UNITED NATIONS
Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

Press Release GA/2610
September 1962

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

SEVENTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

18 September 1962

(For use of information media -- not an official record)
ANNEXED Provisional Agenda for the
Seventeenth Regular Session of the General Assembly

The seventeenth regular session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 18 September 1962, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Up to 29 August, the Assembly had been asked to consider 89 items in the political, economic, social, scientific, trusteeship, legal, and organizational fields. They appear on the provisional agenda or have been proposed as supplementary or additional items (as explained below).

The General Assembly's rules of procedure stipulate that the provisional agenda for a regular session shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

For the coming session, a provisional agenda of 79 items was issued on 20 July 1962 (Doc. A/5150).

The rules of procedure also provide that any member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the opening date of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items on the agenda. The list of supplementary items has to be communicated to members at least 20 days before the opening of a regular session.

A supplementary list of 10 items for the forthcoming session was issued on 23 August (Doc. A/5130). Notes on these items appear at the end of this release.

Another rule of procedure allows the inclusion of additional items "of an important and urgent character," proposed less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session, or during the session, provided that the Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Items for the Assembly's seventeenth regular session are listed below in the order in which they appear on the provisional agenda. This is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the agenda as adopted by the General Assembly.

Notes on each item are given as background information.

(more)
ITEMS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA (DCC. A/5150)

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Tunisia

   The Chairman of the delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected presides until the Assembly elects a President for the new session. Moncef Slim of Tunisia was President of the sixteenth regular session.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

   Rule 4(d) of the Assembly's rules of procedure provides that, "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. Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly:

   (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

   At the beginning of each session, the Assembly appoints, on the proposal of the President, a committee of nine members to examine the credentials of representatives and to report to the Assembly.

4. Election of the President

   The President is elected by secret ballot and by a simple majority. There are no nominations.

   The following is a list of past Assembly Presidents:

   Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium (first regular session)
   Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil (first special session and second regular session)
   Jose Aroo of Argentina (second special session)
   Herbert V. Evatt of Australia (third regular session)
   Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines (fourth regular session)
   Na'roolah Entezam of Iran (fifth regular session)
   Luis Fidela Farvo of Mexico (sixth regular session)
   Lester B. Pearson of Canada (seventh regular session)
   Lw. Vijaya Lakshm Pandit of India (eighth regular session)
   Balco H. van Kloofen of the Netherlands (ninth regular session)
   Jose Maza of Chile (tenth regular session)
   Rudecindo Ortega of Chile (first and second emergency special sessions)
   Prince Van Hitaayakon of Thailand (eleventh regular session)
   Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand (twelfth regular session and third emergency special session)
   Charles Malik of Lebanon (thirteenth regular session)
   Victor Andres Belunde of Peru (fourteenth regular session and fourth emergency special session)
   Frederick H. Boland of Ireland (fifteenth session and third special session)
   Moncef Slim of Tunisia (sixteenth regular session).

5. Constitution

   The Assembly convenes in the Assembly hall of the United Nations on the basis of equal representation.

   The Assembly is the main organ of the United Nations.

6. Elections

   The following are elections to the General Assembly:

   (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

   At the beginning of each session, the Assembly appoints, on the proposal of the President, a committee of nine members to examine the credentials of representatives and to report to the Assembly.
5. Constitution of the main committees and election of officers

The Assembly has seven main committees as follows: the First (Political and Security); the Special Political Committee; the Second (Economic and Financial); the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural); the Fourth (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories); the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary); and the Sixth (Legal) Committee. All 104 member nations are represented on each of the main committees, to which are referred items falling within their fields of competence.

The Assembly, acting directly in plenary meetings, deals with certain items which are not referred to a committee. On other items, the main committees discuss proposals in detail and report recommendations to the Assembly plenary, where final action is taken. A two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting is required in plenary meetings for resolutions on important questions, but voting in the committees is by simple majority, except to reopen discussion on a question, for which a two-thirds majority is needed.

Each main committee elects a chairman, a vice-chairman and a rapporteur on the basis of equitable geographic distribution, experience, and personal competence. The chairmen are elected at the first meetings of the main committees, which are convened in quick succession in the Assembly Hall for this special purpose without the Assembly delegates leaving their seats. Election of the vice-chairmen and rapporteurs takes place at subsequent meetings of the committees, usually the second meeting. Election of committee officers is by secret ballot.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

The forthcoming Assembly will elect 15 Vice-Presidents. Originally the rules of procedure provided for seven Vice-Presidents. In 1956 the number was increased to eight. In 1957 the Assembly decided to amend its rules of procedure to provide for an increase to 15 Vice-Presidents. In making this decision the Assembly took into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations and expressed the belief that the General Committee -- which is composed of the President, Vice-Presidents and the chairmen of the main committees -- should be enlarged.

In an annex to the resolution, the Assembly specified that the Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

1. (a) Four representatives from Asian and African states;
   (b) One representative from an eastern European state;
   (c) Two representatives from Latin American states;

   (more)
(d) Two representatives from western European or other states;
(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

2. The region from which the President is elected, however, would reduce by one the number of Vice-Presidents allocated to that region, thus bringing the total to the 15 provided for in the resolution.

3. At least one of the Vice-Presidents in categories (a) or (d), or the President or one of the chairmen of the main committees, shall be from a Commonwealth country, without altering the geographical distribution of seats in the General Committee, as defined in (1) and (2) above and in paragraph 1 of the resolution.

Paragraph 1 of the 1961 resolution confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairships of the main committees -- namely, two from Latin American states, two from Asian and African states, two from western European and other states, and one from an eastern European state.

The Vice-Presidents are elected by single majority and secret ballot. Member countries are elected, not individuals. The heads of the delegations of the countries elected serve as Vice-Presidents.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Charter

Article 11 of the Charter first states: "While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall cease any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests."

The article's second paragraph requires the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, to notify the Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council.

8. Addition of the agenda

All items submitted for inclusion in the agenda are first considered by the General Committee (a "steering" body), which reports to the Assembly with its recommendations. The Assembly then adopts the agenda by a majority of members present and voting.

The General Committee is composed of the President, the 13 Vice-Presidents and the seven chairmen of the main committees. As part of its work it considers the
provisional agenda, together with the supplementary list, and makes recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to each item proposed -- its inclusion in the agenda, the rejection of the request for inclusion, or the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of a future session. In the same manner, it examines requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda.

In considering matters relating to the agenda, the General Committee may not discuss the substance of an item, except insofar as this bears upon the question of its inclusion in the agenda and the priority to be accorded to an item which is recommended for inclusion.

It also makes recommendations to the Assembly on the closing date of the session; assists the President and the Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of items, and in coordinating the proceedings of all committees of the General Assembly. It does not, however, decide any political question.

9. Opening of the general debate

At the beginning of each session of the Assembly, there is a general debate in which the heads of delegations express the views of their countries on problems in political, economic and other fields.

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

The Charter requires the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Organization as a whole. The report for the period from 16 June 1961 to 15 June 1962 (Doc. A/5201) deals with all aspects of United Nations activity under seven broad headings: the situation in the Republic of the Congo, other political and security questions, the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and countries, economic and social developments, questions concerning trusteeship and non-self-governing territories, legal questions, and administrative and budgetary questions.

The introduction to the Secretary-General's report is issued separately (Doc. A/5201/ Add. 1; see Press Release GA/5201 and amended for 6 p.m. EDT 3 September).


This report (Doc. A/5202) covers the period from 16 July 1961 to 15 July 1962. The Charter requires the Council to submit such annual reports and, as in other years, the report refers to the resolutions approved or rejected and to the Council's discussions. The practice so far has been for the Assembly to "take note" of the Council's report.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The report of the Economic and Social Council (Rev. 1, 1962) covers the period from 5 August 1961 to 5 August 1962. This includes the Council's twenty-second session (December 1961) and the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions (spring and summer 1962).

The main topics in the report are the United Nations level issues, economic and social consequences of disarmament, world economic trends and economic development of underdeveloped countries, progress of technical cooperation, regional economic activities, other economic questions and problems relating to science and technology, social questions, human rights and relations with specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

(The report will be issued later.)

13. Report of the Trusteeship Council

The Council's report (A/536) covering the period from July 1961 to 22 July 1962, deals with the sixty-second session: the twenty-eighth (6 and 11 January 1962) and the twenty-ninth (1-10 May to 1 June and 17-25 July 1962).

The report includes an account of the Council's usual review of conditions in two of the trust territories: SaMoan and Fijian, respectively, under United Nations administration, and the Trust Territory of the Marshall Islands under United Nations administration, the report also refers to the transition of the Security Council to the Trusteeship Council.

At its twenty-ninth session, the Council (1-10 May 1962) decided to change the present system of regular review of the situation in each of these territories in each year instead of once every three years. The decision was adopted at the thirty-sixth session of the Security Council in New York. The reduction of the Council (the number of trust territories has dropped from 13 to 3 since 1961) led to further changes in the Council's rules of procedure (the deletion of rules) of which the Council has voted to do.

A few days after the Council's decision, the U.S. had implemented the same decision, but in New York, the Council's decision was adopted in the Security Council.

With regard to SaMoa, the Trusteeship Council received the "sympathetic concern" of the United Nations for the SaMoan people in their search for a new home, and passed with interest the proposal made by the United Nations to the United States, and the United States to the people of SaMoa, suggesting the creation of a "new nation under a united and united SaMoan by a treaty of association."

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On New Guinea, the Council endorsed the visiting mission's view that "the time has now come to create a truly representative parliament" in Papua and New Guinea, and that a target date for achieving this should be not later than 31 December 1973.

It urged the administering authority to establish -- in the light of the UN Charter, the trusteeship agreement, and the Assembly's declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples -- "realistic target dates reflecting the sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the territory in all aspects of its political life."

The Council also discussed a number of written petitions from the trust territories. It dealt with the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence, cooperation with the Committee of 17, dissemination of information (see annotated agenda item 53), study and training facilities (agenda item 57).

The Council's report refers to the accession to independence on 1 July of the former British-administered territory of Papua-New Guinea as the states -- the Republic of New Guinea and the Kingdom of Cambodia. It summarizes the main events culminating in this independence, and points out that Belgium, which as an administering authority had so far been a member of the Trusteeship Council, ceased to be a member on 1 July.

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On 14 November 1957, the General Assembly approved the agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was set up under the aegis of the United Nations and came into being on 29 July 1957.

By Article I of the agreement, the United Nations recognizes the IAEA as the agency "responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy...without prejudice to the rights and responsibilities of the United Nations in this field under the Charter of the United Nations." Under Article III, the IAEA is directed to keep the United Nations informed of its activities and to submit reports covering its activities to the General Assembly at each regular session.

The report of the Agency to the coming Assembly session will be submitted after the IAEA General Conference holds its sixth annual meeting, beginning 18 September, in Vienna.

15. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council

The Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) and six non-permanent members elected by the Assembly for two-year terms.

The terms of Chile, Ireland and the United Arab Republic expire at the end of 1962.

The three other non-permanent members of the Council are Ghana, Romania and Venezuela. However, before Romania's election to the Council in December 1961 (on the tenth ballot), the President of the Assembly, Mr. Sila of Tunisia, announced that an understanding had been reached whereby the term of office for the seat to be filled would be split in accordance with previous precedents. Romania would be elected for the first year, resigning at the end of 1962, and the Philippines would be elected for the remaining year of the term.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. In elections, the Charter calls for "due regard" to be paid to "the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution." Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

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So far, the following non-permanent members have served on the Council:

Argentina (1948-49, 1959-1960)  
Australia (1946-47, 1956-57)  
Belgium (1947-48, 1955-56)  
Brazil (1946-47, 1951-52, 1954-55)  
Canada (1948-49, 1958-59)  
Ceylon (1960-61)  
Chile (1952-53, 1961-62)  
Colombia (1947-48, 1953-54, 1957-58)  
Cuba (1940-1950, 1956-57)  
Denmark (1953-54)  
Ecuador (1950-51, 1960-61)  
Ghana (1962-63)  
Germany (1949)  
Greece (1952-53)  
India (1950-51)  
Iran (1955-56)  
Ireland (1962)  
Iraq (1957-58)  
Italy (1959-1960)  
Japan (1958-59)

Lebanon (1953-54)  
Liberia (1961)  
Mexico (1946)  
Netherlands (1946, 1951-52)  
New Zealand (1954-55)  
Norway (1949-1950)  
Pakistan (1952-53)  
Panama (1958-59)  
Peru (1955-56)  
Philippines (1957)  
Poland (1946-47, 1960)  
Romania (1962)  
Sweden (1957-58)  
Syria (1947-48)  
Tunisia (1959-1960)  
Turkey (1951-52, 1954-55, 1961)  
Ukraine (1946-49)  
United Arab Republic (1961-62*)  
Venezuela (1962-63)  
Yugoslavia (1950-51, 1956)


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

Six of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council retire each year after completing three-year terms of office. Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

The present members of the Council are Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The six members whose terms of office expire at the end of this year are Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, the USSR and the United Kingdom.
17. **Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council**

Article 36 of the United Nations Charter establishes that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

(a) Those members administering trust territories;

(b) such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 (on composition of the Security Council) who are not administering trust territories; and

(c) as many other non-administrating members, elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms, as are required to ensure on the Trusteeship Council an equal number of countries which administer trust territories and of those which do not.

The composition of the Trusteeship Council on 1 January 1962 was as follows:

Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, China, France, India, New Zealand, U.K., United Kingdom and United States.

On 1 July 1962, upon the termination of the trusteeship agreement for Ruanda-Urundi, Belgium ceased to be a member of the Council.

The terms of the two elected members -- Bolivia and India -- will expire at the end of the year.

In accordance with the terms of Article 36 of the Charter, it will therefore be necessary for the General Assembly to elect one member to ensure parity between the administering and non-administering members.

13. **Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations**

Article 27 of the United Nations Charter provides that:

"The Secretariat shall employ a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization."

The late Secretary-General, U Thant, resigned on 26 September 1961, following his appointment on 26 September 1957, began his second five-year term on 10 April 1959. Following his death on 13 September 1961, the Security Council at a closed meeting on 3 November 1961 unanimously recommended to the Assembly that U Thant of Burma be appointed as Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations for the unexpired portion of the term, ending on 10 April 1962.

At a plenary meeting on 6 November, the General Assembly unanimously appointed U Thant as Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations. The unexpired portion of the term to which U Thant was appointed ends on 10 April 1962.

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19. **Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission**

In 1950, under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, the Assembly established a Peace Observation Commission "which could observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

The terms of the 14 members of the Commission -- China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay -- expire at the end of 1962.

20. **Admission of new members to the United Nations**

Applications for membership in the United Nations by states which have achieved independence in 1962 will be considered by the Assembly at its seventeenth session.

So far, applications have been received from Rwanda, Burundi and Jamaica.

The Security Council adopted two resolutions on 26 July 1962 recommending the admission of Rwanda and Burundi, which previously formed the UN trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration.

The Assembly will have before it two letters dated 27 June and 1 July 1962 (Doc. A/5147 and Add.1) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a message dated 2 July (Doc. A/5147/Add.2) from the President of Rwanda, both addressed to the Secretary-General.

On Burundi's application, the Assembly will consider a message by the Prime Minister of Burundi (Doc. A/5143) and his letter (Doc. A/5143/Add.1), both addressed to the Secretary-General and dated 4 July 1962.

The Assembly will also consider two Security Council resolutions recommending the admission to the United Nations of Burundi and Rwanda (Docs. A/5151, A/5152).

The Secretary-General has received two messages from the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of Jamaica concerning the application of Jamaica to membership in the United Nations (Doc. A/5154).

