The seventh regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations will convene on 14 October in the Permanent Headquarters of the UN, New York. This will be the first Assembly session in the new General Assembly building.

The provisional agenda (document A/2158) containing 65 items was issued on 15 August.*

"Additional items of an important and urgent character," says Rule 15 of the Assembly's rules of procedure, "proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda, if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the Members present and voting. No additional item may be considered until seven days have elapsed since it was placed on the agenda, unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, decides otherwise, and until a Committee has reported upon the question concerned."

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

Items are listed below in the order in which they appear in the provisional agenda and the supplementary list. This is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the agenda as adopted by the Assembly. The notes on each item are given as background information.

*Annotations to the items on the Supplementary List will be issued later as an addendum to this release. The Supplementary List has to be sent to Member Governments at least 20 days before the opening of the session and items for inclusion in the Supplementary List have to be communicated at least 30 days before the opening date.
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the Delegation of Mexico.

\[NOTE: The Chairman of the Delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected presides until the Assembly elects a President for the new session. Ambassador Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico was President of the sixth regular session.\]

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.

\[NOTE: According to Rule 64 of the rules of procedure, "immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation."\]

3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee.

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

4. Election of the President.

\[NOTE: The President is elected by secret ballot and by simple majority. There are no nominations.\]

5. Constitution of the Main Committees and Election of Officers.

\[NOTE: The bulk of the Assembly's work is done through the Main Committees, committees in which all the member states are represented. The agenda items are referred to one or other of these committees although some may be disposed of by the Assembly directly. The committees discuss the items in detail and report with their draft resolutions and conclusions to the plenary meetings which take final action.\]

The six regular main committees are: (1) Political and Security Committee; (2) Economic and Financial Committee; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee; (4) Trusteeship Committee; (5) Administrative and Budgetary Committee; and (6) Legal Committee.

The Assembly may, and often does, designate an additional committee, the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

Immediately after the Main Committees are constituted, the Assembly sits in committee for brief sessions to elect the chairman of each main committee.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents.

\[NOTE: Seven Vice-Presidents are elected by secret ballot after the election of the Chairman of the Main Committees. The President of the Assembly, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the Main Committees constitute the\]

(more)
General Committee. In electing the Vice-Presidents, the Assembly pays regard to insuring the representative character of the General Committee. Election is by simple majority.

7. Adoption of the agenda.

\[\text{NOTE: all the items submitted for inclusion on the agenda are considered by the General Committee which reports to the Assembly with its recommendations. The Assembly adopts the agenda by a majority of members present and voting.}\]


\[\text{NOTE: The heads of delegations usually make general policy statements during the general debate.}\]


\[\text{NOTE: Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the Assembly on the work of the Organization. The present report (A/2141) describes the activities of the various organs of the United Nations, for the period 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952. (The introduction to the Secretary-General's Annual Report will be issued later as a separate document.)}\]


\[\text{NOTE: The report covering the period from 16 July 1951 to 15 July 1952 was approved unanimously by the Security Council on 26 August. The Charter requires the Council to submit to the Assembly for its consideration annual and, when necessary, special reports which must include an account of the measures decided on or taken by the Council to maintain international peace and security. As in other years, this report is essentially a summary and guide reflecting the broad lines of the debates.}\]


\[\text{NOTE: Each year the General Assembly reviews the activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs, on the basis of the Council's annual report. This year's report, to be issued shortly, covers the period 22 September 1951 to 1 August 1952. It contains nine chapters: I. Constitutional and organizational questions. II General economic questions. III Economic development of under-developed countries. IV Social questions. V Human rights. VI General questions. VII Questions of co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies. VIII Non-governmental organizations. IX Financial implications.}

The main question in Chapter II is "Full employment and measures for international economic stability," to which is related the report of the group of experts entitled "Measures for International Economic Stability."

The Council has submitted, apart from its report, two items to this Assembly session - see items 64 and 65.

NOTE: The Trusteeship Council's annual report (document A/2150) covers its fourth special session, held on 16 December 1951; its tenth session, held from 27 February to 1 April 1952; and the first part of its eleventh session, held from 3 June to 24 July 1952.

The report is divided into two main parts: (1) on the organization and activities of the Trusteeship Council, and (2) on conditions in the trust territories. The greater part of the report deals with the Council's examination of annual reports submitted by the administering authorities of the eleven UN trust territories: Tanganyika, Cameroons, and Togoland, under United Kingdom administration; Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgian administration; Cameroons and Togoland, under French administration; Somaliland, under Italian administration; Eastern Samoa, under New Zealand administration; Nauru and New Guinea, under Australian administration, and the Pacific Islands, under United States administration.

Other chapters of the report deal with the Council's examination of petitions from the trust territories, the visits of Council missions to the territories, and specific questions referred to the Council by the General Assembly.


NOTE: The present non-permanent members of the Council are Brazil, Chile, Greece, Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey. The two-year terms of Brazil, Netherlands, and Turkey expire at the end of 1952. The voting is by secret ballot, and a two-thirds majority is required for election. Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election. Due regard is specially paid, in the first instance, 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.

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

NOTE: Six of the eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council retire each year after serving three years on the Council. Election for these seats is by secret ballot and a two-thirds majority is required. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

The present members of the Council are: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

The six whose terms expire at the end of this year are: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, U.S.A.
15. **Election of two members of the Trusteeship Council.**

**NOT.** The Trusteeship Council consists of UN members administering trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories, and as many other non-administering countries, elected by the Assembly for three-year terms, as are required to insure on the Council an equal number of countries which administer trust territories and of those which do not.

The present members of the Trusteeship Council are:

- Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States (administering countries);
- China, USSR (non-administering permanent members of the Security Council);
- Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Iraq, Thailand (elected members).

Italy, as an administering authority which is not a member of the United Nations, takes part without the right to vote in the Council's deliberations concerning the trust territory of Somaliland and concerning general questions affecting the operation of the international trusteeship system.

The terms of El Salvador (which was elected to replace Argentina for the year 1952, when the latter resigned) and of Iraq are due to expire at the end of this year; and the General Assembly will have to elect two members to replace them. Elected members of the Trusteeship Council are eligible for immediate re-election when their terms expire.

