The Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations will convene on 6 November in the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.

The Provisional Agenda (Document A/1970) containing 58 items was issued on 7 September. The supplementary list containing items submitted up to 7 October will be issued shortly and will be annotated in an addendum to this release.

Additional items may be submitted in accordance with Rule 15 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure which says:

"Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda, if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the Members present and voting. No additional item may be considered until seven days have elapsed since it was placed on the agenda, unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, decides otherwise, and until a committee has reported upon the question concerned."

At the beginning of a session, the General Committee (which consists of the President, the seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees) considers the provisional agenda, the supplementary list and any requests for the inclusion of additional items, and reports to the plenary Assembly. On the basis of this report the agenda is adopted and the various items allocated to appropriate Committees.

Items are listed below in the order in which they appear in the Provisional Agenda and the Supplementary List. This is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the agenda as adopted by the Assembly. The notes with each item are given as background information.
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Delegation of Iran.

[NOTE]: The Chairman of the Delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected presides until the Assembly has elected a President for the new session. Ambassador Nasrollah Entezam of Iran was President of the Fifth Regular Session which opened in New York on 19 September, 1951.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.

[NOTE]: Among the additions to the rules of procedure approved at the Fourth Regular Session was one (Rule 64) by which "immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation."

3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee.

[NOTE]: The Credentials Committee, appointed at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President, consists of nine members. It examines the credentials of representatives and reports thereon to the Assembly.

4. Election of the President.

[NOTE]: The President is elected by secret ballot and by simple majority. No nominations are permitted. The President holds office until the close of the session.

5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.

[NOTE]: The Main Committees are: (1) Political and Security Committee; (2) Economic and Financial Committee; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee; (4) Trusteeship Committee; (5) Administrative and Budgetary Committee; and (6) Legal Committee.

It is customary for brief formal meetings of these six Committees to be held in succession in the plenary Assembly hall for the purpose of electing the Chairman for each Committee.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents.

[NOTE]: Seven vice-presidents are elected by secret ballot after the election of the Chairman of the six Main Committees. Their election (more)
takes place after that of the Chairmen of the Main Committees in order to ensure the representative character of the General Committee. Election is by simple majority.\)

7. Adoption of the agenda.

\[NOTE: \] The agenda is adopted after the General Committee has reported to the Assembly on the provisional agenda, the supplementary list and on any requests received for the inclusion of additional items. Adoption is by simple majority.\]


\[NOTE: \] It is the usual practice for heads of Delegations to make general policy statements during the general debate.\]


\[NOTE: \] The annual report of the Secretary-General for the year ending 30 June 1951 has been issued as a printed document (A/1844). The review of the world situation which in previous years has been included as an Introduction to the Secretary-General's Annual Report, will be issued later as an addendum to the present document.\]


\[NOTE: \] The Report will be published shortly. The text of the report was approved by the Security Council on 31 August 1951 by a vote of 10 in favor, none against, and with one abstention (USSR).\]


\[NOTE: \] The thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council ended in Geneva on 21 September 1951. The Report will be published shortly.

A roundup of the session has been issued as Press Release ECOSOC/308.\]


\[NOTE: \] The Report of the Trusteeship Council (Doc. A/1856) covers its third special session held 22 November 1950, its eighth session held 30 January to 16 March 1951, and its ninth session held 5 June to 30 July 1951.

The main chapter headings of the Report cover: Organization of the Council; its examination of the annual reports submitted by the Administering Authorities of eleven Trust Territories. -- Tanganyika, Cameroons (more)
and Togoland under United Kingdom administration, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration, Cameroons and Togoland under French administration, Somaliland under Italian administration, Western Samoa under New Zealand administration, Nauru and New Guinea under Australian administration, and the Pacific Islands under United States administration; its examination of petitions; the Ewe problem concerning the two Togolands administered by Britain and France respectively; Visiting Missions to Trust Territories in the Pacific and in East Africa; Questions specially referred to the Council by the General Assembly (Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories; Rural economic development of Trust Territories; and Use of the United Nations flag in Trust Territories).7


\[NOTE\]: The present non-permanent members of the Security Council are Brazil, Ecuador, India, Netherlands, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The terms of Ecuador, India and Yugoslavia expire at the end of 1951. Three members are to be elected by secret ballot to fill their places. A two-thirds majority vote is required. Non-permanent members of the Council are elected for a 2-year term. Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election.7

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

\[NOTE\]: Six of the eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council retire each year after serving three years on the Council. Election for these seats is by secret ballot and a two-thirds majority is required. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election. The present members of the Council are: Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

The six whose term of office expires at the end of this year are: Belgium, Chile, China, France, India and Peru.7

15. Election of members of the International Court of Justice.

(a) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. J. P. de Barros e Azevedo.

\[NOTE\]: Dr. J. P. de Barros e Azevedo of Brazil died on 7 May 1951. On 29 May 1951, the Security Council decided that an election to fill the vacancy caused by his death should take place during the
Sixth Session of the General Assembly and prior to the regular election to fill the five vacancies which would occur owing to the expiration on 5 February 1952 of the terms of five members.

The procedure for election is described in note (b) below.

(b) Election of five members of the Court in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Statute.

NOTE: The International Court of Justice, which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, is composed of fifteen judges, elected for a nine year term, except that at the first election which took place in 1946, it was decided that the terms of five judges were to expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more were to expire at the end of six years.

Members of the Court are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting simultaneously but independently, from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration or, for countries not represented in that body, by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments.

The Statute of the Court provides that at all elections, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be represented in the Court. Not more than one national of the same state can serve on the Court.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are elected.

Present members of the Court are: Isidro Fabela Alfaro, of Mexico; Alejandro Alvarez, of Chile; Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, of Egypt; Jules Basdevant, of France; José Gustavo Guerrero, of El Salvador; Green H. Hackworth, of the United States; Helge Klaestad, of Norway; Sergei Borisovich Krylov, of the USSR; Sir Arnold D. McNair, of the United Kingdom; Hsu Mo, of China; John E. Read, of Canada; Charles De Vischer, of Belgium; Bohdan Winiarski, of Poland; Milovan Zoricic, of Yugoslavia.

The five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 1952, are Isidro Fabela Alfaro, Green H. Hackworth, Helge Klaestad, Sergei Borisovich Krylov, and Charles De Vischer.

Retiring members are eligible for re-election.

(more)
16. International control of atomic energy: report of the Committee of Twelve (resolution GA/496 (V) of 13 December 1950)

[NOTE: By this resolution, the General Assembly established a Committee consisting of the 11 members of the Security Council plus Canada (the Committee of Twelve) to report "on ways and means whereby the work of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments may be co-ordinated and on the advisability of their functions being merged and placed under a new and consolidated disarmament commission."