Following is a list of the 194 members of the United Nations, with the dates on which they became members of the Organization:

<table>
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<th>Member</th>
<th>Date of Membership</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Date of Membership</th>
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<td>19 Nov 1946</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
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*Syria was a plebiscite.*

**Egypt was following its established United Nations independence.*
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In 1955 the Assembly decided that a "General Conference to review the Charter shall be held at an appropriate time" and appointed a committee consisting of all members of the United Nations to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place and its organization and procedures.

The Committee last met in September 1961. In December 1961 the Assembly decided to keep the Committee in being and asked it to report, with recommendations, not later than the seventeenth session.

The Committee is scheduled to meet early in September before the opening of the General Assembly.

(more)

*Syria was an original member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite held on 21 February 1958, Syria and Egypt joined in establishing the United Arab Republic, which continued as a single member of the United Nations. On 13 October 1961 Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, also resumed its separate membership in the Organization.

**Egypt was an original member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite held on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single member of the United Nations. On 13 October 1961 Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, also resumed its separate membership.
22. Report of the Commission of Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dr. Raj Hammarskjold and of members of the party accompanying him (resolution 1049 (XVI) of 26 October 1962)

This five-member Commission submitted on 26 April a report stating it had been unable to determine any definite cause for the plane crash in which the Secretary-General and 15 other persons lost their lives near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, during the night of 17-18 September 1961 (Doc. A/562 and add.1).

The Commission said it had "carefully examined all possible causes of the accident," including weather, attack from the air or ground, and material failure of the plane or human failure by the pilots -- and while it had "found no evidence to support any of the particular theories that have been advanced," neither had it been able to exclude any of the various possibilities it had considered. The Commission felt it was its duty to report that no evidence had been found to support "the various errors that have come to its attention concerning the cause of the crash."

In establishing the special commission, and directing that it consist of "five without prejudice," the Assembly asked it, in particular, to look into such questions as: (a) why the flight was undertaken at night, and without escort; (b) why its arrival at Ndola was unduly delayed, as had been reported; (c) whether the fact that the plane had crashed in an area known for several hours, and, if so, why; and (d) whether the plane "was in a proper condition for use," after the damage it was reported to have suffered earlier from being fired at by aircraft hostile to the United Nations.

(more)
The five members of the Commission were appointed by the President of the Assembly on 6 December 1961. They were: Justice Samuel Bankole Jones of Sierra Leone; Dr. Raul A. Quijano of Argentina; the late Justice Alfred Emil Sandstrom of Sweden; Richikesh Shah, Nepal's Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs (now Minister of Foreign Affairs); and Nikola Crzentic, Yugoslavia's Under-Secretary of State for Justice.

25. Organization of Peace /Decision of 19 December 1961 (103rd plenary meeting)

The Assembly, in the closing stages of the first part of the sixteenth session, agreed on 19 December to postpone consideration of this item until its seventeenth session. The item was proposed by Honduras on 8 December 1961 (Doc. A/522).

An attached draft resolution took the view that present-day science and technology could "offer new solutions for old problems" and could reveal new ways of reducing or eliminating the causes of antagonism and conflict. The draft resolution listed a number of measures which the Assembly could take to this end. One would be an invitation to member states to adopt appropriate legislation in their own countries, with a view to establishing government departments or ministerial services for peace and disarmament. Another measure would be the creation of a nine-member United Nations committee to coordinate and encourage scientific studies and activity in this field, and to make recommendations to the next session of the Assembly.


The Assembly, at its final meeting of the first part of the sixteenth session, agreed on 20 December to postpone consideration of this item until its seventeenth session.

India proposed the item (Doc. A/4972) on 16 November 1961, and a draft resolution (Doc. A/522 and Add.1-3) was submitted on 20 December by India, later joined by Ghana, Nepal and Afghanistan.

Under the terms of this draft resolution, the Assembly, "believing that sustained efforts at cooperation and joint endeavors in all possible fields and exploration of more and more areas to that end through the United Nations and by all states will result in growing areas of cooperation amongst nations and in the world as a whole for peace and human welfare," was to designate the year 1962 as the United Nations Year for International Cooperation.

The draft resolution also proposed that a 12-member preparatory committee be nominated by the President of the Assembly to report to the next Assembly session on steps to be taken to carry out these aims.
25. The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the
Takura of Independence to a certain countries and peoples: report of the
Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1004 (XVI)
of 27 November 1964

The General Assembly, in its resolution 1506 (XIV) of 14 December 1964 at its
fifteenth session, already proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and
unconditional end all forms and manifestations of discrimination, to this end, it
adopted a declaration on the granting of independence to certain countries and
peoples.

Later, in its twentieth session, the Assembly adopted resolution 1676 (XV)
of 27 November 1964 establishing a Special Committee and "to make suggestions and
recommendations" on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration,
and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

The Special Committee, during the period of February to August 1965,
took into account reports of the territories: Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia,
Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Bophuthatswana, British Guiana and Mozambique.

The Committee, moreover, would also make recommendations concerning
conditions in South West Africa, Kenya and Uganda.

The report of the Committee -- the representatives of Australia, Canada,
Ethiopia, India, Italy, New Zealand, Fiji, Guiana, Syria, Yugoslavia, Russia, the
U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia --
were presented by the President of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly
on 24 January 1966.

The Committee will hold a final meeting to convene its discussions. It will
also in its report (A/737/[1] and addendum) to the General Assembly,
contain a chapter on recommendations of recommendations of the following territories:
Southern Rhodesia: The Special Committee outlined the recommendations of its
Subcommittee on Southern Rhodesia, noting that, in view of the "grave and potentially
explosive" situation in Southern Rhodesia, in the absence of favorable developments,
the situation in Southern Rhodesia should be considered by the Assembly at resumed
sixteenth session or at a special session, as a matter of urgency.

It also adopted a resolution which would have the Assembly declare that the
territory of Southern Rhodesia "is a non-self-governing territory in the meaning of
Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations," and request the administering
power "to act according to the constitution of 30 November 1961 and to call for a fresh constitutive
conference without delay in which there shall be full participation of
representatives of African political parties for the purpose of formulating a new
constitution."
The Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session (7 to 28 June 1962) considered the
report of the Special Committee of 17 and adopted a resolution on the question of
Southern Rhodesia (1747 (XVI)), approving the conclusions of the Special Committee on
Southern Rhodesia and requesting the administering power (United Kingdom) "to under-
take urgently the convening of a constitutional conference" in accordance with the
terms of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee.

**Northern Rhodesia:** With respect to this territory, the Special Committee
reiterated the importance and necessity of the immediate implementation of the Assembly
resolution 1514 (XV), and recommended to the General Assembly, as a matter of urgency,
the fixing of a date for the independence of Northern Rhodesia, in accordance with the
wishes of the indigenous population.

The Special Committee also recommended that the Assembly adopt a resolution which
would, among other things, "confirm the inalienable right of the people to Northern
Rhodesia to self-determination and national independence" and "support the demand of
the African political parties of Northern Rhodesia that Northern Rhodesia should be
granted independence immediately."

This resolution would also have the Assembly conclude that "the inclusion of
Northern Rhodesia in the Central African Federation was imposed contrary to the
wishes of the indigenous people who form the overwhelming majority of the people of
Northern Rhodesia."

**Nyasaland:** The Special Committee adopted a series of conclusions and recommenda-
tions on Nyasaland which noted that, "at the Constitutional Conference held in 1960,
the basic demand of the political parties in Nyasaland was, and still is, immediate
accession to independence," and that they accepted the present Constitution only as an
interim and compromise measure.

The Committee noted with regret that the administering power had not yet taken
steps to transfer all powers to the people of Nyasaland; welcomed the decision to hold
talks between the leaders of Nyasaland and the United Kingdom Government in June or
early July on constitutional advancement; and expressed the hope that these talks would
lead to the establishment of the date of independence for Nyasaland.

**Eswatoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland:** The Special Committee adopted a resolution
concerning Eswatoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, which would have the Assembly re-
affirm the right of the people of the territories to self-determination and indepen-
dence; and would invite the administering authority (United Kingdom) immediately to
suspend the present constitutional provisions and to proceed without further delay to
hold elections in the three territories on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage.

**Zanzibar:** The Special Committee adopted the text of an appeal to the admini-
stering power concerning Zanzibar, which was transmitted by the Secretary-General
to the United Kingdom on 18 June 1962.
This appeal states, among other things, that the Special Committee, "having been informed that, in spite of resolution 1654 adopted on 16 December 1964 by the United Nations General Assembly, many political prisoners are still being arbitrarily held in custody in the prisons of Zambia" and "being moved by this situation, which jeopardizes the rapid implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the Committee, actuated by the consequent recommendations and decisions in this field, urges the Government to exercise its inalienable power to release all the political prisoners arbitrarily held in custody in Zambia and to call the state of emergency in this territory."

At the end of the general discussion on Zambia, the Special Committee adopted a proposal by the representatives of Ethiopia, the United Nations, and the People's Republic of China to consider the question of the political prisoners in Zambia. The special session of the General Assembly granted on 17 December 1964 to arrive at an agreement on the question of the political prisoners in Zambia, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Zambia expressed by their Parliament.

On 1 August 1965, the Secretary-General transmitted to the United Nations the resolution adopted by the Special Committee.

Immediately at the sixteenth session of the Assembly, the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee heard the High Commissioner for British Guiana, on the situation.

The Committee considered a draft resolution which would have the Assembly: (1) Request the governments of the United Kingdom and British Guiana to resume negotiations immediately with a view to reaching agreement on the date of independence for British Guiana; (2) Request the Special Committee appointed by the General Assembly, under resolution 1654 (XVI) of 17 December 1964, to consider the question of independence for British Guiana and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

The Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee decided to postpone further consideration of the draft resolution until the resumed session of the sixteenth session in 1966.

Mr. Jagan also made a statement before the Special Committee in July 1965.
On the situation in Mozambique, the Special Committee adopted a resolution which would have the Assembly reaffirm the right of the people of Mozambique to self-determination and independence and to support their demand for immediate independence.

This resolution would also have the Assembly call on Portugal to cease forthwith, even on a cessation and reparatory measures against the people of Mozambique; and request member states to deny Portugal any assistance that might be used for the oppression of the people of Mozambique and "in particular, to terminate the supply of arms to Portugal."

The resolution would finally have the assembly request the Security Council, "in the event of Portugal's refusal to implement this and the previous resolutions of the General Assembly, to take appropriate measures, including sanctions if necessary, to secure Portugal's compliance with this resolution."

26. Action of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and chemically weapons: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 155 (XVI) of 24 November 1951/2064/2064)

The General Assembly declared on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and chemically weapons, contained in resolution 155 (XVI), requested the Secretary-General to consult the governments of member states on the possibility of convening a special conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of such weapons for war purposes. The Secretary-General was also asked to report on the results of such consultations to the forthcoming session.

An acting Secretary-General issued a circular note on 2 January 1952 to all United Nations member states in accordance with that resolution.

No reply has been received from five countries: USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, and Poland.

The report of the Secretary-General on this item has not yet been issued.

27. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the World Meteoro logical Organization and the International Telecommunication Union (resolutions 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1951)

Under this item, the Assembly will have before it the report of the 28-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which met 19-29 March and will meet again at United Nations Headquarters in September.

The Committee was assigned a number of tasks by the General Assembly in a resolution, adopted on 20 December 1951 (1721 (XVI)), which expressed belief that "the United Nations should provide a focal point for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space."
The 1961 resolution also commended to states the principles that international law, including the UN Charter, "applies to outer space and celestial bodies" and that they "are not subject to national appropriation."

It requested the Secretary-General to set up a public registry of launchings of space vehicles; and asked the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union to report on matters such as communication by means of satellites and measures to improve weather forecasting in the light of space technology.

Since the resolution was adopted, the UN registry has been established, and up to 30 August 15 reports on the launching of objects into orbit or beyond had been received (from the USSR and the United States).

In addition, a special section on outer space affairs has been set up in the UN Secretariat; the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and two sub-committees have considered specific steps to carry out the Assembly resolution; and WMO and ITU have submitted reports.

When the Committee meets at UN Headquarters beginning 10 September, it will have before it a series of proposals submitted to its two subcommittees -- one on legal matters and the other on scientific and technical matters -- at meetings in Geneva in May and June.

The proposals in the legal field include the following:

-- A Soviet proposal for a declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space. It would state, among other things, that such efforts must be carried out for the benefit of all mankind; that all states have equal rights to explore and use outer space; that they shall give assistance to spaceships and their crews in case of emergency landing on foreign territory; and that satellites shall not be used to collect intelligence information.

-- Another Soviet proposal, calling for an international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and spaceships making emergency landings.

-- A United States proposal asking the General Assembly to commend to states three principles, providing for: assistance to personnel of space vehicles landing by reason of accident, distress or mistake; their safe and prompt return to the state or international organization responsible for launching; and the bearing by the launching state of expenses incurred in providing assistance or return.

-- A second United States proposal on liability for space vehicle accidents, seeking the appointment of a small advisory panel of legal experts to draft an international agreement on this question, and suggesting various principles for guidance of the experts.

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The Subcommittee did not reach agreement on these, or other proposals submitted to it, but forwarded them to the Committee for consideration (Doc. A/AC.105/6).

The subcommittee dealing with scientific and technical matters approved a report (Doc. A/AC.105/5) recommending to the Committee, among other things, that:

-- An international sounding rocket launching base be established on the geomagnetic equator -- "as soon as possible" -- under United Nations sponsorship.

-- The Committee, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, compile and organize "in the most useful way" information provided on a voluntary basis relating to national, regional and international programs of peaceful space research and exploration.

The report also includes the subcommittee's views on such subjects as encouragement of international programs and basic principles for the creation and operation of international sounding rocket launching facilities.

Also before the Assembly will be two reports, prepared by UNO and ITU in response to General Assembly resolution 1721 (XVI).

The Economic and Social Council, after considering these reports at its recent session, adopted a resolution asking the two specialized agencies to develop training programs to help in the use of space satellites for weather forecasting and telecommunication services.

In its report (Doc. E/3645) the ITU states that it will use all resources available to achieve "the widest use of telecommunication in space for peaceful purposes in the interests of all countries." It further will do "all in its power" to ensure that the development and use of space telecommunication will proceed in an "orderly and regulated" way.

The Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was set up by the General Assembly in 1959 as a 24-member body. However, it first met in November 1961 and its second series of meetings took place in March 1962.

The Committee's membership was enlarged to 28 under the Assembly's 1961 resolution. Present members are: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.
The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (resolution 376 (V) of 7 October 1950)

The Assembly will consider the twelfth annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).

The report (Doc./52/13) will be issued later.

The seven-member Commission was established by the General Assembly on 7 October 1950 to "represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea" and to carry out other functions relating to relief and rehabilitation.

The members of the Commission, Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, were set up in 1956 with authority to act on behalf of the full Commission in Korea.

In 1961 the Assembly's First (Political and Security) Committee held nine meetings on the Korean question, between 12 and 20 December. It had before it, among other things, UNCURK's eleventh annual report and a supplement, together, covering the period 18 September 1960-4 December 1961.

On the question of unification, the Commission stated in its report that the successive governments of the Republic of Korea had reiterated their acceptance of the competence and authority of the United Nations, but that "there had been no indication of any readiness on the part of the communist authorities to accept established United Nations objectives laid down in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly."

In addition, the Committee had before it two memoranda from the Republic of Korea stating, in part, that it reaffirmed its respect for the authority of the United Nations and supported the continued presence of the UN in Korea until unification was achieved through free and fair elections.