**16. Korea**

(a) Reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (resolutions 376 (V) of 7 October 1950 and 507 (VI) of 5 February 1952)

**NOT.** UNCUK was established by the Assembly resolution of 7 October 1950. It consists of Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. One of its functions is to represent the United Nations bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea.

In its report to the sixth session of the Assembly, UNCUK stated that large-scale intervention by the People's Republic of China in Korea had prevented the Commission from carrying out its fundamental objectives and had narrowed the scope of its immediate activities. The political objective of the UN, it said, must remain the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea. In the meantime, the security of the Republic of Korea... (more)
must be assured, and support and assistance must be given for its democratic development and the rebuilding of its economy. The Commission stressed that during and even after hostilities, some political representation of the UN should be retained in Korea.

The sixth session of the Assembly, in its resolution of 5 February 1952, expressed its desire to facilitate to the greatest possible extent the negotiations in Panmunjom and the conclusion of an armistice in Korea and its wish to avoid premature consideration of agenda items relating to Korea. It therefore decided that (a) Upon notification by the Unified Command to the Security Council of the conclusion of an armistice in Korea, the Secretary-General shall convene a special session of the General Assembly at the Headquarters of the United Nations to consider the items relating to Korea; or (b) If other developments in Korea make desirable consideration of these items, the Secretary-General shall convene a special session or an emergency special session of the General Assembly. The resolution went on to request the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds established by the General Assembly to undertake negotiations regarding voluntary contributions to the program of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

(b) Reports of the United Nations Agent-General for Korean Reconstruction (resolutions 41 A(V) of 1 December 1950 and 507 (VI) of 5 February 1952)

The report of the Agent-General to the coming session will be issued later.

(more)
given for its democratic
commission stressed that
presentation of the UN
ation of 5 February 1952,
semble in Korea and its wish-
the Secretary-General shall
the Headquarters of the
or (b) have other
these items, the Secretary-
 special session of the
the Negotiating Committee
assembly to undertake
program of the United

Korean Reconstruction
5 February 1952)
Agency was set up by the
1951, J. Donald Kingsley
to direct the work of
Committee consisting of
U.N.'s operations
States.
its sixth session post-
but requested the
dearth negotiations re-

that, in addition to the
ning in the emergency pro-
had been pledged under
NRA.
session will be issued later.7

17. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all
armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 502 (VI) of 11
January 1952)

[NOTE: at its sixth session in Paris, the General Assembly established
a Disarmament Commission, replacing the Atomic Energy Commission and the Com-
mission for Conventional Armaments, and directed it to prepare proposals to be
embodied in a draft treaty or treaties for the regulation, limitation and
balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination
of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective inter-
national control of atomic energy to insure the prohibition of atomic weapons
and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

The Commission which consists of the members of the Security Council plus
Canada, made an interia resort to the Security Council and the General As-
sembly on 29 May 1952, containing the records of its debates. It is now pre-
paring a second report.7

18. Methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and
security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter: report
of the Collective Measures Committee (resolution 503 (VI) of 12 January 1952)

[NOTE: The Collective Measures Committee was established by the General
Assembly in the "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950 and was di-
rected to study and report to the Security Council and the Assembly on meth-
ods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security
in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, taking account
of collective self-defense and regional arrangements. The Committee is composed
of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines,
Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Committee was directed by the Assembly at its Paris session, on 12
January 1952, to continue its studies for another year and to report on them
to the Security Council and to the General Assembly before the seventh session
of the Assembly. The report has not yet been submitted.

19. Admission of new Members (resolution 506 (VI) of 1 February 1952):
(a) Status of applications still pending: report of the Security Council

[NOTE: at its last session, the General Assembly recommended that the
Security Council reconsider all pending applications for membership, basing
its action "exclusively on the conditions contained in the Charter." The
Assembly also asked the Permanent Members of the Council, "to confer with one
another soon with a view to assisting the Council to come to positive recom-
endations" on the pending applications. The Permanent Members met on 21
August but reported afterward that there had been no change in their positions on this issue.

The Council was asked to make a report on all pending applications to the next session of the General Assembly. The Council now has 21 applications before it, from: Albania, Mongolian People's Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Jordan, Austria, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Viet Nam, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and Japan. J

(b) Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice: draft resolution proposed by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at the sixth session (Doc. A/C.1/708).

(Note: This draft resolution calls for a request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the following two questions:

1. What are the rules or criteria to be followed in interpreting the result of votes in the Security Council on recommendations for the admission of new members?

2. Can the negative vote of one of the permanent members nullify a recommendation for admission which has obtained seven or more votes?]


(Note: At its last session, the General Assembly endorsed the three-year $250,000,000 program recommended by the agency, stating that this was without prejudice to the agency's resolution of 11 December 1948 relating to the rights of the refugees to repatriation or compensation, or to the resolution of 2 December 1950 “relative to reintegration either by repatriation or resettlement.” The assembly asked the governments of the countries in the area to give the agency their cooperation in working out specific projects and in the general performance of its functions.

A report by the Director of the agency, John L. Blandford Jr., on the operations of the agency this year and on the general situation has not yet been circulated. A second report, from the Director jointly with his advisory commission — composed of representatives of France, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States — will be transmitted at the opening of the Seventh Session of the assembly.)

\[\text{NOT: In 1950, the General Assembly decided to make the former Italian colony of Eritrea an autonomous unit federated under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown, and elected Dr. Eduardo Anze Hitienzo of Bolivia as United Nations Commissioner, to draft a Constitution for Eritrea. The Constitution was drafted after consultations with all sections of opinion among the people of the territory, and unanimously adopted on 10 July 1952 by a Representative Assembly, chosen by secret ballot in Eritrea's first nation-wide elections.}

The new Constitution was ratified on 22 August by the Emperor of Ethiopia, His Majesty Haile Selassie. Ratification of the Federal Act by the Ethiopian Emperor in September was the final step in bringing the Constitution into force.

The report of the United Nations Commissioner to the General Assembly has not yet been submitted.\]

22. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa (resolution 511 (VII) of 12 January 1952)

\[\text{NOT: At its last session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission of three members be established to help the parties to this question - the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa - in carrying through negotiations for a round table conference. One member of the commission was to be nominated by South Africa, one by India and Pakistan, and the third by the other two members, or, if there had been no agreement "within a reasonable time," by the Secretary-General. Members of the commission were to be nominated within 60 days of the adoption of the resolution, and if they were not, the Secretary-General was "to lend his assistance" to the three Governments, "provided such assistance is deemed necessary and helpful by him," in facilitating the negotiations. He was empowered, "in his discretion and after consulting the Governments concerned," to appoint an individual to render additional assistance.}

The commission has not yet been formed.

