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ADDENDUM I

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

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INTRODUCTION

This addendum contains information on four additional items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, which opened on 24 September. This brings the total of items on the draft agenda to 99, or the same number as were on the approved agenda of the twenty-second session.

Of the four new items listed in this agenda, three were proposed by Member States and one was included by decision of the Assembly (see following pages).

Additional notes are included on developments relating to items annotated earlier in press release GA/3714. These notes cover documents issued between 8 and 24 September, as well as relevant meetings held during that period. This addendum does not include any action taken by the Assembly since the opening of the session.

The items in this addendum are numbered as they appear in the draft agenda (see A/BUR/171/Rev.1 and Journal of the United Nations, No. 4508 of 24 September). Most of these numbers are different from those given to items in the provisional agenda and in press release GA/3714. The earlier number is listed in square brackets in the present addendum to facilitate reference to the previous notes.

The Secretary-General has proposed that the closing date of the twenty-third session should be 23 December (A/BUR/170).

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

96. Necessity of Amending Article IV of Outer Space Treaty

In 1966, the General Assembly commended to States the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966). The Treaty came into force on 10 October 1967.

By letter of 9 September 1968, Italy requested inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of the item "Necessity of amending article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies".

Article IV states, in part, that parties to the Treaty "undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station weapons in outer space in any other manner".

An explanatory memorandum from Italy (A/7221) states that "loop-holes" exist in article IV that could be "detrimental to the attainment of the purposes of the Treaty". It says there is no prohibition against stationing nuclear weapons in orbit around the Moon or other celestial bodies. There is also no prohibition, it continues, against nuclear weapons in semi-orbit or in space craft moving towards deep space.

The memorandum recommends that article IV be amended to read: "States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in complete or partial orbit, around the Earth or around any other celestial body any object carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station weapons in outer space in any other manner or to direct them into deep space."

Attached to the Italian memorandum is a draft resolution which would have the Assembly invite the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to promote steps to amend the Treaty and to submit concrete proposals to the Assembly in 1969.

(The Treaty provides, in article XV, that any Party may propose amendments, which shall enter into force for each Party accepting the amendments as soon as a majority of Parties accept them, and thereafter for each remaining Party on the date of acceptance by it.)

97. Restoration of Lawful Rights of People's Republic of China

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was first raised in 1949 by the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. It came before the Security Council in January 1950, when a proposal not to recognize the credentials of the existing representative of China failed to receive a majority of votes.

The question was raised in the General Assembly later in 1950. From 1951 through 1960, the Assembly decided each year not to consider the matter.

In 1961, when it considered the question as an agenda item for the first time, the Assembly decided, "in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question" and, therefore, required a two-thirds majority vote (resolution 1668 (XVI) of 15 December 1961). The Assembly rejected a proposal to remove "representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique" and to invite the People's Republic of China to send representatives.

Similar proposals were rejected in 1962, 1963, 1965, 1966 and 1967. In 1965, 1966 and 1967, the Assembly reaffirmed its decision of 1961. The 1967 resolution (2271 (XXII) of 28 November) was adopted by 69 votes in favour to 48 against, with 4 abstentions.

In 1967, the Assembly rejected a draft resolution (A/L.531) sponsored by 12 nations, which would have had the Assembly recognize "that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations", restore "all its rights in the United Nations" and "expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek". The vote was 45 in favour to 58 against, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstentions: Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Iran, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives Islands, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia.

Absent: Laos, Saudi Arabia.

Also in 1967, the Assembly rejected, by 32 votes in favour to 57 against, with 30 abstentions, a proposal calling for establishment of a committee to explore and study the situation in all its aspects in order to make recommendations to the Assembly for "an equitable and practicable solution" to the question of Chinese representation (A/L.533).

On 16 September 1968, Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Romania, Southern Yemen and Syria requested inclusion of the item "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations".

Their explanatory memorandum (A/7222) says that the refusal to restore the seat of the People's Republic of China is a denial of justice inconsistent with the principle of universality. "Entrusting the representation of the Chinese people to the Chiang Kai-shek clique," it continues, "is nothing less than an obstinate, deliberate and absurd refusal to recognize realities".