It also received a memorandum from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea urging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, dissolution of UNCURK, and the holding of free elections throughout the country without foreign interference.

On 13 December 1961, the First Committee decided to "invite representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion on the Korean question without right of vote provided, in the case of the former, that it first unequivocally accepts the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question as has already been done by the Republic of Korea."

Later, a representative of the Republic of Korea was seated. On 19 December, the Committee decided that a communication received from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did "not accept unequivocally the competence and authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question," and that there was "no basis for participation" by a representative of the Democratic People's Republic in the discussion.

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29. The situs Assembly 1748 (XVI)
The Subcomm 1961, met in (.. be before the ... the Securit ...e in Leopoldville a ..." had recently a The Subco visit were inc (Doc./4978). The five Ralph Anckell Malaya), who i ... Suleiman (Suda ... The Assem at 15 plenary: Subcommittee's the Subcomm part in the de A major; in Angola was ... 1514 (XV),
In a resolution on the substance of the Korean question, adopted on 20 December, the Assembly reaffirmed that the "objectives" of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; urged "that continuing efforts be made to achieve these objectives"; and requested UNCURK to continue its work.

In the resolution, the Assembly also stated that the United Nations forces which had been sent to Korea in accordance with UN resolutions "have in greater part already been withdrawn, and that the governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea when conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly have been fulfilled."

29. The situation in Angola: reports of the Subcommittee established under General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) and of the Government of Portugal / resolution 1742 (XVI) of 30 January 1962:

The Subcommittee on Angola, appointed under resolution 1603 (XV) of 20 April 1961, met in Congo (Leopoldville) from 18 August to 24 August 1962. Its report will be before the Assembly at the seventeenth session. Its report will also be submitted to the Security Council (resolution of 9 June 1961, Doc.A/4835).

While in the Congo the Subcommittee heard the views of the Angolan groups at Leopoldville and visited the Matadi and Thysville areas along the frontier with Angola, in order to gather information on the situation in Angola from refugees who had recently arrived in the Congo from that territory.

The Subcommittee first visited the Congo in August 1961; details gathered on that visit were included in the report to the sixteenth session of the Assembly (Doc.A/4978).

The five members of the Subcommittee are: Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia), Chairman; Ralph Alckell (Finland), Vice-Chairman; Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali (Federation of Malaya), who is Acting Rapporteur; Maxime-Leopold Zollner (Dahomey), and El Nur Ali Suleiman (Sudan).

The Assembly discussed the situation in Angola at its resumed sixteenth session at 15 plenary meetings from 15 to 30 January 1962. Following the presentation of the Subcommittee's report, the representative of Portugal stated that the appointment of the Subcommittee was illegal and in violation of the Charter. He took no further part in the debate.

A majority of the African and Asian representatives considered that the situation in Angola was a threat to international peace, and that numerous Assembly resolutions -- 1514 (XV), 1542 (XV) and 1603 (XV) -- together with the Security Council resolution
of 9 June 1961, had invalidated the assertion of the representative of Portugal that, under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, the Organization was not competent to deal with the question of Angola. They disagreed with Portugal that Angola was an integral part of metropolitan Portugal and regretted that Portugal had refused to allow the Subcommission to enter that territory.

The Assembly rejected by a roll-call vote of 43 to 26, with 52 abstentions, a draft resolution proposed by Bulgaria and Poland which would have had the Assembly, in part: reaffirm the right of the people of Angola to self-determination and independence; condemn the colonial war pursued by Portugal and demand that Portugal cease it immediately; recommend to all states that they deny Portugal any assistance; and suggest to the Security Council that it consider the application of sanctions against Portugal.

The Assembly then debated a 45-power draft resolution, and by a roll-call vote of 99 to 2, with 1 abstention, adopted resolution 1742 (XVI) in which the Assembly:

-- Solemnly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Angolan people to self-determination and independence;
-- Deeply deplored the repressive measures and armed action against the people of Angola and called upon the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from repressive measures;
-- Repeated to Portugal to release immediately all Angolan political prisoners wherever they may be held;
-- Urged Portugal to undertake extensive reforms and measures, and to set up freely elected political institutions with a view to transfer of power to the people of Angola;
-- Decided to continue the Subcommission on the situation in Angola appointed under General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV);
-- Requested member states to use their influence to secure the compliance of Portugal with the present resolution;
-- Requested all UN members and members of the specialized agencies to deny Portugal any assistance which may be used by it for the suppression of the people of Angola;
-- Requested Portugal to report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session on the measures it has undertaken in the implementation of the present resolution.
-- Recommended that the Security Council keep the matter under constant review.

(more)

The Assembly will consider the second comprehensive report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation -- the first study of its kind since 1958.

The 442-page report (Doc.A/5216) consists of a basic text for general readers and a series of supporting technical annexes for specialists.

Chapter I of the main text (an introduction) reviews the Committee's organization and work; Chapter II, on physical and biological aspects of radiation, defines terms and describes various types of radiation; Chapter III deals with somatic effects of radiation (those appearing in irradiated individuals themselves); Chapter IV examines the effects on the descendants of irradiated individuals (genetic effects); Chapter V considers sources of radiation -- natural and man-made; Chapter VI estimates risks from various types of radiation; and Chapter VII gives evaluations and conclusions.

(The report is embargoed for 6 p.m. EDT Sunday, 9 September.)

The Committee was established by the General Assembly on 3 December 1955 to collect, study and disseminate information on the effects of atomic radiation. It submitted its first comprehensive report in 1958. After considering it, the Assembly commended the Committee and asked it to continue its work and report again as appropriate.

The Scientific Committee is composed of representatives of 15 governments: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. (more)
In his report, the Secretary-General expresses the view that there had been no appreciable reduction in the number of air violations, more particularly in the northeast area of the Gaza Strip.

During the period covered -- 1 August 1961 to 31 July 1962 -- the strength of UNRWA was reviewed in relation to the requirements. It was found that without a change in its present responsibilities there would not be any further reduction in the overall number of personnel.

A reduction in the number of flying officers was made as a result of the digitization of the mapping of the Golan Heights, with the result that the requirements are now met.

The numerical strength of personnel and equipment in UNRWA: Brazil, 6,550; Canada, 2,765; Denmark, 1,825; India, 1,005; Italy, 955; Japan, 950; and Yugoslavia, 910. This makes a total of 18,190 men.

In addition to making general observations on the organization and functioning of UNRWA, the report indicates that 1,542 additional personnel, including 28 nations, are available to assist in fulfilling the obligations to the United Nations, and that the financial arrangements are well maintained.

(c) Cost estimates for the maintenance of UNRWA

The Secretary-General's report in the estimation of cost of maintaining the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East during 1962 will be discussed later.

The Force, under the command of Lieutenant-General F. H. Geary, is at present made up of military units from seven countries: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The military, financial and technical contingents also served with UNRWA.

The Force, established in November 1955, has as its basic function the maintenance of peace in the area through deployment and patrolling in the Gaza Strip and along the eastern border of the Sinai Peninsula.

The cost of maintaining UNRWA in 1962 was estimated at $19,826,300.

(more)
Economic and social consequences of disarmament: report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study of the group of expert consultants appointed under General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) of 19 December 1960

The Economic and Social Council has asked the General Assembly to consider the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the "Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament" (Doc.2/3593) prepared by a team of 10 consultants. The team had been set up in response to a 1960 resolution of the General Assembly. Its members were nationals of Czechoslovakia, France, India, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. They served in their personal capacities.

In a resolution on the subject, the Council endorsed "the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group that the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind" and appealed to all states to take the findings of the report into consideration. It also urged member states, particularly those involved in current military programs, to devote further attention to the need for economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament.

In their report, the experts stated that they were "unanimously of the opinion that all the problems and difficulties of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures."

They continued: "There should thus be no doubt that the diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use could be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions."

Acting Secretary-General U Thant, in a preface to the report, said he was "pleased to endorse" the general findings it contained. Describing the study as "a major step forward" in the consideration of the subject, he said: "It is a source of profound gratification to me, as I am sure it will be to all governments, that, on a subject that has until recently been so beset with ideological differences, it has now proved possible for a group of experts drawn from countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development to reach unanimous agreement."

(more)
34. United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General
Resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961

One of the tasks before the Assembly at its forthcoming session will be to
examine plans which have been made for the attainment of the goals of the UN Development
Decade, which it launched in 1961.

In proclaiming the Decade on 19 December 1961 [Resolution 1710 (XVI)], the
Assembly asked the Secretary-General to draw up specific measures and targets
designed to bring about conditions in which the national income of less developed
countries will be increasing by 5 per cent yearly by 1970, with continued annual expansion thereafter.

In his report setting out a series of "Proposals for Action" (Doc. A/3613 and
addenda), the Secretary-General states that, if the national income of less developed
countries increases by 5 per cent yearly by 1970, and if the population of these
countries continues to rise at its present rate, 2 to 2-1/2 per cent yearly, "personal
living standards can be doubled within 25 to 30 years."

The report refers to the "extraordinary fact" that, at a time when affluence
is beginning to be the condition or at least the potential condition of whole
countries and regions rather than a few favored individuals, "and when scientific
feats are becoming possible which beggar mankind's wildest dreams of the past,
more people in the world are suffering from hunger and want than ever before."
Such a situation, it states, "is so intolerable and so contrary to the best interests
of all nations that it should arouse determination, on the part of advanced and
developing countries alike, to bring it to an end."

The Secretary-General expresses confidence that the means can be found "if only
there is the will to achieve the end."

Among his recommendations are these:

-- An expansion in the flow of capital and assistance that would add
$4-5 million a year to the present level.

-- A $25 million yearly increase in the resources of the Expanded Program of
Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, in order to reach a combined level of
$300 million annually for these two activities by 1970.

-- High priority for aid in working out and execution of development plans.

-- Vocational education and training to aid in mobilizing human resources.

-- Adoption of modern agricultural practices to meet the requisite annual
increase in food supplies of between 3-6 and 4-3 per cent annually.

(more)
-- Intensified work to develop natural resources to meet needs for water, minerals and energy.

-- Increased manufacturing output in the developing countries by no less than 150 per cent.


-- Health targets for the underdeveloped countries to enable each to have, by 1976, one physician per 10,000 persons; one nurse per 5,000; one technician (laboratory, X-ray, etc.) per 5,000; one health auxiliary per 1,000; one sanitarian per 12,000; and one sanitary engineer per 250,000 persons.

-- Action to stabilize the international commodity markets on which the developing countries depend so heavily and to lower obstacles to the entry of their products into industrial markets.

-- An increase in the resources of the International Development Association, an affiliate of the International Bank. (IDA is permitted to finance a wider range of projects than the Bank, including some which are not revenue-producing, or directly productive, and the terms of lending and repayment may be more flexible.)

The UN Economic and Social Council, at its 33rd session in Geneva in the summer of 1962, considered the Secretary-General's report and outlined a 14-point resolution as a plan to achieve the goals of the Decade.

In this resolution, the Council called on member governments to give particular attention, in the first five years of the Decade, to industrial development; improved access to world markets for the developing countries; stabilization of commodity prices; an increased flow of development capital; the development of human resources through adequate programs for education and training; nutrition, health, public administration and housing; and exploration and exploitation of natural resources aimed at establishing a raw material and energy basis for economic development.

The Council also urged prompt attainment of the goal of U.S. 150 million yearly for the UN Special Fund and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance; full support by participating governments to the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization; and the provision of resources commensurate with the role envisaged for the UN in a report by the Secretary-General proposing specific measures and targets for the Decade.

The resolution endorses the emphasis placed in this report on the development process as a many-faceted one, based principally on industrial development and a highly productive agriculture, and requiring determined self-help and careful planning on the part of the developing countries.
The Council further requested the Secretary-General to report a proposal establishing an initial phased plan for action in the main sectors of economic development and a progress report within 30 days. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Later, the Council decided to set up an ad hoc committee and also to consider the situation in the United Nations Development Program and its role in the field of planning, in its current form.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. The Council also decided to include the concept of "economic development" in the "related situation in the LDCs."
foreign investment, either unilaterally or by the conclusion of bilateral treaties with countries supplying capital.

On 15 December 1960, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1522) on the flow of international assistance to developing countries.

Reaffirming this resolution on 19 December 1961 (Resolution 1711 (XVI)), the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report annually on the progress made.

(b) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV) /Resolution 1756 (XVI) of 19 December 1961

Proposals concerning the creation of a United Nations capital development fund will be presented at the Assembly's forthcoming session.

These proposals stem from resolution 1521 (XV) in which the Assembly agreed, in principle, to the establishment of such a fund. It also set up a committee to consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary for the creation of the fund. The committee's mandate was extended by Assembly resolution 1756 of 19 December 1961 following the submission of its first report.

A draft statute, approved in June 1962 by a majority of the 25-member Committee on a UN Capital Development Fund, was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 1962 summer session in Geneva.

The text is incorporated in the report (Doc. E/3094) on the Committee's session, which also presents the positions of delegations which attended the meetings but did not participate in discussion of the draft statute.

The draft statute states that the purpose of the fund "shall be to assist underdeveloped countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing resources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates."

The financial resources of the fund, according to the report, would be derived from voluntary contributions by participating states. An annual pledging conference for this purpose "will be convened by the Secretary-General at the United Nations," the draft statute states.

Participation in the fund would be open to any member of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. In addition, participation would be open "to any state which accepts the statute and which is admitted to participation by the General Conference" of the fund.

The draft statute is to have the director and his staff.

The report and the United Nations capital development fund because of its provisions. What is to the discussion?

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The draft statute provides that the fund would be administered under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council and the authority of the General Assembly. It is to have three organs: a general conference, an executive board and a managing director and his staff.

The report states that the representatives of Canada, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom refrained from participation in the discussion of the draft statute because they thought there was no need at this time for the creation of new machinery. What was needed, they felt, was to strengthen existing capital organizations, not to establish new ones.

The representatives of the Netherlands and Denmark also felt unable to contribute to the discussion for the same reason.

The representative of France stated that he could not take part in the drafting and that his government could not contribute to a new fund of the type envisaged.

Representatives of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia expressed belief that the draft statute in its final form contained provisions unacceptable to them and they therefore reserved their positions regarding the fund.

The representative of Italy also expressed certain reservations on some provisions.

The Economic and Social Council has transmitted the draft statute for a capital development fund and the Committee's 1962 report to the General Assembly. It has urged the economically advanced countries to reconsider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, possibilities of undertaking measures designed to ensure the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund and its employment in the field of capital development.

The Council has also urged the Secretary-General to submit a report on the above to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session (summer 1963).

(c) Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization

A draft resolution recommending that high priority be given to appropriations for expanding United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, including industrial advisory services, to meet the needs of developing countries, will be before the General Assembly at its forthcoming session.

The resolution [693 (XXXIV)], adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council at its 1962 summer session, asks that additional experts be attached to UN regional economic commissions. The Council urged that the experts form part of the United
Nations' Advisory Service in the industrial field, which is to be established in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development (Doc. 3/266, paragraph 102) and with proposals of the Secretary-General (Doc. 3/266).

The Secretary-General's proposal envisages the recruitment of a small number of senior advisors and the ad hoc use of a small high-level panel of experts willing to place one of their time each year at the disposal of the United Nations, to act as industrial consultants.

The establishment of a pool of industrial specialists with experience in various national systems and research work at the secretariat of the Committee for Industrial Development (Doc. 3/266, paragraph 102). The group of specialists employed by the Secretary-General should be stationed at UN Headquarters in New York and act as an in-house advisory service for the regional economic commissions as required.