Under the Assembly resolution, the item is retained on the agenda for the next session of the Assembly.\]
23. Repatriation of Greek children: reports of the Secretary-General and of the International Red Cross organizations (resolution 517 (VI) of 2 February 1952)

S/NOTE: At its last session, the General Assembly urged all countries "harboring Greek children to take steps to facilitate the early return of the children to their homes," and requested the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies to continue their work for "this humanitarian purpose." The Assembly also continued the Standing Committee for the Repatriation of Greek Children -- composed of representatives of Peru, the Philippines and Sweden -- and asked for reports from the Secretary-General and from the international Red Cross organizations on the progress achieved. These reports are not yet available.
24. **Appointment of members of the Peace Observation Commission** (resolution 377 (V) of 3 November 1950).

**Note:** In addition to the Collective Measures Committee, the General Assembly, under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 3 November 1950, established a Peace Observation Commission, to "observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

In accordance with a request from the Assembly at its last session, on 7 December 1951, the Peace Observation Commission established a Balkans Sub-Commission on 23 January 1952 to observe and report on tension that may develop in the Balkans.

The 14 members of the Peace Observation Commission, named in the "Uniting for Peace" resolution to serve for the calendar years 1951 and 1952, are China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay. The five members of the Balkans Sub-Commission are Colombia, France, Pakistan, Sweden, and the United States.

25. **Additional assistance to Libya for financing its economic and social development report of the Economic and Social Council** (resolution 515 (VI) of 1 February 1952).

**Note:** At its sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to study, in consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom of Libya, and to report to this Assembly on ways and means by which the United Nations, with the cooperation of all governments and competent specialized agencies, and upon request of the Government of Libya, could furnish additional assistance to Libya with a view to financing its fundamental and urgent programs of economic and social development. Consideration was to be given to the possibility of opening a special account of voluntary contributions for the purpose.

However, the Government of Libya submitted to the last Economic and Social Council, a communication suggesting that, in view of Libya's preoccupation with a number of development projects, the question of additional aid for the country be considered next year.

In consequence, by 11 votes to 1 (Egypt) with 6 abstentions, the Council decided to adjourn consideration of this item until 1953.
26. Economic development of under-developed countries.

(a) Financing of economic development of under-developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 520 A (VI) of 12 January 1952)

[Note: At its last session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to prepare, for consideration by the Assembly’s seventh session, a detailed plan for establishing, as soon as circumstances permit, a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest long-term loans to under-developed countries for the purpose of helping them, at their request, to accelerate their economic development and to finance non-self-liquidating projects basic to their economic development.

At its fourteenth session, the Council, by a vote of 15 to none with 3 abstentions, adopted a resolution by which, having taken note of the many alternative approaches to the establishment of the special fund set out in the Secretary-General’s working paper (DOC.6/431), expressed the view that the preparation of a detailed plan requested by the Assembly required through study of the many and complex aspects of the plan and that the single session of the Council in 1952 had not permitted enough time for this purpose. The resolution, therefore, went on to establish a Committee to prepare such a detailed plan, and laid down its composition and terms of reference.

The Committee is to be composed of not more than nine persons, serving in their personal capacities, and chosen from various parts of the world and with the experience and high ability required by the importance and complexity of the task. They are to be appointed by the Secretary-General and are to meet not later than December 1952 and to complete their report to the Council by 1 March 1953. (See also the roundup of ECOSOC’s 14th session. Press Release ECOSOC/1065)]

(b) Methods to increase world productivity: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 522 (VI) of 12 January 1952)

[Note: The last session of the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council (i) to study the various ways in which the productivity of peoples everywhere can be increased by the application of existing scientific and technological knowledge; (ii) to recommend, as soon as practicable, methods by which the results of the studies undertaken can be made available to the under-developed countries at their request; (iii) and to report to the General Assembly at its seventh session.

The Economic and Social Council discussed this question at its last session and adopted a resolution which (i) recommends that governments of under-developed countries consider the problem of raising productivity as an integral]
countries: report of (2 January 1952) requested the Economic Assembly's view that the situation of long-term loans is at their request, a self-liquidating 15 to none with 3 of the many alternative set out in the Secretary-General's report to the Council session of purpose. The Assembly's view that the report to the Council session. Press Re- ports the report to the Economic and Social requested the Economic the productivity of existing scientific methods available to the report to the Council resolution at its last session of governments of underdevelopment as an integral part of their efforts to promote general economic development, and consider also the establishment of national productivity centers; (ii) urges governments to take full advantage of the Expanded Program of Technical assistance for improving already existing productive apparatus; (iii) recommends that countries within the same region cooperate in raising productivity; (iv) recommends to governments the promotion of economic integration of international markets by extending foreign trade on a stable and equitable basis; (v) requests the Secretary-General to continue studies on increasing production in underdeveloped countries. The Council also decided to place the question on its agenda in 1953.7 (c) Land reform: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 524 (VI) of 12 January 1952) 

NOTES: By the above resolution, the General Assembly noted a report of the Secretary-General on "Land Reform - Defects in Agrarian Structure as Obstacles to Economic Development", and approved the statement in this report on the favorable social results obtained by countries which granted land and water rights to farmers lacking them, as well as the recommendations in ECOSOC resolution 270 (XIII). The assembly resolution urged all governments to cooperate with the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of information on progress in land reform, and any suggestions of governments for international action to promote land reforms. It also urged member governments, in working out their fiscal policies, to consider making funds available for agrarian reform projects, and invited the institutions providing international loans to consider sympathetically loan applications from underdeveloped countries for development projects aimed at furthering programs of agrarian reform.

The assembly resolution also decided to place the subject of land reform on the agenda of its seventh session and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the action taken and progress achieved.