The Committee of Twelve finished its work on 28 September 1951 when it approved its report to the Assembly by a vote of 10 in favor, 1 against (USSR) and 1 abstention (India).

The Committee recommends that the Assembly "establish a new Commission, which should be under and report to the Security Council, in order to carry forward the tasks presently assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments," and that the two existing commissions be dissolved.

This resolution had been introduced in the Committee by the United States. Among a series of Soviet amendments to the resolution, all of which were rejected, was one which would have deleted from the resolution a paragraph in the preamble recalling the plan approved by the General Assembly for the international control of atomic energy.

The Committee of Twelve leaves to the General Assembly the title to be given to the proposed new Commission.]

17. The problem of the independence of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (resolution GA/376 (V) of 7 October 1950)

[NOTE: As established by this Assembly resolution, UNCURK consists of Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey. Its functions are: (1) to assume the functions previously exercised by the UN Commission on Korea; (2) to represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea; (3) to exercise such responsibilities in connection with relief and rehabilitation in Korea as may be determined by the General Assembly.

The report of UNCURK to the General Assembly will be issued shortly.]

(more)
18. Methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter: report of the Collective Measures Committee (resolution 377 A (V) (section D) of 3 November 1950).

[NOTE: The 14-member Collective Measures Committee was established by the General Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution, which directed it to study and report to the Security Council and the General Assembly on methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, taking account of collective self-defense and regional arrangements.

The Committee was composed of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The report of the Committee to the Assembly was adopted unanimously on 3 October 1951. It embodies the recommendations of its three subsidiary committees on political, economic and financial, and military measures.

The Committee reached the following general conclusions and "guiding principles":

1. General:

States should take further action to maintain elements in their armed forces so trained, organized and equipped that they could promptly be made available for service as United Nations units. They should also continue to survey their resources to determine the nature and scope of the assistance that they may be able to render in support of United Nations collective measures.

All States should seek to obtain in other international bodies and arrangements to which they belong, the maximum support for collective measures undertaken by the United Nations.

States should not be subjected to legal liabilities under treaties or other international agreements, as a consequence of carrying out United Nations collective measures.

The establishment of a collective security system requires further study and efforts. Further study by the United Nations in consultation with governments and international bodies is still needed in regard both to economic and financial and to military collective measures.

(more)
2. Political:

Political measures, which may include appeals to the parties, the denunciation of an offending State, its suspension or expulsion from the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies, and non-recognition of changes brought about by the threat or use of force, would naturally vary with the circumstances of each case, and are specially suitable for preventive action. They may be useful as a warning signal to the interested parties and to other nations, inasmuch as they represent the moral judgment of the United Nations.

3. Economic and Financial:

(i) Economic and financial measures, because they have highly diverse applications to differing national economies, require procedures of sufficient flexibility to permit adaptation to specific situations.

(ii) The application of economic and financial measures, whether to weaken the aggressor or to assist the victim State and cooperating States, should, as a matter of mutual assistance, be equitably shared to the extent possible among the cooperating States, taking into account the total burden borne by them in relation to the collective action and their abilities.

(iii) In the application of economic and financial measures undertaken by the United Nations there is an area in which the United Nations should assume responsibility for coordination.

4. Military:

In order to provide an agency for the effective conduct of military operations, an Executive Military Authority should be designated by the United Nations at the same time as, or as soon as possible after, it resolves upon measures involving the use of United Nations armed forces. The Executive Military Authority should be either a State or a group of States, designated according to the political and military circumstances of the case.

The Executive Military Authority should be responsible for the coordination and strategic direction and control of military operations within the framework of the objectives and general policies as expressed through such resolutions as the United Nations may adopt at any stage of the collective action.

(more)
Because the immediate objective of the United Nations collective military measures will be to come to the aid of the victim of aggression, the Executive Military Authority should pay particular attention to safeguarding the "special interests" of the victim State.

19. Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece:

(a) Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (resolution 382 B (V) of 1 December 1950)

[NOTE: In its report to the General Assembly (Doc. A/1857), UNRSCOB states that the threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece, although changed in character since the retreat from Greece of the guerrilla forces in 1949, still exists. The report charges that the guerrillas are receiving external aid from Albania, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania, and that "a widespread and carefully coordinated system now exists for collecting, training and eventually smuggling armed subversive groups into Greece across the Albanian and Bulgarian frontiers." The General Assembly, at its fifth session, had continued UNRSCOB's existence for another year, but UNRSCOB's report recommends that the Assembly "consider the advisability of maintaining United Nations vigilance over the Balkans in the light of the present nature of the threat to peace in that area."

UNRSCOB's report is fully summarized in Press Release BAL/824.]

(b) Repatriation of Greek children: reports of the Secretary-General and of the International Red Cross organizations (resolution 382 C (V) of 1 December 1950)

[NOTE: At its last session the Assembly noted with grave concern that not a single Greek child had been returned to his native land and that, except for Yugoslavia, no country harboring Greek children had taken definite action to comply with the resolutions on the subject unanimously adopted at two successive Assemblies.

The 1950 Assembly also established a Standing Committee, composed of representatives of Peru, the Philippines and Sweden, to act in consultation with the Secretary-General and to consult with the representatives of the states concerned, with a view to the early repatriation of Greek children. The International Committee of the Red Cross, and the League of Red Cross Societies were asked to cooperate with this Standing Committee.

The reports of the Secretary-General and of the International Red Cross (more)
Cross Organizations to the coming session of the Assembly will be issued later.

In a memorandum to the Secretary-General dated 3 August 1951, (Doc. A/1648), the Red Cross bodies said that in spite of two and a half years of unremitting work, results had been "meager" and that they wished the General Assembly to know of the difficulties they had encountered traceable, generally, to "the total and regrettable absence of constructive cooperation by the majority of the Red Cross Societies in the harboring countries."

20. Libya (resolution 289 (IV) of 21 November 1949):

(a) Annual report of the United Nations Commissioner in Libya.

\[\text{NOTE: The 1949 Assembly recommended that Libya should be constituted an independent and sovereign state not later than 1 January 1952, and that a constitution for Libya should be determined by representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan meeting together in a National Assembly. The Assembly also elected Adrian Pelt as United Nations Commissioner in Libya to assist the people of Libya in the formulation of a constitution and the establishment of an independent government.}

The Commissioner is aided and advised by an Advisory Council consisting of one representative nominated by each of the following: Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom and the United States, plus one representative of the people of the three regions of Libya, and one representative of the minorities in Libya.