The report recommends the establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the formation of a UN Industrial Development Commission for the development of industrial development and the establishment of UN Industrialized countries, and the establishment of a UN Industrial Commission for the development of industrial development, with the help of UN Secretary in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The Council in its decision 146/II approved by a 13-member ad hoc committee of experts for the establishment of a 13-member ad hoc committee of experts for the establishment of an industrial development center, which must be organized as a new agency within the UN framework.

The Council for Industrial Development was created following the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 11/IX of 14 May 1956, which stated from General Assembly resolution 11/IX of 14 May 1956.

The request for the creation of a UN industrial development center was accepted by the General Assembly in its resolution 172 (XVI).
In the projections field, the Center's main responsibility is to assist in the evaluation of national and long-term economic and social trends to facilitate the formulation of national economic development plans. The Center was set up under General Assembly resolution 1768 (XVI) of 19 December 1961.

Among the documents which the General Assembly has before it on this item is a report (Doc. A/3658) containing specific proposals for the work program of the new Center. These proposals, prepared by a group of experts who met in New York in June 1962, call for the Center to prepare as soon as possible long-term projections for the world economy. Further, the Center should stimulate international discussions of development plans and a coordination of national economic policies.

As immediate tasks, to provide background for these discussions, it is proposed that the Center publish: a comprehensive directory of research agencies dealing with development activities; a bibliography of development studies; a list of major development projects carried out in less developed countries during the last 10 years, and an index of technical information and data on planning.

Members of the export group were: Michel Bahroun (Tunisia), Francis Elor (United States), H.A. Kirschen (Belgium), Jacques Mayer (France), Jozef Lejesta (Poland), Litlianum Furi (Ind.), J.I. Petrov (USSR), Jan Kaas (Netherlands), Christopher T. Saunders (United Kingdom). Jacob L. Beck of the United Nations Secretariat served as Chairman. Representatives of various specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations assisted the export group in its consultative capacity.

The Economic and Social Council during its recent summer session in Geneva expressed appreciation for the export group's report and declared that the implementation of its recommendations would be "an important help" in the formulation of development programs, particularly in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade (Resolution 924 (XXIV) of 3 August 1963).

(c) "Laud Report: report of the Secretary-General (Resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/)

This report (Doc. A/3658), prepared jointly by the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization, at the request of the General Assembly, deals primarily with progress made in land reform and the support given by the United Nations and related agencies to governments engaged in programs in this field.

(more)
The report, which was considered by the UN Economic and Social Council at its 1962 summer session in Geneva, stresses the need for coordination of land reform with community development programs, changes in land taxation systems and general economic development projects. A "vastly increased number of countries" has given prominence to land reform measures in their development efforts in the period since issuance of a previous report in 1956, it states.

In a resolution adopted on the subject, the Council recommended that members of the United Nations and its related agencies: establish appropriate national services for the evaluation of progress in carrying out land reform measures; support the establishment, as appropriate, of regional agrarian research and training institutes; and take steps to establish appropriate links between measures of land reform and community development programs.

Under General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) the Secretary-General was asked to recommend ways in which the United Nations could give increasingly effective aid and to report in 1962 to the Economic and Social Council and to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions [Resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961]

In 1951 the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on measures aimed at decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and at the strengthening of the regional economic commissions [Resolution 1709 (XVI)].

At the thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council (summer 1962), an underlying theme in the discussions was the need to give the UN regional economic commissions added authority, power and resources and to call for added regionalization of work in the economic and social fields.

The Council adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the Council (summer 1963) a report on the measures taken to secure the full participation of the regional economic commissions in the work called for in the UN Development Decade.
36. Questions relating to international trade and commodities:

(a) Question of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating especially to primary commodity markets:

The Economic and Social Council at its recent summer session resolved to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It decided to convene a preparatory committee by the early spring of 1963.

The Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional economic commissions, specialized agencies and other related organizations, will prepare documentation and proposals regarding the conference for consideration by the preparatory committee. The Council at its summer session in 1963 will discuss the matter again.

The Council's decision on this matter was based on the numerous replies of governments to a questionnaire of the Secretary-General on the desirability of convening an international conference on international trade problems relating particularly to commodity markets. (The report of the Secretary-General was distributed to the Council as E/CN.4/Sub.3/3631 and Add.1.)

The Council's resolution 917 (XXXIV) outlining the steps to be taken, recalls earlier Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 1707 (XVI) on international trade as the primary instrument for economic development. It refers to the aims of the "United Nations Development Decade," notes the difficulties which hamper international trade, taken into account that the developing countries in recent years have suffered from the drop in prices of primary products and that measures to impart stability in international commodity markets at remunerative levels are vital for the less developed countries.

The Council's resolution also notes the Declaration on promotion of trade of less developed countries and the proposed program of action of the last ministerial meeting of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, held in November 1961.

(b) International measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices / resolution 1423 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 /

The General Assembly will be informed of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 1962 summer session on the question of fluctuations in commodity prices.

Under resolution 915 (XXXIV) the Council endorsed the work program of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (Doc.E/3644), and took note of the report on the Joint Session of the Commission and of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization (Doc.E/3644/Annex B) and the
In its first "Population in the Seventeenth Century" report, the General Assembly discussed the need for a population policy in the United Nations.

This policy was developed in a series of recommendations in the United Nations, to consider the natural population growth of the world.

In June 1966, the General Assembly adopted a resolution to consider the natural population growth of the world.

This resolution, adopted by 246 governments in the United Nations, was considered in September 1967.
In its decision of 19 December 1961, the Assembly recommended that the item "Population growth and economic development" be placed on its agenda for the seventeenth session, because the draft resolution on this question was distributed to the Second Committee on 1 December 1961 but could not be considered because of lack of time.

This action was taken on the basis of a report of the Second Committee. Earlier, in a series of roll-call votes on 15 December, the Committee had deleted references in the original draft resolution under which the Assembly would have "given priority" to consideration of the item on "Population growth" as an "important" item.

36. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources [resolution 1736 (XVI) of 19 December 1961]

The General Assembly will have before it a proposed declaration on the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.

This declaration was originally prepared by the Committee on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources and was transmitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to last year's session of the Assembly. The Economic and Social Committee, however, did not consider the text of the declaration because of lack of time.

The Assembly decided that the United Nations work on permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources should be continued and recommended that priority be given for discussion of this matter at the coming session of the Second Committee.

(The text of the proposed declaration is contained in A/911.)

37. Progress and operations of the Social Fund [resolution 1241 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, part B, paragraph 10 and 11]

At its seventeenth session, the Assembly will have before it the annual report of the Managing Director of the Social Fund covering the year 1961 (A/836) and reports of the Governing Council covering the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council held during 1962 (A/844 and A/846). The reports of the Economic and Social Council, which considered these reports at its recent session, will be included in the Council's report to the Assembly on the economic and social activities of the organization.

The total cost of Special Fund projects rose in 1962 to the half-billion-dollar mark, including aid provided by the Special Fund and contributions by the assisted governments. Of the total, the Special Fund provided $21 million for aid to 246 projects for economic and social advancement in 71 countries and territories, and the aided governments have undertaken to pay the remaining $320 million.
The half-billion-dollar mark was reached at the eighth session of the Special Fund’s Governing Council (May 1962) when it authorized $36.9 million for 41 projects calling for aid in various fields of economic and social life of low-income countries. Earlier, at the seventh session (January 1962), the Governing Council had authorized $42.8 million for aid in 48 projects.

The Special Fund came into being in January 1959. Its aid is financed by voluntary contributions from governments.

40. United Nations programs of technical cooperation:

(a) Review of activities

In its annual report to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council reviews the general activities of the United Nations regular and expanded programs of technical cooperation and gives an account of Council decisions on these programs.

(The regular program is financed by the normal UN budget. The Expanded Program, financed by voluntary contributions, is carried out by the United Nations and eight related agencies, and coordinated by the Technical Assistance Board.)

A report describing United Nations' technical assistance activities in 1961 describes the three-fold increase in aid to Africa, the shift from research and study to action and operation, and the increase in aid for the development of national resources. The report (i.e., [51.3]) gives details of progress achieved in the programs carried out by the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, and includes projects under the regular program, those financed by the Expanded Program and those executed on behalf of the United Nations Special Fund.

The report states:

-- Aid provided to underdeveloped countries during 1961 reached $12.1 million, a 20 per cent increase over 1960.

-- The number of experts in the field increased during the year to 1,032 and the number of fellowships rose to 1,167.

-- In the field of natural resources, implementation of Special Fund projects included a pilot mineral survey in Bolivia, the setting-up of a geological survey institute in Iran, surveys of granite and mineral resources in Togo.

-- Among the social welfare programs there was a concentration of activities in the fields of housing, community development and social planning.

In the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board on the operations of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance during 1961 (Doc. E/3605), it is noted that resources for the year increased from $31.3 million in 1960 to $41.6 million in 1961. (more)
Africa's share of the total program rose to 20 per cent; Asia and the Far East continued to receive the largest share — 32 per cent — while Latin America, the Middle East and Europe were beneficiaries of the remainder.

The scope of the 1961 program is illustrated by the following figures taken from the report:

- Assistance was given in 1961 to 113 countries and territories, the largest number so far.
- The total cost of the program (excluding administrative expenses) rose to $51.3 million, as against $27.9 million in 1960.
- The number of expert assignments increased to 2,381, a gain of 174.

The 1962 summer session of the Economic and Social Council invited the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, and organizations participating in the technical assistance program to give favorable consideration to requests aimed at the education and training of their national personnel and to those aimed at the industrial development of the developing countries.

The Council also approved the participation of the Universal Postal Union in the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, bringing to ten the total number of participating organizations.

(b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (resolution 831 (IX) of 26 November 1954).

During the Assembly's seventeenth session, the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council will meet to review and approve the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for the year 1963, as recommended by the Technical Assistance Board.

The program will be submitted to the Assembly, which has the task of confirming the allocation of funds, authorized by the Committee, to each of the nine organizations participating in the Expanded Program (the United Nations and eight related agencies).

(c) Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General (Resolution 1528 of 13 December 1960).

In its resolution 1528, the Assembly at its fifteenth session invited all governments, willing and in position to do so, to provide financial assistance to Libya in order to assist it in the financing of its fundamental and urgent programs of reconstruction and economic and social development.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to make a special report on the implementation of the resolution so that it could be placed on the provisional agenda of the seventeenth session.

The Secretary-General's report has not yet been received.
41. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

(a) Report of the High Commissioner

The "striking feature" concerning the problem of refugees is cited in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Felix Schuler, for the period May 1961 to May 1962 (Doc. 8/3497).

As to the first feature, the report states that the problem of the non-settled "old" refugees, with which the international community has had to deal since the end of World War II, has reduced to proportions which made it possible to draw up a final plan for its solution. The second concerned "serious new problems" resulting from the presence in Africa of some 400,000 new refugees requiring emergency assistance.

Barring unforeseen circumstances and given financial support, the time may not be distant when the listing of refugee problems in Europe finally will be eliminated and then only "a question of international assistance" for refugees on that continent will be required, the report in effect. At the same time, would have directed the activities of the High Commissioner's Office to new geographical areas.

The report also deals with the High Commissioner's participation in work for the repatriation of Algerian refugees; progress in early-release programs in Europe; resettlement of refugees of European origin from the former Ottoman Empire and use of the High Commissioner's "good offices" to encourage contributions for aid to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

At its thirty-fourth session in Geneva (June 1962), the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution which "took note" of the report of the High Commissioner.

(b) Question of the continuation of the office of the High Commissioner

Resolution 1175 (XII) of 2 November 1957

In 1957 the General Assembly (A/1035), in the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, to continue the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years from 1 January 1958. It further decided that the election of the High Commissioner for the seven-year period from that date should take place at the 1962 Assembly session.

The 1957 resolution calls for a review, not later than at the seventeenth session, of the arrangements for the office of the High Commissioner, to determine whether the office should be further continued beyond 31 December 1962.

The office of the High Commissioner began functioning on 1 January 1951. Originally it was established for three years, but the mandate was extended until the end of 1956, and then for five years.
42. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights, Resolution 1606 (XVI) of 11 December 1961

Two international covenants on human rights -- one on civil and political rights, the other on economic, social and cultural rights -- have been under preparation by the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee since 1954.

These covenants were originally drafted by the Commission on Human Rights. For the covenant on civil and political rights, the Committee has approved articles defining such subjects as the right to life; prohibition of slavery; liberty and security of person; freedom from arbitrary arrest; freedom of movement; freedom of opinion and expression; rights relating to marriages and rights of minorities.

For the other covenant, the Committee is now busier engaged among others, articles relating to the right to work and social security; trade union freedom; the right to adequate food, clothing and housing; the right to education and health; and rights relating to culture and science.

Both covenants contain identical provisions proclaiming the right to self-determination.

At the forthcoming session, the Committee will take up proposed articles relating to the right of asylum and the rights of the child. It will also consider measures for enforcement of the rights enshrined in the covenant (Dec. 3, 1964).

43. Draft Convention and Draft Recommendation on Business, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages, Resolution 1380 (XVI) of 11 December 1961

The General Assembly is due to give consideration, on a priority basis, of this draft convention and separate recommendation prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women and submitted by the Economic and Social Council.

Last year, the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee adopted the preamble and substantive articles 1-5 of the convention which state, in part, that no marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, that states shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage, and that all marriages shall be registered officially.

At the forthcoming session, the Third Committee will consider the final and formal clauses of the convention relating, among other questions, to signature and ratification, accession, entry into force and the application to territories to which it would apply.

A draft recommendation, to be adopted by the General Assembly in the form of a resolution, covers the same subject as the proposed convention (Dec. 1/328).

(more)
44. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information [Resolution 1681 (XVI) of 18 December 1961]

The draft Convention on Freedom of Information originated from the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held in Geneva in 1948. Since then the draft has been considered by various UN bodies, including an ad hoc committee of the General Assembly.

The Third Committee has been engaged for the past three years in preparing a final text. It has so far approved a preamble and articles proclaiming the basic right of freedom of information, permissible restrictions on that right, limits or derogations from the freedoms referred to in the convention, and the right of reply.

The provisions to be discussed at the forthcoming session concern measures to encourage the observance of high standards of professional conduct, as well as the right of a contracting state to develop and protect national news enterprises, to prevent restrictive or monopolistic practices and to control international broadcasting originating in its territory (Doc. A/5143).

45. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum [Resolution 1682 (XVI) of 18 December 1961]

The draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum was prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. It has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since 1960 but because of lack of time, the Assembly has not yet been able to consider it.

The preamble of this declaration refers to Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that "(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution; (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

The five articles of the proposed instrument elaborate in detail how the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration on this subject are to be put into practice. They state that the right to asylum must not be interpreted so as to prejudice the right of everyone to return to his own country.

(The text of the proposed declaration is given in Doc. A/5145.)

46. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information [Resolution 1683 (XVI) of 18 December 1961]

A Declaration on Freedom of Information was drafted by the Economic and Social Council in 1960 but has yet to be considered by the General Assembly.

The preamble of the Declaration refers to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

The five articles contained in Article 19 are elaborated in detail in the Declaration. The text of the proposed Declaration is given in Doc. A/5146.)
expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

The five articles of the draft Declaration spell out in detail the principles contained in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(The text of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information appears in Doc. A/5146.)

47. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

Resolution 1684 (XVI) of 18 December 1962

A draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly would have it invite governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental and private organizations to continue efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.