It states that "China has amply demonstrated that it earnestly desires peace and peaceful co-existence". Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China, it adds, "implies the immediate expulsion of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek's clique" from the United Nations and all bodies affiliated with it.

98. Memorandum of USSR concerning Urgent Measures to Stop Arms Race and Achieve Disarmament

In a letter dated 16 September (A/7223), the Soviet Union requested the inclusion in the agenda of an item dealing with a Soviet memorandum concerning urgent measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament (A/7134).

The memorandum, which the Soviet Union said it had addressed on 1 July to the Governments of all States of the world, states that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons creates "favourable conditions" for stopping the arms race and that further measures for achieving disarmament must be taken. (The Treaty was commended by the General Assembly in resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968.)

In this memorandum, the Soviet Union proposes the following measures: an international convention to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons; cessation of production of nuclear weapons and the reduction and elimination of stockpiles; restriction and subsequent reduction of vehicles for delivery of strategic weapons; prohibition of flights by bomber aircraft carrying nuclear weapons beyond national frontiers and limitation of the operational zones for missile-carrying submarines; prohibition of underground nuclear weapon tests; prohibition of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons; elimination of foreign military bases; measures for regional disarmament, including the establishment of nuclear-free zones; and the peaceful use of the sea-bed and ocean floor.

The Soviet Union states that the holding of a world disarmament conference would promote a solution of this question. It refers to Assembly resolution 2030 (XX) of 29 November 1965, which urged that consultations be held for establishing a committee to prepare for such a conference.

99. The Situation in Middle East

This item has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since the fifth emergency special session met to consider it on 17 June 1967. The Assembly decided on 18 September 1967 to place it on the agenda of its twenty-second session as a matter of high priority. It was not discussed at the twenty-second session, and on 23 September 1968, the closing day of that session, the Assembly agreed to a proposal by the President to place the item on the agenda of the twenty-third session. The President stated that consultations with a number of delegations led him to understand that it was the general feeling that the item be referred to the twenty-third session with the priority that had been given to it at the twenty-second session.

The Assembly has adopted three substantive resolutions on this subject, all in July 1967 during the fifth emergency special session. They relate to humanitarian assistance to victims of the fighting, and measures by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem.

Since the hostilities of 5 to 10 June 1967 between Israel and neighbouring Arab States, the Security Council has considered the situation in the Middle East on a number of occasions. It has adopted 13 resolutions on the subject, including one on 22 November 1967 setting out principles for peace in the Middle East and requesting the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to assist efforts to achieve a settlement.

A brief chronological account of United Nations action on this subject since June 1967 follows:

On 6 June 1967, the Security Council called unanimously for a cease-fire (resolution 233 (1967)). It repeated this call on 7 June (resolution 234 (1967)). Acceptance of the call was announced later the same day by Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic.

Fighting broke out along the Israel-Syria border on 9 June. The Council immediately demanded a halt (resolution 235 (1967)). A cease-fire between Israel and Syria was arranged by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) on 10 June. Meeting again on 12 June, the Council unanimously condemned any and all violations and called for full co-operation with UNTSO (resolution 236 (1967)).

On 14 June, the Council unanimously called on Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations had taken place and to facilitate the return of those who had fled since the fighting began. It also recommended respect for humanitarian principles governing the treatment of war prisoners and civilians (resolution 237 (1967)).

The fifth emergency special session met on 17 June, at the initiative of the Soviet Union, to discuss the Middle East. Three draft resolutions dealing with over-all aspects of the political situation failed to receive the required two-thirds majority when they were put to the vote on 4 July.

The Assembly adopted two resolutions on 4 July:

-- The first (resolution 2252 (ES-V)) dealt with humanitarian assistance to victims of the conflict. In this action, the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to provide humanitarian assistance, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to displaced persons in need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities. The Assembly also called on Member States to facilitate the transport of supplies, and appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute to UNRWA and the other organizations concerned. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Assembly on the needs of the refugees and displaced persons and on the implementation of the resolution. The vote was 116 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (Cuba, Syria). (Saudi Arabia did not participate.)

-- The second (resolution 2253 (ES-V)) stated that the Assembly considered as invalid the measures taken by Israel to change the status of the city of Jerusalem. The Assembly called on Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist from taking any action which would alter the city's status. It requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution. The vote was 99 in favour to none against, with 20 abstentions (Israel did not participate).