The report of the UN Commissioner will be issued later.\]

(b) Annual Reports of the Administering Powers in Libya.

\[\text{NOTE: The reports of the Administering Powers in Libya, the United Kingdom (for Tripolitania and Cyrenaica) and France (for the Fezzan) have yet to be issued.}\]

21. Libya. Problem of war damages: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 289 (V) of 15 December 1950)

\[\text{NOTE: By this resolution the Secretary-General was instructed to study the problem of war damages in connection with the technical and financial assistance which Libya may request from the Economic and Social Council, and to report on the subject to the sixth session of the General Assembly. The Secretary-General's report will be issued later.}\]
22. The appropriate adjustment of the frontiers between Egypt and the former Italian colony of Libya, with particular reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex XI of the Treaty of Peace with Italy (resolution 391 (V) of 14 December 1950).

[Note: Discussion of this item, originally included in the agenda of the last session of the Assembly at the request of Egypt, was deferred to the Sixth Regular Session by decision of the Assembly taken on 14 December 1950.]


[Note: The General Assembly, by its resolution 383 A (V), instructed the Interim Committee to continue inquiry on this subject and to report to the next session of the Assembly.

This resolution has remained unimplemented because the fifth session of the General Assembly has not, to date, been finally adjourned and the Interim Committee, by the terms of its establishment, can only meet "when the General Assembly is not actually in regular session."

24. Palestine:


[Note: The UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine consists of France, Turkey and the United States. It was established by the General Assembly in December 1948 to assume, inter alia, the functions originally given to the UN Mediator on Palestine. Among the specific tasks assigned to it was that of taking steps to assist the Governments and authorities concerned to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between them.

The Report of the Commission to the Assembly is not expected to be issued until after the conclusion of consultations; the Commission is now conducting in Paris with representatives of the five countries concerned—Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. These consultations opened formally on 13 September.]

(more)
(b) Assistance to Palestine refugees: report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949)

NOTE: The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was set up by the Assembly in December 1949. John D. Blandford, Jr. was appointed Director of UNRWA on 19 June 1951, succeeding General Howard Kennedy. The Director is assisted by an Advisory Commission composed of representatives of France, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At the end of August 1951 there were 877,540 refugees registered with UNRWA. In December 1950 the Assembly decided that for the financial year beginning 1 July 1951, UNRWA would require $20,000,000 for the relief side of its work and $30,000,000 for reintegration projects. Money for UNRWA is raised by voluntary contributions from Governments. As of 1 October 1951, 28 governments had pledged a total of approximately $35,000,000. The US Government has asked Congress to authorize a further contribution of $25,000,000 in addition to a similar amount already offered by the US.

UNRWA's report to the coming Assembly will be issued later.

25. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa (resolution 395 (V) of 2 December 1950)

NOTE: The General Assembly, which has considered this issue since 1946, in 1949 invited the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa "to enter into discussion" of the issue "at a round-table conference, taking into consideration the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights."

Preliminary talks were held in Capetown in February 1950 at which the parties agreed to convene such a conference to explore all possible ways and means of settling the Indian question in South Africa. However, the Indian Government decided subsequently that it could not participate in the proposed round-table conference on the grounds that the Union Government had resorted to new anti-Indian measures. Charging that the position of the Indians in South Africa had not improved since the issue was previously discussed in the Assembly but had even deteriorated, India brought the question before the fifth regular session of the Assembly.

(more)
On 2 December 1950, the General Assembly recommended that the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa proceed with holding a round-table conference on the basis of their agreed agenda. It also recommended that in the event of failure to hold such a conference before 1 April 1951 or to reach agreement in the conference within a reasonable time, the parties should be assisted in carrying through appropriate negotiations by a three-member commission, one to be nominated by the Union Government, a second by India and Pakistan, and the third by the other two members or, in default of agreement between these two in a reasonable time, by the Secretary-General. The Assembly called upon the Governments concerned to refrain from taking any steps which would prejudice the success of their negotiations, in particular the implementation or enforcement of the provisions of "The Group Areas Act," pending the conclusion of such negotiations.

In separate communications addressed to the Secretary-General in March 1951 (Documents A/1787, 1791), the Governments of South Africa and of India explained their respective positions in regard to the Assembly's resolution. The Union Government stated it was unable to accept that resolution on the grounds that it intervened in a matter of domestic jurisdiction, but that it continued to be prepared to participate in a round-table conference on the basis of the formula agreed upon at the Cape Town talks of February 1950. The Government of India, for its part, could not agree to a round-table conference under the 1950 Cape Town formula for reasons it had given previously, but considered that the Assembly's resolution was best designed to secure discussion of the problem in an atmosphere free from prejudice.

The 1950 Assembly resolution calls for the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the sixth session.

   (a) Financing of economic development of under-developed countries
   (resolution 400 (V) of 20 November 1950)

   /NOTE: Economic development of under-developed areas has been a major concern of the General Assembly since its third session. At its fifth session, the Assembly considered concrete methods of financing such development. It recommended that the Economic and Social Council take up practical methods, conditions and policies for an adequate
expansion and steadier flow of foreign capital, private and public. The Council is now reporting on a resolution adopted at its thirteenth session, which requests the International Bank to expand its lending operations and to report to the Council on what contribution such a body as the International Finance Corporation proposed by the Council's Group of Experts might make to the general scheme of expanding flow of capital. The Council resolution also asks the Secretary-General and specialized agencies to formulate practicable measures for dealing with the problem of aid through grants. Several recommendations to countries able to export capital and those seeking it are also made.

In another resolution, the Assembly had asked the Council to study the volume and distribution of national income in the under-developed countries. The Council was requested to give special attention to the respective proportion of the national income shared by the various income groups, and to the amounts of annual income used by under-developed countries to meet foreign commitments from payment of services and from loans and investments, public and private.

The Council considered a report from the Secretary-General and one from the International Monetary Fund. It asked the Secretary-General and the Fund to continue to give attention to these two questions and, also, to encourage preparation of basic statistical information in both developed and under-developed countries.

(b) Land reform (resolution 401 (V) of 20 November 1950)

[NOTE: After discussing land reform and other means for improving living conditions of farmers, the Assembly, at its fifth session, asked the Secretary-General, in cooperation with FAO, to submit to the Council an analysis of the degree to which unsatisfactory forms of landholding, particularly land tenure systems, impede economic development and lower living standards. The Council was asked to prepare recommendations to the Assembly on the basis of this analysis. The Council's resolution on land reform, now submitted to the Assembly, recommends that governments institute appropriate reforms and outlines a series of specific measures. It recommends, further, that the United Nations and specialized agencies take a number of parallel measures to assist governments in land-reform programs and give the matter a high priority in the expanded program of technical assistance. The Secretary-General is asked to report with additional recommendations at least once each three years.]
(c) Technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries.