The Assembly, under this draft resolution, would call upon states to rescind discriminatory laws wherever these still exist, to adopt legislation if necessary for prohibiting such discrimination, and to take other appropriate measures to combat prejudice and intolerance.

The draft resolution originated from an inquiry made by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities into manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial and religious prejudice which occurred late in 1959 and early in 1960 in various countries. The proposal prepared by the Subcommission was considered by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council before its submission to the Assembly last year.

However, the Third Committee, due to pressure of time, postponed consideration and the Assembly agreed that the item should be taken up as soon as possible at the seventeenth session (Doc. A/5129).

48. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Under article 73 (e) of the Charter, member states administering non-self-governing territories transmit annually to the Secretary-General statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories they administer.

Some administering governments have for a number of years also transmitted, on a voluntary basis, information on political and constitutional conditions in their territories. The General Assembly has always encouraged the transmission of such political information.
During its sixteenth session, the Assembly decided, in resolution 1766 of December 1962, that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories would examine political and constitutional information, as well as information relating to the functional fields.

Under this resolution, the Assembly also decided to continue the Committee's mandate, on the same basis as before, until such time as the Assembly decided that the relevant principles in the UN Charter and the IFG Declaration on the Granting of Independence (1113th United Nations General Assembly) had been implemented.

The Committee on Information to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, social and racial conditions and problems of territories concerned in such cases.

(The General Assembly in previous year continued the Committee for three-year term.)

In its report (Doc. 1/1915) to the General Assembly, the Committee on Information reviews the work of its sixteenth session (27 April - 15 May 1963) and points out that for the first time it has examined political and constitutional information, in addition to studies on social, educational and racial conditions in dependent territories. Details from the report follow:

(c) Political and constitutional information

The Committee's report notes that progress is being made toward self-government and independence, stressing that, "in evolving institutions, care should be taken not to impose any particular political system or pattern of institutions."

The people should be free to fashion for themselves the institutions they consider most suitable to their circumstances.

The report points out that in some territories, such as Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, "where there are savannahs," the composition of territorial legislative organs does not reflect the fact that the majority of the population is indigenous. The system of personal representation in some territorial legislatures, states the report, prevents the development of a national spirit. The report suggests that other ways of protecting the interests of minorities should be sought.

Relying on the right to vote in some territories (Bermuda, Northern Rhodesia and Basutoland) as restricted in various ways, the report affirms the Committee's belief in universal adult suffrage.

(more)
Concerning the possibility that some territories might attain independence through federation or union, the report states that such possibilities, which are being considered in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean and Africa, should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the people.

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories refers to the "urgent need to accelerate the pace of political and constitutional development. The Committee expresses the belief that "it must now focus its attention on the speed of development."

(b) Information on educational, economic and social advancement

On the question of educational advancement, the Committee expresses the belief that educational and economic advancement should go hand in hand and therefore it emphasizes the need for the integration and coordination of educational development with development in other fields. As to the desirability of crash programs in education, it suggests that this might well be a subject for the specialized agencies concerned to study the whole concept of speeding up the educational process.

The Committee notes that "in some territories a system of schools based on racial discrimination still exists," particularly at the primary level. It expresses the hope that complete abolition of this discrimination will be pursued with the greatest vigor.

It also notes that the information it had received indicated that the number of pupils at the secondary level was far below that of those receiving primary education. The lack of a sufficient number of properly trained teachers is described as "perhaps the most serious educational problem" throughout these territories. The report contains the Committee's views on the need for effective measures to achieve universal, free and compulsory education.

Concerning economic advancement, the report notes "the dominant role of agriculture" in the economy of almost all of the territories, and expresses the belief that the administering authorities should continue to give this their closest attention. Diversity of agriculture should be a major aim, says the report.

It notes the efforts being made in a number of territories to reform the land tenure system. The Committee believes that steps should be taken to replace the traditional land systems by those based on individual proprietorship.

It recognizes the vital role of industrialization in economic development, and points out that "the goal of economic independence will never be achieved so long as the economy of the territories is largely based on primary industries alone"; it recognizes the urgency of establishing secondary industries.
The report also deals with race relations, rural development, urban development and public health.

(a) General questions relating to transmission and examination of information:

During discussions of these questions, a number of representatives in the Committee stated that some administering members had taken unilateral decisions in ceasing to send information to the United Nations on certain territories. They noted the lack of information on French territories in South America and, since 1957, on French Guiana and the Oceane Archipelago in the Indian Ocean. The United Kingdom, they stated, had not supplied any information on Southern Rhodesia.

France's reply was that, as a result of political developments, it had considered that these territories had achieved de facto self-government and, therefore, it had ceased to transmit information on them.

The United Kingdom's view was that there could be no question of its ceasing to transmit information on a territory on which it had never sent information.

The Committee's report is submitted for consideration and approval of the Assembly. The General Assembly is requested to invite the Secretary-General to transmit the report to members of the UN responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing territories, and to the UN bodies concerned for their consideration.


The General Assembly in resolution 109(AVI) invited the administering members to take immediate steps for the least possible circulation and discrimination in the non-self-governing territories of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (Resolution 1514(XIV)).

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate circulation and discrimination of the Declaration through all appropriate media of mass communication, in all of these territories. It also invited the administering member to include the Declaration in the curricula of all educational institutions in the territories.

The Secretary-General's report on the implementation of this resolution has not yet been issued.

(Cover)
50. Offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1570 (XVI) of 19 December 1961)

The General Assembly, in this resolution, invites member states administering non-self-governing territories to take all necessary steps to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by member states are utilized. The Secretary-General's report on this subject will be issued later.

51. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in non-self-governing territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1677 (XVI) of 19 December 1961)

In this resolution, the Assembly considered that the situation prevailing in various dependent territories was unsatisfactory in so far as the strength, composition and state of training of indigenous civil and technical personnel was concerned. It requested the administering states to transmit detailed information concerning these matters to the territories under their administration.

The Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Government Territories on its 1962 session (Doc. A/315), dealing in part with the subject of this item. The report notes measures taken by the administering states to train indigenous cadres, with wider educational systems of the territory and by means of special systems.

The report adds that, in view of the urgent need for qualified indigenous personnel in the civil and technical fields, the Committee urges the administering states to intensify their efforts.

The solution to this problem, the Committee felt, was dependent, to a very large extent, on rapid expansion of facilities for secondary and higher education, and for technical and vocational training.

The Secretary-General's report on this item will be issued later. The Secretary-General is also transmitting to the Assembly an special report from the governments of New Zealand and Australia (Doc. A/318 and A/319) on the question of preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres.

52. Racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1638 (XVI) of 19 December 1961)

The Assembly will have before it that part of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Government Territories dealing with racial discrimination (Doc. A/521).

The Assembly, in resolution 1693 (XVI), condemned the policy and practice of racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories and urged administering states to include among the measures that would contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, steps to ensure: 

(more)
(1) the immediate reversion of all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations, the adoption of legislative measures ending racial discrimination and segregation unilaterally by law and the disallowance of such practices except in racial considerations by all other means possible, including administrative measures;

(2) the immediate extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular, the right to vote, and the establishment of equality of all the states of a colony's territories.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take action for the immediate and unconditional granting of independence to all Portuguese territories.

The Secretary-General's report on racial discrimination will be issued later.

55. Report of the Committee on Portuguese Administration under United Nations Administration (Dec. 5160 and Corr.), which states that the Committee's belief that Portugal should grant immediate independence to all of its territories and that the United Nations should keep a watch over developments in these.

The Committee's report states that information available to it showed that the situation in these territories remained the same as before the international conference in New York, the reforms which Portugal claimed to have introduced did not meet the basic aspirations of the people of the territories and had not brought about any significant changes in conditions there.

The Committee also recommends that it will be necessary for Portugal to cease armed action in Angola, to offer an unconditional political amnesty, and to transfer power to freely elected political institutions.

The continued refusal of Portugal to comply with its obligations under the Charter and to carry out the provisions of the Declaration on colonialism, as well as the military action and military measures carried out in Angola, created a situation which represented a serious threat to international peace and security, the report states.

(later)
The Committee further recommends that the Assembly adopt such appropriate measures as would ensure the compliance by Portugal of the provisions of the Charter and applicable Assembly resolutions, as well as the recommendations contained in the Special Committee's report, and that the Assembly consider and adopt measures aimed at the immediate discontinuance of military assistance to Portugal and a complete embargo on further sales and supplies of military weapons.

The Assembly in resolution 1599 (XVI) condemned the continuing non-compliance by Portugal with its obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter (on non-self-governing territories) and with the terms of General Assembly resolution 348 (V), which stated that Portugal was obligated to transmit information on its territories.

Under the same resolution, the Assembly decided to establish a special committee of seven members to examine, within the context of Chapter XI and relevant Assembly resolutions, "such information as is available concerning territories under Portuguese administration," and to report to the Assembly and any other body which the Assembly might appoint to assist it in the implementation of resolution 1599 (XVI) -- the 1960 Declaration on Colonialism. [The Assembly's Committee of Five was named for this purpose].

The seven-member Committee was authorized under the 1591 resolution to receive petitions and hear petitioners concerning conditions prevailing in Portuguese territories.

On 20 December, the Assembly named Bulgaria, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Guinea and Nigeria as members of the Special Committee.

The Committee held its first meeting on 1 March at UN Headquarters, and on 8 May it left for Africa where it heard statements by petitioners in Tanganyika, Congo (Léopoldville), Ghana, Guinea, Senegal and Morocco, and returned to New York in mid-June.

The Committee's report is in four parts. Part One deals with the establishment of the Committee; the organization of its work; communications between the Chairman of the Committee and the 6 verment of Portugal; the Committee's visit to Africa; the hearing of petitioners, and the Committee's examination of information.

The Committee regretted the fact that the Government of Portugal had not found it possible to offer its full cooperation to the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

The report states that it had not been possible for the Committee to visit any of the territories under Portuguese administration. In the course of the Committee's visit to Africa, a telephone message had been received at the office of the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo, from the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Léopoldville, suggesting that a small delegation of the Committee might...
wish to visit again. The Charge d’Affaires had stipulated, however, that the representatives of Giroux and Goujon would not be acceptable on that delegation, as his government felt that they had already expressed themselves in a prejudiced manner on the whole issue. The Committee had requested a written invitation but this had not been forthcoming.

Part two deals with conditions in Portuguese territories “before 31 December 1960.” This data had been absent because two important resolutions (1542 (XVI) and 1514 (XXI)) had been adopted by the Assembly in December 1955, affecting the Portuguese territories.

In the view of the Committee the situation in the Portuguese territories before and after the adoption of these two resolutions had to be examined.

Part three of the report refers to conditions in these territories since 1 January 1951. It deals with the aspirations of the indigenous peoples and Portugal’s reaction to them in the light of information submitted by petitioners.

Part four contains the Committee’s observations, conclusions and recommendations.

(For further details, see C. 1951, part 192 and from December 31/2005.)

54. **Governing Full Mandate in the Membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories**

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of 16 members, of which eight are administrative members with responsibility for the transmission of information under Article IV of the Charter, and an equal number of other members selected by the United Nations General Assembly. The non-administrative members are elected for three-year terms.

The present membership of the Committee follows: Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States as administrative members, and Argentina, Canada, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and the Upper Volta as members elected by the assembly. The term of Argentina and Canada will expire on 31 December 1962. The Fourth Committee of the Assembly will have to elect two members to fill the vacancies.

55. **Mission of Leoni: 14th Session: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly Resolution 1755 (XVI) and Resolution 1745 (XVI) of 27 January 1962**

In resolution 1745 (XVI), the Assembly requested its Special Committee of 17 to consider whether Southern Rhodesia had attained a full measure of self-government, and to report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session. (Further background on the Committee appears under item 56, page 27 of this release.)

The question of Southern Rhodesia was first brought up during the sixteenth session, in 1961, and was postponed for further consideration until the resumed session in 1962.
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During the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee's debate at that resumed session, the United Kingdom representative stated that the general policy of the Government had been clearly proclaimed. It had cooperated with the United Nations on the clear condition that they should be no attempt to intervene in the administration of its territories. He added that the United Kingdom Government did not have the constitutional power or right to require the Government of Southern Rhodesia to provide to the United Kingdom information on economic, social and educational policies. This fact had precluded his Government from transmitting such information to the United Nations.

The Special Committee of 17 on 30 March 1962 established a sub-committee on Southern Rhodesia composed of the representatives of India (Chairman), Kali (Vice-Chairman), Syria (Representative), Tanganyika, Turkey and Venezuela. This sub-committee was given the task of discussing the matter with the United Kingdom Government in London and of reporting back to the Committee.

The sub-committee visited London 7-14 April 1962 and held meetings with members of the United Kingdom Cabinet.

In its report (Doc. A/AC.100/L.9), the sub-committee stated that in London it had stressed the gravity of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and the lack of wisdom in transferring power to a "minority government of settlers." It stressed the danger of conflict and upheaval if a constitution was forced on the territory in the face of total opposition of the African population.

The sub-committee considered that, whatever the pattern of relationship between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Government of the United Kingdom, it could not affect the international character and status of the territory in the eyes of the United Nations.

The sub-committee was of the opinion that, "in the absence of favorable developments, the situation in Southern Rhodesia should be considered by the General Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session (June 1962) as a matter of urgency." (For subsequent details, see item 25.)

The Special Committee of 17, in a resolution adopted on 11 May, expressed the conviction that "it is necessary for the evolution of the territory (Southern Rhodesia) toward independence that the United Kingdom Government should, without further delay, undertake the revision of the 1961 constitution by convening another constitutional conference with the participation of the political leaders of Southern Rhodesia."

(The Special Committee's report on this subject appears in Doc. A/5124, issued 21 May.)

(more)
56. Question of South West Africa:

(a) Report of the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa (Resolution 1702(VI) of 19 December 1962)

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee for South West Africa visited the territory in the spring of 1962 following an invitation of the South African Government.

They reported that apartheid continued to be applied in the territory resulting not only in segregation, discrimination, and deprivation of basic human rights and freedoms, but also in the complete subordination of the interests of the indigenous people to those of the small minority Europeans.

They also reported that the African population overwhelmingly desired that the United Nations assume direct administration of the territory.

These officers of the Special Committee stated that it was imperative that firm action be taken by giving the South African Government a short period of time within which to comply with the current resolutions. Failing that, they said, the possibility of referring the case to the United Nations assuming the administration of the territory, should be considered.

On the return of the Special Committee for South West Africa to United Nations Headquarters, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman made a number of statements on their visit to South Africa and South West Africa before their main Committee. Several meetings were devoted to discussion of a communiqué issued on 26 May 1962 in Pretoria referring to the conditions in South West Africa.

At its meeting on 10 August 1962 the Committee had before it an aide-memoire from the South African Government giving the text of a "formal protest" on behalf of the Government of South Africa concerning the Committee's position denying authenticity of the historic communiqué.

The Special Committee began consideration of a draft of its first annual report on 10 August 1962.

In resolution 1702(VI) of 19 December 1962, the General Assembly established a United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa, consisting of seven members nominated by the President of the General Assembly (Brazil, Burma, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal and Togo).

The Committee was given the task of achieving, in consultation with the mandatory power (South Africa), the following objectives: A visit to the territory of South West Africa before 1 May 1962; the evacuation of all South African military forces from the territory; the release of all political prisoners without distinction as to party or race; the repeal of all laws or regulations confining the indigenous inhabitants in reserves and denying them freedom of movement, expression and
association, and of all other apartheid legislation; preparations for general elections to the Legislative Assembly, based on universal adult suffrage, to be held as soon as possible under the supervision and control of the United Nations; advice and assistance to the Government resulting from the general elections, with a view to preparing the territory for full independence; coordination of the economic and social assistance provided by the specialized agencies; and the return to the territory of indigenous inhabitants without risk of imprisonment, detention, or punishment of any kind because of their political activities in or outside the territory.