The report of the Secretary-General will be issued later.7 (d) Technical assistance for the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

NOTES: The main issue before the assembly on this subject will be a resolution of ECOSOC's fourteenth session which urged governments to make contributions to the expanded program of technical assistance for the year 1953 toward the goal of $25 million, and recommended that the General Assembly make early arrangements for soliciting and receiving pledges from governments (more)
for this. The Assembly was also invited, early in its seventh session, to approve the following financial arrangements: contributions received for the third financial period to be allocated as follows: (i) fifty per cent of total pledges for 1953, up to but not exceeding $10,000,000, to be automatically available for allocation to the participating organizations; (ii) the balance of contributions received to be retained for further allocations as provided in the resolution of the TMC of 23 May 1952, approved by the Council on 11 June 1952.

   (a) Administrative and budgetary co-ordination.
       **[Note]**: Each year the General Assembly receives and examines the budgets of the specialized agencies. The Assembly also receives, on these budgets, a report from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a report from the Secretary-General.
   (b) Programmes of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva.
       **[Note]**: at its sixth session, the General Assembly (resolution 334(V)) requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the principal organs of the United Nations concerned, to prepare, for submission at the seventh session of the Assembly, a basic annual conference pattern which would lead to the most effective utilization of the available facilities at Geneva and Headquarters. A report on this will be submitted to the General Assembly. The Secretary-General, has urged in his annual report that the conference facilities at Headquarters be used fully in scheduling meetings.

28. Report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. (resolution 1428 (V) of 14 December 1950)
   **[Note]**: The UN High Commissioner for Refugees acts under the authority of the General Assembly to give international protection to refugees as defined by the Statute of his Office, and to assist voluntary repatriation or resettlement subject to the approval of the governments concerned. The Statute, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December 1950, provides that the High Commissioner shall follow policy directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

   G. J. van Heuven Goldhart of the Netherlands was elected by the Assembly to be UN High Commissioner for Refugees for a three-year term from 1 January 1951. On 10 September 1951, the Economic and Social Council established an advisory committee whose opinion may be requested by the High Commissioner.
It consists of representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, the Vatican and Venezuela.

The High Commissioner's report (document A/2126) was noted "with appreciation" by the last session of ECOSOC and comes now before the Assembly.

**29. Draft Protocol relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: (resolution 539 (VI) of 4 February 1952)**

*Footnote:* In July 1951 a UN Conference adopted in Geneva the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. By 27 August this Convention had been signed by 19 governments, but it will not enter into force until 90 days after deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

A draft protocol relating to the Status of Stateless Persons would provide that the most important provisions of the Convention should equally apply to persons who are not refugees but who have become stateless. This draft protocol has been prepared by the same ad hoc Committee which drafted the Convention for submission to the Geneva Conference. That Conference thought that the draft protocol required more consideration and decided to refer it "to the appropriate organs of the United Nations for further study."

The Secretary-General brought this decision to the attention of the last General Assembly which because of lack of time postponed the item to the forthcoming session.

**30. Freedom of Information.**

(a) Problems of freedom of information, including the study of the draft Convention on freedom of information (resolution 541 (VI) of 4 February 1952)

*Footnote:* At its last session the Assembly lacked time to discuss this subject properly and decided to place the entire question of freedom of information on the agenda of the coming session.

The draft convention on freedom of information was originally one of three conventions prepared by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held in Geneva in the spring of 1948. Since then this convention has been redrafted by a special committee set up by the General Assembly for that purpose. The report of this committee went to the Economic and Social Council in the summer of 1951 together with a recommendation that a global conference be convened to establish and open for signature a Convention on Freedom of Information. In a resolution which pointed to "the existence of a wide divergence of views on this subject" the Council, however, decided not to convene such a conference and transmitted this decision to the last Assembly session.
Two other conventions also originally prepared by the Geneva Conference were merged into a single text and adopted during the second part of the third session of the General Assembly in 1949 as the Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction. The Assembly then decided that this Convention should not be opened for signature until action was completed on the Convention on Freedom of Information.

The United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press at its fifth and last session earlier this year prepared a draft International Code of Ethics for journalists and other information personnel. This has been communicated by the Secretary-General to information enterprises for such action as they may deem appropriate, and they have also been advised that the UN would help in organizing an international conference for the purpose of establishing an international code of ethics if this were deemed desirable.

For an experimental period of one year the Council decided to appoint a Rapporteur on Freedom of Information and elected Salvador P. Lopez of the Philippines to this post. He has been requested to prepare a substantive report on major contemporary problems in this field and also to make practical recommendations to be submitted to the Council next year.7

(b) Dissemination by governments of resolutions adopted by organs of the United Nations and communicated to them by the Secretary-General; items proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

NOTE: At its last session the Council also recommended that the General Assembly urge governments to give the widest possible dissemination to any resolutions of UN organs, sent to them by the Secretary-General, and to use the channels through which they release news covering international affairs.7


(a) Draft International Covenants on Human Rights and measures of implementation: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 543 (VI), 545 (VI) and 547 (VI) of 5 February 1952)

NOTE: Acting upon instructions of the sixth session of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights revised and divided into two separate draft Covenants the draft International Covenant on Human Rights which had been under preparation for several years. One of these draft covenants covers civil and political rights, the other covers economic, social and cultural rights. The Commission adopted a number of basic articles for each covenant but was unable to complete the drafting of either. In particular, the important question of measures of implementation as well as several proposed new articles remain to be dealt with. Though the last General Assembly had requested that

(more)
The draft covenants be submitted to its seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights received permission by the Economic and Social Council to complete work on the covenants during 1953.  

(b) Recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 545 (VI) of 5 February 1952) 

NOTE: as requested by General Assembly resolution 545 (VI), the Commission on Human Rights prepared on the one hand an article on the right to self-determination for inclusion in the covenants, and on the other hand recommendations concerning international respect of this right. The latter are contained in two resolutions adopted by the Commission.

One of these asks the General Assembly to recommend that (1) Member states uphold the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations; and (2) Member states grant self-determination on a demand for self-government by the peoples of non-self-governing and trust territories under their administration, after the popular will has been ascertained by a plebiscite under UN auspices. The other resolution calls for the submission of information on the exercise of this right in non-self-governing territories.

The Council decided by 14 votes to 3 (Belgium, France, UK) with 1 abstention (Sweden) to transmit to the Assembly, without comment, its two resolutions on self-determination.

32. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: special report of the Trusteeship Council and report of the Committee on Administrative Unions (resolution 563 (VI) of 18 January 1952)

NOTE: By this resolution, the Assembly asked the Trusteeship Council to submit to the seventh Assembly session a special report containing a complete analysis of each of the administrative unions to which a trust territory is a party, and of the status of the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration arising out of their membership in the French Union, in order to enable the General Assembly to arrive at conclusions concerning existing administrative unions affecting trust territories.

Such unions now exist between the following territories: Tanganyika, under British trusteeship, with Kenya and Uganda; Cameroons, under British trusteeship, with Nigeria; Togoland, under British trusteeship, with the Gold Coast; Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgian trusteeship, with the Belgian Congo; Few Guineas, under Australian trusteeship with Papua.
At its eleventh session, the Trusteeship Council adopted reports of its Standing Committee on Administrative Unions dealing with the five territories concerned and also a special report prepared at the request of the Assembly.

This special report will go before a committee on administrative unions established by the Assembly's resolution of 18 January 1952 and which is to meet three weeks before the General Assembly. This committee is composed of Belgium, Brazil, India and the United States.

33. The Ewe and Togoland unification problem: special report of the Trusteeship Council (resolution 555 (VI) of 18 January 1952)

From 1947 onwards, individual members and groups of the Ewe people, some of whom live in Togoland under British administration, some in Togoland under French administration, and some in the Gold Coast, have petitioned the Trusteeship Council for unification on grounds that the development of their territory was impeded by its being placed under two different administrations and that its division was an injustice from the political, social, economic, cultural and educational points of view.

At the ninth session of the Trusteeship Council, the two administering authorities concerned, after detailing what had been done to alleviate difficulties caused by the presence of the frontier, stated they had decided to create a joint body of representatives of the two trust territories to associate the people more directly with their efforts and through which the legitimate aspirations of both peoples would be assured during the period of their advance toward self-government. The Council approved the proposal to establish a joint council and recommended that the scope of its responsibilities should be broad enough to enable it to exercise its functions in respect of all questions of common concern to the people and that its composition should be such as to ensure the participation of the major groups in both territories.

The sixth session of the General Assembly adopted a resolution on 18 January 1952 which, among other things, recommended that the administering authorities should consult fully with all the groups concerned so as to devise satisfactory procedures for electing representatives to the proposed joint council whose powers should be extended to enable it to consider and make recommendations on all aspects of the Ewe and Togoland unification problem.

The Assembly also recommended that a visiting mission should make a thorough study of the problem on the spot and report to the Trusteeship Council in time for it, in turn, to submit a special report to the seventh session of the Assembly.
Preliminary arrangements for the despatch of a visiting mission to trust territories in West Africa were made by the Council at its tenth session. It was decided that this mission should devote not less than one month to an investigation of conditions in Togoland.

The composition of the mission was fixed at the eleventh session of the Council as follows: Roy A. Peachey (Australia), Chairman; Robert Scheyven (Belgium); H. K. Yang (China); and Roberto E. Quiros (El Salvador). The mission left for West Africa on 18 August, and its report on the Ewe and Togoland unification problem is to be considered at the second part of the Council's eleventh session in November this year.

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

(a) Information on social conditions and development (resolution 565 (VI) of 18 January 1952)

NOTE: The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (formerly known as the special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73(e) of the Charter) was constituted by the Assembly in 1949 for a three-year period. It consists of members nations transmitting information under this article and an equal number of non-administering members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the Assembly. (See note to item 35 below).

When the Committee was set up, the Assembly felt that the value of the Committee’s work would be enhanced if, along with its general review, the Committee gave special attention to one field each year. Thus, last year the Committee gave special attention to economic questions. This year the Committee will give special consideration to social conditions and development.

The Committee will be meeting at UN headquarters beginning 11 September and its report will be submitted later to the Assembly.

Along with the report of the Committee, the Assembly will have the report from the Secretary-General, who was asked to prepare during 1949 and every three years thereafter, full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted.

The Secretary-General has also prepared for the consideration of the Special Committee a number of papers dealing with general policies and major problems of social development in non-self-governing territories, race relations in such territories and other relevant subjects. (For further information on the work of the coming meeting of the Special Committee, see Press Release GA/884.)
(b) Information on other conditions (resolution 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949)

NOTES: This resolution, while recommending that the Special Committee should give special attention to one given field each year, made the point that this should be "without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in article 73(e)" — namely, economic, social and educational conditions.

(c) Transmission of information (resolutions 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, 447 (V) and 448 (V) of 12 December 1950, and 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951)

NOTES: These assembly resolutions deal with the content and form of the information to be transmitted under Article 73(e). The 1951 resolution approved a revised standard form for the guidance of members in the preparation of information to be transmitted. It also called upon the members transmitting information "to undertake all necessary steps to render information as complete and up to date as possible, and for this purpose to take into account the sections of the revised standard form."

35. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949)

NOTES: This committee was set up by the General Assembly for a three-year period in 1949. It is composed of UN members transmitting information on non-self-governing territories and an equal number of non-administering members elected on as wide a geographical basis as possible by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the assembly. Special provisions were made for rotation of membership on the committee for its elected members.

The present members of the committee are:

Members transmitting information: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States;

Members elected in 1949 for a three-year term: Brazil, Egypt, India, USSR;

Members elected in 1950 to replace retiring members: Cuba, Pakistan;

Members elected in 1951 to replace retiring members: Ecuador, Indonesia.

The committee examines the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted by administering states with regard to economic, social and educational conditions in non-self-governing territories not placed under the international trusteeship system, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and information on measures taken under General Assembly resolutions concerning conditions in the non-self-governing territories. Its recommendations relate to functional fields in general, and not to conditions in individual territories. It also examines questions specially referred to it.

(more)
by the General Assembly in relation to information from non-self-governing territories. Thus, it considers any information transmitted by administering states concerning any changes in a territory's constitutional position and status, in cases where such changes have led to the cessation of transmission of information. It undertook the first examination of the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not "non-self-governing." (See note under Item 37) It was also invited, in 1951, to make recommendations concerning the application to non-self-governing territories of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The General Assembly is to examine at the coming session the question of whether the committee should be re-used for a further period as well as the question of the composition and terms of reference of any future committee. In connection with the Assembly's consideration of the committee's future, the committee has been asked to examine and report to the Assembly on the possibility of associating the non-self-governing territories more closely in its work. (See Note to Item 36.)

36. Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952)

NOTE: The last session of the Assembly expressed the view that the direct association of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is an effective means of promulgation the progress of the peoples of those territories towards a position of equality with Member states. It went on to invite the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the possibility of associating these territories more closely in its work and to report the results of its examination of this problem to the seventh session of the Assembly.

The Committee will include this question in its report to the Assembly on the work of its coming session opening 11 September.

37. Factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government: report of the ad hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) (resolution 567 (VI) of 18 January 1952)

NOTE: The ad Hoc Committee on Factors was established by the General Assembly on 18 January this year, to carry out a further study of the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory falls under (more)
the provisions of Article 73 of the Charter. This article applies to "territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government".

The members of this committee are: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Cuba, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Iraq, United States and Venezuela.

The committee began its work on 4 September, one week before the 1952 session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is charged with the task of preparing a list of the factors which should be taken into account in determining whether or not a territory has achieved full, self-government.

As a basis for its discussions, the Committee is using a list of factors prepared last year by the assembly's Fourth Committee. It is also considering statements of views on the subject by member governments.

The Committee's report will go before the coming assembly session.

38. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73(c) of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam (resolution 568 (VI) of 18 January 1952)

*N.B.: In 1951, the Netherlands Government advised the Secretary-General that in its opinion the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam had ceased to be non-self-governing territories within the meaning of Article 73(e) and that consequently it had decided to terminate the transmittal of information on these territories.

At its last session the assembly decided to pass this information from the Netherlands Government to the ad Hoc Committee set up by the assembly to study the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not one whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. (See note to item 37.) The assembly also decided that at its coming session it should examine the Netherlands communication in the light of any report from the ad Hoc Committee and taking into account any new arrangements arrived at by the conference of representatives of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, held in March 1952 affecting the common affairs of the three countries and the establishment of a new constitutional order. The resolution finally decided that the question of the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73(c) regarding the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam should be included in the agenda of the seventh session.

(more)
Question of South West Africa (resolution 470 (VI) of 19 January 1952)

(a) Implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa.

NOTE: In this resolution, the Assembly, reaffirming its acceptance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950, recalled the Court's findings that the territory is under the International Mandate assumed by the Union of South Africa on 17 December 1920; that the Union acting alone has not the competence to modify its international status; that the competence to determine and modify the territory's international status rests with the Union acting with the consent of the United Nations;

Further, the Assembly resolution noted the Court's opinion that the functions of supervision over the administration of the territory by the Union of South Africa should be exercised by the United Nations.

The Assembly resolution took note of the report of its Ad Hoc Committee set up in 1951 to confer with the Union Government on measures to implement the Court's opinion, and regretted that the Union Government, while prepared to negotiate on the basis of certain articles of the Mandate, had indicated its unwillingness to give adequate expression to its international obligations with respect to South West Africa, and in particular with regard to the supervisory responsibility of the United Nations.

The Assembly resolution then declared that the UN cannot recognize as valid any measures taken unilaterally by the Union which would modify the international status of South West Africa. It appealed to the Union Government to reconsider its position and urged it to resume negotiations with the Ad Hoc Committee, which the resolution reconstituted, to continue to confer with the Union Government on means of implementing the advisory opinion of the International Court.

The Ad Hoc Committee, composed of the representatives of Norway, Syria, Thailand, United States and Uruguay, accordingly invited the Union Government to meet with it. Upon receiving a favorable reply on 10 September, the Committee began a series of meetings with Union representatives. At the conclusion of these negotiations, the Committee will report to the forthcoming Assembly session.

The second part of the Assembly resolution reiterated the Assembly's previous position to the effect that the "normal way" of modifying the international status of South West Africa would be to place it under the international trusteeship system.

(b) Examination of any report on the administration of South West Africa which may be transmitted by the Government of the Union of South Africa; report of the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa.

NOTE: The reconstituted ad hoc Committee set up by the General Assembly (see above), in addition to its main task, was authorized, as an interim measure, "and as far as possible in accordance with the procedure of the former Mandates System," to examine any report on the administration of South West Africa, as well as petitions or any other matters concerning the territory which might be transmitted to the Secretary-General.

(more)
40. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors
   (a) United Nations, for the financial year ended 31 December 1951.
      \[\text{NOTE:} \text{The report is contained in Doc. A/2123.}\]
   (b) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, for the financial
       year ended 31 December 1951.
      \[\text{NOTE:} \text{The report is contained in Doc. A/2124.}\]
   (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the
       Near East, for the financial year ended 30 June 1952.
      \[\text{NOTE:} \text{This report has not yet been issued.}\]
   (d) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, for the financial year ended
       30 June 1952.
      \[\text{NOTE:} \text{This report has not yet been issued.}\]

41. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical
    assistance funds allocated from the Special Account (resolution 519 (VI) of
    12 January 1952.)
    \[\text{NOTE:} \text{This report has not yet been issued.}\]

42. Supplementary estimates for 1952: report of the Secretary-General
    \[\text{NOTE:} \text{The report of the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.}\]

43. Budget estimates for the financial year 1953
   (a) Budget estimates prepared by the Secretary-General
      \[\text{NOTE:} \text{The Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1953 (A/2125) sets}
       \text{the total expenditures for 1953 at }$47,765,200 \text{ and miscellaneous income at}
       $6,112,500, leaving a net expenditure of }$41,652,700. \text{ The approved budget}
       \text{for 1952 totalled }$48,096,780.\]
   (b) Reports of the advisory Committee on administrative and judicial questions
      \[\text{NOTE:} \text{The advisory Committee's report on the budget estimates for 1953}
       \text{(A/2157) recommends reductions of }$990,900. \text{ If accepted, the Committee's}
       \text{recommendations would reduce the total 1953 gross budget to }$46,774,300.\]

44. Report of the Negotiating Committee on extrajudicial Funds (resolution 607
    (VI) of 29 January 1952.),
    \[\text{NOTE:} \text{The report of the Negotiating Committee (not yet issued) will}
       \text{contain a recommendation that the Committee -- appointed for the purpose of}
       \text{obtaining funds to finance special programs not provided for in the regular}
       \text{budget of the UN -- be continued by the General Assembly. The report will also}
       \text{contain a statement on the amount of funds pledged by governments to the United}
       \text{Nations Expanded Program of Technical assistance, the United Nations Relief and}
       \text{Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East, and the United Nations}
       \text{Korean Reconstruction Agency.}\]
45. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly.