NOTE: In regard to technical assistance, the Council considered the Secretary-General's report on the regular United Nations program of technical assistance, including assistance being given through expert advice, fellowships, seminars, and so forth, to more than 60 countries. It took note of the report "with appreciation" and noted "with satisfaction" that the Secretary-General had included in the 1952 budget estimates the same amounts as approved by the Assembly in 1951 for technical assistance, advisory social welfare services, and training in public administration. The Council also recommended to the Assembly that the program for training in public administration should be placed on a continuing basis and provided for in future budgets.

At its thirteenth session, the Council also considered the report of the Technical Assistance Board on the operations of the expanded program of technical assistance. In taking action on the report, the Council urged governments to contribute to the 1952 program in amounts equal to or greater than the approximately $20 million pledged at the Technical Assistance Conference of June 1950. The Assembly is asked to arrange for requesting and receiving pledges and approve arrangements for next year's financing, which are given in detail. The Council also approved participation of ITU and WMO in the expanded program.

(d) Other related problems.

NOTE: Other matters arising from ECOSOC or from Delegations relating to economic development of under-developed countries will be taken up under this section.

27. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea: reports of the United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction (resolution 410A(V) of 1 December 1950)

NOTE: The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was established by the General Assembly on 1 December 1950. On 7 February 1951, the Secretary-General appointed J. Donald Kingsley as Agent-General to head the Agency. He is assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of Canada, India, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

The Agent-General's report will be issued later.
28. Co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies:

(a) Administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and development of common services: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 411 (V) of 1 December 1950)

NOTE: In this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study the further developments of satisfactory arrangements for provision of common services, particularly in regard to United Nations and specialized agency regional and branch offices. The Assembly also asked for a report on progress on achieving a common pattern of staff regulations, salary system and budgetary practices, and on increasing use of soft currencies.

(b) Concentration of effort and resources: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 413 (V) of 1 December 1950)

NOTE: The Assembly recommended that resources at the disposal of the United Nations and the agencies be applied where most needed, and that each agency review its 1952 program with this in view. In considering new projects, the Council and the agencies, the Assembly asked, should indicate which should be deferred, modified or eliminated. The Council, at its last session, adopted a resolution expressing its determination to take all steps to assure the necessary economies and concentration of effort and stating that the Council, its subsidiary bodies and the agencies should try to establish priorities and eliminate or defer less urgent projects when periodically reviewing their programs.

29. Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and measures of implementation: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 414 (V) of 4 December 1950)

NOTE: When the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948, it was understood that one or more international covenants -- to give legal force to as many as possible of the rights proclaimed -- would follow. A draft of the first such International Covenant was submitted to the eleventh session of the Economic and Social Council (summer 1950) by the Commission on Human Rights. It consisted of a preamble and 43 articles, of which the first 18 outlined the rights and obligations themselves and the remainder dealt with ensuring observance of them by accepting governments. At that time the Council decided to transmit the draft to the Assembly so that the latter could decide on certain questions of policy.

(more)
The fifth session of the Assembly declared that the first 18
articles of the draft did not include some of the most elementary
rights. Secondly, it asked the Commission on Human Rights to
recommend ways of securing the maximum extension of the Covenant to
constituent units of federal states and declared itself in favor of an
article ensuring applicability to a signatory metropolitan state and
all territories governed or administered by it. Further, the Assembly
favored inclusion of economic, social and cultural rights. And
finally, it resolved that the Covenant should include provisions
making its obligatory for accepting states to promote implementation
of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Covenant.

The Commission discussed its draft last spring on the basis of
the Assembly's directives. It prepared a revised draft of a preamble
and 73 articles, setting out certain basic civil, political, economic,
social and cultural rights as well as a proposed system for reporting
and proposed measures for implementation. However, the Commission
reported to the Council that, because of lack of time, it had not been
able to comply with all the Assembly's directives.

The Council, then, in summer 1951, adopted a three-part resolution
which expressed appreciation for the Commission's work and asked it to
complete its tasks; transmitted the Commission's report to the Assembly,
so that governments not represented on the Council or the Commission
may have a chance to comment; and invited the Assembly to reconsider its
decision to include economic, social and cultural rights in the same
instruments with civil and political rights.

30. Refugees and stateless persons (resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950,
Annex):

(a) Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees

[NOTE: During its fourth session, the General Assembly established
as of 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees to
take over care of refugees when the International Refugee Organization
cesses operations. In its resolution 14 December 1950 the Assembly
made final arrangements and adopted a Statute for the High Commissioner's
Office. Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart was elected High Commissioner.

(more)
Dr. van Heuven Goedhart reported on activities of his Office during the first five months of the year to the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council. A fuller report will be submitted for the Assembly's consideration.

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council

NOTE: The Assembly provided that the Economic and Social Council might decide, after hearing the High Commissioner's views, to establish an Advisory Committee on Refugees. This Committee should consist of representatives both of Members and non-Members of the United Nations.

The Council, on 21 September 1951, adopted a resolution for the immediate establishment of such an Advisory Committee, to advise the High Commissioner at his request. It elected as members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, the Vatican and Venezuela.

31. Problems of assistance to refugees: reports of the International Refugee Organization and of the High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 430 (V) of 14 December 1950)

NOTE: In 1949, the International Refugee Organization, in a memorandum to the General Assembly, dealt with the cessation of its operations and with the special difficulties the agency was meeting in completing its program. During its fourth session, the Assembly addressed an urgent appeal to all states to furnish the widest possible assistance to IRO and postponed to the fifth session examination of the problems of assistance should they still exist. The fifth session postponed the question for another year, and IRO has been invited to submit its observations to the sixth session. The High Commissioner for Refugees will also report to the Assembly (see Item 30).

IRO, which was originally scheduled to terminate its activities on 30 June 1950, was authorized to extend its work until 30 September 1951. The agency is now scheduled to end its work on 31 December 1951 except for moving a few additional groups of refugees early in 1952.

(more)
Information on the implementation of Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 436 (V) of 2 December 1950).

NOTE: By this resolution, the General Assembly considered it necessary that both the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council should have, at their disposal information on the implementation of the recommendations approved by both bodies in matters relating to Chapters XII (International Trusteeship System) and XIII (The Trusteeship Council) of the Charter.

It requested the Secretary-General: (a) to prepare a list, classified by subjects, of such resolutions, including in each case the text of the operative part of the document; (b) to report to the sixth session of the General Assembly on the measures taken by the Administering Authorities to implement such resolutions, using as a source the reports of the Trusteeship Council; and (c) if there has been no action on the part of an Administering Authority in respect of any particular resolution, to set forth the reasons given concerning that matter.

The Report of the Secretary-General under this resolution will be issued later.