The Special Committee was also asked to discharge the tasks which had been previously assigned to the former Committee on South West Africa.

The latter Committee was asked by the Assembly, in resolution 1596(XV) of 7 April 1961, to visit the territory to investigate the situation prevailing there, with the cooperation of the South African Government, if possible, and without it if necessary.

The South African Government refused to cooperate with the Committee. As an alternative to an on-the-spot inquiry the Committee sat, during June and July 1961, political and other refugees from South West Africa in Accra, Dar-es-Salaam and Cairo, as well as government officials and others.

Before leaving Cairo the Committee, on 25 July 1961, informed the President of the Security Council that it considered it urgent that the Council be convened in order to take action to enable the Committee to implement the Assembly resolutions fully, so as to bring the explosive situation in relation to South Africa to a speedy end.

At the sixteenth session of the General Assembly the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa took issue with a number of statements contained in the Committee's special report on its mission (A/4926) and in particular with the charge that the situation in South West Africa posed a threat to international peace and security. He announced his government's intention to invite three past Presidents of the General Assembly to visit the territory and to publish their report and to make it available to the Assembly.

In view of the establishment of the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa, the General Assembly, by resolution 1704(XVI), decided to dissolve the earlier Committee on South West Africa.

The Special Committee established under resolution 1702(XVI) completed the adoption of its conclusions and recommendations of its report to the Assembly. It found that it was imperative that the United Nations take firm and resolute action so that the South African Government would allow the Organization to perform its legitimate supervisory function over the mandated territory. The Committee also stated that
its mandate "could, as a first practical step, be most effectively implemented by trying to establish with the cooperation of the mandatory power a United Nations presence in the territory."

The report of the "Special Committee for South West Africa has not yet been issued.

(b) Special educational and training program for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1765(XVI) of 19 December 1961)

By resolution 1765(XVI) the Assembly decided to establish a special intensive fellowship program to train the largest possible number of indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa in the field of administration, economics, law, health, sanitation and any other fields as necessary. The Assembly invited the specialized agencies to cooperate in the establishment and implementation of this program. The Assembly also invited member states to make available for the use of South West Africans all-expense scholarships for secondary and higher education.

The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Assembly on the implementation of this resolution. This report has not yet been issued.

57. Offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of trust territories: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1643(XVI) of 6 November 1961)

The Secretary-General's report on this subject to the Trusteeship Council (Doc. T/1596), the eleventh of its kind since the program was initiated in 1952, states that 115 member states have continued to offer scholarships to students from trust territories.

This report states that 15 scholarships were provided in the period under review, 25 May 1961 to 9 June 1962.

The states that offered scholarships were: Burma, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, the United States and Yugoslavia.

In resolution 1643(XVI) the Assembly noted with regret that full use was not being made of all offers of study and training facilities. It urged the administering authorities to provide all necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers by member states.

This resolution also asked the Secretary-General to report to the seventeenth session of the Assembly on offers of study and training facilities for inhabitants of trust territories from member states.

58. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the international trusteeship system in the trust territories (resolution 1644(XVI) of 6 November 1961)

In a report (Doc. T/1596) covering the period 1 June 1961 to 31 May 1962, the Secretary-General has given a detailed account of the distribution and dissemination of United Nations publications in 22 different languages.

The report shows that the United Nations publication center in New York has responded to the train of requests for publications in the two official United Nations languages from local libraries, schools and other educational institutions.

In these steps, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, there was also an increase in the number of shipments and in the number of deliveries.

59. Finances and budget

(a) The receipts for 1961 amounted to $958,920.

The expenses for 1961 were $84,767, leaving a balance in respect of the budget of $21,397.

According to the accounts, the cost of income for 1961, after 30 June 1961, was $40,478.

In respect of the budget for 1961 the income was $40,478, and the expenses were $32,078, leaving a balance available of $9,034.
of United Nations official records in the trust territories. More than 40,000 copies of 22 different titles in English, French, Zawhili, Micronesian and Melanesian languages were dispatched to the territories.

The report also gives details on educational films and radio recordings on the United Nations sent to the territories. It also refers to the opening of a UN information center in Port Moresby, New Guinea, on 24 April 1962.

In resolution 1544(XVI) the Assembly noted the establishment in Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika) and Usumbura (Burundi) of United Nations information centers, and of the training of qualified indigenous inhabitants for positions of responsibility in the two centers. It took note of the Secretary-General's report (Doc.A/4864) on the dissemination in the trust territories through all mass media, in the principal local languages as well as in the language of the administering authority, of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, of information on the United Nations and the international trusteeship system and on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In this resolution the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to take steps, in consultation with the administering authority concerned, to establish without delay in New Guinea a United Nations information center. The Secretary-General was also asked to report to the Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

59. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1961, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations

The report on UN finances (Doc. A/5266) shows that obligations incurred for 1961 amounted to $71,656,378 compared with total appropriations of $71,649,300. Receipts from miscellaneous income other than staff assessment exceeded by $58,920 the amount $5,531,530 originally estimated for this purpose.

The cash deficit as of 31 December 1961 totaled $24,227,859, including advances of $21,397,534 from the Working Capital Fund. According to the report, the cash position of the United Nations improved after 30 June 1961 mainly because of the fact that for the UN Operation in the Congo for the year the contributions received ($94,142,700) and miscellaneous income ($287,809) exceeded cash disbursements ($71,012,373 -- $60,511,801 in respect of 1961 and $10,500,572 in respect of 1960) by $23,418,364. Of this amount, $7,135,003 was used to strengthen the cash resources for these operations and $16,285,135 to reduce the borrowing from the Working Capital Fund.
(b) United Nations Children's Fund:

Income of UNICEF from all sources during 1961 was $27,944,920 and expenditure totaled $24,649,621. Income exceeded that of 1960 by $2,177,633.

The principal of the Fund at the end of 1961 totaled $39,624,361, an increase of $3,425,325 over the previous year (U.N. 5247c/nn/1 and 5115).

(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

Expenditure of UNRWA in 1961 amounted to $36,325,181, an increase of $1,621,905 over 1960. Income from all sources totaled $35,999,477, compared with $35,482,055 the previous year (U.N. 5247c/nn/2 and 5116).

(d) Voluntary Funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

The report (U.N. 5247c/nn/3) shows that as of 31 December 1961 the assets of all voluntary, restricted and trust funds totaled $36,697,277.22. Liabilities totaled $36,621,577.73; assets thus exceeded liabilities by $76,696.50.

CO. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1962

In the record to his budget estimates for 1962, the Secretary-General indicated that supplementary requirements for 1962 could be reasonably estimated at $2.8 million pesos. The report on this item has not yet been issued.
61. Budget estimates for the financial year 1953

A gross expenditure budget of $26,642,500 to cover the operating expenses of the United Nations during 1953 has been submitted to the Assembly by the Secretary-General in his report (A/5265).

Income from all sources is estimated at $24,352,000, leaving a net expenditure of $2,290,500. This compares with an approved net expenditure level of $21,622,650 for 1952.

The Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions has submitted a report (A/5287) recommending reductions in the expenditure estimates totaling $1,050,000. These reductions, together with certain recommended adjustments in the income estimates, would reduce the net expenditure level for 1953 to $10,750,500.

The Committee refers to budgetary figures for 1953, approved or proposed for a total of 12 other organizations of the United Nations family (nine specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency), amounting to $42,284,500 and representing an increase of $14,900,701 over the approved level for 1952.

Taken in conjunction with the figures submitted by the Secretary-General, the aggregate which member states of the UN organizations will be asked to appropriate for 1953 will amount to $109,075,007.

(for further details see Press Release GA/2610)

62. United Nations Operation in the Congo. The Committee estimates and financing

On 20 December 1951, the General Assembly, in resolution 172 (VII), decided to continue the ad hoc account for the expenses of the United Nations Operation in the Congo and authorized the Secretary-General to expend, during 1952, at an average monthly rate not to exceed $10,000, for the continuance of the United Nations operation in the Congo. It also decided to provide an amount of $30 million for the operation for the period 1 November 1951 to 30 June 1952.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to appropriate as expenses of the Organization, the amount of $50 million among the member states in accordance with the scale of assessment for the regular budget.

63. Obligations of members under the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the Organization's operations in the Congo: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (Resolution 1721 (VII) of 20 December 1951)

Oral hearings on the question of whether expenditures relating to United Nations peace-keeping operations created binding financial obligations on member states began before the International Court of Justice on 14 May.

(more)
Specifically, the Court was asked by the General Assembly [Resolution 1731 (XVI)] to give an advisory opinion as to whether expenditures authorized by the Assembly, for financing the operation in the Congo and the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, constituted expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17 (2) of the United Nations Charter. This article provides that "the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Member States apportioned by the General Assembly."

On 20 July 1962, by 9 votes to 5, the Court declared that the expenditures authorized in certain General Assembly resolutions, enumerated in the request for an opinion relating to the United Nations operation in the Congo and in the Middle East, undertaken in pursuance of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, were "expenses of the Organization, within the meaning of Article 17 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations."

Judges Sir Percy Spender, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice and Israelli appended to the opinion of the Court statements of their separate opinions. President Haniarashi and Judges Eshcolovt, Romo Quinones, Nezvolsky and Santamaria y River appended to the opinion of the Court statements of their dissenting opinions.

The following 26 nations of the United Nations submitted statements, notes or letters setting forth their views: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Upper Volta.

At hearings held from 14 to 21 May, the Court heard oral statements by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States.

(For further details see issues Resolutions 137/12, 137/13 and Note 352, 1964.)

64. Review of the pattern of conferences [Resolution 1302 (XIII) of 15 December 1957]

This report, which has not yet been issued, will deal in particular with a review of the basic pattern of conferences and the determination of arrangements for the five-year period commencing 1 January 1963.

The General Assembly, at its twelfth session in 1957, decided that a fixed pattern of conferences to govern the places and dates of meetings of United Nations bodies should cease in force on 1 January 1953 for a period of five years, and that, as a general principle, UN bodies should meet at the established headquarters of the bodies concerned, with certain exceptions.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it every year a basic program of conferences for the following year. It decided that, as a general rule,
any meeting (other than an emergency meeting) not covered by the basic program for a given year should not be held during that year.

In addition, all organs of the UI and of the specialized agencies were invited to review their working methods and the frequency and length of sessions in the light of the resolution and of the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources, and the difficulty of effective participation of members.

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

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Committee consists of 12 members elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. Three retire each year but are eligible for re-election.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows: Thomasia M. Cumides (Greece), Mehmed Abdul Majed Almad (Jordan), Above Neader (United States), Andre Genel (France), Armando Gres (Chile), D.H. Rodger (United Kingdom), Yezat T. Kassie (Ethiopia), E. Ulu Sani (Nigeria), Raúl A. Simões (Argentina), Dr. Irangos Stavanesu (Romania), Agha Shah (Pakistan), T. F. Martin (U.S.

Members whose terms of office expire at the end of 1961 are Dr. Yves (France); M. H. M. (Iraq); M. Shah (Pakistan); and M. H. (United Kingdom), who was appointed under resolution 11/2 (IV) for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1962.

It will be necessary for the Assembly, at its seventeenth session, to appoint four persons to fill the resulting vacancies. The person so appointed will serve for three years, commencing on 1 January 1963 (Res. A/1577).

(b) Committee on Contributions

This is a 10-member committee whose members retire by rotation and are eligible for reappointment.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows: Antonio Arranz (Venezuela), Raymond L. Broom (United States), Pavel Mikhailovich Chernyshov (USSR), D.H. Rodger (United Kingdom), Chandrashekhar Jha (India), A. Hormozin (Iran), Sidney Pollack (Canada), Jose Pareja (Iuru), Yuri Ivanovich Laudehovski (Poland), and Maurice Viala (France).

Members whose three-year terms of office expire at the end of 1962 are Mr. Pollack (Canada), Mr. Arranz (Venezuela), and Mr. H. J. (United Kingdom). It will be necessary for the Assembly at its seventeenth session to appoint three persons to fill the resulting vacancies. The members appointed will serve for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1963 (Res. A/1577).
(c) **Board of Auditors**

The Board consists of three members. At present they are the Auditors-General (or officers holding the equivalent title) of Colombia, the Netherlands and Pakistan.

At each regular session the General Assembly appoints one auditor to take office from 1 July the following year for a three-year term. The election this year will be to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Colombia. The Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of a member state thus appointed will serve for a period of three years beginning 1 July 1963 (Doc. A/5157).

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

The Investments Committee consists of six members appointed for three-year terms by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The appointments are subject to confirmation by the Assembly (Doc. A/5158).

The present members of the Committee are: Roger de Candolle, William Fiske Frazier, R. MacLister Lloyd, ambassador B.K. Nehru, David Rockefeller, and Jacques Rueff.

(e) **United Nations Administrative Tribunal**

The Administrative Tribunal is composed of seven members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms. The present composition of the Tribunal is as follows: Ihe. Paul Bastid (France), James J. Casey (United States), Lord Crook (United Kingdom), Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay), Bro Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden), R. Venkataraman (India).

Members whose terms of office expire at the end of 1962 are: Mr. Casey (United States) and Lord Crook (United Kingdom). In 1962 Umar Loutfi, who was elected by the Assembly (Resolution 1638 (XVI) for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1962, submitted his resignation.

Thus, the General Assembly will be required at its seventeenth session to appoint two persons to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Casey and Lord Crook and another person to fill the unexpired portion of Mr. Loutfi's term of office (Doc. A/5159).
For the three-year period 1962-64, the General Assembly in 1961 approved a new scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations. The new scale contained slight increases for 22 countries and reduced percentages for 37 countries. Almost all of the changes were less than 1 per cent.

At the same time, the Assembly asked the Committee on Contributions, at its meeting in 1962, to examine the scale of assessments for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964, in the light of "the discussion in the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee at its sixteenth session" and "such further information as might be available to it," and to report thereon to the Assembly's seventeenth session.

In the event that the Assembly should at its seventeenth session revise the scale as approved for 1962-64, the Assembly resolution stated, "the contributions for 1962 shall be adjusted accordingly."

In addition, the Assembly recommended that the Committee on Contributions study all possible ways and means of expanding the existing arrangements for facilitating the payment of contributions by member states to the regular UN budget in currencies other than United States dollars.

The report (Doc.A/5216) of the Committee, which met from 18 July to 1 August, is not yet available.

The scale of assessments as approved by the Assembly in 1961 follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Congo (Brussels)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Congo (Leopoldville)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussia</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(more)

* Not including the member states admitted to the Organization at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member state</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
<th>Member state</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Malaya</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>14.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>United Arab Republic</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>7.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>32.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Upper Volta</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(more)
States which are not members of the United Nations, but which participate in certain of its activities, would be called upon to contribute toward the 1962, 1963 and 1964 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Member State</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Vietnam</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

(a) Earmarkings and contingency allocations from the Special Account of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance;

(b) Earmarkings and allotments from the Special Fund.

Subject to the confirmation of the Assembly, the Technical Assistance Committee authorizes the allocation of funds to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (the UN and eight related agencies) in proportion to their share in the approved over-all program.

These funds are drawn from the net financial resources, after setting aside the expenses of the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board, and such amounts as may be necessary to reimburse the Working Capital Fund and Reserve Fund for withdrawals during the preceding year to finance obligations for urgent needs authorized by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, which coordinates the program.

