vasilii V.

Kuznetsov. Advisers: Professor Boris F. Stein, Professor Amazasp A. Arutiunian, Professor Sergey B. Krylov, Professor Vsevolod N. Durdenevsky. *Secretariat:* Professor Amazasp A. Arutiunian (*Secretary-General*), M. Michail G. Gribanov, M. Petr G. Hlopikov. *Technical Experts:* M. Ivan M. Andreev, M. Victor T. Demidov, M. Michail F. Shishkin. *Interpreters:* M. Michail M. Yunin, M. Nikolai N. Krnikov, Mlle Nina S. Brind. *Interpreter-Secretary to M. Vyshinsky:* M. Vsevolod V. Pastoev. *Personal Assistant to the Secretary-General:* M. Vladimir G. Treskov. *Technical Secretaries:* Mlle Nadezhda F. Zakurdaeva, Mlle Iraida P. Kuritzina, Mlle Lidia M. Titova. *Stenographers:* Mlle Inna N. Domova, Mlle Raisa G. Kouznetsova, Mlle Elena V. Solner, Mlle Valentina B. Karaseva, Mlle Marija A. Golikova.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND—

Delegates: The Right Hon. C. R. Attlee, M.P. The Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P. The Right Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, M.P. The Right Hon. Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. The Right Hon. Sir Hartley Shawcross, M.P. *Alternate Delegates:* Mr. Glenvil Hall, M.P. Mr. Hector McNeil, M.P. Mr. A. Henderson, M.P. Mr. A. Creech-Jones, M.P. Major Kenneth Younger, M.P. *Principal Advisers:* The Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, Professor Sir Charles Webster. *Special Advisers:* The Right Hon. Sir Walter Citrine, Mr. G. Thomson, Mr. Andrew K. McCosh, Sir John Forbes Watson. *Advisers: Foreign Office:* Mr. W. E. Beckett, Sir George Rendel, Sir Nigel Ronald, Mr. Neville Butler, Mr. E. L. Hall Patch, Mr. J. I. C. Crombie, Mr. G. G. Fitzmaurice, Mr. R. H. Hadow, Mr. H. A. Caccia, Mr. J. G. Ward, Mr. J. E. Coulson, Mr. W. J. Hasler, Mr. H. McKinnon Wood, Mr. T. E. Bromley, Colonel G. de Gaury, Miss K. M. Midwinter. *Secretariat (Foreign Office):* Adviser and Secretary of Delegation: Mr. P. H. Gore-Booth. *Advisers and Assistant Secretaries:* Mr. P. S. Falla, Mr. C. M. Berkeley,

Assistant Secretaries: Mr. C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith, Mrs. M. L. Arnold, Mr. H. F. T. Smith. *Public Relations Officers:* Mr. J. Winocour, Mr. A. R. K. Mackenzie, Miss M. Fletcher. *Office of the Minister of Defence:* Major-General E. I. C. Jacob. *Treasury:* Mr. D. Pitblado. *Offices of the Cabinet (Economic Section):* Mr. J. M. Fleming, *Home Office:* Mr. S. W. Harris, *Colonial Office:* Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, Mr. A. H. Poynton, Mr. J. S. Bennett. *Ministry of Labour and National Service:* Mr. G. Myrddin Evans, Mr. H. G. Gee, *Dominions Office:* Mr. G. E. Boyd Shannon, The Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce, *Ministry of Food:* Mr. J. E. Wall, *India Office:* Miss C. I. Rolfe, *Burma Office:* Mr. A. S. Morley. *Private Secretaries to Mr. Attlee:* Mr. T. L. Rowan, Mr. Anthony Bevir, Mr. J. H. Peck, Mr. J. T. A. Burke, Mr. P. F. R. Beards, Mr. J. M. Addis, Mr. D. MacKay. *Private Secretaries to Mr. Bevin:* Mr. P. J. Dixon, Mr. V. G. Lawford, Mr. J. N. Henderson. *Private Secretaries to Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker:* Mr. J. G. Tahroudin, Miss T. E. Mayor. *Private Secretary to Miss Wilkinson:* Mr. A. A. Part. *Private Secretaries to Sir Hartley Shawcross:* Mr. M. E. Reed, Mr. R. A. Swan. *Private Secretary to Mr. Glenvil Hall:* Mr. J. L. Rampton. *Private Secretary to Mr. Hector McNeil:* Mr. J. V. Rob. *Private Secretary to Mr. A. Henderson:* Mr. G. S. Whitehead. *Private Secretary to Mr. Creech-Jones:* Mr. I. D. Robertson.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—

Delegates: Secretary James F. Byrnes, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. Senator Tom Connally, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. *Alternate Delegates:* Representative Sol Bloom, Representative Charles A. Eaton, Mr. Frank Walker, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Mr. John G. Townsend, Jr. *Representative in the Economic and Social Council:* Ambassador John G. Winant. *Senior Advisers:* Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, Mr. James Clement Dunn, Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Mr. Leo Pasvolksky, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson. *Special*

