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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

17 September 1963

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ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE
EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCTION

The eighteenth regular session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 17 September 1963, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Up to 30 August, the Assembly had been asked to consider 78 items in the political, economic, social, scientific, trusteeship, legal, and organizational fields. They appear on the provisional agenda. One has been proposed as an additional item.

The General Assembly's rules of procedure state 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 eighteenth session, a provisional agenda of 77 items was issued on 19 July 1963 (Doc. A/5450).

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 in the agenda. For the first time since the beginning of the United Nations no such request has been received.

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 eighteenth regular session are listed below in the order in which they appear on the provisional agenda. One additional item is listed at the end. 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

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

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. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan was President of the seventeenth regular session and of the fourth special session (held from 14 May to 27 June 1963).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 64 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 eighteenth 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 Arce of Argentina (second special session)
Robert V. Evatt of Australia (third regular session)
Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines (fourth regular session)
Nasrollah Entezam of Iran (fifth regular session)
Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico (sixth regular session)
Lester B. Pearson of Canada (seventh regular session)
Ms. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India (eighth regular session)
Eelco N. van Kleffens of the Netherlands (ninth regular session)
Jose Maza of Chile (tenth regular session)
Rudecindo Ortega of Chile (first and second emergency special sessions)
Prince Wan Waithayakon 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 Belaunde of Peru (fourteenth regular session and fourth emergency special session)
Frederick H. Boland of Ireland (fifteenth session and third special session)
Mongi Slim of Tunisia (sixteenth regular session)
Muhammad Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan (seventeenth regular session and fourth special session).
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 111 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. The chairmen are elected at the first meetings of the main committees, which are convened in quick succession in the Assembly Hall for this purpose. Election of the vice-chairmen and rapporteurs takes place at subsequent meetings of the committees. Election of committee officers is by secret ballot.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

The forthcoming Assembly will elect 13 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 13 Vice-Presidents. In taking 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;
   (d) Two representatives from Western European or other States;
   (e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

(more)
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 13 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 1957 resolution confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairmanship 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 simple majority and secret ballot. Member Governments are elected, not individuals. The heads of the delegations of the Governments elected serve as Vice-Presidents.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter

Article 12 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 not make any recommendations 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. Adoption 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 co-ordinating 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 Secretary-General reports annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization as a whole, in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Charter. The report for the period 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963 (Doc. A/5501) refers to all aspects of United Nations activities under 12 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 Countries and Peoples; Economic Developments; Technical Co-operation and Other Programmes; Social Developments; Human Rights Questions; Regional Economic Commissions; Questions Concerning Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories; Legal Questions; Financial Questions; and Administrative Questions.

In his introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization (Doc. A/5501/Add.1 and Press Release SG/1568) the Secretary-General states that in the year 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963 there had been "a number of developments which on the whole may be said to have brightened the international outlook and strengthened the United Nations as a result".

The Cuban crisis, U Thant says, "provided the United Nations with the opportunity to help avert what appeared to be impending disaster" and in the Congo the turn of the year 1963 had "marked a sudden change for the better".

(more)
The Secretary-General states his belief that it is now necessary to envisage
the early withdrawal and winding up of the United Nations Force in the Congo, but
hopes that Governments will continue to support the United Nations' civilian
operations of technical assistance in that country by contributions to the Congo
Fund.

In a general summation of the Congo Operation he says: "I believe that the
United Nations operation in that country, allowing for all its shortcomings and
despite the violent criticism which has been levelled against it at various times
and from various quarters, has provided a bridge from the desperate situation
which existed in July 1960 to a solid basis from which the Government and peoples
of the Congo can now progress towards a prosperous and peaceful future."

The Secretary-General in his review of political developments points out that
the United Nations has also undertaken new responsibilities with regard to the
Yemen and Malaysia questions. Both of these, he states, "are continued evidence
of the usefulness of the world body in reducing tension and facilitating a peaceful
solution of issues which might otherwise lead to strained relations among the
interested Governments for a protracted period".

As for the general world situation U Thant observes that the year is ending on
an optimistic note because of the signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty.
"This has given the whole world a feeling of hope and I trust that the year to come
will justify the current mood of optimism", he declares.

However, regarding the United Nations' financial situation, the Secretary-
General warns that the Organization "is likely, for some time to come, to operate
under a serious financial deficit and a cash position causing constant concern".
He expresses the hope that Governments will not fail to bear in mind the vital nature
of this problem "which if allowed to persist without adequate and timely measures
for its solution, must inevitably impair the effectiveness of the Organization and
jeopardize its very existence".

In another comment relating to financial and economic matters U Thant, making
reference to the United Nations Development Decade, says that the sums required
and which can be effectively used, both for pre-investment and investment, in the
developing countries, are not nearly as large as many imagine. "The resources
required from the industrialized countries are within their capacities to provide",
he declares. U Thant adds,"there are perhaps only one or two among them which are
as yet devoting even one half of the proposed 1 per cent of their steadily increasing
national income for development in the developing countries".

(more)
(Other comments included in the Secretary-General's report are given in notes on items 27 -- disarmament; 29 -- outer space; 31 -- apartheid; and 74 -- nuclear testing.)


The Charter requires the Council to submit annual reports on the resolutions approved or rejected and on the Council's discussions. This report (Doc. A/5502), not yet issued, will cover the period from 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963.

The practice so far has been for the General 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 (Doc. A/5503) covers the period from 3 August 1962 to 2 August 1963 and includes a report on the Council's resumed thirty-fourth session in 1962 and its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions in 1963.

The report deals with the United Nations Development Decade, economic and social consequences of disarmament, world economic trends and economic development of the developing countries, programmes for technical co-operation, other economic questions and problems relating to science and technology, social questions, particularly relating to housing and community development, human rights, status of women, and a decision on the time and place for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

13. Report of the Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council's report (Doc. A/5504) covering the period 23 July 1962 to 26 June 1963 deals with its thirtieth session, held from 29 May to 26 June 1963.

This was the first year in which the Council held only one session. At its twenty-ninth session (June 1962) the Council amended its rules of procedure whereby one session would be held each year instead of two. This became possible because of the reduced workload of the Council (of the original 11 Trust Territories, there are now only three).

The report gives an account of the Council's annual review of conditions in two of the three Trust Territories: New Guinea and Nauru -- both administered by Australia. In the case of Nauru, Australia administers the territory on behalf of itself, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

As to the third Trust Territory, the United States-administered Pacific Islands, the Trusteeship Council reports to the Security Council, as this territory is designated a strategic area.
Arrangements for the dispatch, in 1964, of a United Nations visiting mission to the Pacific Islands were made by the Council during the session. The last such mission to visit these islands was in 1961. Another mission visited Nauru and New Guinea in 1962.

With regard to Nauru, the Council in its report reaffirmed that the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement, and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be fully applied to this Trust Territory. It noted the statement of the Resettlement Committee of the Nauru Local Government Council that either Curtis Island or Fraser Island was acceptable as a site for the resettlement of the Nauruan people, subject to agreement being reached on the future form of government of the Nauruans in their new home. The Council noted, however, that whereas the Nauru Local Government Council had expressed the wish that the Nauruan people should become an independent sovereign nation, wherever they are resettled, the Government of Australia did not consider that it could transfer sovereignty over a territory which was an integral part of Australia. The Council urged continuing consultation between the Nauru Local Government Council and the Administering Authority in an effort to arrive at a harmonious solution, bearing in mind the legitimate desire of the Nauruans to preserve their national identity.

As regards New Guinea, the Council examined the extent to which its recommendations in the political, economic and educational fields had been implemented. It took note of a decision taken by the Administering Authority to establish, by 1964, a House of Assembly elected by adult suffrage on a common roll with full powers of legislation. It welcomed the intention to enlarge the Administrator's Council and to associate indigenous elected members with its work, as a means of accelerating the progressive development of an executive responsible to the House of Assembly.

In the economic field, the Council commended the Administering Authority for obtaining, in accordance with the Council's recommendations, the services of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to carry out an economic survey of New Guinea.

In the field of education, the Council stressed the need to provide a substantially increased number of New Guinean students with university-level training.

The Council noted the steps taken by the Administering Authority to advance political development, and urged it to continue to implement realistic plans and programmes reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the territory in all aspects of its political life.

Under the agreement governing the relationship between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations [Assembly resolution 1145 (XII)], IAEA submits reports on its activities each year to the General Assembly.

The seventh report of IAEA, addressed to the eighteenth session, consists of two documents -- the Annual Report of the Board of Governors to the Agency's General Conference (Doc.A/5471); and a supplement which will deal with subsequent developments including action taken by the General Conference, due to meet in Vienna in September.

In its report the Board of Governors lists as significant developments the decision to hold a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva in 1964 [Assembly resolution 1770 (XVII)]; the establishment during 1963 of a Middle Eastern Regional Radio-Isotope Centre in Cairo; increasing interest in developing countries in nuclear power; and the preparation of proposals for a long-term programme of IAEA activities. These proposals provide for a gradual concentration of effort by IAEA in the field of nuclear power.

The Board's report goes on to discuss planning and administration, scientific and technical work, and activities involving technical assistance, exchange of information, research and development, and safeguards.

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

Elections to the International Court of Justice take place simultaneously in the Security Council and the General Assembly. Election, held by secret ballot, requires an absolute majority of votes in both organs. In the General Assembly, an absolute majority consists of more than half of the total number of possible electors, whether or not they are actually present and voting. (Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, can participate in the General Assembly election in the same manner as Members of the United Nations.) In the Security Council, six votes constitute an absolute majority, and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members.

The Court consists of 15 members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Elections proceed on the basis of nominations made by national groups. The Statute of the Court requires electors to bear in mind "not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured".

(more)
The members of the Court are elected for nine years and may be re-elected.

The terms of the following judges will expire on 5 February 1964, and elections will be held for these seats: Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama); Jules Basdevant (France); Lucio Moreno Quintana (Argentina); Roberto Cordova (Mexico); and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom).

Other judges of the Court are: Bohdan Winiarski (Poland); Abdel Hamid Badawi (United Arab Republic); V.K. Wellington Koo (China); Jean Spiropoulos (Greece); Sir Percy Spender (Australia); Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero (Peru); Philip C. Jessup (United States); Vladimir M. Koretsky (USSR); Gaetano Morelli (Italy); and Kotaro Tanaka (Japan).

A memorandum by the Secretary-General, explaining the procedure for election of the five members of the Court, has been issued (Doc. A/5480), and also another memorandum (Doc. A/5478) listing the following 25 candidates who have been proposed: Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama); Gilberto Amado (Brazil); Fouad Arrmoun (Lebanon); Sir Edward Oakere Asafa-Adjaye (Ghana); Mrs. Paul Bastid (France); Jose Joaquin Caicedo Castilla (Colombia); Erik Castren (Finland); Roberto Cordova (Mexico); Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom); Isaac Forster (Senegal); Andre Gros (France); Paul Guggenheim (Switzerland); Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga (Uruguay); Segundo Linares Quintana (Argentina); Ahmad Matine-Daftary (Iran); Sir Louis Mwachukwu Mbanefo (Nigeria); Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico); Radhabinod Pal (India); Sture Petren (Sweden); Wirjono Prodjodikoro (Indonesia); Raul Sapena Pastor (Paraguay); Max Sorensen (Denmark); Haroldo Valladao (Brazil); Homero Viteri Lafronte (Ecuador); and Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan). (Curricula vitae will appear in Doc.A/5479.)

16. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council

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

The terms of Ghana, Philippines and Venezuela expire at the end of 1963.

The three other non-permanent members of the Council are Brazil, Morocco and Norway.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. In elections, the United Nations 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.

(more)
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)  
Canada (1948-49, 1958-59)  
Ceylon (1960-61)  
Chile (1952-53, 1961-62)  
Colombia (1947-48, 1953-54, 1957-58)  
Cuba (1949-1950, 1956-57)  
Denmark (1953-54)  
Ecuador (1950-51, 1960-61)  
Ghana (1962-63)  
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)  
Morocco (1963-64)  
Netherlands (1946, 1951-52)  
New Zealand (1954-55)  
Norway (1949-1950, 1963-64)  
Pakistan (1952-53)  
Panama (1958-59)  
Peru (1955-56)  
Philippines (1957, 1963)  
Poland (1946-47, 1960)  
Romania (1962)  
Sweden (1957-58)  
Syria (1947-48)  
Tunisia (1959-1960)  
Turkey (1951-52, 1954-55, 1961)  
Ukraine (1948-49)  
United Arab Republic* (1961-62)  
Venezuela (1962-63)  
Yugoslavia (1950-51, 1956)

17. **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 re-election.

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

The six members whose terms of office expire at the end of this year are El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Jordan and Uruguay.

(more)

18. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The present five-year term of office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees expires on 31 December 1963. Accordingly, a Commissioner is to be elected for a further period of five years, commencing from 1 January 1964. The election will be in accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly in resolution 1783 (XVII) in which it stated its position on the question of the continuation of the Office of High Commissioner.

It decided that the Office be continued for a further period of five years and that a review of the arrangements for the Office designed to determine whether it should be continued beyond 31 December 1968 should take place at its twenty-second session (see item 39). The question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner came before the seventeenth session of the General Assembly under the terms of resolution 1165 (XII), adopted on 26 November 1957, which called for a review of the arrangements for the Office at the seventeenth session to determine whether it should be continued beyond 31 December 1963. The resolution also authorized, following a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, the continuation of the Office for a period of five years from 1 January 1959.

The Office of High Commissioner began functioning on 1 January 1951. Originally it was established for three years, but the mandate was extended.

19. United Nations Emergency Force:

(a) Report on the Force

The UNEF was established by resolutions 998 (ES-1), 1000 (ES-1) and 1001 (ES-1) adopted by the General Assembly at its first emergency special session on 4, 5, and 7 November 1956, respectively.

On 9 October 1958, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the experience derived from the establishment and operation of the Force. Since then, in accordance with resolution 1127 (XI) of 2 February 1957, the Secretary-General has been submitting an annual progress report to the General Assembly.

In his report to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly (Doc. A/5172) the Secretary-General stated that the basic organization, location and operational functions of the Force had remained unchanged as had the list of participating countries: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. The Assembly took note of this report on 20 December 1962.
A thorough review had been made of the strength of UNEF in relation to its requirements, the report continued, and it had been found that without a change in its present responsibilities, there could be no further over-all reduction in the strength of the Force which, as at 31 July 1962, stood at 5,133. However, the report pointed out that minor changes were continuously being made as a result of a constant streamlining of the administration.

The Secretary-General noted that there had been no appreciable change in the relationship between the United Arab Republic and Israel pertaining to the operations of UNEF. He considered UNEF as "the decisive influence" in the maintenance of the "virtually uninterrupted peace and quiet" which prevailed all along the armistice demarcation line in the Gaza Strip and on the international frontier in the Sinai Peninsula during the period under review.

The activities of UNEF are reviewed in the Secretary-General's annual report on the work of the United Nations for the period 16 June 1962 to 15 June 1963 (Doc. A/5501). In this report, the Secretary-General refers to the "most valuable support" given by the staff and services of the Force in June 1963 for the initial mounting of the United Nations Observation Mission in Yemen. (The seventh progress report by the Secretary-General is not available as yet.)

b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force

The General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to 30 June 1963 at an average monthly rate not to exceed $1,580,000 for the continuing cost of the United Nations Emergency Force. It took this decision in resolution 1864 (XVII), which it adopted on 20 December 1962, after examining the Secretary-General's 1963 budget estimates of the Force (Doc. A/5187), and the accompanying observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (Doc. A/5274).

The General Assembly, at its fourth special session, in resolution 1875 (S-IV) authorized the Secretary-General to continue expenditure at the same average monthly rate up to 31 December 1963 to meet the cost of the Force, and appropriated a sum of $9,500,000 for the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period 1 July 1963 to 31 December 1963 to be apportioned as follows:

a) The amount of $2,500,000 among all Member States, in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963;

b) The $7,000,000 balance of the amount among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for 1963, except that each economically less-developed country shall be assessed at an amount calculated at 45% of its rate under the regular scale of assessments for 1963.
For the year 1962, obligations incurred for the maintenance and operation of UNEF totalled $19,490,863 of which $11,252,663 related to operating costs incurred by the United Nations and $8,238,200 related to reimbursements of extra and extraordinary costs incurred by Governments providing contingents to the Force.

As of 31 July 1963, the net assessments, collections of assessed contributions and balances due in respect of such assessments were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Net Assessments</th>
<th>Contributions Paid</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>$15,028,988</td>
<td>$11,093,347</td>
<td>$3,935,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>17,825,741</td>
<td>7,174,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>15,205,000</td>
<td>10,900,093</td>
<td>4,304,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>15,316,056</td>
<td>4,683,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
<td>14,201,496</td>
<td>4,798,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>9,750,000</td>
<td>7,377,440</td>
<td>2,372,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>8,808,107</td>
<td>8,808,107</td>
<td>$36,077,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budget estimates for the maintenance of the Force in 1964 will be submitted to the General Assembly in a separate report.

20. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian): report of the Secretary-General

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 and endorsed on 21 September 1962 by the General Assembly [Resolution 1752 (XVII)].

It provided for the transfer of executive authority from the Netherlands to the United Nations in the first instance and subsequently to Indonesia. It further provided for the eventual self-determination of the people of the territory by 1969.

Twenty one military observers -- from Brazil, Ceylon, India, Ireland, Nigeris and Sweden -- were appointed by the Secretary-General to observe the implementation of the cease-fire between Indonesia and the Netherlands which came into effect on 18 August 1962. These observers were under the supervision of Brigadier-General Indar Jit Rikhye, Military Adviser to the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General appointed Jose Rolz-Bennett, his Deputy Chef de Cabinet, to make the preliminary arrangements for the transfer of administration to the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA). The transfer took place on
1 October 1962. On 22 October the Secretary-General appointed Djalal Abdoh as his Administrator and Mr. Abdoh arrived in the territory to begin his assignment on 15 November.

During the period of UNTEA Pakistan provided a force of about 1,500 men for the United Nations Security Force, while Canada and the United States provided supporting aircraft and crews.