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

\[\text{NOTE:} \] Three of the nine members of this Committee retire each year. They are eligible for reappointment. The present members are: Thanassis Aghnides (Greece), Chairman; Nafik Asa (Syria); Eduardo Carrizosa (Colombia); I. V. Chechetkin (USSR); Andre Ganem (France); William O. Hall (United States); Sir William Matthews (United Kingdom); Olymto P. Machado (Brazil), Braj Kumar Nehru (India).

The terms of Mr. Hall, Mr. Machado and Sir William Matthews expire at the end of 1952.

(b) Committee on Contributions

\[\text{NOTE:} \] This is a ten-member committee and three members retire each year. Retiring members are eligible for reappointment. The present members are: Dr. Maria Z. M. Wittewean (Netherlands), Chairman; Sir Sydney Caine (United Kingdom); Rene Charron (France); Arthur Samuel Lall (India); Ken Lee (China); Adolfo Bass (Venezuela); Stuart Arthur Rice (United States); Jose Saenz (Mexico); O. F. Sakson (USSR); Mitchell W. Sharp (Canada).

The terms of office of Mr. Kan Lee, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Rice expire at the end of 1952.

(c) Board of Auditors

\[\text{NOTE:} \] The Board consists of three members, at each regular session, the assembly appoints an auditor to take office from July 1 of the following year for a three-terms year. The election this year will be to fill the vacancy created by the expiry on June 30, 1953 of the term of office of the auditor-General of Canada.

(d) Investments Committee

\[\text{NOTE:} \] The present members of the Investments Committee are: Ivar Rotheim, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Jacques Rueff, Honorary Governor of the Bank of France, and Leslie Rounds, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The three-year term of Mr. Rueff expires on 31 December 1952.

(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

\[\text{NOTE:} \] The UN Administrative Tribunal was established by the General Assembly to hear and pass judgment upon applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the Secretariat or the terms of appointment of staff members. The Tribunal is composed of seven members, no
two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Members are appointed by the General Assembly for three years.

The present members are: Madame Paul Bastid (France); Lord Crook (United Kingdom); His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar (India); Vladimir Outrata (Czechoslovakia); Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden); Hamed Sultan (Egypt); and Homer Viteri-Lafronte (Ecuador).

The terms of Madame Bastid, the Maharaja of Nawanagar expire at the end of 1952. The term of Mr. Sultan, who was appointed in 1950 to fill the unexpired term of Omar Loutfi (Egypt), expires on November 30, 1952.

(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

NOTE: The three-year terms of office of all members of this Committee — three members and three alternates — expire on 31 December 1952. Retiring members are: R. T. Cristobal (Philippines); E. de Holte de Castello (Colombia); and N. I. Klimov (USSR). Retiring alternate members are: Keith Brennan (Australia); Warren B. Irons (United States); and Pierre Ordonneau (France). Both members and alternates are eligible for re-election for new three-year terms beginning on 1 January 1953.


(a) Annual Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for the year ended 31 December 1951

NOTE: This report has not yet been issued.

(b) Second Actuarial Valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report of the actuary

NOTE: This report has not yet been issued.

(c) Amendments to the Regulations for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Board

NOTE: This report has not yet been issued.

47. Scale of Assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (resolution 522 (VI) of 21 December 1951).

NOTE: In its report to the Assembly (Doc. A/2161), the 10-member Committee recommends changes in the 1953 scale of assessments of 37 member nations. The major changes proposed would effect the United States and the USSR. The assessment of the United States would be reduced from 36.90 to 35.12 per cent, while that of the Soviet Union would be increased from 9.85 to 12.28 per cent. Minor increases are also recommended for Belgium, Byelorussia, Cuba, Greece, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Ukraine, Venezuela and (more)
47. Joint Staff Pension:

The 10-member Joint Staff Pension

48. Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 586 (VI) of 2 February 1952)

NOTE: The report of the Secretary-General (not yet issued) will deal with progress in construction of the Headquarters buildings, the work of the City of New York in adjacent areas, the financial position, art work and the acceptance of gifts.

49. United Nations Postal Administration: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 454 (V) of 16 November 1950)

NOTE: The report of the Secretary-General (not yet issued) will contain an account of the establishment and operation of the United Nations Postal Administration from 1 January 1951 to 31 August 1952.

50. Staff regulations of the United Nations: question of a probationary period:

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS.

NOTE: The question raised under this item is whether there should be a staff regulation which fixes a probationary period for staff appointments. Reports on the subject by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on administrative and budgetary questions have not yet been issued.

(more)
51. Measures to limit the duration of regular sessions of the General Assembly: report of the Secretary-General (decision of the General Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting held on 4 February 1952)

NOTE: Owing to the increasing tendency of the General Assembly to prolong its sessions each year, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to study how its methods and practices could be improved so that more work could be done in less time. The Secretary-General has consulted with member governments and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and will submit his report on the matter to the forthcoming session.

52. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fourth session

NOTE: The Commission, which is entrusted with the task of developing and codifying international law, held its fourth session at Geneva from 4 June to 8 August 1952. The most important question on the agenda was that of arbitral procedure. The Commission prepared a 32-article draft on this subject which is to be transmitted to governments for their comments. The Commission will then draw up a final draft at its next session in 1953 and submit this to the following session of the General Assembly.

The Commission also discussed the question of the regime of the territorial sea, the regime of the high seas, and the problem of nationality including statelessness. At this stage, no specific Assembly action has been recommended by the Commission which is submitting its report for information purposes only.

53. International criminal jurisdiction: report of the Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction (resolution 489 (V) of 12 December 1950)

NOTE: Pursuant to resolution 489 (V) of the General Assembly, a seventeen-member Committee met in Geneva in August 1951 and prepared a draft statute for an International Criminal Court which would judge individuals for crimes against international law, such as the crime of genocide. This draft, together with observations of Member Governments, will now be examined for the first time by the General Assembly. According to the Committee's suggestion, the Court would be composed of nine judges, each from a different country.