Rural economic development of the Trust Territories: Report of the Trusteeship Council (resolution 438 (V) of 2 December 1950).

NOTE: In this resolution, which recognizes that equitable distribution and the proper utilization of land constitutes one of the essential conditions of economic and social advancement, the General Assembly recommended that the Trusteeship Council should study the prevailing policies, laws and practices which in the Trust Territories relate to land, land utilization and the alienation of land, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System and the future requirements of the Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants. The Council is to make such recommendations to the Administering Authorities as may lead to the economic and social advancement of the indigenous inhabitants. The Council is requested to report to the sixth Assembly session on the work done in this connection.
In response to this resolution, the Council at its eighth session established a six-member special committee to undertake this study. At its ninth session, the Council took note of a progress report of this committee.

The Committee stated in its report that the first phase of its work had been the establishment of the facts and that it would proceed to establish the existing situation, examine the implications against the background of land utilization policies and analyze the opportunities for and obstacles to progress so that recommendations might be made.

The Committee stated that it would report further to the Council's tenth session.

34. Abolition of corporal punishment in Trust Territories: reports of Administering Authorities (resolution 440 (V) of 2 December 1950).

NOTE: By this resolution, the General Assembly recommended that measures be taken immediately to bring about the complete abolition of corporal punishment in all Trust Territories where it still exists, and requested the Administering Authorities of those Territories to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its sixth regular session.

The Trusteeship Council took note of this resolution at its eighth session. Its recommendations on this question, in general pursuance of the Assembly's resolution, appear in its report to the Assembly in those chapters on conditions in the Trust Territories.

35. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council (resolution 443 (V) of 12 December 1950).

NOTE: In November 1949, the General Assembly adopted a resolution which asked the Trusteeship Council to continue to observe the operation of existing administrative unions (between Trust Territories and neighboring or adjacent non-self-governing territories) so as to ensure that such unions do not in any way hamper the free evolution of the Trust Territories towards self-government or independence. The Council at its seventh session established a Standing Committee to examine regularly the operation of administrative unions.

The General Assembly, at its last session, decided to carry over this item on administrative unions to its next regular session.

At its ninth session, held June-July this year, the Trusteeship Council received reports from its Standing Committee on Administrative Unions -- composed of China, New Zealand, Thailand and the United (more)
States -- on the operation of administrative unions affecting Tanganyika, Togoland and Cameroons under United Kingdom administration; Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration; and New Guinea under Australian administration.

These reports were adopted and the Council decided that the recommendations they contained should be included in the Council's report to the Assembly. A roundup of the Trusteeship Council's ninth session is contained in press release TR/628.

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

(a) Economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (resolution 445 (V) of 12 December 1950).

[NOTE: When constituting the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for a period of three years (see annotation to item 37), the General Assembly considered that the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e, special attention were given to one field each year. In 1950, the Special Committee gave special attention to matters relating to education in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It also recommended that in 1951 special attention should be given to economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. This recommendation was approved by the General Assembly. The Special Committee, which will meet in Geneva from 2 to 28 October 1951, will submit a report to the General Assembly on its special consideration of economic conditions和发展 in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.]

(b) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General.

[NOTE: In 1948 the Secretary-General was asked to prepare during 1949 and every three years thereafter, full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted, showing the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the economic, social and educational fields. In the intervening years, annual supplements were to be prepared.

For this year, the Secretary-General has prepared summaries of (more)
information transmitted on individual territories for the year 1950 which comprise in the main statistical data, as well as analyses on agricultural and economic conditions, public health, labor, social welfare and education.

In connection with the work program for 1951, the Secretary-General has prepared analyses of information on major economic problems and general aspects of economic development; rural economy (with particular reference to agricultural development), land distribution, land settlement, agricultural credit, rural co-operative organizations; fisheries; forestry; and general programs of industrial development as well as aspects of social factors in economic development. A few papers relating to these subjects have also been prepared by some of the specialized agencies."

(c) Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Special Committee.

NOTE: Under Article 73 e, Member nations having or assuming responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit to the Secretary-General information relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in those Territories.

The Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e (see the note to 36(a) above), which meets in Geneva from 2 October to 28 October 1951, will examine the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses and will submit its recommendations to the General Assembly."

37. Election of two members of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (resolution 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949).

NOTE: In 1949 the Assembly established the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for a period of three years. The Committee had previously been constituted on an annual basis. The Committee consists of those Members transmitting information and an equal number of non-administering Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. Of the elected members, four were elected for a term of three years, two for a term of two years and two for one year.

The present composition of the Committee is as follows: Australia, (more)
Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States (Administering Members transmitting information), and Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and the USSR (non-administering Members elected).

Of the elected members, the terms of office of the seats now held by Mexico and the Philippines will expire at the end of this year. Elections to fill these two vacancies will take place at the sixth session of the General Assembly.

35. Question of South West Africa (resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950): (a) Implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice: report of the Committee of Five.

[NOTE: On 6 December 1949 the General Assembly requested an advisory opinion of the International Court concerning the international status of the Territory of South West Africa. In its opinion, given on 11 July 1950, the International Court was of the unanimous opinion that South West Africa is a territory under international mandate which was assumed by the Union of South Africa on 17 December 1920. The Court also, among other matters, found that the Union continues to have international obligations as stated in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Mandate, as well as the obligation to transmit petitions from the inhabitants of the Territory; was of the unanimous opinion that the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter do apply to the Territory in the sense that they provide a means by which it may be brought under Trusteeship; found by a vote of 8 to 6 that the Charter does not impose upon the Union the legal obligation to place the Territory under Trusteeship; and was of the unanimous opinion that the Union, acting alone, is not competent to modify the international status of the Territory, but that such competence to determine and modify that status rests with the Union acting with the consent of the United Nations.

On 13 December 1950, the General Assembly in resolution 449 A (V) accepted this advisory opinion and urged the Union Government to take the necessary steps to give effect to it, including the transmission of reports on the Territory’s administration and of petitions from communities or sections of its population. A Committee of Five, consisting of the representatives of Denmark, Syria, Thailand, the United (more).
States and Uruguay, was established to confer with the Union Government on the procedural measures necessary for implementing the advisory opinion, and to report to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

This Committee of Five has held a number of meetings with representatives of the Union Government, and a report on the results will be submitted to the Assembly.

(b) Examination of any report on the administration of the Territory of South West Africa which may be submitted by the Government of the Union of South Africa: report of the Committee of Five.

[NOTE: In establishing the Committee of Five, the General Assembly authorized it, as an interim measure, pending the completion of the task referred to above, "and as far as possible in accordance with the procedure of the former Mandates System," to examine the report on the administration of South West Africa, covering the period since the last report, as well as petitions and any other matters relating to the Territory which may be transmitted, and to submit a report to the next regular session of the General Assembly.]

39. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations, for the financial year ended 31 December 1950.

[NOTE: This report has been issued as Document A/1800.]

(b) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1950.

[NOTE: This report has been issued as Document A/1810.]

(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the financial year ended 31 December 1950.

[NOTE: This report has not yet been issued.]

(d) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, from date of inception to 30 June 1951.

[NOTE: This report has not yet been issued.]

40. Supplementary estimates for 1951: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 472 (V) of 15 December 1950).

[NOTE: This report has not yet been issued.]

41. Budget estimates for the financial year 1952:

(a) Budget estimates prepared by the Secretary-General.

[NOTE: The Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1952 (Doc. A/1812) set total expenditures for 1952 at $46,568,300 and income at (more)
$5,912,100 which would leave a net expenditure of $10,756,200. (The approved budget for 1951 totaled $47,798,600.)

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

[NOTE]: The Advisory Committee's report on the budget estimates for 1952 (Document A/1853) recommends various reductions in the Secretary-General's estimates to reduce the net expenditures to $44,532,900. 

Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

[NOTE]: This is a nine-member committee. Three members retire each year after serving three year terms, and are eligible for reappointment. The present members are: Thanassis Agnides (Greece), Chairman; Rafik Asha (Syria); Igor V. Chechetkin (USSR); Andre Genem (France); William O. Hall (United States); C.L. Haia (China); Olyntho P. Machado (Brazil); Sir William Matthews (United Kingdom); and Braj Kumar Nehru (India). At the end of this year the terms of Mr. Agnides, Mr. Chechetkin and Mr. Haia expire.

In a note to the Assembly (Document A/1817), the Secretary-General suggests that as in previous sessions, the Fifth Committee should recommend persons to fill the three vacancies.

(b) Committee on Contributions.

[NOTE]: This is a ten-member committee. Four members retire as they do every third year. In other years, three members retire after serving a three year term. Retiring members are eligible for reappointment. The present members of the Committee are: Sir Sydney Caine (United Kingdom); Rene Charron (France); P.M. Chernyshev (USSR); Seymour Jacklin (Union of South Africa); Ken Lee (China); Adolfo Nase (Venezuela); Josue Saenz (Mexico); Mitchell W. Sharp (Canada); Elmer Boyd Steats (United States); and Dr. Maria Z.N. Witteveen (Netherlands), Chairman. At the end of this year the terms of office of Mr. Charron, Mr. Chernyshev, Mr. Jacklin and Mr. Saenz expire.

In a note to the Assembly (Document A/1815), the Secretary-General suggests that as in previous sessions, the Fifth Committee should recommend persons to fill the four vacancies.
(c) **Board of Auditors:**

*NOTE:* The Board of Auditors consists of three members. At each regular session the Assembly appoints an auditor to take office from 1 July of the following year, and to serve for a period of three years. The election this year will be to fill the vacancy created by the expiry on 30 June 1952 of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Denmark.

The Secretary-General suggests (Document A/1814) that the Fifth Committee recommend the Member State whose Auditor-General (or equivalent officer) may be appointed to fill the vacancy. The present membership of the Committee comprises the Auditors-General of Canada, Colombia and Denmark.

(d) **Investments Committee:** confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General.

*NOTE:* A draft resolution will be submitted to the Assembly to confirm the re-appointment of Mr. Leslie Rounds, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for a term of three years. The present members of the Investments Committee are: Ivar Rooth, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund; Jacques Rueff, Honorary Governor of the Bank of France, and Mr. Rounds.

(e) **United Nations Administrative Tribunal.**

*NOTE:* At its fourth session in 1949 the General Assembly established a United Nations Administrative Tribunal to hear and pass judgment upon applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the Secretariat, or the terms of appointment of staff members. By this Statute of the Tribunal, this body is composed of seven members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Members are appointed by the General Assembly for three years, except that in the case of those initially appointed, the terms of two members shall expire at the end of one year, and the terms of two members shall expire at the end of two years.

The present composition of the Tribunal is as follows: Madame Paul Bastid (France); The Rt. Hon. Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Rowland Andrew Egger (United States); Lt. General His Highness the Maharaja of Nowanagar (India); Emilio N. Oribe (Uruguay); Vladimir Otrata (Czechoslovakia), and Hamed Sultan (Egypt).

(more)
The Assembly will be called upon at this session to appoint two persons to fill the vacancies as a result of the expiration of the terms of Mr. Egger and Dr. Gribe, who were appointed for two year terms.

The Secretary-General suggests (Document A/1816) that the Fifth Committee recommend persons to fill these vacancies.

5. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board:

[NOTE: The report is contained in Document A/1846.]

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (resolution 462 (V) of 14 December 1950).

[NOTE: In its report (Document A/1859) the ten member Committee on Contributions recommends changes in the scale of assessments for 33 Member States. The most significant of these changes would affect the United States and the USSR. The assessment of the United States would be lowered from 38.92 to 36.90 per cent; a reduction of 2.02 per cent, while that of the USSR would be raised from 6.98 to 9.85 per cent, an increase of 2.87 per cent. Slight increases are also recommended for Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Ukraine, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Minor reductions are recommended in the assessments of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Iran, Iraq, Netherlands, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa and the United Kingdom.]

5. Permanent staff regulations of the United Nations: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 459 (V) of 15 December 1950).

[NOTE: At its fifth session the General Assembly deferred consideration of the Permanent Staff Regulations until the sixth session pending an examination of the proposals presented by the Secretary-General on this matter by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.]

(more)
The report of the Advisory Committee is contained in Document A/1855.


[NOTE: The report of the Secretary-General (not yet issued) will deal with further progress in construction and occupancy of the new buildings, the work of the City of New York in the area immediately adjacent to the site, a statement of the financial position, the acceptance of gifts and the results of an investigation into the possibility of constructing a separate building for delegations.]

47. United Nations telecommunications system: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 460 (V) of 12 December 1950).

[NOTE: The fifth session of the General Assembly approved a plan, submitted by the Secretary-General, for a United Nations telecommunications system. The principles of such a system had been approved by the Assembly in 1948, and a committee of experts later worked out a detailed world-wide plan. The system outlined in the 1950 Assembly resolution, however, was a modification of the latter plan. It authorized the installation of several high-powered shortwave radio transmitters, to be financed, if possible, by voluntary contributions or donations. The Secretary-General will report to the sixth session on the status of such contributions, and on progress made in United Nations telecommunications facilities.]


[NOTE: At its fourth session in 1949, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to subsequent sessions of the Assembly on the status of claims for injuries incurred in the service of the United Nations.