The administration by UNTEA, the costs of which were shared equally by Indonesia and the Netherlands, continued until 1 May 1963 when, in accordance with the Agreement, administration was transferred to Indonesia. By the end of April, 1,564 Indonesians were working in the administration and the remaining Netherlands officials had left. On 1 May each department was taken over by an Indonesian who had previously worked as deputy to the United Nations head of department.

In his annual report (Doc. A/5501) the Secretary-General states that in carrying out the tasks entrusted to him he was guided solely by the terms of the Agreement. The transfer of administration from the Netherlands to UNTEA and from UNTEA to Indonesia was achieved peacefully and without incident.

The Secretary-General adds that both Governments have now paid in full, in equal shares, the costs of UNTEA. The smooth implementation of the Agreement, he reports, hastened the resumption of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands -- agreement on which was announced on 13 March 1963 -- and the improvement of relations between the two Governments.

The Secretary-General recalls his statement on the day of transfer of authority to Indonesia in which he expressed confidence that Indonesia would scrupulously observe the Agreement and would ensure the exercise by the population of the territory of their right to express their wishes as to their future. The United Nations would give Indonesia every assistance in this regard and designate a few United Nations experts to visit the territory as often as necessary.

After the transfer of administration to Indonesia the Secretary-General announced the creation of a United Nations Development Fund for Irian Barat (West New Guinea) open to contributions from Member States of the United Nations and specialized agencies.
21. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter

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 Assembly decided in 1962 to keep the Committee in being and invited it to meet not later than July 1963 and to report, with recommendations, at the eighteenth session of the Assembly (Resolution 1756 (XVII) of 23 October 1962).

The Committee held three meetings in July, and set up a nine-member Sub-Committee to "establish contact with all the Member States of the United Nations and, in particular, the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to reaching an agreement regarding what recommendation should be made to the General Assembly".

Members of the Sub-Committee are Brazil, Guinea, Iran, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, United Arab Republic and Uruguay.

This group began work on 29 July and on 22 August finished its task by unanimously approving a report to its parent Committee. The report (see Press Release GA/2802) contains no recommendation, but gives a summary of the views of delegations contacted by the Sub-Committee.

Generally, the Sub-Committee reports, these views were that the present international climate does not favour the convening of a Charter review conference under Article 109 of the Charter.

On the other hand, states the report, it was generally considered by delegations that there is an urgent need to ensure adequate representation of Member States on the main organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Delegations were in agreement that the composition of these organs should better reflect the increase in United Nations membership, particularly in Asia and Africa.

The Sub-Committee states in its report, however, that there were different views on how to achieve this goal. While a majority of delegations maintained the best method was to enlarge the two Councils, others held that adequate representation might be achieved by the equitable redistribution of existing seats.

(more)
The Sub-Committee's report will be considered by the parent Committee on Charter review, which is expected to report to the General Assembly early in September.

22. Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General

The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on 26 September 1962, decided that it would be worthwhile to hold a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, on the lines of those held in Geneva in 1955 and 1958.

The Assembly endorsed this view in resolution 1770 (XVII) of 29 November, expressing its belief that "the expeditious and effective application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes should be actively promoted".

It requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, and in co-operation with IAEA, to prepare plans and proceed with arrangements for such a conference though, in view of improved methods of dissemination of scientific information, it stated the Conference should be "considerably more limited in cost and size" than those of 1955 and 1958. The Conference will be held for 10 calendar days, in Geneva, in the autumn of 1964.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to the 1963 session so that the necessary funds could be included in the budget. This report is not available as yet.

(more)
23. **Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

The Special Committee, which formerly was composed of 17 members, was enlarged to 24 under resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962. The members are: Australia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Committee of 24 met from February to July this year and took decisions with respect to the future of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, territories under Portuguese administration, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Aden, Fiji and Malta. Agreement was reached by consensus on Kenya and Zanzibar.

Twelve petitioners were heard by the Committee -- one from the territories under Portuguese administration, four from British Guiana, one from Southern Rhodesia, three from South West Africa and three from Aden.

In considering the question of British Guiana the Committee set up a Sub-Committee to seek, together with interested parties, the most appropriate ways and means to enable that country to accede to independence without delay.

The report of the Sub-Committee is expected to be presented to the Special Committee for consideration when it resumes its meetings on 5 September 1963.

Other territories which are expected to come before the Committee for consideration at its September session are: Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak; Gambia, Mauritius, St. Helena and Seychelles; Gibraltar; Fernando Poo, Ifni, Rio Muni and Spanish Sahara; the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea; Papua and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In addition, the Committee will have before it items relating to racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories; the reports of the Sub-Committee on Petitions; and the reports of its Working Group.

Also at its forthcoming meetings, the Committee is expected to adopt its report to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly (Doc. A/5446 and Add.s.). It has already adopted the sections of this report which pertain to the territories under Portuguese administration (Doc. A/5446/Add.1 and Corr.1), South West Africa (Doc. A/5446/Add.2), and Southern Rhodesia (Doc. A/5446/Add.3 and Corr.1).

In its consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Committee, on the basis of a consensus adopted on 28 March 1963, appointed a delegation to go to London to impress upon the United Kingdom Government the seriousness of the situation in the territory and to urge it to take immediate action.

Following its conversations with the United Kingdom Government, on 9 May the delegation submitted in its report (Doc.A/AC.109/L.53) that, in the absence of favourable developments in the near future, it would recommend that the Special
Committee consider ways and means of dealing with the question on an urgent basis. It suggested that courses of action might include: consideration of the question at a special session of the General Assembly; drawing the attention of the Security Council to the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia; and requesting the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the United Kingdom to the seriousness of the situation and to continue to lend his good offices in accordance with the mandate given him by the General Assembly.

These conclusions and recommendations were subsequently approved by the Special Committee in resolution A/AC.109/45, which it passed at a meeting held on 20 June.

The resolution called upon the United Kingdom to abrogate the Southern Rhodesia Constitution of 1961, to hold a constitutional conference without delay to make arrangements for independence, and to declare unequivocally that it would not transfer the powers and attributes of sovereignty to any government constituted under the 1961 Constitution.

In the case of the territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee also agreed to nominate a visiting group which might go to Lisbon to hold talks with the Government there on the question. This consensus was reached at a meeting held on 15 March 1963.

Following the reaction of the Portuguese Government to a request from the Special Committee reflecting this consensus, the Committee, on 4 April 1963, adopted a resolution in which it noted with regret "the rejection by the Government of Portugal to receive a Sub-Committee of the Special Committee".

In the resolution (Doc.A/AC.109/L.46/Rev.1) the Committee decided to draw the situation to the immediate attention of the Security Council with a view to its taking appropriate measures to secure compliance by Portugal with the relevant resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly.

In dealing with the South West Africa question, the Committee condemned the refusal of South Africa to co-operate and regretted that the South African Government had refused to allow a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative to be stationed in the territory.

These views were incorporated in a resolution (Doc.A/AC.109/43) which the Committee adopted on 10 May 1963. The Committee also recommended that the General Assembly take all necessary steps to establish an effective United Nations presence in South West Africa.

(more)
The Committee took two decisions on Aden. By its first decision (resolution A/AC.109/42 of 6 May 1963) it appointed a sub-committee to visit Aden and the Aden Protectorates. This Sub-Committee was not permitted to enter Aden by the Administering Power, the United Kingdom; however, it held interviews in neighbouring countries.

Its conclusions and recommendations (Doc. A/Ac.109/L.63 and Corr.1 and Add.1) were approved in resolution A/AC.109/48 and Corr.1, adopted by the Committee of 24 on 19 July. At the same time, the Committee recommended that the people of Aden and the Aden Protectorates be allowed to exercise their right of self-determination with regard to their future.

On Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Committee, in resolution A/AC.109/49, noted with appreciation the decision to dissolve the Central African Federation in accordance with the wishes of the people and expressed the hope that both territories would proceed to independence immediately.

Regarding the territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, the Committee recommended on 26 July, in resolution A/AC.109/50, that the General Assembly should study all measures for guaranteeing their independence, including the possibility of establishing United Nations Observation Teams.

On Fiji, the Committee adopted resolution A/AC.109/47 and Corr.1 on 19 July, inviting the Administering Power, the United Kingdom, to work out, together with representatives of the people, a new constitution providing for free elections conducted on the principle of "one man, one vote".

On the question of Malta, the Committee adopted resolution A/AC.109/44 on 10 May, in which it recommended that the General Assembly invite the Administering Power to set the earliest possible date for the attainment of independence.

In its consensus on Kenya, adopted on 19 July, the Committee expressed the hope that no new obstacle would stand in the way of the territory's independence and that it would be an independent State by 12 December at the latest.

In its consensus on Zanzibar, which was also reached on 19 July, the Committee asked that a date for independence be set without delay, bearing in mind the desire for immediate independence expressed by the people.

(more)
24. Report of the Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year

In resolution 1844 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, the Assembly expressed the belief that "a year of increased international co-operation and joint efforts and undertakings" would be an appropriate way of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. Accordingly, it requested the President of the Assembly to nominate a preparatory committee of up to 12 Member States to consider the desirability of designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as "International Co-operation Year".

The Committee was asked to report to the Assembly at its eighteenth session on the feasibility and financial implications of the proposal and on measures and activities in furtherance of its objectives.

The Committee began a series of meetings on 19 March 1963. On 22 March it agreed on the desirability of designating 1965 as International Co-operation Year. The Committee has not yet completed its report.

Members of the Committee are: Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, and United Arab Republic.


Experimental use of electric voting equipment for one or two years in one or more conference rooms, subject to further examination of the financial problem involved, is one of the recommendations in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly.

In its report (Doc. A/5423), made public on 31 May, the Committee recommends a series of measures for carrying out the work of the Assembly as speedily and efficiently as possible, such as a greater use of sub-committees and working groups to deal with agenda items in detail after the main points of view have been expressed. Other suggestions include the establishment of work schedules for each committee, and a greater co-ordinating role for the General Committee. There are also recommendations regarding the organization of sessions and the conduct of debates. (For summary, see Press Release GA/2785.)

The Assembly decided on 30 October 1962 to refer an item on this subject, submitted by the Tunisian delegation, to a committee composed of the President of the seventeenth session of the Assembly, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan), who served as its Chairman; the 13 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (the heads of the
delegations of Australia, Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Haiti, Jordan, Madagascar, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom and United States), and the three former Presidents of the Assembly who were members of their delegations to that session: Victor Andres Belaunde (Peru), Frederick H. Boland (Ireland), and Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico), as well as the head of the Tunisian delegation.

The Assembly, in resolution 1845 (XVII) adopted on 19 December 1962, decided to continue the Committee, with the same membership, and asked it to submit a report to the Secretary-General by 31 May 1963, with recommendations or suggestions, for circulation to Member States.

Regarding the proposal for mechanical voting, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended, in a report circulated on 18 July (Doc. A/5442), that, should the Assembly decide to approve the proposal, the system be introduced on an experimental basis for one year in one committee room.

The Advisory Committee also suggested the possibility of carrying out preparatory work at the same time in the plenary hall and one other committee room, so as to permit eventual expansion of the system without undue expense, if the experiment proved successful.

26. **Organization of peace**

Consideration of this item, proposed by Honduras on 8 December 1961 (Doc. A/5022), was postponed until the seventeenth session of the Assembly, and subsequently, at the request of Honduras (Doc. A/5379), until the eighteenth session of the Assembly (resolution of 19 December 1962 (1198th plenary meeting)).

A draft resolution submitted by Honduras (Doc. A/L.403) would have the Assembly express the view that present-day science and technology "offer new solutions to old problems" and could reveal new ways of reducing or eliminating the causes of antagonism and conflict. The draft resolution lists a number of measures to be taken by the Assembly, including 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. It also proposes the creation of a nine-member United Nations committee for studies in this field.

(more)
27. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

In his introduction to his annual report (Doc. A/5501/Add.1) the Secretary-General declares: "The achievement of disarmament continues to be the most important problem of our time."

He observes that after many years of persistent but fruitless effort, two recent events had taken place; in the context of the disarmament negotiations, which he believed were of "major significance" -- the signing in Geneva on 20 June 1963 of the memorandum of understanding establishing a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington, and the signing in Moscow on 5 August 1963 of the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. (See item 74 below on the suspension of nuclear testing.)

The Secretary-General observes that in the field of disarmament, as elsewhere, certain pre-conditions have to be met before substantial progress can be registered. He states his belief that the two agreements constituted important first steps and helped to meet the pre-conditions.

Many countries, and in particular the non-aligned countries, both in the Assembly and in the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, he observes, insisted that in the absence of a test ban treaty no real progress could be envisaged in other fields of disarmament, and that the cessation of tests should, therefore, receive the highest priority. "The signature of the treaty is a recognition by the major nuclear powers of the validity of this approach", he declares.

The Secretary-General states his belief that the opportunity so eagerly awaited by mankind would not be missed because of considerations of national interest. He was strengthened in this belief by the improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States "which have come about in spite of the difficulties of these two great world powers in reconciling new developments and requirements in the fields of defence with their diverse interests and those of their respective allies".

The Secretary-General says that the usefulness and timeliness of the work of the 18-Nation Committee had been amply proved in the short span of its existence. The Committee provided an effective forum for harmonizing the responsibilities of the great powers with the interests of other countries and thus of humanity as a whole.

In conditions of reduced international tension and of improved political climate, the Secretary-General says, the role of the Committee may become even more significant than heretofore.

The Eighteen-Nation Committee, composed of five North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers, five Warsaw Pact countries and eight States not parties to either treaty, has been meeting in Geneva since March 1962. (more)
The members are: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States. (France has not attended any of the meetings.)

It was on the basis of the Committee's report that the First (Political and Security) Committee held its discussions in 1962. It had before it a revised USSR draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict international control (Doc. A/4892) and an amended United States outline of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world (Doc. A/4891).

The revised USSR draft treaty introduced new proposals whereby, as an exception to the original proposal for the elimination of all nuclear delivery vehicles in the first stage of disarmament, an agreed and limited number of inter-continental missiles, anti-missile missiles and anti-aircraft missiles would be retained by the USSR and the United States on their own territory until the end of the second stage. The revised text also extended the over-all time limit for disarmament from four to five years and increased the first stage ceiling for the armed forces of the United States and the USSR from 1.7 million to 1.9 million men.

The United States amendments included a change in the procedure for the transition from one stage to the next, and provisions for restricting production of existing armaments and prohibiting production of new types of armaments.

The Assembly discussion centred on the differences in the phasing of disarmament, verification and peace-keeping. The USSR advocated the earliest implementation of measures necessary to eliminate the nuclear threat, and to this end proposed in the first stage the elimination of all means of delivery of nuclear weapons, the removal of military bases on foreign soil and the withdrawal of all foreign troops. It emphasized that its willingness to permit the retention of certain delivery vehicles should apply to a strictly limited number which would be consonant with the objective of equality of positions.

The United States advocated a percentage reduction of all major weapons, which in the first stage would amount to 30 per cent. This was considered by the United States to be a realistic, yet radical beginning that would not affect the relative military positions. The United States also suggested a system of progressive zonal inspection for the verification of the level of forces and armaments retained and to guard against possible clandestine production of stockpiling.

The USSR maintained that zonal inspections in relation to retained or possible hidden weapons was objectionable, because it meant control over armaments rather than disarmament. It would also be a danger to Soviet security because of the military information that would thereby be obtained.
The United States took the view that it was essential that new and effective peace-keeping machinery, including a peace force, should be developed parallel to the disarmament process. The USSR stated that it stood by the United Nations Charter and, in particular, Article 43, as the basis for maintaining peace during and after disarmament. (Article 43 refers to the provision of troops to the Security Council, at its call.)

Some Members of the Assembly noted that the two plans were based on mutually exclusive strategic doctrines and stated that the final plan would have to be based on a modification of these approaches. Moreover, they stressed that an agreement ending nuclear weapon tests must take precedence over complete disarmament.

Attention was also drawn to the importance of confidence-building measures, such as the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, regional disarmament and demilitarized zones, the reduction of the risk of war by accident, miscalculation or failure of communications, the prevention of the use of outer space for military purposes, the conclusion of non-aggression pacts and the cessation of production of categories of weapons.

On 21 November the Assembly adopted a resolution (1767) by 84 votes to none, with one abstention (France), reaffirming the need for the early conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament; calling for the resumption of negotiations on general and complete disarmament and urgent consideration of collateral measures; and requesting periodical reports to the Assembly, in any case not later than the second week of April 1963.

On 10 April 1963 the Conference transmitted an interim report covering the period 26 November 1962 to 10 April 1963 (Doc.A/5408).

The report noted that in consideration of general and complete disarmament, the Committee had discussed stage one measures regarding nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and conventional armaments. It also continued the consideration of measures which could be agreed prior to, and would facilitate, the achievement of general and complete disarmament.

In that connexion, the United States submitted a working paper on the reduction of the risk of war through accident, miscalculation or failure of communications, while the Soviet Union submitted a draft declaration on the use of foreign territories for stationing strategic means of delivery of nuclear weapons, as well as a draft non-aggression pact between the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the States parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

(more)
The report also states that the Co-Chairmen of the Conference (USSR and United States) held a number of meetings on all subjects before the Conference.

The full report of the Committee on its meetings after 10 April will be available later.

28. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons: report of the Secretary-General

On 24 November 1961 the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to approach Governments on their views regarding the possibility of convening a special conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons for war purposes [Resolution 1653 (XVI)].

The Secretary-General asked Governments for their views on 2 January 1962 and on 30 August 1962 he submitted a report transmitting the views of 58 Governments. Addenda were issued on 20 September and 13 December (Doc. A/5174 and Add. 1 and 2) transmitting the views of four more Member Governments.

After consideration of these replies by the First (Political and Security) Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1801 (XVII)] on 14 December 1962 asking the Secretary-General to consult further the Governments of Member States on this subject and report to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly.

Of the 62 replies, 31 expressed favourable views concerning the suggested conference, 26 gave negative views or had some doubts concerning such action at the present time, three indicated a preference for awaiting the results of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference (see item 27) and two were not classified in these three main groupings.