On 14 July, the Assembly deplored the failure of Israel to implement its earlier resolution on Jerusalem, reiterated its call to Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist from taking any action which would alter

the city's status, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the situation and on implementation of the resolution (2254 (ES-V)). The vote was 99 in favour to none against, with 18 abstentions (Israel did not participate).

The Assembly decided on 21 July to adjourn temporarily (resolution 2256 (ES-V)). It reconvened on 18 September to refer the Middle East situation to the twenty-second regular session (resolution 2257 (ES-V)).

Meanwhile, in accordance with a Security Council consensus of 10 July (S/8047), and with the agreement of the parties, UNTSO dispatched observers to the Suez Canal sector and began observation of the cease-fire there on 17 July.

The Secretary-General's report on the situation in Jerusalem and the implementation of resolution 2254 (ES-V) was issued on 12 September (A/6793).

Regarding humanitarian aspects of the situation, the Secretary-General reported on 15 September on the safety, welfare and security of the population in areas under Israel control, and on the situation of displaced persons from those areas and the question of their return (A/6797). The report, based on information gathered by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Nils-Goran Gussing, also dealt with the treatment of prisoners of war and the question of the treatment of minorities. Other reports, issued between 6 September and 12 December, contain replies of Governments outlining the assistance they had given (A/6792 and Add.1, A/6847 and Add.1-5).

Following the sinking on 21 October of the Israel destroyer Eilat by United Arab Republic naval forces, the shelling of the city of Suez by Israel artillery on 24 October and other military actions during this period, the Security Council unanimously condemned violations of the cease-fire, expressed regret at the resulting casualties and property damage, reaffirmed the necessity of strict observance of cease-fire resolutions, and demanded that Member States concerned cease immediately all prohibited military activities in the area and co-operate with UNTSO (resolution 240 (1967) of 25 October).

On 22 November, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (242 (1967)) proposed by the United Kingdom, setting forth principles for a just and lasting peace. These principles were: (a) "Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict", and (b) "Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the

sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force". At the same time, the Council affirmed the necessity for guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area, for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem, and for guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative "to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution". The Secretary-General was asked to report on the progress of these efforts as soon as possible.

Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden was appointed on 23 November as the Secretary-General's Special Representative to the Middle East. In December he began the first of a series of visits to the Governments concerned; these contacts are continuing.

On 2 March 1968, the Secretary-General made a new appeal for humanitarian assistance, especially to meet an emergency situation arising from the exodus of thousands of refugees from the East Bank of the Jordan River to other parts of Jordan (A/7060).

The Commission on Human Rights, on 8 March, sent a telegram to the Government of Israel saying it was distressed to learn of the destruction of Arab civilian homes in occupied areas. It called on Israel to desist from such practices and to respect human rights (E/CN.4/L.1040).

On 21 March, the Security Council met in response to requests by both Jordan and Israel. Jordan accused Israel of having launched a mass armed attack, and Israel referred to the grave situation caused by continuous armed attacks and raids carried out from Jordan. On 24 March (resolution 248 (1968)), the Council unanimously deplored the loss of life and heavy damage to property, condemned "the military action launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions", deplored all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire,

declared that reprisals and cease-fire violations cannot be tolerated and that the Council "would have to consider further and more effective steps... to ensure against repetition", and called on Israel to desist from acts or activities in contravention of its June resolution on humanitarian matters.

Reacting to plans by Israel to hold a military parade in Jerusalem on 2 May, the Council unanimously called on Israel on 27 April to refrain from doing so (resolution 250 (1968)). However, Israel went ahead with its plans, and on 2 May the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (251 (1968)) deeply deploring the holding of the parade in disregard of the Council's decision.

Concerning the status of Jerusalem, the Council, on 21 May, deplored the failure of Israel to comply with Assembly resolutions on this subject, stated that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the legal status of the city were invalid, and called on Israel to rescind such measures and desist from taking further action to change the status of Jerusalem (resolution 252 (1968)). The vote on this resolution was 13 to none, with 2 abstentions (Canada, United States).