A report under this item (to be issued) will relate to the 1961 expenditure by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account, and will include the relevant audit reports.

Similar reports will be issued on expenditures by the various agencies in serving as "executing agencies" for projects receiving financial aid from the UN Special Fund.

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68. Administrative and Budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the
specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency:
report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary questions each year
examine the administrative budgets or budget estimates for the following year of
those agencies whose agreements with the United Nations provide for transmittal
of their budgets for review by the General Assembly.

The Advisory Committee's report is issued in the course of a General Assembly
session.

69. Personnel questions:

(a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the
Secretary-General (Doc. A/694, par. 31).

(b) Prophecy of fixes therein.

(c) Plan personnel meeting.

During the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Administrative
and Budgetary Committee had before it two draft resolutions on the question of
geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff. One (A/655/1.663/Rev.1) was
proposed by the United States, and the other (A/655/1.663/Rev.2 and 5) was
jointly proposed by Afghanistan, Belguim, China, India, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria,
Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Then a
compromise between the two drafts could not be achieved, the Fifth Committee
accepted a Canadian proposal that the Committee should not put either draft to a
vote, but should instead include in its report a statement to the effect that:
The Fifth Committee considers the geographical distribution of the staff to be a
matter of the highest importance. It sought to adopt concrete measures for the
indispensable improvement of the existing situation. Its discussion was directed
to two draft resolutions -- a 15-power draft resolution (A/655/1.663 and add.1, 2
and 5) and a United States draft resolution (A/655/1.663). In spite of lengthy
negotiations, a bargain of these two texts did not prove possible.... The Fifth
Committee accordingly invited the Secretary-General (a) to take into consideration
the contents of the two draft resolutions and also the views expressed in the
Committee on this question, and (b) to present to the General Assembly at its
seventeenth session a statement of his considered views on how to improve the
geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat. The Committee adopted
this Canadian proposal.

(more)
The United States draft resolution would have the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to initiate action that in his view will bring about as early an improvement as possible in the geographical distribution of the staff; request the Secretary-General to make a special study of (a) widening the categories of Secretariat staff subject to geographical distribution; (b) the relative importance of posts at various levels subject to geographical distribution; and (c) the extent of the applicability of geographical distribution to General Service posts; and request the Secretary-General to report to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly on the results of the special study on the progress he has made in improving geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat and on what plans and recommendations he has for further progress in the future.

The 13-power draft resolution on the other hand would have the General Assembly recommend the "principle of geographical distribution should extend to all appointments of more than six months' duration." It would have the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to make a special survey of the entire range of General Service posts with a view to determining which categories of these posts should be made subject to geographical distribution. The draft resolution would have the General Assembly recommend that the Secretary-General should be guided in his efforts to achieve "a more equitable geographical distribution by the following principles and factors:

(a) The target of a minimum of five staff members from each member state on the basis of membership;

(b) Equal regard to be paid to the relative size of populations and the ratios of contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations;

(c) The relative importance of posts at various levels;

(d) The need for a balanced regional composition of the staff at levels of D-2 and above;

(e) The desirability of raising the percentage of fixed-term staff to 25 percent of the total staff."

The 13-power draft resolution would also have the General Assembly request that in the implementation of this resolution due regard should be paid to existing contractual obligations; request the Secretary-General to bring to the notice of other members of the United Nations family the desirability of ensuring an equitable geographical distribution and request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session on the progress he has made in implementing this report.

The Secretary-General's report on this matter as well as on the proportion of fixed-term staff and other personnel questions will be issued later.
70. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The Board meets every two years to consider items referred to it in connection with operations of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund. It also makes recommendations to the General Assembly for amendments to the regulations of the Fund.

The Board met in April-May 1962 in New York. Its report (Lcs. A/5208), covering the year ending 30 September 1961, states that the principal of the Fund increased from $105,325,113 to $121,748,471 during the year.

71. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 1727 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, requested the Secretary-General to examine with the Board of Trustees the appropriate correlation of the education grant for children of United Nations staff entitled to such grants, with the fee structure, bursary and scholarship system of the School with a view to reducing to a minimum the deficit in operational expenses. The Assembly also decided to contribute $50,000 to the School toward liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the 1961-62 school year.

The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to continue to make available the balance of the 1962 grant of $10,000 authorized for the purpose of planning for the permanent accommodation of the School or for liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the 1961-62 school year.

The report of the Secretary-General on this item has not yet been issued.

72. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook (resolution 1566 (XV) of 12 December 1960)

In 1959 the General Assembly decided that a United Nations juridical yearbook, which could include documentary material of a legal character relating to the United Nations, should be published.

In 1960 the Assembly decided to place the question of the publication of the yearbook again on the agenda of its seventeenth session.

The Assembly invited member states to send the Secretary-General, not later than 1 June 1961, written comments or observations on the form and contents of the proposed yearbook.

Background on this item is given in Lcs. A/5162 which also contains the text of observations received from nine governments (Afghanistan, India, Netherlands, Pakistan, Russia, Poland, Portugal, South Africa and the United Kingdom).

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73. **Consular relations** (Resolution 16/35 (XVI) of 18 December 1961)

In 1961 the General Assembly decided to place on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session an item entitled "Consular relations," to allow "further expressions and exchanges of views" concerning a draft of draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission on the subject.

In this resolution the Assembly decided that an international conference be convened, under United Nations auspices, in Vienna at the beginning of March 1962, to conclude a convention on consular relations and immunities.

Member states were invited to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 July 1962, written comments on the draft articles submitted by the Commission, to be circulated to governments prior to the opening of the seventeenth Assembly session.

The document containing these comments for consideration by the Assembly has not yet been issued (ICC.4/5208).

74. **Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations** (Resolution 16/36 (XVI) of 18 December 1961)

At its sixteenth session, the Assembly decided to place on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session an item entitled "Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

75. **Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fourteenth session**

The International Law Commission held its fourteenth session in Geneva from 24 April to 29 June 1962. Its report (ICC.4/5209) reviews the work accomplished at that session. The main topics follow:

On the basis of drafts of articles on the Law of Treaties, submitted by Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom), in his capacity as Special Rapporteur, the Commission adopted a provisional set of 29 draft articles, with commentaries. These articles deal with the negotiation and drafting of treaties, their entry into force and registration, and are intended to serve as the basis for a future code on the subject.

The draft articles will be submitted to the Assembly for information and discussion and, through the Secretary-General, to governments for their observations. The Commission will re-examine the draft articles in 1963.

The Commission plans at its next session, in 1963, to prepare a draft of a further group of articles covering the validity and duration of treaties.

(more)
In 1964, the Commission expects to consider draft articles covering the application and effects of treaties. When all the drafts are completed, the Commission will decide whether they should be amalgamated to form a single draft convention or whether the codification of the law of treaties should be dealt with in a series of related conventions.

With regard to future work in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law, General Assembly Resolution 1526 (XVI), the Commission set up a subcommittee to study the question and, on its recommendation, decided to continue to study the draft convention and that the topic would receive priority at both its current and future sessions.

The ad-hoc subcommittee is composed of Gilberto Soeiro (Brazil), Chairman; Paolo D'urso (Italy); Milan Bartoc (Yugoslavia); Seoul Oh (Korea); Tik Johannez du Cadagein (Finland); Victor Jimenez de Arecoaga (Uruguay); Oteo Poccia (Iceland); and Grigory I. Turkin (U.S.S.R.).

On the topic of state responsibility, the Commission appointed a 10-member ad-hoc subcommittee to prepare a preliminary report, for submission to its next session, containing recommendations concerning the scope and approach of the future study. The subcommittee has already held one meeting and is scheduled to convene in Geneva, 7-11 January 1965. Its members are: Gilberto Soeiro (Italy), Chairman; Herbert H. Brigg (United States), Andre Fave (France); Victor Jimenez de Arecoaga (Uruguay), Kliment Tanka (Czechoslovakia), Richard Luss (again), Angel M. Erazoa (Ecuador), Onjuki Minamori (Japan), Grigory I. Turkin (U.S.S.R), and Hastak Hamid Youssef (Iraq).

Regarding the succession of states and governments, after general discussion the Commission agreed to set up a subcommittee to undertake the necessary preliminary work and submit to its next session a preliminary report on the scope of the subject, the nature of the problem and the means of providing the necessary documentation.

The 10-member subcommittee has held two meetings and is scheduled to meet again in Geneva, 17-20 January 1965. Its members are: Konrad Loechs (Poland), Chairman; Milan Bartoc (Yugoslavia), Herbert H. Brigg (United States), Tik Johannez du Cadagein (Finland), Abdulah Al-Irian (United Arab Republic), Taclim O. Aliss (Nigeria), Lin Quch (China), Shabat Benesna (Israel), Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan) and Grigory I. Turkin (U.S.S.R.).

The subcommittee has already, through the Secretary-General, invited governments to submit texts of any treaties, laws, decrees, regulations and diplomatic correspondence concerning procedures of succession relating to states having achieved independence after World War II.

(more)
On the recommendation of its Subcommittee on future work, the Commission also decided to include in its program of work four topics suggested by Assembly resolutions on the question of special missions; relations between states and intergovernmental organizations; the right of asylum; and the juridical regime of historic waters.

Concerning special missions (General Assembly resolution 1687 (XVI)), the Commission decided to include the item on the agenda of its next session, in 1963 for discussion, and appointed Abdullah El-Erian (United Arab Republic) as Special Rapporteur for the subject.

This question had been referred to the United Nations conference on diplomatic intercourse and immunities, held in Vienna in 1961, after a preliminary survey by the Commission in 1960, when it adopted three draft articles on the question.

However, on 14 April 1961, the conference recommended that the Assembly refer further study of the subject to the International Law Commission, in the light of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

On 15 December 1961, the General Assembly requested the Commission to study further the subject of special missions and to report thereon to it. The Commission had for consideration under the item a working document (Doc. A/CH.4/147) prepared by the Secretariat.

76. The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea /Item proposed by the Soviet Union/

In submitting this item for the agenda on 23 June (Doc. A/5140), the Soviet Union asserted that, although nine years had passed since the end of the war in Korea, foreign troops, mainly from the United States, still remained on South Korean territory.

The Chinese People's Volunteer Units had been withdrawn from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by October 1958, and there was no justification, the Soviet memorandum stated, for the continued presence in South Korea of these foreign troops, which created a "disturbed and tense" situation in the area.

"The foreign occupation of South Korea," the Soviet memorandum declared, "is the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of the country." The people of South Korea demanded that "the occupation regime" be liquidated as quickly as possible and the Koreans given an opportunity to find their own solutions to their problems.

In the circumstances, the United Nations could not remain indifferent to the continued presence of foreign troops in South Korea, and the Soviet Union was accordingly asking the General Assembly to examine the matter at the forthcoming session, the memorandum concluded.
77. The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests (item proposed by India)

In requesting inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc./511141 and Add.1), India noted that on 6 November 1961 the General Assembly had adopted a resolution urging the states concerned: "to refrain from further test explosions pending the conclusion of mutually acceptable, internationally binding agreements in regard to tests."

Unfortunately, said the Indian memorandum, there had been no indication that such agreements were reached as a result of discussions on suspension of tests. Nuclear powers were "continuing to engage in testing, which was causing grave concern," it said, "not only because of the radiation hazards to which the present and future generations are being subjected but also because it is leading to an intensification of the arms race."

If such tests continue, the Indian memorandum declared, "it can only lead to the gravest consequences, putting the existence of mankind itself in jeopardy."

The Government of India, added the memorandum, considered it "more imperative than ever" that all nuclear and thermonuclear tests should cease forthwith and remain suspended pending the urgent completion of the necessary agreements in this regard. The matter was therefore being submitted for consideration by the Assembly at the fortuitous session.

78. Rwanda and Burundi: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1794 (XVI) of 27 June 1961

At a meeting on 27 June the General Assembly approved 1 July as the date for the independence of Rwanda and Burundi and for termination of the trusteeship agreement for the Belgian-administered trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi -- the last United Nations trust territory in Africa. The Assembly called for the withdrawal of Belgian troops; requested the Secretary-General to send immediately a representative, together with a team of experts, to all the governments of the two new states; and authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to $2 million for "emergency measures" required to ensure the continuation of essential services.

In the same meeting, Secretary-General U Thant named Taghi Naser of Iran as his special Representative to Rwanda and Burundi. Mr. Naser is now in Usumbura, capital of Ruanda-Urundi.

The Assembly was made aware of the need for the adoption of the new states of Rwanda and Burundi by the United Nations. On 26 July, the Security Council unanimously recommended to the General Assembly that the new states of Ruanda and Burundi be admitted to the United Nations.
Under the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 27 June, the functions of the Secretary-General’s representative and the team of experts would include:

- Supervision of the evacuation of Belgian forces;
- Helping the two governments to carry out an agreement on economic union reached between them in April 1962;
- Studying, in consultation with these governments, their need for technical and economic aid to enable the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Assembly’s seventeenth session; and
- Aiding the new states, at their request, in organizing their administrative cadres and in developing and training internal security forces.

The report of the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.

79. Question of Oman (Item proposed by Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen)

In their explanatory memorandum (Doc.A/5149), the 11 delegations observed that they had first brought this matter to the Security Council in 1957, charging “British armed aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Imamate of Oman,” at the southeastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

The item was also considered by the Assembly at its last two sessions. In 1961, the Assembly’s Special Political Committee adopted a draft resolution under which the Assembly would have recognized “the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence” and called for the withdrawal of “foreign forces” from Oman. Under this resolution, the Assembly would also have invited “the parties concerned to settle peacefully their differences with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman.”

The resolution did not, however, receive the required two-thirds majority in the Assembly plenary.

The 11 delegations stated in their memorandum that renewed discussion of the matter was necessary “in view of the continued policy of repression pursued by the United Kingdom Government and its failure to take steps for ending the conflict on the basis of the recognition of the rights of the people of Oman.” The situation, if allowed to continue, could imperil international peace and security, they said.

(more)
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS FOR THE AGENDA OF THE
SEVENTEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Advisory services in the field of human rights / Economic and Social Council resolution 149 (XXIV) of 24 July 1959

The Economic and Social Council, at its 1956 summer session, expressed the hope that the Assembly would give favorable consideration to the question of expanding the program of advisory services in the field of human rights and will consider awarding an additional number of fellowships. It noted that this program was an important means towards achieving progress in the field of human rights, and would make a significant contribution to the UN Development Decade. It also cited the value of regional seminars.

At its sixteenth session the Assembly, by resolution 157 (XVII), emphasized the contribution which fellowships could make to the protection of human rights and decided that the red areas of the program of advisory services should be increased to permit the provision of a number of human rights fellowships each year in addition to the seminars.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to direct the attention of governments to the fact that the current budget allocation for human rights fellowships should be increased to permit the provision of a number of human rights fellowships each year in addition to the seminars.

The Secretary-General's report (A/C.3/156) states that in 1960 the following seminars were held:

(a) on forces of information (New Delhi, India, 25 February to 5 March);
(b) on the status of women in family law (Tokyo, Japan, 6-21 May);
(c) on judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority, with special emphasis on the role of parliamentary institutions (Stockholm, Sweden, 15-25 June).

In 1960 the Secretary-General proposed to organize the following seminars:

(a) on human rights in developing countries (Dakar, Senegal, in February 1960);
(b) on the role of the police in the protection of human rights (Canberra, Australia, 2-14 June 1960);
(c) on the status of women in family law (Bogota, Colombia, date not yet fixed).