(The report of the Secretary-General is not yet available.)

29. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

On 14 December 1962, the Assembly adopted resolution 1802 (XVII) laying down further guidelines for its 28-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Committee's two Sub-Committees -- the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee.

The members of the Committee are Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chad, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

On the legal aspects of the matter, the Assembly called upon all Member States to co-operate in the further development of law for this environment and requested the Committee to continue urgently its work on the further elaboration of basic
legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, on liability for space vehicle accidents, and on assistance to and return of astronauts and their space vehicles.

The Assembly gave special emphasis to the proposed creation and use of sounding rocket launching facilities, under United Nations sponsorship, in connexion with the International Year of the Quiet Sun (a period of minimum sunspot activity occurring in 1964 and 1965).

It also recommended that the World Meteorological Organization should develop in greater detail its plan for an expanded programme to strengthen meteorological services and research, placing particular emphasis on the use of meteorological satellites and on the expansion of training and educational opportunities in these fields.

The International Telecommunication Union and the International Council of Scientific Unions were asked to co-operate, respectively, on an expanded programme of atmospheric science research and in achieving an effective world-wide satellite communications system.

Following adoption of this resolution the Outer Space Committee held its third session, at United Nations Headquarters, between 25 February and 18 March 1963 on the question of the organization of its work. Subsequently the Legal Sub-Committee met at Headquarters from 17 April to 3 May 1963 while the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee met in Geneva between 14 and 29 May.

The Legal Sub-Committee had before it seven proposals:

1. USSR draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space (Doc.A/5181, Annex III, pages 1-2);
2. USSR draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and spaceships making emergency landings (Doc. A/5181, Annex III, pages 2-4);
3. United States draft proposal on assistance to and return of space vehicles and personnel (Doc. A/5181, Annex III, pages 4-5);
4. United States draft proposal on the liability for space vehicle accidents (Doc. A/5181, Annex III, pages 5-6);
5. United Arab Republic draft code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (Doc. A/5181, Annex III, pages 6-8);
6. United Kingdom draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space (Doc. A/C.1/879) and
7. United States draft declaration of principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space (Doc. A/C.1/881).

(more)
The USSR later submitted a revised text of its proposed declaration of basic principles, and a working paper on the unification of certain rules of liability for damage caused by space devices was submitted by Belgium.

In his annual report (Doc.A/5501) to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General states that some progress was made at the session of the Legal Sub-Committee in the following areas: agreement was reached that the general principles governing the activities of States in outer space should take the shape of a declaration, although whether such a declaration should be set forth as a treaty or in a General Assembly resolution was not yet agreed upon; there was a certain rapprochement, although differences continued to exist, on some of the principles; agreement was reached that the question of rescue of astronauts and space vehicles should take the shape of international agreements.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee reached agreement on recommendations under five main headings.

First, under "Exchange of Information" it recommended a set of measures to be undertaken by Member States and by the Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and making full use of the functions and resources of the Secretariat, that would facilitate the exchange of information within the scientific community concerned with the question of space exploration.

Second, under the heading "Encouragement of International Programmes", recommendations were made concerning space communications and satellite meteorology while steps taken by the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization in response to Assembly resolutions were noted with appreciation.

Third, under "International Sounding Rocket Facilities" the Sub-Committee recommended establishment of a small group of scientists to advise the Committee on United Nations sponsorship of these facilities. The Committee on Space Research was invited to submit advice from time to time on desirable locations for these rocket facilities.

Fourth, under "Education and Training" it was recommended that the main Committee compile and organize reviews of information on facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to the peaceful uses of outer space. Member States were invited to consider the possibility of using future international rocket launching facilities sponsored by the United Nations for training in appropriate fields of peaceful space exploration.
Finally, under "Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments" the Sub-Committee, recognizing the need for careful preparation and conduct of activities in the exploration and use of outer space, invited the attention of the main Committee to the urgency and importance of the problem of preventing potentially harmful interference with peaceful uses of outer space.

In his introduction to his annual report (Doc.A/5501/Add.1) the Secretary-General comments that the development of co-operation in outer space exploration and use continued in an "encouraging manner", especially in the scientific and technical field.

On the legal problems the Secretary-General says it must be born in mind that these relate to issues of military security, and in some respects it is difficult to separate the legal questions of peaceful use from problems of disarmament. But, he adds, the effort to formulate more concrete principles of law in this field should continue, as it was a task "that cannot be left to the slow processes of customary law, but needs to be pursued vigorously by United Nations bodies in view of the rapid development of space technology, and the accelerated rate of space launching".

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will hold a series of meetings at Headquarters, beginning on 9 September, to consider its report to the General Assembly. Also to be issued later (Doc.A/5482) is a letter co-signed by the Permanent Representatives of the USSR and the United States transmitting a memorandum of understanding between their two Governments on outer space co-operation.

(more)
30. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

The Assembly will consider the thirteenth annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). This will be circulated later as a document (Doc. A/5512).

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 are Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. A four-member Committee, consisting of Australia, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, was created in 1956 with authority to act on behalf of the full Committee in Korea.

The Assembly adopted a resolution in 1962 (1855 (XVII) recommending that UNCURK continue its work and reaffirming that its objectives were "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".

The resolution also called upon "the North Korean authorities to accept these established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly".

In the First (Political) Committee, where the question was debated last year, the USSR did not press to a vote a draft resolution (Doc.A/C.1/L.323) which would have had the Assembly urge all States with troops in Korea to withdraw them and express its conviction that without such withdrawal peaceful and democratic unification was not possible. The draft also called for rapprochement through economic, cultural and other ties "between north and south". This proposal was submitted under a Soviet-sponsored item entitled "Withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea".

In its resolution of 20 December 1961 (1740 (XVI)) the Assembly stated that United Nations forces which had been sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations 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".

During the debates in the Committee statements were made by the representative of the Republic of Korea, who was seated without the right to vote. The representative was seated after adoption of a United States resolution (Doc.A/C.1/L.321) which, in effect, stated that while the Republic of Korea had accepted United Nations
competence to take action on the Korean question the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had not done so and should not be seated until it did so.

The Committee rejected a USSR proposal (Doc. A/C.1/L.318) which would have invited both representatives to be seated in the belief that fruitful discussion of a question connected with the peaceful settlement of Korea was not possible without the participation of both.


In November 1962, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly set up a Special Committee to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly is not in session; and to report to the Assembly or the Security Council -- or both -- from time to time, as appropriate (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The 11 Member States nominated by the President of the Assembly to be members of this Special Committee include Algeria, Costa Rica, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Somalia.

The Special Committee began work on 2 April 1963, and on 9 May it issued an interim report to the Assembly and the Security Council, drawing their attention urgently to "the explosive situation" resulting from the attitude of the South African Government toward United Nations resolutions. It addressed a second interim report on 17 July 1963, "specifically and urgently to the Security Council", stating that the policies of the Government of South Africa had created a serious danger to international peace and security. The Special Committee is now preparing a third report to be addressed to the General Assembly alone.

In its first interim report (Doc. A/5418), the Special Committee called on all States to cease diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa, to close their ports to South African vessels, to prohibit their ships from entering South African ports, to boycott all South African goods and refrain from exporting munitions to that country, and to refuse landing passage to South African aircraft (as provided in Assembly resolution 1761). Moreover, it urged Governments with traditional relations with South Africa to dissuade the Government of that country from its present racial policies; drew attention to the "special responsibility" of a small number of States accounting for the bulk of South Africa's trade and supplying munitions to South Africa; urged appropriate action by colonial powers administering territories adjoining South Africa; and urged the Security Council to take "immediate and effective steps to halt the dangerous drift of events" in South Africa.

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In its second interim report (Doc. S/5353) the Special Committee urged the Security Council to note that the conduct of the South African Government seriously endangered peace and security and "is manifestly incompatible with membership in the United Nations"; to call on that Government to abandon its racial policies; to demand the freedom of political prisoners; to emphasize the importance of a cessation of arms shipments to South Africa; and to call for implementation of political, economic and other measures recommended in resolution 1761, beginning with "an effective embargo" on the supply of munitions and petroleum.

Following a request by 32 African States, the Security Council discussed South Africa on 31 July 1963. On 7 August, by a vote of 9 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions, it adopted a resolution (S/5386) strongly deprecating the racial policies of South Africa and calling for their abandonment; urging the release of persons imprisoned for their opposition to apartheid policies; solemnly calling on all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition and military vehicles to South Africa; and calling on the Secretary-General to keep the situation in South Africa under observation and to report to the Council by 30 October 1963. The Council noted with concern the recent arms build-up in South Africa, regretted that some States indirectly encouraged South Africa to continue its apartheid policy and stated its conviction that the situation in South Africa is seriously disturbing international peace and security.

The Secretary-General's report, which was requested, is not yet available.

In the introduction to his annual report, the Secretary-General refers to the situation in South Africa, which he describes as "a source of increasing concern". He expresses the hope that the Government of South Africa will abandon its apartheid policies and implement measures to bring about racial harmony based on equal rights and fundamental freedoms.

While the Special Committee has not yet drafted its latest report to the Assembly, it agreed on 22 August on an outline for that document. It was decided that the report should summarize the Special Committee's proceedings, referring to relevant Security Council proceedings; review developments since 6 November 1962 relating to racial policies in South Africa; assess the present situation there, referring to the severity of repressive measures, the trend towards violence, repercussions there and abroad, and the threat to international peace; refer to action taken by Member States and organizations to deal with the situation in South Africa; take into account the situation vis-a-vis apartheid in South West Africa; and list the Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations, suggesting further measures by the United Nations, as may be necessary.

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32. Effects of atomic radiation:


The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was established by the Assembly on 3 December 1955 to collect, study and disseminate information on the effects of atomic radiation.

The 15-member Committee -- Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States -- has submitted two comprehensive reports, one in 1958 and the other in 1962 (Doc. A/5216).

On 20 November 1962 the Assembly, in resolution 1764, called particular attention to the Committee's finding that "the exposure of mankind to radiation from increasing numbers of artificial sources, including the world-wide contamination of the environment with short and long-lived radio-nuclides from weapon tests, calls for the closest attention".

The Assembly asked the Committee to continue its work and report to the 1963 session and the Committee held its twelfth session in Geneva from 21 to 30 January 1963.

In its report (Doc. A/5406) the Committee states that it surveyed information that had become available since its substantive report, particularly regarding environmental contamination and the somatic effects of radiation. It came to the conclusion that available information, and that which would be forthcoming in the next year, might make it appropriate to undertake a further review of the dose contribution from short and long-lived nuclides and also of the relationship between levels of radiation and the induction of malignancies in man, particularly leukaemia.

It left open the possibility of preparing a new general review of its whole field of study at a time "when scientific progress would, in its opinion, so require". However, it expressed the hope that the data at its disposal would make it possible to submit to the 1964 Assembly a short report dealing with such revised estimates of risks as might result from consideration of the doses due to environmental contamination and of its survey of radiation-induced malignancies in man.

The Committee will hold two sessions in 1964, each of two weeks' duration, in March and June or July. One of the sessions will be in Geneva, the other in New York.

(b) Report of the World Meteorological Organization

In its resolution of last year, the Assembly commended the World Meteorological Organization for its proposal for a scheme of world-wide monitoring and reporting of levels of atmospheric radio-activity (Doc. A/5235) and asked WMO to report on this to the 1963 session. WMO's report will be made available later.

The Agency, whose operations are financed by voluntary contributions, provides relief and other services to more than a million Arab refugees from Palestine, now living in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Following adoption of Assembly resolution 302 (IV) on 8 December 1949, UNRWA began work in May 1950. The General Assembly decided last December to extend its mandate for a further two years, until 30 June 1965.

The Commissioner-General (formerly called Director) of the Agency, Dr. John H. Davis, was appointed in January 1959. He is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of Belgium, France, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.*

His report to the Assembly for the year ended 30 June 1963 will appear in Doc. A/5513.

On 20 December 1962 the Assembly adopted resolution 1856 (XVII) expressing thanks to the Conciliation Commission for its efforts to find a way to achieve progress on the refugee problem, pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) -- which refers to repatriation or compensation of the refugees -- and asking the Commission to continue its endeavours with the Member States directly concerned. The Assembly also directed attention to the Agency's "precarious" financial position and urged increased contributions.

34. Economic development of under-developed countries:

(a) Planning for economic development: report of the Secretary-General

At its sixteenth session, on 19 December 1961, the General Assembly adopted a resolution 1708 (XVI) which: invited the Governments of the developing countries to submit requests to the United Nations Special Fund for assistance needed for the establishment of economic development and planning institutes; invited the regional economic commissions of the Economic and Social Council to consider this matter; expressed the hope that the Special Fund would give consideration to the establishment of such institutes; requested the Secretary-General to establish an Economic

* The Secretary-General announced on 12 August that, for compelling personal reasons, Dr. Davis was resigning from his post, effective 31 December 1963 (see Press Releases SG/1564 and PAL/938).
Projections and Programming Centre with sub-centres in the regional commissions, to prepare long-term projections of world economic trends and to provide studies of planning techniques under different social systems; invited the Secretary-General to prepare a study summarizing the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries; and requested the Economic and Social Council to examine the Secretary-General's study at its thirty-sixth session and to submit to the eighteenth General Assembly session its recommendations on this matter.

The Economic and Social Council, on 1 August 1963, unanimously adopted a resolution L979 (XXXVI) on economic planning and projections, submitted jointly by Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. It invites the Secretary-General to continue the work of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre established under the resolution mentioned above, so as to satisfy, as effectively as possible, the requests of Governments for help in economic planning, and recommends an intensified exchange of experience in planning.

On 2 August 1963, the Council adopted a resolution 2989 (XXXVI) recommending that Governments apply the principles and techniques of educational planning, particularly by training experts in this field.

(The Secretary-General's report on this item is expected to be issued towards the end of September.)

(b) The role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries: a report of the Secretary-General

In resolution 1713 (XVI) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on this subject, for submission to the Committee for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. The Economic and Social Council has endorsed a suggestion by the Secretary-General that, in view of the broad substantive and geographical coverage of the inquiry, consideration be deferred until 1964.

(c) Activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development: report of the Economic and Social Council

In resolution 873 (XXXIII) the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint an advisory committee of 10 experts to examine the question of what further organizational changes were necessary in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations effort for the industrial development of the developing countries, including the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development, or of strengthening or modifying the existing organizational structure in that field.
In resolution 1821 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 the General Assembly took note of this request and requested the Advisory Committee which had been established: to take into account in its work whether it is advisable to deal with the problems of industrial development, natural resources, energy and possibly other related fields within the framework of one organizational structure; and to take into account the possibility of bringing about a closer co-ordination of all activities related to industrialization at the national, regional and international levels.

In this resolution the General Assembly also requested the Economic and Social Council to submit to its eighteenth session the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Advisory Committee, after it had been reviewed by the Committee for Industrial Development. This latter Committee was created following the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX) of 17 April 1960, which stemmed from General Assembly resolution 1431 (XIV) of 5 December 1959.

The report of the Committee for Industrial Development (Doc. E/3781), which was approved by the Economic and Social Council this year, includes a report on the work of the Advisory Committee (Doc. E/C.5/29 and Corr.1).

This report contains suggestions on the organizational changes necessary to intensify and expedite United Nations efforts in the field of industrial development. The Advisory Committee, however, added that in the limited time at its disposal, it could not deal in detail with all matters on which its views had been requested.

The Economic and Social Council took note of the Advisory Committee's report and requested the Secretary-General to transmit it to Member States and to the specialized agencies concerned for further comment. In the same resolution 969 (XXXVI) of 25 July 1962, the Council asked the Secretary-General to report to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly on United Nations industrial development activities. The programme of work of the Committee for Industrial Development was endorsed by the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council on 25 July 1962 (resolution 968).

(d) Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions

In resolution 1823 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, the General Assembly requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit recommendations at the eighteenth session on further steps to be taken to carry out previous decisions of the General Assembly on decentralization of economic and social activities and the strengthening of the regional commissions.
The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that countries which are not members of the regional commissions receive the same benefits as they would through membership, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly a detailed report on the implementation of this policy.

The first decision on decentralization was adopted at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly in resolution 1518 (XV) which invited all Member States to actively support the regional commissions.

The policy of decentralization was further reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI), and by Council resolution 955 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963. (The report of the Secretary-General on this question has not yet been issued.)

(e) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly in resolution 1522 (XV) of 15 December 1960 recommended that the flow of international technical assistance should be increased substantially so as to reach, as soon as possible, approximately 1 per cent of the combined national income of the economically advanced countries.

The Assembly also urged that the flow of capital and technical assistance should be carried out in such a manner that it would not bear heavily on the future balance of payments of the less developed countries.

The Secretary-General was requested to report annually on the progress achieved toward these objectives. (This year's report of the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.)

(f) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund and comments thereon by the Economic and Social Council

The establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund has been recommended in General Assembly resolutions since the fifth session. At the fifteenth session it was decided in principle to establish the Fund.

The second report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund was approved at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. The Committee formulated a draft statute of the Fund which the Secretary-General was asked to transmit to Member States for comment.

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The General Assembly in resolution 1826 (XVII) extended the Committee's mandate and instructed it to study the replies of Member States and also to propose practical measures to ensure the beginning of the operation of the Fund.

The Committee's report was submitted to the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council which met in Geneva last July and is being submitted to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly.

35. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: report of the Secretary-General

In resolution 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 the General Assembly solemnly urged the Governments of all States to multiply their efforts for a prompt achievement of general and complete disarmament; expressed the firm belief that the arms race which consumes enormous resources would be replaced by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth; endorsed the provision of resolution 891 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council that nations which are particularly involved in, or affected by, military programmes should conduct detailed studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament so that they would be able to make the necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the eighteenth General Assembly a report prepared on this matter by the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General and Governments of developing countries to establish soundly conceived projects and development plans the implementation of which may be accelerated at such time as additional resources are released following an agreement on disarmament; and affirmed that pending an agreement on disarmament Member States should not relax their efforts to assist developing countries, but rather should accelerate such efforts.