54. Methods and procedures of the General Assembly for dealing with legal and drafting questions: report of the Special Committee (resolution 597 (VI) of 20 December 1951)

NOTE: A 15-member Special Committee established by the last General Assembly has now made the following recommendations:

1. That requests for advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice should be referred either to the Sixth Committee or to
the General Assembly: 

1. General Assembly to 
2. Secretary-General to so that more work could 
3. It and Budgetary Questions 

of its fourth session 

the task of developing 

on at Geneva from 

the agenda was that of 

that the regime of the 

of nationality 

the report for in-

Committee on International 

Assembly, a 

end prepared a draft 

ld judge individuals for 

This draft, 

be examined for the 

Committee's suggestion, 

d with legal end 

resolution 597 (VI) of 

ch by the last General 

from the International 

the Sixth Committee or to 

an ad hoc sub-committee established by the Committee concerned; 
2. That the Sixth Committee should be consulted before recommenda-
3. That the advice of the Sixth Committee should be obtained in 
4. That when a Committee considers the legal aspects of an 
5. That the Chairman of a Committee, together with the Vice-

55. Question of defining aggression: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 599 (VI) of 31 January 1952) 

NRT: At its last session the General Assembly adopted a resolution which considered that it would be of definite advantage if directives were formulated for the future guidance of such international bodies as may be called upon to determine the aggressor. The resolution instructs the Secretary-General to submit a report (not yet issued) in which the question of defining aggression is thoroughly discussed.

56. Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 602 (VI) of 1 February 1952) 

NRT: The General assembly has requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a report containing detailed plans on the form, contents and budgetary implications in regard to the possible publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook, a consolidated index to the League of Nations treaties, a list of treaty collections supplementary to those already existing, and a volume containing a repertore of the practice of the Security Council.

The report will be issued later.

(more)

NOTES: China deposited its instrument of ratification to the Genocide Convention on 19 July 1951. At that time, the Chinese representative requested the Secretary-General to take steps to revise the text of the Convention to bring it into uniformity with the other official texts. The Secretary-General noted, however, that the Convention was in force, that the texts in all five official languages had been authenticated and that he had no authority for revision. China then asked that its request for revision in accordance with the Convention's provisions be placed on the General Assembly's provisional agenda. The item figured on last year's agenda but was postponed because the elements necessary for discussion of the matter were not yet at the Assembly's disposal. Meanwhile China has transmitted to the Secretary-General a proposed revised Chinese text of the Convention. 7

58. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its third session, Chapter IV (Decision of the General Assembly at its 21st plenary meeting held on 13 November 1951)

NOTES: In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, the International Law Commission prepared and adopted during its third session such a draft Code, consisting of five articles. Article 1 expresses the principle of individual responsibility for crimes under international law which are defined in the Code. Article 2 lists twelve offences against the peace and security of mankind. Article 3 deals with the responsibility under the Code of Heads of States and responsible government officials. Article 4 deals with superior orders, and Article 5 with the determination of penalties for crimes committed. The subject was on the provisional agenda of the last Assembly session but postponed to the forthcoming session to give governments more time for study. 7

(more)
59. Status of claims for injuries incurred in the service of the United Nations: report of the secretary-General (resolution 365 (IV) of 1 December 1949)

[Article 1]

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

The claims pending at present concern the death of Ole Halke, a UN staff member of Norwegian nationality who was killed in July 1948 in territory under the control of Jordan, as well as the death in Palestine of four United Nations military observers from France, and the injuries suffered by another.

The report of the Secretary-General on the latest development in regard to these claims will be issued shortly.

60. Giving priority to the codification of the topic "Diplomatic intercourse and immunities" in accordance with article 18 of the Statute of the International Law Commission: item proposed by Yugoslavia

[Article 2]

An explanatory memorandum by Yugoslavia will be submitted later.

61. Article 9 of the citation "Dead for the United Nations" to persons who, in certain circumstances, are killed in the service of the United Nations: item proposed by France

[Article 3]

An explanatory memorandum by France will be submitted later.

62. The Tunisian question: item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen

[Article 4]

On 20 June, the 13 delegations requested the summoning of a special session of the General Assembly to consider "the continuing gravity of the situation in Tunisia" (Doc. A/237). In accordance with the provisions of the Assembly's rules of Procedure, all members of the United Nations were polled, and the request for a special session received the support of 23 members. This, however, was less than the majority of 25 members required under the rules of Procedure, and the special session was not called.

(Later)
In a letter dated 30 July (Doc. a/2152), the 13 delegations requested inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of the regular session of the Assembly, and enclosed an explanatory memorandum. 7

63. The question of Morocco: item proposed by Iraq

\[ \text{(more)} \]
64. **Draft Convention on Political Rights of Women**

At its fourteenth session, the Economic and Social Council, by a vote of 11 (Argentina, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, l Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, United States, Uruguay) to none, with 6 abstentions (Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom), adopted the following resolution as submitted by the Commission on the Status of Woman:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the time is appropriate for an international convention under the auspices of the United Nations designed to eliminate all discrimination against women in the field of political rights, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56 (I)

"Recommends to the General Assembly that a convention on the political rights of women embodying the following preambles and substantive clauses be opened for signature and ratification by member States and such other States as will be invited by the General Assembly, an requests the Secretary-General to draft the necessary formal clauses of that convention;

**Draft Convention**

"The Contracting Parties,

"Desiring to implement the principle of equality of rights for men and women, contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recognizing that every person has the right to take part in the government of his country and has the right to equal access to public service in his country, and desiring to equalize the status of men and women in the enjoyment and exercise of political rights, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"Having resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose,

"Hereby agree as follows:

**Article 1.** Woman shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men.

**Article 2.** Woman shall be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies, established by national law, on equal terms with men.

**Article 3.** Woman shall be entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions, established by national law, on equal terms with men."

The idea for such a convention was originated by the Commission on the Status of Women at its istar session in March 1949. Since then the wording of such a Convention has been discussed by the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and also commented upon by other member governments to which the draft was circulated. It now comes before the General Assembly for final approval.7

(more)
65. Question of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions of Spanish as a working language.

This question has been referred to the Assembly by the ECOSOC which, at its fourteenth session, adopted by a vote of 19 (Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, France, Iran, Mexico, Philippines, Uruguay) to 4 (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, USSR) with 4 abstentions (China, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States), a resolution to the Council assembly, "with a favorable opinion, the question of adopting Spanish as a third working language of the Council and its functional commissions."

It was estimated that the adoption of Spanish as a working language of the Council would involve an additional annual expenditure of a minimum of some 312,000 and a maximum of about 592,000.

* *** *