Plans have also been made for holding seminars in Asia, Europe and Africa in 1961 on the protection of human rights in developing countries, on freedom of information and on the status of women in family law, respectively.

The Secretary-General's report reviews a program of advisory services, established in 1955, under which the United Nations organizes seminars and provides fellowships and experts in fields related to human rights.
2. Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (Economic and Social Council resolution 990 (XIV) of 24 July 1962)

The UN Economic and Social Council has recommended that the Assembly: note that as yet 48 states members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency are not parties to the Convention of 1926 and 71 are not parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956; call on those states members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency which have not yet become parties to these Conventions to do so; and urge all states which are parties to the Conventions to cooperate fully in carrying out their terms, in particular by furnishing to the Secretary-General, if they have not already done so, the information called for under Article 8 (2) of the supplementary Convention of 1956.

A report by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/326 and Add.1-2) shows that 41 states have ratified or acceded to the 1956 international convention on the abolition of slavery, which covers not only the abolition of slavery and the slave trade but also institutions and practices similar to slavery.

The report was prepared after the Council in 1961, urged member states to ratify the 1956 convention if they had not already done so (Resolution 826 (XXII)).

In adopting resolution 890 (XIV) at its 1962 session, the Council decided to consider the question of slavery further at its 1963 session.

3. The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (Economic and Social Council resolution 990 (XIV) of 24 July 1962)

The UN Economic and Social Council, at its 1962 session, recommended that the Assembly note the initiative taken by members of the United Nations in establishing and supporting the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation as a living memorial devoted primarily to furthering his efforts to promote the objectives of the United Nations in the training of citizens of developing countries to hold responsible posts.

The Council also asked the Assembly to note that the Foundation and the national committees organized to aid it are carrying out the aims and policies of the United Nations.

On 16 October 1961, the General Assembly decided to dedicate the new library at UN Headquarters on 16 November 1961 as "The Dag Hammarskjöld Library."

The Fifth Committee of the Assembly, on 11 October 1961, in considering this question acknowledged the "heavy debt of gratitude that is owed to the Ford Foundation, whose generosity two years ago had brought about the library into being" (Doc. A/322).

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4. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples /Economic and Social Council resolution 895 (XXXIV) of 27 July 1962/.

In 1960 the General Assembly asked the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider ways of intensifying action in this field, including the possibility of drawing up a draft declaration giving principles for the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace and understanding between peoples /Resolution 1572 (XV) of 16 December 1960/.

UNESCO has submitted a report (attachment to Doc. E/3638) which discusses the promotion of exchanges and personal contacts; the contribution of education in schools, teacher-training institutions and universities; teaching about the United Nations and the specialized agencies; action outside the schools; and the possibility of formulating such a draft declaration.

At its 1962 summer session the EEC Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution transmitting to the Assembly UNESCO's report together with the record of the discussions at its thirty-fourth session. The Council requested the Assembly to take such decision on it as it may see fit.

5. The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries /item proposed by the United Arab Republic/

The United Arab Republic, requesting on 14 August the inclusion of this item in the Assembly's agenda, recalls in its letter (Doc. A/5162) that a Conference on the Problems of Economic Development was held in Cairo, 9-13 July.

The participants recommended, the letter states, that the declaration adopted by the conference be transmitted to the Acting Secretary-General for inclusion as a separate item in the Assembly's agenda for this session. The text of the declaration is attached by the United Arab Republic as an explanatory memorandum.

The declaration comprises a preamble and seven sections, dealing with internal problems of development, cooperation among developing countries, problems of international trade, regional economic groupings, economic aid for development, international technical assistance, and United Nations development activities.

Countries participating in the Cairo conference were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. (The text of the declaration appears in Doc. A/5162.)

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Supplementary Items

6. The Question of Hungary [Item proposed by the United States]

On 17 August, the United States requested inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc. A/164).

In its explanatory memorandum, the United States states that, "since the events of 1956" in Hungary, this item has received "close attention," first in the Security Council, then by the General Assembly in an emergency special session, and then at regular sessions of the Assembly.

Actions taken on these occasions, the memorandum states, "have been aimed consistently at ameliorating the plight of the Hungarian people, whose interests were so adversely affected by Soviet armed intervention to crush the Hungarian national uprising and by the subsequent repressive measures taken against the Hungarian people."

The Governments of the Soviet Union and of Hungary had "failed thus far" to cooperate with the United Nations and its appointed representatives, as requested by "pertinent decisions" of the Organization, the United States memorandum adds. Furthermore, the Soviet and Hungarian authorities had "taken no satisfactory steps that would enable the United Nations to progress toward its fundamental objective of ameliorating the situation of the Hungarian people and resolving this long-standing issue in the United Nations."

In view of "this continuing situation," the memorandum states, the question merits further discussion by the General Assembly.

The question of Hungary came before the United Nations on 23 October 1956 when, on request of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Security Council agreed to place the item on its agenda, following events which had occurred in Hungary earlier that month.

On the night of 3-4 November 1956, a draft United States resolution calling for Security Council action on the question failed of adoption as the result of the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. At the same meeting, the Council approved by 10 votes to 1 a United States motion calling an emergency special session of the Assembly to consider the situation in Hungary.

The Assembly then met, from 4 to 10 November 1956 and, among other resolutions, adopted one which called on the USSR to withdraw its forces from Hungary. Later that year, at the regular Assembly session, further decisions were taken on the question, including requests for UN investigations of the situation in Hungary.
On 10 January 1957, the Assembly established a UN Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, comprising representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay.

Subsequently, on 12 December 1958, the Assembly appointed Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand) to represent the United Nations for the purpose of reporting to member states or to the Assembly "on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly resolutions on Hungary."

On 1 December 1961, Sir Leslie Munro submitted a report (Doc. A/4996) which reviewed UN reports and resolutions since 1956, none of which, he said, had been implemented.

On 20 December 1961, the Assembly adopted a resolution (A/741 (XVI)], deploring "the continued disregard by the USSR and the present Hungarian regime of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the situation in Hungary."

7. Improvement of the methods of work of the General Assembly item proposed by Tunisia (Doc. A/51657)

The Assembly will consider a proposal by Tunisia that steps be taken to adapt the procedure and practice of the Assembly in the face of a heavier agenda and increased membership, with a view to speeding up its work and achieving optimum effectiveness.

The Tunisian delegation has suggested a change in the opening date of a regular session of the Assembly from the third Tuesday in September, as now provided for in rule 1 of the rules of procedure, to the first Tuesday in September.

In an explanatory memorandum on its proposal (Doc. A/5165), the Tunisian delegation states that it considers this the only point on which an amendment of the rules of procedure might be necessary. "Apart from that, correction of the existing practices and a better application of the rules of procedure could do much to speed up the work and ensure it maximum effectiveness."

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The problems which are said to be presented by the current practice of the Assembly were emphasized in a memorandum (A/51275) addressed to the Secretary-General on 3 May 1962 by the President of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, Mongi Slim.

In that memorandum, Mr. Slim said that the increase in the number of member states and in the number of problems brought before the General Assembly every year made it more and more evident that it was impossible for the Assembly to complete its work within the period allocated for the purpose.

Recent sessions, he said, had revealed clearly enough the difficulty encountered every year in placing all the items on the agenda of a regular session in the 14 weeks between the opening of the Assembly in the first week of September, and the last ten days of December. Assessed sessions had become necessary. Such resumptions caused major difficulties, not only for delegations, but also for the Secretariat, with all the responsibilities which it has to discharge not only during the Assembly's sessions and also, between sessions, in dealing with the results of previous sessions and preparing for future work, added Mr. Slim.

Mr. Slim also expresses the hope that those delegations which believed that the development of the United Nations -- a result, in particular, of the growth in its membership -- required at least a re-examination of the methods and procedures of the General Assembly, would propose the inclusion of an item on this subject in the agenda of one of the Assembly's forthcoming sessions.

(For the Secretary-General's comments on Mongi Slim's proposals, see Press Release SG/1305 which is embargoed for 6 p.m. 17 July, 3 September.)

8. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia)

This item combines two subjects which have been before the Assembly for some years -- race conflict, since 1952, and treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin since 1946.

(Docs. A/5167 and addenda 1-5.)
(a) Racial conflict in South Africa

In an explanatory memorandum (Doc. 2/517), the sponsors state that the policies and actions of the South African Government regarding apartheid and racial discrimination "continue with increasing validity even the disregard of world public opinion, of the capacity of resolutions adopted by the United Nations."

The sponsors believe that it is the Security's responsibility to deal with the question of "appropriate actions with a view to securing the observance by the Republic of South Africa of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the resolution of the Charter."

(b) Pakistan-Indian-Jewish Legislators in the Republic of India

The sponsors state that the question of the "peace and stability in the region of the treatment of people of Indian and Pakistani-Jewish origins in countries which recognize such origins" be taken by the Security Council at the request of the parties.

They state that it is essential to resolve this question by India and Pakistan to reach a peace in the region... the unwilling to implement or honor the two political leaders in the present... They further state that South Africa has not been an active ally in these negotiations with India and Pakistan... the United Nations cannot continue to act as if there are no Assembly resolutions calling for such negotiations.

In its meeting, the Security Council has submitted separate letters (Doc. 2/17 and 2/173, respectively) to the Secretary-General on this subject (Doc. 2/516 and 2/5137, respectively).

(c) Territory of British Guiana - Venezuela (Doc. 2/515 and 2/511)

With the letter, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of negotiations between Venezuela and the United Kingdom concerning the question of boundaries between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana. Venezuela has requested the inclusion of this item in the agenda for the next 

The Venezuelan request is contained in a telegram dated 11 August 1962, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, requesting a letter and an explanation from the Acting Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations.

The Secretary-General stated that the proposal was made by the "Arbitral Tribunal" in Paris, on 3 October 1960, and "unjustly treated" the boundary between Venezuela and territories the United States had received from the Netherlands in 1814. The territory

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The territory
covered approximately 20,000 square miles. After the territory was called "the
British embarked on a series of operations designed to extend their possessions in
territories belonging to Venezuela," adds the memorandum.

Following successive incursions, explorations and demonstrations carried out
unilaterally by the British, the memorandum continues, the territory of the colony
"increased 40 per cent in a single year, from 1855 to 1856."

Despite the protests made by successive Venezuelan Governments and the formal
request made by Venezuela to Great Britain in 1876 for the evacuation of the
illegally occupied territory, the memorandum goes on, "the British occupation
continued to extend until it reached the mouth of the Orinoco River, the principal
river of Venezuela."

A Treaty of Arbitration was concluded in 1877, under which an arbitral Tribunal
was set up, composed of five judges: two from Britain, two from the United
States and one from Russia. However, the memorandum states, Venezuela's rights
were not recognized except over the mouth of the river Grincoo and more than 5,000 square
miles of surrounding territory. "This was so flagrantly unjust that, from the date
on which the judgement was rendered, Venezuelan public opinion has refused to
recognize it as valid" the memorandum states.

In the memorandum, Venezuela recalled that it had stated before the Fourth
(Trusteeship) Committee of the Assembly's sixteenth session, the historical and
legal reasons why Venezuela could not recognize the validity of the arbitral award.
At the resumed sixteenth session in February 1962, the representative of the United
Kingdom stated, during the discussions on British Guiana, that his government regarded
the question of the western frontier of British Guiana as finally settled by the
arbitration award following the Treaty of 2 February 1897, under which the two
governments had pledged to accept the arbitration award as a "full, perfect and
final settlement."

The sponsors of a 15-power draft resolution on British Guiana took the view
that it would not be useful to discuss the question of borders raised by Venezuela
(Docs., A/4097 and add. 1 and 2).

Since the discussion in the Fourth Committee on the future of British Guiana
the Special Committee of 17 has also considered the question of the territory's
independence. See item 25.)

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10. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian) (item proposed by the Secretary-General (A/5170 Corr.1)).

In submitting this item, the Acting Secretary-General expresses hope that it will be given the "highest priority" by the General Assembly.

The agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands, concerning West New Guinea (West Irian), was signed at United Nations Headquarters on 15 August 1962 by representatives of the two countries. The Secretary-General in his explanatory memorandum states that the principal agreement will only come into force and can only be implemented when the Assembly has authorized the Secretary-General to undertake the responsibilities involved.

Article I of the agreement provides that, following its ratification by the two parties, Indonesia and the Netherlands will jointly sponsor a draft resolution under which the General Assembly takes note of the present agreement, acknowledges the role conferred upon the Secretary-General, and authorizes him to carry out the tasks assigned to him thereunder.

The agreement will transfer executive authority over West New Guinea (West Irian) to the United Nations in the first instance, and subsequently to Indonesia. It would further provide for the eventual self-determination of the people of the territory by 1972.

The agreement provides that, shortly after coming into force, the administration of West New Guinea (West Irian) will be transferred from the Netherlands to a United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA), established by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General.

Under the agreement, the Secretary-General will appoint a United Nations Administrator, acceptable to the two parties, who will be the chief executive officer of the UNTEA in the territory. The UNTEA is to be provided with such security forces as deemed necessary by the Administrator to maintain law and order.

The agreement also provided for a cessation of hostilities in West New Guinea (West Irian), and a cease-fire by both parties came into effect on Saturday, 16 August.

The Secretary-General has also appointed United Nations personnel to observe the implementation of the cease-fire, under the supervision of Brigadier Indar Jit Rikhye, Military Advisor to the Secretary-General. Officers from the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) and the United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC) have been deployed to the territory for the purpose (Press Releases SG/5894-5899, 5907-5912/23).

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The Acting Secretary-General, in his memorandum, states that all costs incurred by the United Nations under the agreement will be met by the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands on an equal basis, and that the two governments have agreed to make available the necessary funds to the Secretary-General.

(At the signing ceremony on 15 August, the Acting Secretary-General commented that the agreement had "several unique features." One was that, if endorsed by the Assembly, the UN would have "temporary executive authority...over a vast territory for the first time in its history." Another was, he added, that all expenses incurred would be shared by the two governments and would not impose a burden on any of the other UN members.

(The signature of the "historic agreement...in line with the principles of the Charter, has settled peacefully a long-standing problem, with benefit to all concerned," U Thant declared.)

Under the agreement, guarantees for self-determination of the people of the territory include detailed provisions regarding this right to be provided by Indonesia with the advice, assistance and participation of the Secretary-General, who will appoint a UN Representative for that purpose. This follows the period when UN authority in the territory will cease by 1 May 1963, when UN forces will be withdrawn and Indonesia will then assume full administrative powers.

Under this Indonesian administration, the rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the territory will be respected, and arrangements will be made for a referendum to permit the inhabitants to decide whether they wish to remain with Indonesia or to sever ties with that country. This act of self-determination will be completed before the end of 1969.

The memorandum by the Secretary-General also notes that the Assembly had considered the Netherlands-Indonesia dispute over the territory since its ninth session in 1954, but despite its concern, no solution had resulted from past efforts.

"In recent months," the note adds, "following appeals by the Secretary-General, Indonesia and the Netherlands have been engaged in negotiations seeking to resolve their dispute. They have been assisted by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker who, at the request of the Secretary-General, has been acting as mediator. Ambassador Bunker put forward certain proposals, on the basis of which an agreement has been reached" at UN Headquarters in final negotiations held under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

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On 30 August it was announced that, in response to a request by the Secretary-General, Pakistan had agreed to provide a force of about 1,000 men for duty as a United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian). This would include an infantry battalion and essential arms and services.

The Government of Pakistan has also informed U Thant that Brigadier Saiduddin of the Pakistan Armed Forces will be appointed Commander of that Force. He was expected to leave Pakistan for West New Guinea (West Irian) on 31 August.

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