The Economic and Social Council, on 2 August 1963, adopted a resolution proposed by Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and the United States on this subject [resolution 982 (XXXVI)]. The vote was 17 in favour, none against, with the United Kingdom abstaining.

In this resolution the Council: expressed the hope that Governments will intensify their efforts to arrive at an accord on general and complete disarmament and that all States, particularly those most affected, will continue to study the economic and social consequences of disarmament; recommended that its regional commissions and other subsidiary bodies advance studies requested by other United Nations organs on how they may help in dealing with reconversion problems during disarmament; invited the co-operation of the specialized agencies in this field; and asked the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of an international study on problems of commodity trade which would arise following disarmament.
36. United Nations training and research institute: report of the Secretary-General

In response to a request made by the Assembly in resolution 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, the Secretary-General has prepared a plan (Doc. E/3780) for the establishment of a training and research institute under United Nations auspices and to be financed by voluntary contributions, both public and private. The institute would study major questions relating to the maintenance of peace, the promotion of economic and social development, and the training of personnel for diplomatic and development operations. It would be located at United Nations Headquarters and would cost $10 million over the first five to six years. A sum of $5 million should be pledged firmly before operations are started, preferably in 1964. The institute would have its own Board of Trustees and an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General.

The Economic and Social Council, on 2 August, endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General and asked him to explore possible sources of financial assistance for the institute, both governmental and non-governmental. The Council recommended that an appropriate resolution requesting the Secretary-General to proceed with these plans be adopted by the General Assembly [Council resolution 935 (XXXVI)].

37. Progress and operations of the Special Fund

Each year, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) establishing the Special Fund, the Economic and Social Council transmits to the Assembly the reports of the Fund's Governing Council, along with its comments. The Fund's administrative budget is submitted to the Assembly at the same time.

The reports of the Governing Council to be considered by the Assembly at its coming session deal with this Council's ninth session, held in January 1963 (Doc. E/3717), and its tenth session, held in June 1963 (Doc. E/3789).

These reports show that the total number of Special Fund projects approved thus far is 327. Their total cost, taking into account the counterpart contributions of the Governments directly concerned, will reach approximately $672 million; of this sum, the Special Fund has earmarked $282.6 million. Many of the projects involve pre-investment surveys to determine the prospects for mining, exploitation of forests, water power, and land and water use. Others are devoted to training and advanced educational programmes. The projects are being carried out in 120 countries and territories.

(more)
The Economic and Social Council at its Geneva session took note of these reports. The Council also adopted a resolution recommending that the General Assembly enlarge the membership of the Special Fund's Governing Council from 18 to 24. Resolution 964 (XXXVI) of 16 July 1963. If the Assembly approves this increase, the Council will elect the additional six members at its resumed thirty-sixth session this fall.

Relevant to the Assembly's review of the progress and operations of the Special Fund is a resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1962 on contributions. Resolution 1833 (XVII) of 18 December 1962. In this resolution the Assembly called for an increase in contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), and agreed to consider new targets for the two programmes at its nineteenth session in 1964. The Assembly called particular attention to the view of the Fund's Governing Council (expressed at its eighth session) that the Fund needs at least $100 million a year for necessary expansion of its activities. The present combined target for the Fund and EPTA is $150 million.

The Assembly will have before it a statement of contributions pledged for 1964 at a pledging conference scheduled to take place at Headquarters in October.

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38. United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation

(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 programmes of technical co-operation and gives an account of Council decisions on these programmes.

(The regular programme is financed by the normal United Nations budget. The Expanded Programme, financed by volunteer contributions, is carried out by the United Nations and eight related agencies, and co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board.)

A report (Doc.E/3757) describing United Nations technical assistance activities for 1962 was submitted to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council which met in Copenhagen, Denmark, in May. The Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-sixth session in Geneva from 2 July to 2 August, took note of this report.

-- The report notes that from 1960 on there was a marked growth of technical co-operation activities. In 1960 the total expenditure of the regular and expanded programmes and of the Special Fund was approximately $10 million, rising to $12.1 million in 1961, and to $19.8 million in 1962. The estimated expenditure in 1963 will be $27 million.

-- The expenditures for Africa doubled from 1960 to 1961 and again from 1961 to 1962.

-- In the period of 1960 - 1963, the proportion of Africa in the regional distribution of expenditures increased by three times, to roughly 37 per cent. Also the proportion of regional and inter-regional projects increased considerably.

-- The programme as a whole (excluding the Special Fund) has increased from an index of 100 in 1960 to an estimated 187 in 1963. Most of the increased resources were devoted to aid to newly independent countries.

-- The total number of experts increased from 924 in 1960 to an expected 1,364 in 1963.

-- In the field of natural resources the increased technical assistance was particularly noticeable in Africa. Many projects were developed and continued in West Africa (Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria and Upper Volta) and in East Africa (Madagascar and Somalia).

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-- Assistance activities in relation to social policy were also mainly directed to the developing countries. Their major feature was assistance in the field of housing, building and planning.

-- In the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board (Doc.E/3739) it is noted that the total pledges for the Expanded Programme increased by 25 per cent from 1960 to 1961, and by 7 per cent for 1962 when 92 Governments pledged contributions amounting to $45.5 million.

-- The total pledges for the two-year period 1961-62 exceeded by $4.2 million the estimate given in November 1960.

-- The number of countries to which assistance was given under the Expanded Programme increased from 113 in 1961 to 124 in 1962.

-- In 1960, 2,207 experts were assigned by the programme, in 1961 there were 2,387 and 2,552 in 1962.

-- In 1962 the number of fellowships granted increased to 3,831 from 2,029 in 1961.

-- The cost of the programme amounted to $44.6 million in 1962, as compared to $31.3 million in 1961.

At the summer session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva, it was decided to extend the biennial programming cycle (which was first introduced for the years 1961-62) also to 1965-66 [resolution 949 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963].

The Council also authorized -- on a trial basis for 1964-66 -- the use of funds from the Expanded Programme to finance the employment of operational, executive and administrative (OFEX) personnel [resolution 951 (XXXVI) of 5 July].

(b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

During the Assembly's eighteenth session, the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council will meet to review and approve the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance* for the year 1964, as recommended by the Technical Assistance Board.

The programme will be submitted to the Assembly which must confirm the allocation of funds, authorized by the Committee, to each of the nine organizations participating in the Expanded Programme (the United Nations and eight related agencies).

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*Established under resolution 831 (IX) of 26 November 1954.
(c) Technical Assistance to Burundi and Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution \[1836 (XVII)\] which authorizes the Secretary-General to continue the programme of technical assistance to Burundi and Rwanda, started in 1962; invites all Member States to provide assistance to the two countries; requests the specialized agencies, the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board to give special consideration to the needs of Burundi and Rwanda; and asks the Secretary-General to report to the eighteenth General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

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


In his annual report (Doc. A/5511/Rev.1) the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Felix Schnyder of Switzerland, states that during 1962, 37,500 refugees received assistance from his Office and more than 12,000 of them have been permanently settled. A major aid programme involving $5,400,000 through the three-year period 1963-65 has been started and efforts continue to raise the necessary funds. The High Commissioner pursued efforts for the international legal protection of some 1,300,000 refugees within his mandate throughout the world.

Apart from seeking a final solution for the "old" problem of refugees emanating from the Second World War and its aftermath, the High Commissioner's Office is extending assistance to new groups who have become refugees because of current events. Among the latter are refugees from Rwanda spread in large numbers over Burundi, the Kivu Province of the Congo (Leopoldville), Tanganyika and Uganda; refugees from Angola in the Congo, Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, refugees from Tibet in Nepal, refugees in Cambodia, and a certain number of refugees in the Caribbean and Latin America. Two major problems were solved during the period under review in the Commissioner's report: Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco, and refugees in Togo.

The High Commissioner's report was discussed by the Economic and Social Council in Geneva, and transmitted to the General Assembly.

At its seventeenth session, the Assembly decided to continue the High Commissioner's Office for a further period of five years beginning 1 January 1964. The Economic and Social Council [in resolution 965 (XXXVI) of 25 July 1963] has requested the Assembly to enlarge the High Commissioner's Executive Committee from 25 to 30 members. If this proposal is approved by the Assembly, the Council will elect the five additional members at its resumed 36th session (in December 1963).
40. Co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Following a request by the General Assembly at its sixteenth session [resolution 1677 (XVI) of 18 December 1961], UNESCO has prepared a report entitled "World Campaign for Universal Literacy" (Doc.E/3771). Through a combination of national literacy campaigns and international action, UNESCO proposes a 10-year programme to train 330 million adults in Africa, Asia and Latin America to read and write. The cost, estimated by UNESCO at an annual outlay of $191 million, would be spread over the decade, and five-sixths of the cost would be borne by the individual countries themselves. This world campaign, coupled with a continuing drive to bring primary education to every child, could solve the problem of illiteracy, states UNESCO. After discussing the UNESCO report at its summer session in Geneva, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution [972 (XXXVI)] by which it took note with appreciation of the report, and transmitted it to the Assembly, with the records of the relevant Council discussion.

41. Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages: report of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly, on 7 November 1962, adopted a 10-article Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages. In essence, this Convention states that no marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, that legislation should specify a minimum age for marriage, and that all marriages shall be officially registered [resolution 1763 (XVII)]. Thirteen countries have signed the Convention but none has as yet ratified it.

The Commission on the Status of Women, which originally prepared the Convention, has also prepared a draft recommendation on the same subject for consideration by the Assembly. While the Convention can only bind those States which ratify or accede to it, the recommendation, when adopted by the Assembly, is expected to exert moral influence upon all States. The draft recommendation [Resolution 961 H (XXXVI)], containing provisions similar to those in the Convention on Marriage, was transmitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which on 12 July 1963, at its 36th session in Geneva, recommended it for the Assembly's adoption (resolution 961).

Background information on this item is contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/5483).
42. Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Economic and Social Council

A draft resolution, proposed by the Commission on Human Rights and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, would have the General Assembly urge all Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote human rights and would invite, particularly, the developing countries to include in their national development plans, measures for the implementation of fundamental freedoms. The United Nations and the specialized agencies would be called upon, within the framework of their programmes, to give assistance in the field of human rights [Resolution 958 D I (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963].

This proposal is being submitted in response to a request made by the General Assembly in resolution 1776 (XVII) (Doc.A/5463).

43. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance: report of the Secretary-General

In 1962, the General Assembly, in resolution 1779 (XVII), stated that it was deeply disturbed by the continued existence and manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance in different parts of the world. At the same time the Assembly called upon Governments to rescind discriminatory laws and to discourage prejudice and invited specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to cooperate in such efforts. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly's eighteenth session on compliance with the resolution.

The Secretary-General's report (Doc. A/5473) contains information submitted by Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. By 31 July 1963, 41 Member States had sent information on steps taken by them to eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance. A number of Governments have given examples of legislation adopted in this field. The Secretary-General's report summarizes this information. The report also refers to action taken by the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations. It lists such actions as the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention adopted by the International Labour Organisation and the "promotion of human rights" programme undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(more)
44. **Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination**

Following a request by the General Assembly [resolution 1780 (XVII)], the Commission on Human Rights has prepared a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. A draft International Convention on the same subject will be prepared later.

The draft Declaration, in 10 articles, proclaims that discrimination between human beings "is an offence to human dignity"; that no State, institution, group or individual should make any discrimination in matters of human rights; that everyone should have equal access to public places and facilities; that, where necessary, legislation should be passed prohibiting discrimination; and that any governmental policies of racial segregation, especially apartheid, be abolished. The Declaration also refers to the right to equal suffrage and equal access to public office, and remedies against discrimination through tribunals, teaching and education.

The Economic and Social Council has submitted this draft Declaration to the General Assembly, together with the summary records of the debates in the Commission on Human Rights (Doc. A/5459).

45. **Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance**

The General Assembly, in resolution 1781 (XVII), requested the preparation by the Commission on Human Rights of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance to be submitted to the Assembly's eighteenth session, and of a draft International Convention on the same subject to be submitted later.

The Commission has asked its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to prepare a preliminary draft of such a Declaration for consideration by the Commission at its next session. The Economic and Social Council has transmitted this decision to the General Assembly (Doc. A/5460).

46. **Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum**

In 1962, the Assembly's Third Committee began the examination of the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, which was prepared originally by the Commission on Human Rights. (See note by the Secretary-General, Doc. A/5461.)

The five proposed articles elaborate on the principle of asylum already proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Third Committee so far has adopted a preamble and Article 1.

**Article 1** reads:

"1. Territorial asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States.

(more)"
"2. The right to seek and to enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any persons with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes.

"3. It shall rest with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum."

On 19 December 1962 the Assembly decided to give priority to this item at its eighteenth session and devote to it as much time as needed.

47. Freedom of information

(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

The draft Convention on Freedom of Information originated at the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, held in Geneva in 1948, and was reformulated in 1951 by an ad hoc committee of the Assembly. The subject has been repeatedly on the agenda of the General Assembly, including the seventeenth session.

The Third Committee, which examined the draft at the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth Assembly sessions, has so far approved a preamble to the Convention and four articles proclaiming respectively the basic right of freedom of information, permissible restrictions on that right, relationship of the Convention to existing freedoms, and the right of reply.

The provisions to be discussed at the eighteenth 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.

A note by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/5443) refers to the various documents concerning the text of the Convention and proposed amendments.

(b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

A Declaration on Freedom of Information was drafted by the Economic and Social Council in 1960, but has not yet been considered by the General Assembly.

The text of the draft Declaration consists of a preamble and five articles relating to the right of everyone to seek and impart information; the responsibility of Governments to pursue policies under which the free flow of information would be protected; the employment of the media of information in the service of the people; the obligation of the information media to report accurately and in good faith; and the permissible limitations to the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration.

A note by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/5444) includes the text of the draft Declaration.
48. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples

In 1960, the Assembly asked the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 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 18 December 1960].

A UNESCO report 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 Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution transmitting this report to the Assembly. The Assembly had this item on the seventeenth session agenda, but in resolution 1842 (XVII) it decided to postpone action to the eighteenth session. (See Secretary-General’s note, Doc. A/5445.)

49. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

Two international covenants on human rights -- (1) on civil and political rights, and (2) on economic, social and cultural rights -- were originally prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, and have been on the Assembly’s agenda since 1954. The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee has almost completed the general provisions and substantive articles of both covenants.

The first article in both covenants contains identical provisions proclaiming the right to self-determination. The other articles approved for the first covenant relate to such subjects as the right to life; prohibition of torture and slavery; liberty and security of person; freedom from arbitrary arrest and treatment of offenders; freedom of movement; freedom of conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; rights relating to marriage and family; and rights of minorities. On the second covenant, the Committee has approved articles on the right to work and to enjoyment of favourable working conditions; trade union freedoms; social security; the right to adequate food, clothing and housing; the right to medical attention and education; and rights relating to participation in cultural life and scientific progress.

Articles on the right of asylum and on rights of the child; measures of implementation, and some general provisions remain to be considered (Doc. A/5462). In resolution 1843 C (XVII) the Assembly gave priority to consideration of the draft covenants at the eighteenth session. On 12 July 1963 the Economic and Social Council [Resolution 958 D II (XXXVI)] expressed hope that the Third Committee would "devote... the maximum possible time to the completion of its work on the draft covenants".

(more)
The Assembly in resolution 1843 A (XVII) referred proposals for an article on the rights of the child to the Commission on Human Rights. On 12 July 1963 (resolution 958 G (XXVI)), the Economic and Social Council transmitted to the Assembly the report of the Commission's discussions on this matter.

In resolution 1843 B (XVII) the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a paper on measures of implementation of the covenants. The Secretary-General's report (Doc. A/5411) refers to measures of implementation in a number of multilateral instruments. Among these are ILO and UNESCO conventions and such regional instruments as the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the 1961 European Social Charter. Comments on this paper have been received from three Governments (Doc. A/5411/Add.1).

50. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of 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. Information on political and constitutional conditions is transmitted on a voluntary basis.

The Assembly decided, in resolution 1700 (XVI), 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. The Committee was also instructed to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and the problems of territories located in the same area or region, except where circumstances required individual consideration.

The Committee's report (Doc. A/5514) reviews the work of its fourteenth session (15 April-10 May 1963).

(a) Political and constitutional information

The Committee notes that the 52 territories on which information was submitted were at various stages of political development. In some territories the inhabitants had a substantial measure of internal self-government, in others legislative and executive powers were still held by the Governor. Indigenous inhabitants, in some territories, were a minority in the legislative and executive organs, and many were elected on a restricted franchise.

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The Committee states that particular political systems or patterns of institutions should not be imposed on the territories; the advance of the territories should be in accordance with the wishes of the people; and political institutions should be kept under review, so that they met the needs of the territories.

The Committee notes the moves made towards further self-government in some territories, and urges that restrictions on the franchise which favour minority groups be removed. It stresses that much remains to be done to bring closer the goal of self-government and independence in many territories, and notes that delay in meeting peoples' aspirations had sometimes led to violence. The Committee expresses the hope that the remaining territories would attain full self-government as soon as possible.

(b) Information on educational, economic and social advancement

The Committee states that rather than obscuring the importance of educational development, the General Assembly's Declaration on the ending of colonialism made it "even more necessary for more vigorous efforts to be taken by the Administering Members in this field". In this respect, the Committee emphasizes the need for more rapid expansion of secondary education, and for the training of teachers and technical and administrative personnel.

The Committee's report also includes a detailed study of economic conditions in the territories. This study stresses that Administering Members have the responsibility to accelerate the economic development of the territories, to make their economies more viable and to ensure their continued economic growth.

(c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information

The Committee's report states that, during discussions of these questions, many members expressed regret that no information had been transmitted on the territories under Portuguese administration, and that Portugal was not represented at the session.

Several members noted that the General Assembly had decided that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory, but that no information had been transmitted on the territory. The United Kingdom's reply was that Southern Rhodesia was a self-governing colony and that, as such, the United Kingdom had no obligation to submit information on the territory.