In his report to the present session (Doc. A/1851), the Secretary-General deals principally with the claim against the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the death of Mr. Ole Bakke, a UN staff member of Norwegian nationality serving with the UN Mediator in Palestine, who was killed on 13 July 1948 by members of the Jordan armed forces in territory under the control of Jordan.]

(more)
The report states that the Secretary-General in a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan dated 25 May 1951, requested a formal apology to the United Nations, a report on measures taken in connection with the incident, and payment of the sum of $36,803.76 as reparation for the monetary damage suffered by the Organization, and 22,000 Norwegian kroner ($3,080) for the damage suffered by Mr. Bakke's mother. No reply had been received from the Jordan Government when the Secretary-General's report was issued.

Further action in connection with the death of four French military observers and injuries to another in Palestine will be taken by the Secretary-General upon receipt of a reply from the French Government to his communication of 31 July 1950 (Document A/1347).

**Draft Declaration on Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 375 (IV) of 6 December 1949).**

> NOTE: By the above resolution, the General Assembly transmitted to Member states, for their consideration and comment, the draft Declaration on Rights and Duties of States prepared by the International Law Commission at the Assembly's request. Members were asked to furnish comments and suggestions by 1 July 1950, and specifically, to comment on:

(a) whether any further action should be taken by the General Assembly on the draft Declaration;

(b) if so, the exact nature of the document to be aimed at and the future procedure to be adopted in relation to it.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare and publish suggestions and comments submitted by Member states, for such use as the Assembly might find desirable.

By the fifth session of the General Assembly, replies had been received from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Syria and the United Kingdom (Documents A/1358 and Add.1). The question was not discussed at the fifth session, but the Assembly decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its sixth session. Since the General Assembly took this decision, an additional reply has been received from Australia (Document A/1850).
50. Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its third session, including:

(a) Reservations to multilateral conventions (resolution 478 (V) of 16 November 1950)

[NOTE: The question of the procedure to be followed when reservations are made by adhering or acceding states to multilateral conventions containing no provisions for such reservations, was raised by the Secretary-General at the fifth Assembly session, in connection with the Convention on Genocide. This Convention contains no such provision. In its resolution (which also requested an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice -- see below), the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to give priority to a general study of the question. In its report, the Commission suggests five basic rules to be followed by the depositary of a multilateral convention on receipt of a reservation to that convention.

(b) Question of defining aggression (resolution 378 B(V) of 17 November 1955)

[NOTE: The USSR submitted to the fifth General Assembly a proposal which defined aggression, in connection with the agenda item "Duties of States in the Event of the Outbreak of Hostilities." By the above resolution, the Assembly referred the Soviet proposal and all the First Committee records dealing with this question to the International Law Commission, so that the Commission might consider them and formulate its conclusions. The Commission discussed a proposed definition of aggression in connection with its preparation of the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind. It decided to include a general definition of aggression among the offences defined in the draft code. An insertion to that effect was made in Article 2, which lists the offences.

(c) Draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind (resolution 483 (V) of 12 December 1950)

[NOTE: In its resolution 177 (II), the General Assembly directed the International Law Commission to formulate the principles of international law recognized in the Charter and judgment of the Nurnberg Tribunal, and to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind which would clearly indicate the place to be accorded to those principles. The Commission reported its formulation (more)}
of the Nuremberg Principles to the fifth session of the Assembly. In its resolution 488 (V), the Assembly invited Member states to comment on the principles as formulated, and requested the Commission, in preparing the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, to take account of observations made by delegations during the fifth session and any comments which might be made by Governments.

The Commission's report to this session (A/CN.4/48) includes its formulation of a draft code consisting of five articles. It is limited to offences containing a political element and endangering or disturbing the maintenance of international peace and security.7

(d) Review of the Statute of the International Law Commission with the object of recommending revisions thereof to the General Assembly (resolution 484 (V) of 12 December 1950)

NOTE: In the above resolution, the General Assembly requested the International Law Commission to review its Statute and recommend to the sixth session of the Assembly revisions which might seem desirable for the promotion of the Commission's work. The Commission has recommended that its members to be elected in 1953 be enabled to devote their full time to the Commission's work. The recommendation for a full-time Commission is phrased, however, only in general terms.

The Commission's report also relates progress on two topics of international law selected for codification: the law of treaties and the regime of the high seas. In addition, the Commission decided to begin codifying two additional topics: nationality, including statelessness, and the regime of territorial waters.7

51. Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (resolution 478 (V) of 16 November 1950)

NOTE: In this resolution, the General Assembly requested an advisory opinion on the following three questions:

"Insofar as concerns the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the event of a State ratifying or acceding to the Convention subject to a reservation made either on ratification or on accession, or on signature followed by ratification:

(a) Can the reserving State be regarded as being a party to the Convention while still maintaining its reservation if the reservation (more)
is objected to by one or more of the parties to the Convention but not by others?

"II. If the answer to question I is in the affirmative, what is the effect of the reservation as between the reserving State and:

"(a) The parties which object to the reservation?

"(b) Those which accept it?

"III. What would be the legal effect as regards the answer to question I if an objection to a reservation is made:

"(a) By a signatory which has not yet ratified?

"(b) By a State entitled to sign or accede but which has not yet done so?"

On 28 May 1951, the Court handed down its opinion. It decided:

"On Question I:

"that a State which has made and maintained a reservation which has been objected to by one or more of the parties to the Convention but not by others, can be regarded as being a party to the Convention if the reservation is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention; otherwise, that State cannot be regarded as being a party to the Convention.

"On Question II:

"(a) that if a party to the Convention objects to a reservation which it considers to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, it can in fact consider that the reserving State is not a party to the Convention;

"(b) That if, on the other hand, a party accepts the reservation as being compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, it can in fact consider that the reserving State is a party to the Convention;

"On Question III:

"(a) that an objection to a reservation made by a signatory State which has not yet ratified the Convention can have the legal effect indicated in the reply to Question I only upon ratification. Until that moment it merely serves as a notice to the other State of the eventual attitude of the signatory State;

"(b) that an objection to a reservation made by a State which is entitled to sign or accede but which has not yet done so, is without legal effect."

(more)
52. Designation of non-member States to which a certified copy of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes shall be communicated by the Secretary-General for the purpose of accession to this Act: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 480(V) of 12 December 1950)

(Note: On 28 April 1949 the General Assembly adopted certain amendments to the General Act of 26 September 1928, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, with a view to restoring to the Act its original efficacy.

Paragraph 1 of Article 43 of the Revised Act provides that it "shall be open to accession by the Members of the United Nations, by the non-member States which shall have become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or to which the General Assembly shall have communicated a copy for this purpose."