Advisers on Military Affairs: General George C. Kenney, A.A.F. Admiral Richmond K. Turner, U.S.N. Lieutenant-General Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S.A. Major-General John R. Deane, U.S.A. Brigadier-General Charles P. Cabell, A.A.F. Captain Elliott B. Strauss, U.S.N. Colonel Charles G. Williamson, A.A.F. Colonel Herbert V. Mitchell, U.S.A. Commander Thomas H. Morton, U.S.N. *Secretary to the Special Advisers on Military Affairs:* Captain Denys W. Knoll, U.S.N. *Administrative Assistant:* Miss Mary E. McDonald. *Military Aides and Assistants:* Major F. M. Brandstetter, U.S.A. Major John J. Buckley, U.S.A. Captain Robert N. O'Donnell, U.S.A. *Advisers: Principal Adviser:* Mr. Alger Hiss. *Special Assistant:* Mr. E. N. Thompson. *Secretary-General and Adviser:* Mr. Easton Rothwell. *Department of State:* Mr. Theodore C. Achilles. Mr. Harding Bancroft. Mr. Charles E. Bohlen. Mr. Ralph J. Bunche. Mr. Philip M. Burnett. Mr. Cabot Coville. Mr. Gerald Drew. Mr. A. H. Feller. Mr. Wilder Foote. Miss Dorothy Fosdick. Mr. William Fowler. Mr. Benjamin Gerig. Mr. James Frederick Green. Mr. John Halderman. Mr. Raymond Hare. Mr. Robert Hartley. Mr. Louis Hyde. Mr. Joseph E. Johnson. Mr. William A. McRae. Mr. Otis Mulliken. Mr. Harley Notter. Mr. Walter Radius. Mr. Henry Reiff. Mr. Durward V. Sandifer. Mr. Rudolf E. Schoenfeld. Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower. Mr. Arthur Sweetser. Mr. Llewellyn E. Thompson. Mr. George Wadsworth. Mr. Eric Wendelin. *Treasury Department:* Mr. William H. Taylor. *Department of the Interior:* Mr. Abe Fortas. Mr. John Collier. *Department of Commerce:* Mr. Lewis Lorwin. *Department of Labour:* Miss Frieda Miller. *Civil Service Commission:* Mr. Arthur Fleming. *Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget:* Mr. Donald C. Stone. Mr. Walter C. Laves. *Assistants to Delegates and Alternate Delegates:* *Assistants to Secretary Byrnes:* Colonel Hugh A. Kelly, U.S.A. Miss Cassie Connor. *Special Assistant to Mr. Stettin:*

Mr. Charles P. Noyes. *Assistant to Senator Connally:* Mr. Francis Wilcox. *Assistant to Representative Bloom:* Mr. Boyd Crawford. *Assistant to Mr. Walker:* Mr. William F. Cronin. *Assistant to Mr. Dulles:* Miss Florence Snell. *Special Assistant on Delegation Matters:* Mr. Samuel D. Boykin. *Press Relations:* Mr. Michael J. McDermott. Mr. Dorsey Fisher. *Liaison with Private Organizations:* Mr. Francis Russell. Mr. John M. Patterson. Miss Ruth Bell. *Secretariat:* *Secretary-General:* Mr. Easton Rothwell. *Special Assistants to Secretary-General:* Mr. Thomas F. Power. Mrs. Virginia Hartley. *Assistant:* Miss Suzanne Green. *Deputy Secretary-General:* Mr. John E. Peurifoy. *Assistant:* Mr. Victor Purse. *Administrative Officer:* Mr. Arthur Hazes. *Assistants:* Mr. Ralph Graham. Mr. Philip Mudd. Miss Gertrude Slindee. Miss Thelma Prout. *Finance Officer:* Mr. Walter B. Fairman. *Documents Officer:* Mr. Carl Marcy. *Assistants:* Miss Elizabeth Driscoll. Miss Elizabeth Gough. *Correspondence Officer:* Miss Mary Vance Trent. *Reference Officer:* Miss Carmel Sullivan. *Assistants:* Miss Jeanette Muther. Miss Joan H. Dulles. *Translators:* Mr. Edmund Caskie. Mr. Joseph A. Orozco. *Order of the Day Officer:* Miss Louise Dame. *Production Manager:* Mr. Norvelle Sannebeck. *Stenographic Services Supervisor:* Miss Lillie Dowrick.

URUGUAY—*Delegates:* H.E. Dr. Roberto E. MacEachen. Dr. Antonio Gustavo Fusco. Dr. Hector Payssé Reyes. M. Benjamin Fernández y Medina. *Advisers and Alternate Delegates:* M. Eduardo D. de Arteaga. M. Gustavo A. Rey Álvarez. M. Julio A. Lacarte Muró.

VENEZUELA—*Delegate:* Dr. Roberto Picon Lares. Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk. Dr. Eduardo Arroyo Lameda. *Advisers:* Dr. Manuel Perez Guerrero. Dr. Luis Emilio Gomez Ruiz. *Secretary:* Dr. Carlos Rodriguez Jimenez.

YUGOSLAVIA—*Delegates:* H.E. M. Edvard Kardel. H.E. M. Sava

Kosanović. H.E. M. Stanoje Simić. H.E. Dr. Ljubo Leontić. H.E. Dr. Stoyan Gabrilović. *Alternate Delegates*: Dr. Ales Bebler. Dr. Milovan Zorčić. Dr. Andrija Stampar. Dr. Vladimir Rybár. M. Vladimir Dedijer. *Chief Adviser*: Dr. Milan Bartos. *Advisers*. Dr. Franc Kos. M. Rista Stefanović. M. Bogdan

Smiljanić. Dr. Alexandar Franc. M. Milorad Cerović. *Special Advisers*: Dr. Radomir Zivković. M. Branko Drasković. *Secretaries*: M. Teodor Gjurgjević. M. Jovan Bozović. M. Vasa Perendija. M. Djuro Nincić. M. Miro Dobrilović. *Technical Staff*: Mlle Iva Vranjek. Mlle Zorka Djakonović. Mlle Vera Vukotić.