The representative of Liberia stated that France continued to have the obligation to transmit information on French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago. France's reply was that the two territories were self-governing and had exercised their right to self-determination in 1958.

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The representative of Mexico stated that the reports submitted on Non-Self-Governing Territories were incomplete, as far as Latin America was concerned, and that they covered only the United Kingdom colonies.

The representative of the Philippines noted that Christmas Island had originally formed part of Singapore and the information transmitted by the United Kingdom had included this island. He noted that no information had been transmitted on this island following its transfer to the administration of Australia in 1958. Australia's reply was that there were no indigenous inhabitants on Christmas Island and, therefore, it had not considered it necessary to transmit information on the territory.

51. Dissemination of information in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples: report of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly, in resolution 1848 (XVII), expressed satisfaction that a number of leaflets, wall-sheets and radio talks on the Declaration on colonialism had been disseminated in many local languages spoken in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as in the languages of the Administering Members.

It also expressed appreciation that certain Administering Members had extended to the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 1695 (XVI), their co-operation in the circulation and dissemination of the Declaration in many of the territories.

However, the Assembly noted with regret that the Government of Portugal had not extended such co-operation, and invited it to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the dissemination of the Declaration in the territories under Portuguese administration.

It also invited all the other Administering Members to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the circulation and dissemination of the Declaration in all the territories under their administration. It further invited the Administering Members to include the Declaration in the curricula of all educational institutions in the territories.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards large-scale circulation and dissemination of the Declaration, through all the appropriate media of mass communications in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to report on further progress on this subject to the eighteenth General Assembly.

(The Secretary-General's report on this subject has not yet been issued.)

52. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly, in resolution 1849 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, expressed regret that, despite the increased interest among inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the study and training facilities offered by Member States, a number of such offers remained unused.
It further expresses regret that, in several instances, students who had been granted scholarships had not been accorded facilities to leave the territories in order to take advantage of the offers.

The Assembly, while urging Member States to continue to offer scholarships, requested that they take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information about the scholarships offered and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students.

The Assembly again invited the Administering Members concerned to take all necessary measures to ensure that all such offers are utilized, and to render effective assistance to those persons who had applied for or had been granted scholarships, particularly in regard to facilitating their travel formalities.

The Secretary-General was requested to report to the eighteenth General Assembly on the implementation of the resolution. (The report has not yet been issued.)

53. **Question of the continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories**

The General Assembly, in resolution 1847 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, recognized that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories continued to play a useful role in the attainment of the principles set forth in Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and in the implementation of the mandate incumbent upon the Assembly’s Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on Colonialism.

It decided to continue the Committee on the same basis as provided in resolution 1700 (XVI) and, in the light of the rapid progress required for the accession to independence of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to review the situation at the eighteenth session with a view to taking a decision on the further continuation of the Committee on Information.

54. **Election, if required, to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories**

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of 14 members, of which seven are Administering Members with responsibility for the transmission of information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter, and an equal number are Non-Administering Members elected -- normally for three-year terms -- by the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee, on behalf of the General Assembly.

The present membership of the Committee includes Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (Administering Members); and Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Upper Volta (Non-Administering Members).

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The terms of Liberia and Mexico will expire on 31 December 1963, and elections will have to be held to fill these vacancies if the General Assembly decides, at its eighteenth session, to continue the Committee on Information.

55. Special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration: report of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly will have before it, during the forthcoming session, a report outlining the developments which have taken place, following its adoption on 14 December 1962 of resolution 1808 (XVII), providing for the establishment of a special training programme for indigenous inhabitants of territories under Portuguese administration.

The resolution requested the Secretary-General, in establishing such a programme, to make use, as fully as possible, of the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and, particularly, to make its benefits available to those indigenous inhabitants of the territories who were or who might be temporarily residing in various countries outside the territories under Portuguese administration, with the consent and co-operation of the host Governments.

Another of the recommendations contained in the resolution was that Member States should make available, directly or through voluntary agencies, for the use of students from territories under Portuguese administration, all-expense scholarships both for the completion of secondary education and for various forms of higher education.

The Secretary-General has also drawn the attention of all Member States to the contents of this resolution, asking them to inform him of the type and scope of the assistance they were prepared to give to help in the implementation of this special training programme.

So far, eight Governments have responded to the invitation of the General Assembly, and have offered scholarships for study and training of inhabitants from the territories under Portuguese administration. The eight Governments are those of Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Sudan, Sweden, USSR and Yugoslavia.

56. Question of South West Africa:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of South West Africa earlier this year at a session which lasted from 4 April to 10 May.

(more)
The General Assembly, on 10 May 1963, adopted a resolution, sponsored by Cambodia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, in which it recommended that the General Assembly consider any attempt by South Africa to annex South West Africa as an act of aggression.

In the resolution (Doc. A/AC.109/L.54), the Committee further recommended that the General Assembly take all necessary steps to establish a United Nations presence in South West Africa. In addition, it decided to draw the attention of the Security Council to the "critical situation" in that territory, the continuation of which constituted a "threat to international peace and security". The text of the resolution was transmitted to the Security Council on 14 May 1963.

Previously the South West Africa question was considered by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. At that time the General Assembly had before it the report of the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism, as well as the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa, established in accordance with the terms of resolution 1702 (XVI).

At the conclusion of its consideration of the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly on 14 December 1962 adopted resolution 1805 (XVII), which called on the Government of South Africa to refrain from (a) employing direct or indirect action involving the forcible removal of indigenous inhabitants from their homes or their confinement in any particular location; (b) using the territory of South West Africa as a base for the accumulation, for internal or external purposes, of arms or armed forces.

At the same time, the General Assembly adopted two other resolutions relating to South West Africa.

By resolution 1804 (XVII), it decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa and expressed its gratitude to that Committee for its efforts and for its contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations.

By resolution 1806 (XVII), it drew the attention of the petitioners concerned to the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa, to the report of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of that Committee on their visit to South Africa and South West Africa, as well as to other relevant resolutions adopted at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

(b) Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General

The decision to establish a special training programme for South West Africans was taken by the General Assembly in resolution 1705 (XVI) of 14 December 1961, in which the Secretary-General was requested to make as fully as possible, of the
existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, and particularly to make available the benefits of those programmes to indigenous inhabitants of the territory who were and who might be temporarily residing in various countries outside South West Africa.

Under the resolution, specialized agencies were to be invited to co-operate in the establishment and implementation of the programme, and Member States invited to make available, directly or through voluntary agencies, all-expense scholarships both for the completion of secondary education and for various forms of higher education.

The resolution also requested Member States to inform the Secretary-General of any scholarships offered and of awards made and utilized. The Secretary-General in turn was requested to report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its regular sessions.

Accordingly, a report (Doc. A/5234) was submitted to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly covering the period 19 December 1961 to 18 September 1962 and giving details concerning the programme and the offers by individual Member States.

The report stated that the sum of $50,000 was set aside to finance the programme during the first experimental year and that, in order to permit the fullest use of the funds, it was decided that successful applicants should be placed in existing educational establishments located in Africa or elsewhere, according to the studies to be pursued. A further decision was that the types of training offered should be as broad as possible and should start at the secondary level.

By 18 September 1962, according to the report, 25 applications for training were received. Two of these applicants were offered awards for courses leading to degrees in institutions in Uganda and the United States respectively, and another was offered for legal education in the United Kingdom. The total cost of these awards for the first year of study amounted to approximately $13,000.

In addition, the report listed the Member States which had informed the Secretary-General of the scholarships for which South West Africans might apply. One Member State also indicated its intention to do everything possible to offer scholarships for the academic year 1963-64. The States listed are Burma, China, Ghana, India, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Tanganyika, Tunisia, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

(A report on developments since September last year will be presented to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.)

(more)
57. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1962, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations

The Secretary-General's report on United Nations finances (Doc. A/5506) shows that obligations incurred under the regular budget of the Organization during the year ended 31 December 1962 totalled $84,452,350, as against total appropriations by the General Assembly of $85,818,220. Since receipts from miscellaneous income, other than staff assessment, were $613,000 greater than estimated, the total income credited for the financial year was $86,430,992.

The obligations incurred in 1962 were about $13,350,000 greater than those incurred by the United Nations in 1961.

Reporting on the cash position of the Organization, the Secretary-General states that notwithstanding financing through the sale of United Nations bonds, it was necessary to borrow amounts up to $8 million during the year from the Special Fund. During most of the year the Working Capital Fund was fully utilized to finance budgetary expenditures and operational cash requirements.

At the end of 1962 the combined cash deficit for the United Nations regular budget and the accounts for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo totalled $88,254,424, as against $24,227,959 the previous year. Of the total, about $24.5 million was being financed by advances from the Working Capital Fund and almost $60 million from the sale of United Nations bonds.

The Secretary-General observes that, at 31 December 1962, Member States had paid only 80.04 per cent of the total contributions receivable for the year under the regular United Nations budget -- a position comparing unfavourably with other years.*

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

The financial report and accounts of UNICEF (Doc. A/5506/Add.1) list income for 1962 as $29.7 million -- a gain of almost $1.8 million over income for the previous year. This resulted from an increase of about $0.6 million in Government contributions and an increase of $1.2 million in private contributions and other income. Government contributions made up about 80 per cent of UNICEF's income in 1962.

Expenditure for the year was $30.4 million -- $6 million more than in 1961 and $0.7 million above income. The report notes that in 1961 the UNICEF Executive Board approved procedures to allow UNICEF for several years to expand its aid more rapidly than its income. Accordingly, in 1962, the Board approved allocations not only against (more)

* A report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on this sub-item appears in Doc. A/5434.
resources available in 1962 ($30.9 million), but also against $13.7 million of
Government pledges announced for 1963. This latter portion of the allocations was
to become effective 1 January 1963.

The UNICEF Greeting Card Fund in the period from 1 February 1961 to 31 August
1962 showed an income of $1,954,552, as against expenditures of $837,949.*

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

The financial report of UNRWA for 1962 (Doc. A/5506/Add.2) shows that
expenditure totalled $36,884,811, an increase of $561,630 over expenditure in the
previous year. Income from all sources totalled $36,775,786, a decrease of
$223,691, leaving a deficit for the year of $109,025. The Agency’s budget for the
year was $39,203,047.**

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

Income for 1962 totalled $6,537,631, while obligations incurred totalled
$7,216,343. Taking account of accumulated surpluses totalling $2,030,557 carried
forward to 1962, the surplus at 31 December 1962 stood at $1,351,845 (Doc. A/5506/-
Add.3).***

58. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1963

In his report on the estimates for 1964 (Doc. A/5505), the Secretary-
General observes that the 1963 budget contained no provision for a number of
expenditures, notably for expedition of the work of the United Nations Conciliation
Commission for Palestine; for the activities of the Special Committee of 24 on the
ending of colonialism; for the training of military and police forces in Rwanda and
Burundi; for a meeting of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee
on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; and to expedite the work of the Office of the
High Commissioner for Refugees. Moreover, increases in salary payments will also
have to be taken into account.

The Secretary-General suggests that total additional items can reasonably be
estimated at a total gross sum of $800,000. However, he notes that this sum might
be offset by lower expenditures than those estimated under other budget categories.

(more)

* Advisory Committee report appears in Doc. A/5435.
** Advisory Committee report appears in Doc. A/5436.
*** Advisory Committee report appears in Doc. A/5437.
59. Budget estimates for the financial year 1964

The Secretary-General proposes in his budget estimates (Doc. A/5505) a gross expenditure budget of $96,611,350 -- $2,500,300 more than the gross level at present approved for 1963. With total income estimated at $14,765,200 -- $9.3 million of this comprising staff assessment -- the net expenditure level for the year would be $81,847,150, an increase of $3,183,600 over the approved net level for 1963.

These estimates, states the Secretary-General, cover "all requirements in 1964 which can be clearly foreseen or calculated with any precision at this stage".

In the preparation of the budget, the Secretary-General notes, careful thought had been given to the "extreme difficulty" of the financial position of the Organization in the immediate future, to significant staff matters, to priority financial demands for building improvements and the servicing of United Nations bonds, and to the need for greater co-ordination and rationalization of work programmes and conference schedules. The budget report describes the estimates for 1964 as "conservative", and emphasizes the difficulty of the task of undertaking essential commitments within the projected level of expenditure.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its annual report to the Assembly, recommends reductions totalling $1,112,570 in the expenditure estimates. Together with some recommended adjustments in the income estimates, these would reduce the net expenditure level for 1964 to $80,575,380.

In its report (Doc. A/5507), the Advisory Committee also presents to the Assembly in summary form the budget estimates for 1964, totalling $110,204,306, of eight specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. (The budget estimates of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) were not available to the Advisory Committee.) In all these cases, the estimates for 1964 are greater than appropriations for 1963.

Thus, States Members of the United Nations and the various organizations would be asked to contribute a total of more than $206,816,000 for the year 1964.

In its review of the 1964 estimates, the Committee "had uppermost in its mind the critical financial situation confronting the Organization", states the report. It was guided by a policy of austerity and a desire to limit expenditure in 1964 to a minimum.

The more significant differences between the 1964 initial estimates and the 1963 approved appropriations, according to the Advisory Committee, are accounted for by an increase of over $1 million in staff costs and related expenses; an increase of some $2 million for buildings, equipment and common services; an increase of almost

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$3 million for interest charges and repayment of United Nations bonds; and a reduction of almost $700,000 in income other than staff assessment.

The Advisory Committee also notes that estimates have not yet been submitted for some of the main conferences planned for 1964.

It recommends that the General Assembly once again call the attention of the councils, commissions and committees to the need for "strict compliance" with the regulation requiring that decisions involving expenditures should not be taken before a report is available from the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications.

The Committee expresses its concern that recent annual appropriations have in fact been considerably greater than the estimates. While recognizing the importance of the economic and social development of the emerging nations, it nevertheless declares that this task is "so vast and complex in relation to available resources" that long-term planning and greater concentration are needed to justify the effort and expense involved.

It recommends, in particular, that the Economic and Social Council undertake a comprehensive review of its entire programme cycle, so as to ensure that the complete programme in the economic and social field is drawn up in time for its inclusion in the budget estimates for each year. Stating that "urgent and energetic action" is an "absolute necessity" if the programme of meetings is to be realistic, and its aims achieved, the Advisory Committee suggests that the Assembly might establish limits on the number of main meetings; or alternatively, that efforts might be made to consolidate meetings dealing with similar topics.

60. United Nations Operation in the Congo: cost estimates

At its fourth special session this year, the Assembly adopted a series of resolutions on the financing of peace-keeping measures, including those in the Congo.

One of these [Resolution 1876 (S-IV)] relates directly to the financing of costs of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) for the second half of 1963. It authorizes the Secretary-General to expend at an average monthly rate up to $5.5 million for the continuing cost of ONUC from 1 July until 31 December. Accordingly, under the resolution, $33 million is allocated for ONUC costs during this period.

The item on the Assembly's agenda for the eighteenth session refers to ONUC cost estimates for 1964, which are currently in the process of preparation. (The Secretary-General will report to the Assembly on this subject during the session.)

* A report by the Advisory Committee on the pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice appears in Doc.A/51440.
On the question of ONUC costs, the Secretary-General stated before the Fifth Committee on 15 May 1963 that, "in the light of recent trends and developments", it was not unreasonable to anticipate a "complete military disengagement" by the United Nations in the Congo by the end of 1963. He observed also on 12 June 1963 that "the withdrawal of the United Nations Force in the Congo is in sight".

61. Review of the pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General

By a decision taken at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly continued the existing pattern of United Nations conferences -- with some amendments -- until 31 December 1963 (resolution 1851 (XVII)).

However, it took no action on the pattern of conferences for 1964 and subsequent years. The existing pattern is based on the Assembly's resolution 1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957 -- a resolution which called for a clear conference pattern for the following five years and laid down general principles affecting the meeting places of the Economic and Social Council, the Council's functional commissions and regional economic commissions, and other United Nations bodies. Resolution 1202 also asked the Secretary-General to submit every year a basic programme of conferences for the following year, based on the recommended pattern, and suggested measures to limit the number of meetings.

In his report to the Assembly last year on this subject (Doc. A/5317), the Secretary-General called attention to the increasing conference workload in the United Nations, which placed "severe strains" on the Secretariat. He cited, in particular, more frequent resumed sessions of the Assembly; establishment by the Assembly of many subsidiary bodies to undertake specific tasks; an increase in the number of large special conferences; and a growth in economic and social activities of the United Nations.

However, the Secretary-General noted that certain measures had already been initiated within the United Nations to alleviate the effects of these tendencies.

In the light of these developments, and of the special problems arising in 1964 by virtue of construction work at Headquarters, the Secretary-General proposed, in his 1962 report, that the Assembly -- continuing in substantive form the existing pattern of conferences until the end of 1963 -- should consider the longer-term pattern at its eighteenth session. He proposed to consult with the Economic and Social Council on methods to rationalize that body's schedule of meetings.

The Council -- meeting at its 35th session in New York in April 1963 -- took action on this subject in response to proposals submitted to it by the Secretary-General. It called on its regional and functional commissions to revise the number and timing of their meetings and those of their subsidiary bodies, and...

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asked regional commissions and committees of the Council to review work programmes and priorities in the light of broad needs and available resources.

Further, at its 36th session, held in Geneva in July-August 1963, the Council took decisions affecting its calendar of conferences in 1964, when construction will be in progress at Headquarters.

(The Secretary-General is now preparing a new report to be presented to the eighteenth session of the Assembly. It is expected that this report will raise many of the points discussed in the report last year, along with some new observations by the Secretary-General.)

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

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

This is a Committee of 12 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. The members serve as individuals and not as representatives of Governments. Four retire each year, but are eligible for re-election.

Members of the Committee this year are Thanassis Aghnides (Greece), Chairman; Mohamed Abdel Magid Ahmed (Sudan); Albert F. Bender (United States); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Alfonso Grez (Chile); Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq); Raul A. Quijano (Argentina); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania); Agha Shahi (Pakistan); and Alexei F. Sokirkin (USSR).