The Revised General Act came into force on 20 September 1950, following the deposit of instruments of accession by Belgium and Sweden. The act provides for its coming into force on the ninetieth day following deposit of the second instrument of accession.

When the question was raised at the fifth General Assembly of designating non-Member states to which copies might be sent with a view to their accession, representatives in the Sixth Committee pointed out that the question was not urgent, since only two states had so far acceded. The Assembly therefore resolved to defer the issue until the sixth regular session. Norway has now deposited an instrument of accession.)

53. Regulations to give effect to article III, section 8, of the Headquarters Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 481(V) of 12 December 1950)

(Note: Section 8 of the Headquarters Agreement, in establishing the laws applicable and the competent authority in the Headquarters District, specifies that the United Nations shall have the power to make regulations, operative within the Headquarters District, in order to establish therein conditions in all respects necessary for the full exercise of its functions. In the above resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to it any necessary draft regulation, but at the same time gave him authority to make regulations if he considered it necessary to give them immediate effect.

(more)
The Secretary-General had recourse to this authority once, on 26 February 1951, when he promulgated Headquarters Regulation No. 1 entitled "United Nations Social Security System." A report by the Secretary-General on this action is being submitted to the sixth session of the Assembly.

54. Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 487 (V) of 12 December 1950)

NOTE: In reporting on its second session, the International Law Commission recommended that the widest possible distribution be made of publications relating to international law issued by United Nations organs; that the General Assembly authorize the Secretariat to prepare, issue, and distribute widely eight groups of publications which would make the evidence of customary international law more readily available; and that the Assembly call the attention of governments to the desirability of their publishing digests of their diplomatic correspondence. In the above resolution, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in preparing his future program of work in this field, to consider and report to the Assembly on these recommendations. A special report on these matters by the Secretary-General will be considered by the sixth session.

55. Development of a twenty-year program for achieving peace through the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 494 (V) of 20 November 1950)

NOTE: On 6 June 1950 the Secretary-General circulated to all Member States his "Memorandum of points for consideration in the development of a 20-year program for achieving peace through the United Nations." In a covering letter the Secretary-General said that the "deterioration of relations between leading members of the United Nations has created a situation of most serious concern for the United Nations and the future peace of the world." He had for this reason felt it to be his duty "to suggest means by which the principles of the Charter and the resources of the United Nations could be employed to moderate the present conflict and enable a fresh start to be made toward eventual peaceful solutions of outstanding problems." That, he said, was the object of his memorandum, which he had personally (more)
handed to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee, Prime Minister Bidault and Generalissimo Stalin during the course of his trip to various capitals in April and May 1950.

In the memorandum itself, the Secretary-General enumerated the following 10 points for consideration in the formulation of such a program:

"1. Inauguration of periodic meetings of the Security Council, attended by Foreign Ministers, or Heads or other members of Governments, as provided by the United Nations Charter and the rules of procedure, together with further development and use of other United Nations machinery for negotiation, mediation and conciliation of international disputes.

"2. A new attempt to make progress toward establishing an international control system for atomic energy that will be effective in preventing its use for war and promoting its use for peaceful purposes.

"3. A new approach to the problem of bringing the armaments race under control, not only in the field of atomic weapons, but in other weapons of mass destruction and in conventional armaments.

"4. A renewal of serious efforts to reach agreement on the armed forces to be made available under the Charter to the Security Council for the enforcement of its decisions.

"5. Acceptance and application of the principle that it is wise and right to proceed as rapidly as possible toward universality of membership.

"6. A sound and active program of technical assistance for economic development and encouragement of broad-scale capital investment, using all appropriate private, governmental and intergovernmental resources.

"7. More vigorous use by all Member Governments of the special agencies of the United Nations to promote, in the words of the Charter, "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress."

"8. Vigorous and continued development of the work of the United Nations for wider observance and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world.

"9. Use of the United Nations to promote, by peaceful means,
instead of by force, the advancement of dependent, colonial or semi-colonial peoples, toward a place of equality in the world.

"10. Active and systematic use of all the powers of the Charter and all the machinery of the United Nations to speed up the development of international law toward an eventual enforceable world law for a universal world society."

On 20 November 1950, the General Assembly commended the Secretary-General for his initiative in preparing his Memorandum and presenting it to the General Assembly, and requested the various UN organs to consider those portions of it with which they are particularly concerned and to inform the sixth session, through the Secretary-General, of progress achieved by such consideration.7

56. Question of the full participation of Italy in the work of the Trusteeship Council: item proposed by the Trusteeship Council.

NOTE: On 2 December 1950, the General Assembly approved the draft Trusteeship Agreement by which Italy, although not a member of the United Nations, became the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Somaliland.

At its eighth session (January to March 1951), the Trusteeship Council revised its rules of procedure to permit Italy, as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Somaliland, to designate a representative who may be present at all Council sessions and who may participate without vote in the deliberations relating specifically to Somaliland, and also on general questions relating to the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

In addition, the Council on 23 February 1951 adopted a resolution submitted by Argentina on the question of Italy's "full participation" in its work.

The Council, among other matters, after "considering the desirability of assuring the full participation of the Government of Italy in the work of the Trusteeship Council," and also considering that the question of Italy's fuller participation in the Council's work is within the General Assembly's competence, requested the General Assembly to include it in the agenda of its sixth regular session.7

(more)
57. Request of the Government of China for revision of the Chinese text of
the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of
Genocide: Item proposed by the Secretary-General.

[NOTE: China deposited an instrument of ratification to the
Genocide Convention on 19 July 1951. At the same time, the Chinese
Representative requested the Secretary-General to take steps to revise
the text of the Convention to bring it into uniformity with the other
official texts. The Secretary-General noted, however, that the
Convention was in force, that the texts in all five official languages
had been authenticated and that he had no authority for revision.
China then asked that its written request be considered a formal
notification of a request for revision in accordance with the Con­
vention's provisions. It has, accordingly, been placed on the
Provisional Agenda so that the Assembly may, in conformity with the
Convention, "decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect
of such request."]

53. Relations with the World Meteorological Organization: Item proposed
by the Economic and Social Council.

[NOTE: The World Meteorological Organization is scheduled to
become a specialized agency of the United Nations in the field of
weather-reporting services as soon as an agreement with the UN is
approved by the General Assembly. A draft agreement was approved
by the WMO Congress at its first session in April 1951. On 22
August 1951 the UN Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution
recommending that the General Assembly approve the agreement.

WMO, an intergovernmental agency, succeeds the International
Meteorological Organization, which had been composed of the directors
of national weather services and had functioned since 1878.

The new organization will have its headquarters in Geneva but
is operating temporarily in Lausanne. Its staff is headed by Dr.
Gustav Swoboda (Switzerland), Secretary-General.]