The terms of office of Mr. Aghnides, Mr. Bender, Mr. Quijano and Mr. Sokirkin expire on 31 December 1963. Persons elected to fill the vacancies on the Committee will serve for the three years beginning 1 January 1964 (Doc. A/5464).

(b) Committee on Contributions

The 10 members of this Committee retire in rotation, and are eligible for reappointment by the Assembly. Four members are retiring this year. Committee members are elected in their personal capacity and serve three-year terms.

Members of the Committee at present are Raymond T. Bowman (United States); Birendra Narayan Chakravarty (India); Pavel Mikhailovich Chernyshev (USSR); Trevett Wakeham Cutts (Australia); James Gibson (United Kingdom); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); David Silveira da Mota (Brazil); Jose Pareja (Peru); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland); and Maurice Viaud (France).

The four retiring members are Mr. Chakravarty, Mr. Chernyshev, Mr. Pareja and Mr. Viaud. Mr. Chakravarty has served for one year, following the resignation of Chandra S. Jha (India).

* A supplementary sub-item (e) will be proposed to this item to deal with the appointment of one member to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (see Doc. A/5468).
The four Committee members to be appointed by the Assembly will serve three-year terms beginning 1 January 1964 (Doc. A/5465).

(c) Board of Auditors

The Board has three members, and one retires every year. The current members are the Auditors-General (or officers holding the equivalent title) of Colombia, the Netherlands and Pakistan. Members are eligible for re-election.

The term of office of the Auditor-General of Pakistan expires on 30 June 1964. The person appointed to the vacancy will serve a three-year term beginning 1 July 1964 (Doc. A/5466, not yet available).

(d) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The terms of office of two of the seven members of this body expire on 31 December 1963. Tribunal members at present are James W. Barco (United States); Mrs. Paul Bastid (France); Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); and R. Venkataraman (India). They serve in their individual capacities.

Mr. Gros Espiell and Mr. Petren are the retiring members. They are eligible for re-election. Members elected by the Assembly to fill the vacancies on the Tribunal will serve for three years from 1 January 1964 (Doc. A/5467).

63. Scale of Assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

The Assembly is expected to set assessments for seven States admitted to the United Nations since September 1962 -- Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Kuwait, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda. All these countries, except Kuwait, will be assessed for 1963 -- a full year -- and also for part of 1962, the year they were admitted to the United Nations. Kuwait, admitted in May 1963, will be required to make only a partial contribution for the current year.

The apportionment of the share of these seven new Member States in the expenses of the United Nations will be discussed by the Committee on Contributions, which is due to meet in September, shortly before the opening of the eighteenth session of the Assembly. The Committee will submit a report to the Assembly, embodying its recommendations.

By the terms of an Assembly resolution adopted in 1962, the Committee is also to report on another matter under this item -- a possible revision of the scale of assessments on the basis of an "expert study of different systems of national accounting". (The resolution 1870 (XVII) asked the Secretary-General
to make such a study to obtain advice on "all relevant problems of comparability" arising in the preparation of statistical material used by the Committee on Contributions to fix assessments.)

The Committee was asked -- in the light of the expert study and any other information available to it -- to report to the Assembly at its eighteenth session, with recommendations on possible revisions of the existing scale of assessments. (The basis for current assessments is a scale laid down under resolution 1691 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, covering the years 1962, 1963 and 1964.)

The Secretary-General's expert study -- a restricted document -- will be considered by the Committee on Contributions at its September meetings.

64. 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 Programme of Technical Assistance

(b) Earmarkings and allotments from the Special Fund

Every year the Assembly is asked to confirm the allocation of funds to United Nations agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA); and expenditures incurred by the various agencies which serve as "executing agencies" for Special Fund projects.

(Separate notes will be submitted by the Secretary-General on each of these two categories, embodying the relevant audit reports. They will be issued during the Assembly's session.)

65. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Each year, this Committee examines the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the status of administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the United Nations family of organizations. Its report to the Assembly is submitted during the course of the regular session each year.

(The Advisory Committee is due to meet early in September and is expected to submit its 1963 report on this question in November.)
(b) Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration: report of the Secretary-General

In resolution 1869 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, the Assembly noted with approval the intention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to consult with the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) on proposals to extend the Board's functions. The revision was designed to make the Board a strongly constituted, independent, inter-organizational body to deal with pay and personnel problems in the administration of the United Nations system.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to report to its eighteenth session on future developments in this matter; and asked for the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The proposals made by the ACC were accepted, with some modifications, by ICSAB at its eleventh session in New York last May, and subsequently the Board's report was itself accepted by the ACC.

The Secretary-General's report (Doc. A/C.5/976) notes these developments and brings to the attention of the Assembly the main implications of the proposed changes in the Board's activities. It commends the changes to the General Assembly for its endorsement in the belief that the reconstituted Board "will significantly improve the machinery of administrative co-ordination within the United Nations system".

The Assembly's attention is drawn, in the Secretary-General's report, to a number of points in the changed terms of reference of ICSAB. For instance, membership of the Board would be increased from nine to 11, and the Board would assume a number of new functions. These functions would include the authority to review and make recommendations on the system of classification of posts, on salaries and allowances for staff in the professional and higher categories, on methods and criteria for establishing conditions of service for general service staff, and on other related matters, including any matters referred to it by the ACC.

Moreover, according to the changes commended to the Assembly, the Board would have a full-time Secretary, to be appointed by the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the ACC.

The revised terms of reference of the Board, the Secretary-General's report continues, would, if put into effect, increase the estimated costs for the Board in 1964 from $15,000 to $52,500, most of the increase representing salaries and common staff costs.

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Appended to the Secretary-General's report is the report of ICSAB to the Secretary-General on this subject, together with a relevant extract from a report of the Salary Review Committee, and a copy of the new draft terms of reference for ICSAB as approved by the Board.

66. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on administrative and financial procedures to be followed by the General Assembly at the time peace-keeping operations are authorized

This item derives from decisions taken by the Assembly at its fourth special session, which ended on 27 June 1963. The Assembly asked for two reports to be prepared by the Secretary-General for the eighteenth session.

The first request concerns "administrative procedures designed to improve the financial procedures to be followed by the General Assembly at the time peace-keeping operations are authorized".

By resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June the Secretary-General was asked to review this matter, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report to the Assembly on the results of the review and "any recommendations he may wish to make regarding procedures to be followed in the future". Earlier paragraphs of the resolution laid down principles to serve as guidelines for the equitable sharing of peace-keeping costs involving heavy expenditures; and expressed the Assembly's opinion that "suitable administrative procedures" should be established to ensure that the General Assembly makes provision for financing a peace-keeping operation "at the time the operation is authorized".

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on his consultations concerning the desirability and feasibility of establishing a peace fund

The second request made by the Assembly at its fourth special session was for a report on "the desirability and feasibility" of establishing a peace fund to permit quick action by the United Nations in the event of breaches of the peace.

The resolution embodying this request/ resolution 1879 (S-IV) of 27 June stated the view of the Assembly that the establishment of such a peace fund, through voluntary contributions from organizations, individuals and Member States, "is worthy of study". It asked the Secretary-General to consult all Member States and other interested organizations on the desirability and feasibility of the proposal, and to embody his findings in a report.

(Both reports requested under this item are still in the process of preparation.)

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67. Personnel questions:

(a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat:
report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General will report on this subject, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1852 (XVII), adopted on 19 December 1962. In this resolution, the Assembly recognized that "significant imbalances" continue to exist in the geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff, and recommended that, in his efforts to improve this situation, the Secretary-General should be guided by the following five principles:

Due regard in the recruitment of staff to securing as wide a geographical distribution as possible; the taking into account of membership and Members' contributions and populations for equitable geographical distribution; the relative importance of posts at different levels; the need for a more balanced regional composition of staff at the D-1 level and above; and the need for career appointments to take particular account of the necessity to reduce "under-representation".

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to review periodically the geographical distribution of the staffs of the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, and to report to it annually on this matter; and to report to the eighteenth session of the Assembly on progress achieved in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat.

The reports requested of the Secretary-General will be presented in a single document. (These have not been issued as yet.)

(b) Proportion of fixed-term staff

A report will be prepared for the Assembly, setting out the percentage of fixed-term staff in the Secretariat, and presenting a breakdown of the figures according to nationality, region, grade and other criteria.

(c) Other personnel questions

As is customary, the Secretary-General will report to the Assembly under this heading on proposed changes in the Staff Regulations, amendments made in the Staff Rules by the Secretary-General, and changes in the application of particular Staff Rules which may have consequences of interest to the Assembly.

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A similar report, submitted by the Secretary-General last year (Doc. A/C.5/932), was not discussed by the Assembly. Thus, the latest report (not yet issued) will cover the matters treated in that document, with some substantial changes in the proposals made, and with a new section dealing with administrative matters relating to personnel which were not covered last year.

On the subject of changes in the Staff Regulations, the Secretary-General submits to the Assembly a note on home leave, proposes the introduction of a flat rate system for the payment of language allowances, and proposes the termination of service benefit and amendment of the regulations and rules on repatriation grant.

The Secretary-General, in his report, goes on to list the amendments made to the Staff Rules (notably concerning assignment allowance) and changes in the application of the Rules (affecting post adjustment and travel accommodation standards).

68. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

Since there was no meeting of the Pension Board in 1963, the report this year is being presented to the Assembly on the Board's behalf by its Standing Committee. The Board administers the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which covers pension benefits for staff employed by the United Nations, nine specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. It meets every two years.

The report (Doc. A/5508) states that, during the year ended 30 September 1962, the number of participants in the Fund increased from 11,765 to 12,501, and the number of associate participants from 4,611 to 5,929. The principal of the Fund increased from $121,748,420 to $147,755,983 during the year.

The effective yield on investment of the Fund's assets was at the annual rate of 3.94 per cent, of which 0.69 per cent has been credited to the contingency reserve and 3.25 per cent taken into income for the year.

As at 30 September 1962 the Fund was paying 502 retirement pensions, 58 annuities, 203 widows' pensions, 307 children's benefits, 48 disability benefits and six secondary dependents' benefits. It paid 731 cash withdrawal settlements during the year.

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

The annual report of the Secretary-General on the International School will be issued during the Assembly's eighteenth session.

The report will deal with the development of the School during 1963, its finances, the proposed relocation on a new site at 89th Street and York Avenue, Manhattan, and the question of whether further subsidy might be needed from the General Assembly for the year 1964-65.
On the subject of a site, the report will note developments during the year in negotiations with the City of New York on the continued use by the International School, for the present, of its current premises at 70th Street and First Avenue, Manhattan.

The question of additional General Assembly subsidy for the operation of the school after 1963-64 arises by virtue of the Assembly's resolution 1439 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, by which the Assembly decided to contribute to the International School Fund, for a period of five years, such continuing financial assistance as it might consider necessary. At its seventeenth session last year, the Assembly in resolution 1853 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 decided to contribute $50,000 to the Fund towards liquidating the operational deficit expected for the 1962-63 school year; and $20,000 for the purpose of forwarding plans for the School's permanent accommodation.

Present schedules call for the School to be operating on its new permanent site by 1966.

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

70. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifteenth session

The Assembly reviews the work of the Commission each year. The Commission met in its fifteenth session at Geneva from 6 May to 12 July 1963, and its report is contained in Doc. A/5509, not yet available. Following are some of the main subjects dealt with by the Commission at that session:

Law of Treaties -- At its fourteenth session in 1962, the Commission provisionally adopted 21 articles comprising Part I of a series of draft articles on the Law of Treaties. These articles dealt with the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties, and have been circulated to Governments for their observations. At its recent fifteenth session, the Commission was able to approve provisionally a further 24 articles on the Law of Treaties -- dealing with the invalidity and termination of treaties -- which comprise Part II of the complete series.

The Commission notes in its report that it intends to deal with Part III -- a series of articles on the application and effects of treaties -- at its 1964 session. In the meantime it transmits to Governments, through the Secretary-General, for their observations, the text of its newly formulated draft articles on invalidity and termination of treaties.

The Commission observes in its report that these articles do not contain any provisions on two significant topics -- the effect on treaties of an outbreak of hostilities, and the effect of the extinction of "the international personality of a State" upon the termination of treaties. It considers that the first question could

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not conveniently be dealt with, in the context of its present work on the law of treaties; and that the second might be dealt with in detail at a later session.

The 24 new draft articles formulated by the Commission are in six sections -- a general provision, the invalidity of treaties, the termination of treaties, rules relating to application of certain provisions, procedure, and legal consequences of the nullity, termination or suspension of operation of a treaty.

State responsibility.--The Commission reports that it appointed Roberto Ago (Italy) as Special Rapporteur to study various aspects of this subject.

Succession of States and Governments --The Commission reports that it appointed Manfred Lachs (Poland) as Special Rapporteur to study this subject under three main headings -- succession in respect of treaties; succession in respect of rights and duties resulting from other sources; and succession in respect of membership of international organizations.

The report also dealt with the issue of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations (see item 71).

71. Question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations

The General Assembly, in resolution 1766 (XVII), adopted on 20 November 1962, asked the International Law Commission to give further attention to this subject and to include the results of its study in its report to the Assembly's eighteenth session (see item 70).

In its report, the Commission observes that the main subject of study was the problem of the accession of new States to general multilateral treaties, concluded in the past, whose participation clauses were limited to specific categories of States -- specifically 26 League of Nations treaties.

Under the heading of conclusions, the Commission compares the implications of two procedures for extending the participation in League of Nations treaties -- an amending protocol; or a method by which the Secretary-General is authorized to receive new instruments of ratification, if there is no objection from the original parties to the treaty. It states the Assembly appears to be entitled to designate a United Nations organ to assume and fulfil the powers formerly exercised by the Council of the League under the participation clauses in the League treaties. This would be a "simplified and expeditious" alternative to the other two methods, the Commission suggests.

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It further proposes that "competent authorities" should examine whether a number of old League treaties still have any real interest for States; and that the Assembly initiate an examination of the treaties, to see what needs to be done to adapt them to contemporary conditions.

72. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The decision to place this item on the agenda of the eighteenth session was taken by the General Assembly last year, when it adopted a resolution on this question [resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962].

In that resolution, the Assembly recognized the "paramount importance" of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, in terms of the progressive development of international law and the promotion of the rule of law among nations. It resolved to undertake a study of this subject, with a view to the progressive development and codification of the relevant principles, and their more effective application.

Accordingly, the Assembly placed the item on its agenda for the eighteenth session to study four principles -- repudiation of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State; the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means; non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State; and the sovereign equality of States.

The Assembly also proposed to decide at its eighteenth session what other principles should be considered at subsequent sessions.

Moreover, the last operative paragraph of the resolution invites Member States to submit views and suggestions on the subject.

In a document to be submitted to the Assembly (Doc. A/5470), the Secretary-General gives the views and suggestions of 14 Governments, received up to 16 July 1963. The replies are from the Governments of Afghanistan, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nigeria, Poland, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The Secretary-General observes that four other Governments -- those of Cambodia, Nepal, Norway and Sudan -- stated that they had no comments to make on the subject. Further replies received from Governments will be circulated as addenda to Doc. A/5470.

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73. **Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General with a view to the strengthening of the practical application of international law**

On this subject the Assembly will consider comments from 28 Governments and eight international organizations (Doc.A/5455 and Add.1), along with a report by the Secretary-General (to be issued later).

The comments were submitted in response to invitations extended by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Assembly's resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962. This resolution urged Member States to undertake broad programmes of training and exchanges of publications in the field of international law; asked the Secretary-General to study ways of helping Member States establish and develop such programmes, through the United Nations system and other channels, and to report on this study to the eighteenth session; and resolved to inscribe this item on the agenda of that session.

In his study, the Secretary-General was asked to consider the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law.

In a note, accompanying the comments received from Governments and international organs, the Secretary-General gives details of a questionnaire addressed to Governments inviting information on programmes of training and dissemination in international law, which were being carried out or were being planned in each country; the need of Governments for assistance from abroad in this field; the assistance that Governments might be able to give to programmes in other countries; the role of non-governmental organizations and of the United Nations family in supporting training and dissemination programmes in international law; and the views of Governments on the proposal for a Decade of International Law.

Listed are the replies of the Governments of Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Lebanon; Luxembourg, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden and United States.

The document also contains comments and suggestions, on resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, The Hague Academy of International Law, the Institute of International Law, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Association of Legal Science, the International Political Science Association, the League of Arab States and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

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74. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests: item proposed by India

Since the submission of this item by India (Doc.A/5428 and Add.1) three of the nuclear powers -- USSR, United Kingdom and United States -- and a number of other States have signed an agreement banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

Although this treaty is not yet registered with the United Nations, pending its ratification, such registration is expected under Article 102 of the United Nations Charter. This Article states in part: "Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it."

In the introduction to his annual report, the Secretary-General says that the test ban treaty, although limited to three environments and marginal to the central problem of disarmament, is an important objective in itself. It helped to end the danger of ever-increasing radio-active fall-out and to restrict the spread of nuclear weapons, while imposing limitations on the development of new weapons of mass destruction. Thus, the Secretary-General states, it would be a factor in slowing down the arms race.

U Thant adds that the partial test ban treaty could also point the way to the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty including a ban on underground tests.

The question of banning all tests was a matter considered by the Assembly last year, as the Indian memorandum points out. On 6 November 1962 the Assembly adopted a resolution A (XVII) which condemned all nuclear weapon tests and asked that they cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963.

The resolution also stated that "if, against all hope, the parties concerned do not reach agreement on the cessation of all tests by 1 January 1963, they should enter into an immediate agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests ... "

In connexion with this item, communications dealing with the signing of the partial test ban treaty have been received from Mexico, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Kuwait (Docs. A/5469, A/5475, A/5476, A/5477).
75. The policy of genocide carried out by the Government of the Republic of Iraq against the Kurdish people: item proposed by Mongolia

On 11 December 1946 the Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that genocide -- the extermination of a people -- was contrary to the United Nations Charter as a crime against mankind.

Mongolia, in submitting this item for the agenda in a cable dated 29 June 1963 (Doc. A/5429), asks the Assembly to consider a draft resolution which would declare that Iraq is committing this crime against the Kurdish people and call upon that country to cease all military operations against the Kurds.

The draft resolution would also call upon Iraq to resume negotiations with representatives of the Kurds "regarding the satisfaction of their national demands".

One of the matters to be negotiated, according to the Mongolian memorandum, is "the Kurdish people's just demand for national autonomy within the framework of the Iraqi State". This demand, the memorandum states, has been met with a "policy of bloody repression" threatening "the very existence" of the Kurdish people.

The Kurds, Mongolia asserts, comprise one quarter of Iraq's population and have "inhabited the northern areas of the country from time immemorial".

The question raised by Mongolia has also been brought to the Security Council's attention by the Soviet Union (Doc. S/5345 and Corr. 1, letter of 9 July) which charged that the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) had discussed the question, while Iran, Turkey and Syria were interfering with events in north Iraq "up to and including measures of a military nature".

The Soviet letter stated that the USSR's security was being threatened by these actions on its borders and that it and other States might be compelled "to take steps to eliminate this interference and protect their own security".

Iraq replied to these charges on 10 July (Doc. S/5346) stating that it strongly protested "the unwarranted interference by the USSR in the internal affairs of Iraq". Allegations of "extermination of the population in northern Iraq" were completely unfounded, the letter asserted.

"The limited military operations, being conducted in a small area of northern Iraq, are directed against a band of traitorous outlaws, who are supported by foreign interests with the aim of dismembering the Iraqi State and destroying its national independence and integrity", Iraq declared.

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The Iraqi letter also denied the charge that foreign military units were being used in Iraq, stating that if there was any outside interference, it came from the USSR and its allies who had been "for months inciting the rebellious traitors in the north of Iraq to take up arms against the present Government of Iraq".

Although the USSR letter had stated it might be necessary to convene the Security Council on the subject, no request for a meeting was received in the period prior to the publication of this annotated agenda. The USSR did ask for discussion of the question at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva, but the Council, on 11 July, voted not to discuss the item.

76. Denuclearization of Latin America: item proposed by Brazil

The question of denuclearized zones has been discussed a number of times by the Assembly, particularly in 1961, when a resolution was adopted calling upon all States "to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a denuclearized zone" (resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961).

In 1962, during the First (Political and Security) Committee debates on disarmament, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador submitted a draft resolution (Doc. A/C.1/L.312/Rev.2) which would have called upon all States to co-operate in arrangements reached between the Latin American countries to have Latin America respected as a denuclearized zone.

The four-power draft would have recommended that the Latin American countries negotiate arrangements whereby the countries of the area agree not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or carrying devices; agree to dispose forthwith of any such weapons or carrying devices which might then be on their territory; and agree to make provision for verification of those arrangements to ensure that they were observed.

Although the Committee discussed the draft, action was deferred until the eighteenth session of the Assembly. During the debate, which took place during, and immediately after the Caribbean crisis of 1962, Cuba said on 16 November that while the proposal for a denuclearized Latin America was "very acceptable" provisions should also be considered whereby guarantees were given by the nuclear Powers never to use their weapons against Latin America; that Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone be included in any agreement; and that all foreign bases, including Guantanamo, be removed from Latin America.

(more)
The United States and the USSR expressed different views on the Cuban suggestions, the former terming them "frivolous" and the latter stating these were questions to be discussed by the Latin American countries themselves. As for the four-power draft the USSR indicated its support for the creation of a nuclear-free zone, while the United States said that although it viewed the proposal sympathetically it thought that after the Cuban statement, action should be deferred.

Subsequently the co-sponsors said that the Cuban, USSR and United States statements had led to further consultations and, since they wished a constructive and not a hasty decision, the co-sponsors would defer a vote until 1963.

Since then, Brazil points out in its memorandum, the Presidents of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico have propounded a Declaration (Doc. A/5415) on 29 April stating that they were prepared to sign a multilateral agreement, whereby countries undertook not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices and to co-operate in order to have Latin America recognized as a denuclearized zone as soon as possible.

Brazil asks that the item be treated as a separate matter this year and not, as was the case in 1962, as a sub-item of the general question of disarmament.

77. Question of Southern Rhodesia

This item was proposed by Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia (Doc. A/5448). Dahomey has joined the co-sponsors (Doc.A/5448/Add.1).

A request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened at an early date to discuss the question of Southern Rhodesia was submitted to the President of the Council on 5 August 1963 by the representatives of Ghana, Guinea, Morocco and the United Arab Republic.

They asked that the matter be treated as one of urgency and that it be considered in relation to resolution 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962, the resolution adopted by the Special Committee of 24 on 20 June 1963, and the implementation of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

So far no date for a meeting of the Security Council has been announced in response to this request.

The question of Southern Rhodesia was debated by the Special Committee of 24 during its second session which ended on 26 July this year. The Committee recommended that if developments necessitated and circumstances warranted, a special session of the General Assembly should be convened to consider the situation in the territory.

*Doc.A/5447 and Add.1.*
It also recommended that in any event a separate item entitled "The Question of Southern Rhodesia" should be inscribed on the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly as a matter of high priority and urgency.

These recommendations were incorporated in a resolution (Doc. A/AC.109/45) adopted on 20 June 1963, which also called upon the United Kingdom Government:

(a) To abrogate the 1961 Constitution;
(b) To hold, without delay, a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties of the territory will take part with a view to making constitutional arrangements for independence on the basis of universal suffrage, including the fixing of the earliest possible date for independence;
(c) To declare unequivocally that it would not transfer the powers and attributes of sovereignty to any government constituted under the 1961 Constitution.

The Special Committee also approved the report of the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia. The Sub-Committee had been set up following the adoption by the Special Committee on 28 March 1963 of a consensus according to which it was decided that the delegation would travel to London and undertake conversations with the Government of the United Kingdom in order to obtain the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the question of Southern Rhodesia. It was agreed that the Sub-Committee should report back by 15 April at the latest. However, the United Kingdom Government stated that it could not receive the delegation at a suitable level before 22 April and this new date was subsequently accepted by the Special Committee in a resolution (Doc. A/AC.109/39) sponsored by Ethiopia and Tanganyika. The delegation was composed of the Chairman, Sori Coulibaly (Mali), the Rapporteur, Najmuddine Rifai (Syria), and representatives of Uruguay, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Tunisia. It visited London from 20 April to 26 April and issued a report on 9 May in which it recommended that the Special Committee consider ways and means of dealing with the Southern Rhodesian situation on an urgent basis.

It suggested that such ways and means might include: consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia at a special session of the General Assembly; drawing the attention of the General Assembly to the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia; and requesting the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the United Kingdom to the seriousness of the situation and to continue to lend his good offices in accordance with the mandate given to him by the Assembly in paragraph 4 of resolution 1760 (XVII).

(The report of the Committee of 24 on Southern Rhodesia is contained in Doc. A/5446/Add.3 and Corr.1.) (more)
The question of Southern Rhodesia was considered at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly and two resolutions were adopted. Under resolution 1755 (XVII) of 12 October 1962, the General Assembly urged the United Kingdom Government to take measures which would be most effective in securing the immediate and unconditional release of Joshua Nkomo, National President of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, a Southern Rhodesian political party, and all other nationalist leaders, and the immediate lifting of the ban on the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union.

On 31 October 1962, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1760 (XVII) under which it requested the United Kingdom to take the necessary steps to secure the immediate suspension of the Constitution of 6 December 1961, and to convene a conference to formulate a new constitution.

Subsequently the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly and the Special Committee. In this report, which the General Assembly noted on 20 December, the Secretary-General stated that he had been informed by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom that the Rhodesian Front Party had won the elections and that its leader, Winston Field, had assumed the office of Prime Minister. The report also stated that the change in government in Southern Rhodesia did not affect the constitutional relationship existing between the United Kingdom Government and Southern Rhodesia.

(more)
REQUEST: FOR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA
OF THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. Means of promoting agrarian reform

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 19 August 1963, (Doc. A/5481), the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item. An explanatory memorandum is contained in Doc. A/5481/Add.1.

* *** *
CORRIGENDUM

The first line should read "The Special Committee" instead of "The General Assembly";

The first line of the second paragraph should read "Doc.A/AC.109/43" instead of "Doc.A/AC.109/L.54";

The first line of the sixth paragraph should read "resolution 1806 (XVII)" instead of "resolution 1804 (XVII)"; and

The first line of the seventh paragraph should read "resolution 1804 (XVII)" instead of "resolution 1806 (XVII)".

* *** *
ADDENDUM TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

17 September 1963

NOTE: The Annotated Provisional Agenda for the Eighteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly (Press Release GA/2800) of 30 August 1963 contained notes on the 77 items of the provisional agenda (Doc. A/5450) and one additional item (Doc. A/5481).

At the time the Annotated Agenda was issued a number of reports and documents were not available, but reference to them was made in the notes.

The notes that follow deal with requests for additional items on the provisional agenda (Part I) and with reports and documents which have become available during the period 31 August to 12 September 1963 (Part II). The eighteenth session opens on 17 September 1963.

(more)
PART I

REQUESTS FOR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS IN PROVISIONAL AGENDA

A. Means of promoting agrarian reform

An explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/5481/Add.1 and Corr.1) from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica, who requested this item, states that the "fundamental prerequisite" for agrarian reform programmes is the availability of funds with which to acquire, through purchase or expropriation, cultivated or cultivable land for redistribution.

The memorandum notes "one school of thought" that countries conducting agrarian reform should begin by distributing virgin land. However, it adds, the cultivation of virgin lands would require "more effort and a larger investment than to cultivate the privately owned land which could be distributed under a programme of agrarian reform".

Also, according to the memorandum:

-- Tax reforms have not as yet provided adequate funds for purchasing land, because "new tax systems are slow to produce positive results, while expenditure on agriculture for economic and social purposes is becoming increasingly urgent";

-- Aid programmes, such as technical assistance, funds for the promotion of agricultural co-operatives and training, do not provide for international financing "for the specific purposes of acquiring land or paying compensation for expropriation under a programme of agrarian reform".

Costa Rica, the memorandum concludes, intends to submit a draft resolution to the General Assembly to meet the "urgent need".

B. The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 9 September 1963 (Doc. A/5489), the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Trinidad and Tobago requested the inclusion of this item. An explanatory memorandum is to be issued shortly.

(more)
C. **The question of Oman**

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 9 September 1963 (Doc. A/5492), the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen requested the inclusion of this item. An explanatory memorandum is to be issued shortly.

This item was considered by the Assembly at its last three sessions.

On 11 December 1962, the Assembly voted on a recommendation of the Special Political Committee (Doc. A/5325), which asked the adoption by the Assembly of a draft resolution recognizing Oman's right to self-determination, calling for the "withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman" and a peaceful settlement among the parties concerned "with a view to restoring normal conditions in Oman". The resolution was not adopted, as it failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

The question of Oman was brought before the Security Council in 1957 by the delegations above (excluding Algeria, which was not a Member of the United Nations at the time), charging "British armed aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Imamate of Oman", at the south-eastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

D. **Designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights**

In a note verbale to the Secretary-General, dated 10 September 1963 (Doc. A/5493), the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item. An explanatory memorandum is to be issued shortly.

*(more)*
PART II

NOTES ON ITEMS OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

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

The Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations on 3 September (Doc. A/5478/Add.1) informed the Secretary-General that Sir Louis Mbanefo (Nigeria) had asked that his name be withdrawn from the list of 25 candidates proposed for the election. On 9 September Rhadhabinod Pal (India) also asked that his name be withdrawn (Doc. A/5478/Add.2).

The curricula vitae of the candidates, including Sir Louis's and Mr. Pal's, appears in Document A/5479 and Add.1.

19. United Nations Emergency Force:
   (a) Report on the Force

   The seventh progress report by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/5494) is expected to be available before the opening of the eighteenth session.

   (b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force

   Budget estimates for the maintenance of the Force in 1964 (Doc. A/5495) are expected to be available before the opening of the eighteenth session.

21. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter

This report (Doc. A/5487 of 4 September 1963) notes the Committee's agreement that "international circumstances at the present time were still not propitious" for holding a conference to review the Charter. The Committee recommends, however, that it be continued by the General Assembly and be asked to report again at the Assembly's twentieth session in 1965. The Committee, according to the report, also asks the General Assembly to establish a special committee to find means to ensure "adequate and equitable representation of all Member States, in particular those from Africa and Asia". This special committee, the report concludes, could be asked to report to the Assembly by its nineteenth session.

(more)
22. Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General

This report (Doc. A/5491) is expected to be available before the opening of the eighteenth session.

23. Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The Special Committee, which met from February to July, resumed its meetings on 5 September 1963. Currently, the general debate on the item of Gambia and Gibraltar, administered by the United Kingdom, is continuing.

Earlier, the Committee, considering the question of British Guiana, set up a fact-finding Sub-Committee, and on 3 September 1963 issued the chapter on British Guiana of its draft report (Doc. A/AC.109/L.83). This chapter records the actions taken by the Committee during 1962 and until its present meetings with regard to the question of British Guiana. The draft report will be completed after the Sub-Committee submits its report and will be available as Document A/5446.

27. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

A report of the Conference (Doc. A/5488) for transmission to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, covering the work of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament from 17 April to 1 September 1963, was issued on 5 September.

During the period covered by the report, the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, was signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963 by the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom.

A week later, the report notes, the Conference representatives of the signatories to the treaty "paid tribute to the contribution made by the Conference to the successful conclusion of the Test Ban Treaty".

On the subject of general and complete disarmament, the report says, the Committee continued to discuss measures for the first stage of a disarmament treaty, giving primary consideration to the revised draft treaty of the USSR and the outline of basic provisions of a treaty submitted by the United States.

(more)
Under the subject of measures aimed at the lessening of international tension, the report refers to the setting up of a direct communications link between the United States and the USSR; a declaration on the de-nuclearization of Latin America, submitted to the Conference by Brazil and Mexico; a note submitted by the USSR to the United States on the de-nuclearization of the Mediterranean; an outline draft treaty prohibiting the orbiting and stationing in outer space of nuclear weapons, submitted for the Committee's consideration by Mexico; proposals submitted by the USSR for the "lessening of international tension and facilitating general and complete disarmament" and a comparison submitted by Canada of "significant developments in the United States and USSR proposals concerning the reduction of the risk of war through accident, miscalculation, failure of communications or surprise attack".

The Conference, recessed on 1 September, decided to reconvene at Geneva no later than one week after the General Assembly's consideration of items on nuclear testing and disarmament.

29. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee began a series of meetings on 9 September 1963. The general debate opened with statements by the representatives of the United States and the USSR and is continuing. A letter, co-signed by the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the USSR and the United States, transmitting a memorandum of understanding between their two Governments on outer space co-operation, has been issued (Doc. A/5482).

66. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations:

   (b) Report of the Secretary-General on his consultations concerning the desirability and feasibility of establishing a peace fund

   This report (Doc. A/5409) is expected to be available before the opening of the eighteenth session.

72. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The comments of 14 Governments on this subject had been received up to 16 July 1963. Further replies received from the Governments of the Netherlands and the Philippines, containing their views, appear in: Document A/5470/Add.1.
77. **Question of Southern Rhodesia**

Mauritania, Niger, Togo and Ghana have joined the co-sponsors of this item (Doc. A/5446/Add.1, 2, 3 and 4).

The Security Council on 9 September 1963 began a series of meetings on Southern Rhodesia at the request of 32 African member States. Ghana, Mali, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, Uganda, Tanganyika, Morocco and the United States have participated in the continuing debate. A joint draft resolution (Doc. S/5424/Rev.1) has been submitted by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines.

* *** *
ADDITIONAL TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION
17 September 1963


The notes that follow deal with reports and documents which became available during the period 13 to 16 September 1963.

Particular attention is drawn to the box on page 2 of this Addendum, which explains the renumbering of the provisional agenda.

(more)

On 16 September 1963, the Security Council approved its report to the General Assembly. It will be available as Document A/5502.

Item 19. United Nations Emergency Force

(a) Report of the Force

The seventh progress report by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/5494) is now available. The report covers the period since 30 August 1962. The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) guards and patrols the armistice demarcation line in the Gaza Strip and the international frontier in the Sinai Peninsula. This area, according to the report, has remained "free of any events of a serious nature". There were, the report states, violations along these frontiers. However, the number was about the same as last year.

The report also notes:
- No significant changes in UNEF operational functions and patterns of deployment;
- There were 127 incidents which occurred on the ground; 376 air violations (318 by Israel, one by the United Arab Republic, and 57 by unidentified aircraft); and 102 sea violations (Israel: 72, United Arab Republic: 30).
- While the health of the Force was "satisfactory", the main problem was again gastro-enteritis, which hospitalized 536 military personnel and 327 civilians.

*Item 26. Organization of peace

This item, proposed by Honduras, has been withdrawn at the request of the delegation of Honduras (Doc. A/5450/Corr.1, paragraph 1). First proposed in 1961 for the agenda of the General Assembly's seventeenth session and subsequently postponed, this item would, among other measures, propose the establishment of a nine-member United Nations committee for peace studies.

*Item 75. The policy of genocide carried out by the Government of the Republic of Iraq against the Kurdish people: item proposed by Mongolia

This item, which would have had the Assembly consider a draft resolution declaring that Iraq is committing this crime against the Kurdish people, and call for an end to all military operations against the Kurds, has been withdrawn at the request of the delegation of Mongolia.

*(more)*

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*The withdrawal of these two items from the provisional agenda requires renumbering of the remaining items accordingly (Doc. A/5450/Corr.1, paragraph 3).
NOTES ON ADDITIONAL ITEM B

Item B. The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam

An explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/5389/Add.1) from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Trinidad and Tobago, which requested this item be placed on the agenda, states that the Government of South Viet-Nam has "interfered with the exercise by the majority of its citizens of the rights inherent in article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

This article provides for, in part, the right to freedom of thought and religion, including freedom of religious teaching, practice, worship and observance.

The memorandum lists three incidents involving the South Viet-Nam Government, which is not a Member State of the United Nations. These are:

-- The Government in May 1963 denied citizens in the South Viet-Nam town of Hue the right to hold ceremonies observing the 2507th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the faith professed by more than 70 per cent of the Vietnamese. Nine persons were killed, when troops, on orders of the Government, fired on those attempting to conduct the ceremonies. The intensity of feeling against Government injustices "was such that five monks and a nun immolated themselves -- a course of action unusual to the followers of the faith".

-- The chief shrine in Saigon of the majority faith, the "venerated" Xa Loi pagoda, was attacked on 20 August 1963 by the police armed with machine-guns and carbines. They injured and imprisoned hundreds of monks and nuns. The action was repeated on the same day at several other pagodas throughout the country. An estimated 1,000 monks are now incarcerated.

-- Demonstrating against these actions, hundreds of Saigon University students were arrested on 25 August 1963.

The Government was moving daily, the memorandum continues, more and more in the direction of the suppression of fundamental human rights.

The 14 nations requesting this item declare that this situation demanded the immediate attention of the Members of the United Nations.

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Press Release GA/2800/Add.2
16 September 1963
ADDENDUM III TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

17 September 1963

NOTE: The Annotated Provisional Agenda for the Eighteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly (Press Release GA/2800) of 30 August 1963 and Addendums I and II (Press Releases GA/2800/Add.1 and 2) of 13 and 16 September 1963 contained notes on the provisional agenda and four additional items.

The notes that follow deal with three further additional items on the agenda (Part I) and with reports and documents which have become available during the period 16 to 20 September 1963 (Part II).

The General Assembly's General Committee on 18 September 1963 recommended the adoption of the agenda with 82 items (Doc. A/5530).

(more)
PART I: ADDITIONAL ITEMS

80. **Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations**

The Foreign Minister of Albania requested the inclusion of this item, in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 16 September 1963 (Doc. A/5498).

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was first raised in 1949 in communications from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. It came before the Security Council and the General Assembly in 1950. The Assembly, from 1951 to 1960, decided each year not to include the item on the agenda. In 1961 and 1962 the Assembly discussed the matter as an agenda item. A debate in plenary session took place in 1961 on two separate items dealing with Chinese representation: one submitted by New Zealand and another by the USSR. On 15 December 1961 the Assembly adopted a resolution by which it was decided that the representation of China was an "important question". According to Article 18 of the United Nations Charter, any proposal considered important would require a two-thirds majority.

The Assembly also rejected a resolution (36 in favour, 48 against, and 20 abstentions) that would have effected a change in the Chinese representation in the United Nations.

On 30 October 1962 the General Assembly did not adopt a proposal by the USSR (42 in favour, 56 against, 12 abstentions) that would, in part, invite the representatives of the People's Republic of China to "occupy China's place in the United Nations".

An explanatory memorandum in Doc. A/5498 outlines Albania's position as to why it "deems it essential that the General Assembly should immediately restore the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, and at the same time should expel the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations".

The principles of the Charter, says the memorandum, have for the past 14 years been "systematically violated" with regard to this question. The memorandum states that because of the "obstructive attitude of certain States Members of the United Nations, in particular the United States of America", the People's Republic of China has not been able to take the place in the United Nations "to which it is fully entitled" and which is "illegally occupied by the Chang Kai-shek clique".

(more)
The People's Republic of China, the memorandum asserts, is a democratic, peaceful State, which pursues policies of international peace and co-operation and is a "resolute champion of the rights of all peoples to freedom, democracy and social progress". It is the only Government capable of carrying out its obligations under the Charter, and it not only exercises undisputed authority in China, but also "enjoys the complete and whole-hearted support of the great 650 million-strong Chinese people".

On 18 September 1963 the General Committee, by a vote of 12 to 1 with 8 abstentions, recommended the inclusion of this item, and decided without objection to recommend its allocation to plenary sessions.

81. Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly

This item was requested in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 16 September 1963 (Doc. A/5519) from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen.

An explanatory memorandum from the 48 African and Asian countries states that the composition of the General Committee no longer reflected the principle of equitable geographical representation, because of the large increase in recent years in United Nations membership, particularly from Africa and Asia. Since the General Assembly last changed the General Committee's composition in 1957 (Resolution 1192 (XII)), the number of Members of the United Nations increased from 82, of which 29 were from Africa and Asia, to 111, with 56 African and Asian Members.

There is a "pressing need", the memorandum asserts, for the United Nations to reflect more closely this increased membership.
82. **Question of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council**

The request for this item is contained in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 16 September 1963 (Doc. A/5520) from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen.

The 44 African and Asian countries requesting this item note in an explanatory memorandum that 60 new Members have been admitted to the United Nations since 1945 and that more than half the present membership of the United Nations consists of African and Asian countries.

In view of this, the memorandum says, more equitable representation reflecting this increase is necessary with regard to the composition of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

On 18 September 1963 the General Committee recommended without objection the inclusion of the two above items and their allocation to the Special Political Committee.

(more)
PART II: NOTES ON REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

Item 19. United Nations Emergency Force

(b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force

A total of $18,954,300 is estimated for the 1964 budget, according to this report (Doc. A/5495). This is $302,570 less than the 1963 estimate. In a foreword to the report the Secretary-General asserts that UNEF serves as an effective "stabilizing influence" in maintaining peace in the Gaza-Sinai area. There is a continuing need, the Secretary-General says, for its mission of policing and acting as a buffer "along the long line".

Item 27. Question of convening a conference for the purposes of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons: report of the Secretary-General

This report (Doc. A/5518), requested by General Assembly resolution 1801 (XVII), reproduces 12 replies from the Governments of Member States giving their views on this item. Of the replies, eight were generally favourable toward such a conference and four had various reservations. An earlier document (Doc. A/5174 and Add.1 and 2) transmitted 62 replies, of which 31 were favourable.

Item 30. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

This report is available as Document A/5497. Among the eight recommendations made in the report are: Member States should not provide any military assistance to South Africa; the General Assembly and the Security Council should recommend to Member States that they discourage foreign investments in South Africa; and a study should be made of means to ensure an embargo, including blockade, on arms, ammunition and petroleum to South Africa.

The Assembly and the Council were also asked to consider new measures that would provide for stronger sanctions, suspension of South Africa's rights and privileges in the United Nations, and expulsion from the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Item 33. Economic development of under-developed countries:

(b) The role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries: report of the Secretary-General

In a memorandum to the General Committee (Doc. A/BUR/159), the Secretary-General recalls (paragraph 4) that his proposal that this report be submitted to the General Assembly in 1964 had been approved by the Economic and Social Council on 18 December 1962. The General Committee on 18 September 1963 recommended the postponement of this question until the nineteenth session.
Item 39. Co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

A note by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/5527) says that this report (Doc. E/3771) and the records of the Economic and Social Council's discussion of this item are transmitted to the General Assembly. The report reviews the incidence of mass illiteracy in the world and recommends measures which might be taken, at international and national levels, for its eradication.

Item 55. Question of South West Africa:

(b) Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General

This report (Doc. A/5526), covering the period from 19 September 1962 to 12 September 1963, notes that during the year, 21 scholarships were awarded to students, eight of whom are already studying in the United Kingdom and the United States. United Nations scholars, the report says, have had "difficulties" travelling from South West Africa and Bechuanaland through the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and 16 scholarship holders had left the territory without travel documents. Offers of scholarships by 16 Member States are also covered in the report.

Item 57. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1963

A report (Doc. A/5525) by the Secretary-General on this item notes that the financial requirements for this year are now estimated at $92,928,050. This is a decrease of $983,000 from the funds appropriated by the General Assembly on 20 December 1962 (Resolution 1861 A (XVII)).

Item 72. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General with a view to the strengthening of the practical application of international law

Comments on this item from three Governments and two international organizations are available in Document A/5455/Add.2.

The views of 28 Governments and eight international organizations are contained in Document A/5455 and Add.1.

(more)
Item 77. The violation of human rights in South Viet-Nam

Mali and Nepal have joined the 14 co-sponsors (Doc. A/5489/Add.2 and Add.3).

Item 78. Question of Oman

An explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/5492/Add.1) from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen, which requested the item, recalls the background of the consideration of this question by the General Assembly and the Security Council (see Addendum I, Press Release GA/2800/Add.1).

A majority of Members of the United Nations, according to the memorandum, have recognized Oman's right to self-determination and independence and have called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman. However, the people of Oman are still denied these rights, the memorandum asserts. This situation, it says, "can no longer be tolerated, particularly since the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples".

The memorandum of the 13 Arab countries says that the United Kingdom has pursued a policy of repression and has failed to end its colonial rule and transfer all sovereign powers to the "genuine representatives" of the people of Oman. The General Assembly, the memorandum concludes, "must, once again, consider the question of Oman, and deal with it as an essentially colonial problem".

Item 79. Designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights

An explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/5493/Add.1) from Jamaica, which requested this item, recalls that the proposal that the United Nations' concern in the field of human rights should be intensified through an international year was first made by Jamaica to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. The year 1968 is suggested, according to the memorandum, because it is the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A number of activities in connexion with the international year could be undertaken by Members of the United Nations, the memorandum asserts. Among these: international meetings at which progress in human rights would be reviewed; reviews by individual Governments of their own advances in this field; the goal of accession by 1968 by "all eligible States" to the existing conventions dealing with human rights and the introduction of conventions now under study.

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Note: The numbering of agenda items in Part II above is that of the agenda as recommended by the General Committee (Doc. A/5530) and differs in most cases from the numbering of the provisional agenda, as listed in Press Release GA/2800.
ADDENDUM IV TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

NOTE: The Annotated Provisional Agenda for the Eighteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly (Press Release GA/2800) of 30 August 1963 and Addendums I, II, III (Add. 1-3) of 13, 16 and 20 September, respectively, contained notes on the provisional agenda and seven additional items.

The notes that follow deal with two further additional items (Part I) previously unreported in these Press Releases and with reports and documents (Part II) which have become available during the period 20 to 30 September 1963.

The agenda as approved by the General Assembly appears in Doc. A/5550 and Add. 1.

(more)
83. Measures in connexion with the earthquake at Skopje, Yugoslavia

An explanatory memorandum (Doc.A/5552) accompanies the request for this item by 35 Member States. It recalls that more than 1,000 persons were killed as a result of the earthquake in Yugoslavia on 26 July 1963 at the city of Skopje. More than 2,000 persons were injured, 80 per cent of the city's buildings were destroyed and, the memorandum says, practically the entire population of 200,000 was left homeless.

The Yugoslav Government, with the assistance of several countries, has succeeded in relieving the casualties, but because of the magnitude of the earthquake, the relief was primarily first-aid. The memorandum welcomes Yugoslavia's Five Year Plan for the restoration of economic and cultural life in Skopje. However, further international assistance is considered of "incontestable importance". Such aid, the memorandum asserts, "would be most effective if the United Nations took an active part in its organization". The General Assembly is asked to examine this question as an "urgent matter".

The item was requested in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 19 September 1963 from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States and Uruguay.

Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Nigeria, Togo and Guinea later joined the countries requesting the item (Docs. A/5552/Add.1-3).

The General Assembly, on 24 September 1963, included the item on its agenda and allocated it for discussion in plenary meetings.

New item: Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems

An explanatory memorandum (Doc.A/5557) from the Foreign Minister of Romania, whose Government requested the inclusion of this item, recalls that it was on the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth session, but was not discussed.

(more)
Since then, according to the memorandum, there has been "progress" in the "idea of establishing demilitarized zones". Proposals exist for such zones in Northern and Central Europe, the Balkans, the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas, the memorandum says, as well as for measures conducive to other ways of improving international relations.

The General Assembly, the memorandum concludes, should examine these proposals and recommend "principles and measures of a nature to facilitate the negotiation and conclusion of such regional agreements between the States concerned".

**PART II: NOTES ON REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS**

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

The Permanent Representative of Iran on 17 September 1963 advised the Secretary-General that A. Matine-Daftary withdrew as a candidate "in favour of those from other Asian and African countries" (Doc.A/5748/Add.3).

23. **Question of South West Africa**

Communications from individuals requesting hearings before the Fourth Committee are distributed (Docs.A/C.4/599 and 600).

28. **International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**

This report (Doc.A/5549), presents the Committee's recommendations based on the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and on reports prepared by the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization. It also gives an account of the work of the Legal Sub-Committee and the continuing registration of objects launched into outer space.


The Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations, on 10 September 1963, forwarded to the Secretary-General a letter from Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Doc.A/C.1/887).

(more)
Attached to the letter, which was addressed to the Secretary-General, is a memorandum from the Foreign Ministry titled, "On the Violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the United States Side", issued on 25 July 1963. The memorandum states, in part, that in the 10 years since the day of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, on 27 July 1953, "various hostile acts against our side and other Armistice Agreement violations committed by the United States side, against which our side lodged formal protests alone, number as many as 7,075 cases".

33. Economic development of under-developed countries
A note by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/5532) discusses the five sub-items under this item.

A "substantial majority" of the Committee, according to this report (Doc.A/5536), recommended to the General Assembly that a study be made by the Secretary-General of means to transform the Special Fund into a Capital Development Fund.

35. United Nations training and research institute: report of the Secretary-General
A note by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/5539) states that the Economic and Social Council considered the report (Doc.E/3780) at its thirty-sixth session in August 1963. The Council recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for the institute.

36. Progress and operations of the Special Fund
A note by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/5540) lists a number of reports and documents bearing on this item that are available to the General Assembly.

37. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation
The three sub-items under this item are discussed in a note by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/5541).

(more)
43. **Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination**

Various amendments and new articles have been proposed by Member States (Docs.A/C.3/L.1064-1083).

48. **Draft International Covenants on Human Rights**

The text of the Articles adopted by the Third Committee at the tenth to seventeenth sessions of the General Assembly are given in a note by the Secretary-General (Docs.A/C.3/L.1062).

50. **Dissemination of information in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples: report of the Secretary-General**

This report (Doc.A/5523) records that, among other measures of dissemination of information, 275,000 leaflets in 26 languages are being distributed in more than two dozen territories.

51. **Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General**

Since 18 October 1962, according to this report (Doc.A/5548), 10 Member States have offered 391 scholarships in this continuing programme.

54. **Special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration: report of the Secretary-General**

According to this report (Doc.A/5531), much of the initial preparatory work in establishing this programme to train indigenous inhabitants of these territories in administration, economics, law, health, sanitation and in other fields has been completed. A number of problems remain, however, such as financing training centres and the fact that the educational needs of the potential applicants "seem to render most of them eligible for post-primary and secondary education rather than higher education".

57. **Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1963**

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reports (Doc.A/5558) on the Secretary-General's supplementary estimates (Doc.A/5525). "For the first time in recent years", the Advisory Committee says, "the Secretary-General is not requesting any additional appropriations."
58. Budget estimates for the financial year 1964

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reports on the revisions to the 1964 budget estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council (Doc.A/5529).

In another report under this item (Doc.A/C.5/982), the Secretary-General discusses alteration, improvement, and major maintenance of the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

59. United Nations Operation in the Congo: cost estimates

A report by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/C.5/983) states that the cost estimate, for January through June 1964, is based on a reduced ONUC military force of 5,350, "the minimum required...in assisting in the maintenance of law and order". The estimate totals $19.2 million.

64. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

(b) Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration: report of the Secretary-General

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions reports on this item to the General Assembly (Doc.A/5556).

66. Personnel questions

A report by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/C.5/979 and Corr.1) discusses proposed changes in Staff Regulations, amendments to the Staff Rules and changes in the application of certain Staff Rules.

70. Question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations

Annexed to a note by the Secretary-General (Doc.A/5528) is a part of the summary records of the International Law Commission's meetings in July 1963 dealing with this question.

71. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The comments of 16 Governments on this subject had been received up to September 1963 (Doc.A/5470 and Add.1). Further replies, from Pakistan and Sweden, appear in Add.2.

(more)
72. **Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General with a view to the strengthening of the practical application of international law**

Comments on this item from Finland and the United Kingdom are given in Doc.A/5455/Add.3.

The views of 31 Governments and 10 international organizations are contained in Docs.A/5455 and Adds. 1 and 2.
ADDENDUM V TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

NOTE: The Annotated Provisional Agenda for the Eighteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly and Addenda I to IV (Press Releases GA/2800 and Adds. 1-4) contained notes on the provisional agenda of 75 items and nine additional items.

The following notes refer to a further additional item not dealt with in these Press Releases.

The 85-item agenda as adopted by the General Assembly appears in Doc. A/5550 and Adds. 1-3.

(more)
85. Measures in connexion with the hurricane which has just struck the Territories of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

A draft resolution (Doc. A/5566/Rev.1/Add.2) on this item was submitted by Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay. It would have the General Assembly ask Member States and non-governmental organizations to provide large-scale assistance; the Assembly would request the Secretary-General and heads of the specialized agencies to provide "necessary resources" to the affected countries.

The General Assembly on 30 October included this item on its agenda, with the addition of the Dominican Republic as one of the countries in the title of the item, and allocated it for discussion in plenary meetings.

Inclusion of this item was requested by the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations (Doc. A/5566/Rev.1). An explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/5566/Rev.1/Add.1) recalled the effects of Hurricane Flora, which struck the Caribbean area this month.

The memorandum stated that in Trinidad and Tobago, 110 mile-an-hour winds caused loss of life and totally destroyed an estimated 85 per cent of field and plantation crops. Although aid had been received from the United Nations and some Governments, the memorandum continued, health of inhabitants in the stricken area was in serious danger. Effects of the hurricane in Haiti had not been completely reported at the time the memorandum was drafted, but reports of a death toll of 4,000 were cited.

In Cuba, more than 1,000 persons were killed and thousands of homes destroyed. Further, 50 per cent of rice, maize, cotton and other crops were ruined. In addition, highways, bridges and sewage systems were destroyed.

Seventeen inches of rain fell in Jamaica within 12 hours, the memorandum continued, causing deaths and $7.5 million damage to houses, roads and crops.

Aid already offered by other countries would be more effective, the memorandum suggested, if the United Nations and its specialized agencies took an active part in organization of that aid, since United Nations assistance would aid the stricken countries in restoring normal conditions.

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