Meanwhile, the International Conference on Human Rights, meeting in Teheran, adopted a resolution on 7 May expressing grave concern "for the violation of human rights in Arab territories occupied as a result of the June 1967 hostilities", calling on Israel to desist from destroying the homes of Arab civilians and to respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the occupied territories, and affirming the right of inhabitants who had left home as a result of the hostilities to return and recover their property. The Conference requested the Assembly to appoint a special committee "to investigate violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel" (A/7098). The resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 in favour to 5 against, with 25 abstentions. The Assembly, which was in session at the time, did not take action on the matter.

In a note dated 31 July (A/7149), the Secretary-General published an exchange of correspondence between himself and the Governments concerned, regarding his proposal to send a special representative to the Middle East on humanitarian questions. Israel had taken the position that the proposed

mission should be able to "look into the situation of the Jewish communities in certain Arab countries". The Secretary-General expressed regret at Israel's request for an expansion of the scope of the new mission to cover the Jewish communities in Iraq and Lebanon. He concluded that there was no basis at that time to send a representative to the Middle East on humanitarian questions.

A bombing raid by Israel on 4 August, against what Israel described as terrorist bases in the area of Salt in Jordan, was the subject of a unanimous Security Council resolution of 16 August (256 (1968)). The Council deplored the loss of life and heavy damage to property, stated that "premeditated and repeated military attacks endanger the maintenance of the peace", condemned "the flagrant military attacks launched by Israel" in violation of the Charter and its resolution of 21 March, and warned that if such attacks recurred the Council would "take due account of the failure to comply with the present resolution".

Further military incidents were reported to the Council in September, including several exchanges of fire by Israel and United Arab Republic forces in the Suez Canal sector between 8 and 13 September, and firing between Israel and Syrian forces on 13 and 14 September. The Council, on 18 September, insisted that the cease-fire be rigorously respected and urged all the parties to extend their fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Jarring (resolution 258 (1968)).

On 20 September, the Council began consideration, at the request of Pakistan and Senegal, of the Secretary-General's report of 31 July on humanitarian questions related to the situation in the Middle East.

FURTHER NOTES ON PROPOSED AGENDA ITEMS

20 [19]. Admission of New Members

On 11 September, the Security Council unanimously recommended to the General Assembly that Swaziland be admitted as the 125th Member of the United Nations (resolution 257 (1968), reproduced in A/7231). Swaziland achieved independence from the United Kingdom on 6 September and submitted its membership application on the day of its independence (A/7199).

(Equatorial Guinea, now under Spanish administration, is scheduled to become independent on 12 October.)

23 [22]. Implementation of Declaration on Ending of Colonialism

A resolution on the sending of United Nations visiting missions to colonial territories was adopted on 19 September by 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 Committee strongly urged the administering Powers to reconsider their attitudes towards the sending of missions appointed by it and to permit access of such missions to territories under their administration. The resolution was adopted by 18 votes in favour to none against, with 4 abstentions.

The Special Committee is continuing its meetings at Headquarters.

27 [26]. Question of General and Complete Disarmament

The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, which met in Geneva from 16 July to 28 August, has submitted its report to the General Assembly (A/7189-DC/231).

The report states that, because of the shortness of its session, it was not able to give comprehensive consideration to the matters before it, but that it had a "useful discussion" during which many interesting suggestions were made. It agreed to give first priority to further effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

The Committee recommends to the Assembly that the Secretary-General appoint a group of experts to study the effects of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological means of warfare. Members of the Committee

expressed the view that this problem should be given further attention at its next session. The Committee concluded that the problem of preventing an arms race on the sea-bed would be a fruitful area for its future work.

28 [27]. Urgent Need for Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests

The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in its report to the General Assembly (A/7189-DC/231), states that it held "a useful and valuable discussion" on the question of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, and an extensive discussion on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

In a memorandum of 26 August on a comprehensive test ban treaty (ENDC/235, reproduced in annex I of the Committee's report), eight members of the Committee express regret that nuclear weapon tests are continuing both in the atmosphere and underground. They urge renewed and urgent efforts to conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty and, pending this, immediate steps for the discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests. The memorandum was submitted by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic.

36 [35]. United Nations Capital Development Fund

A resolution appealing for contributions to the United Nations Capital Development Fund during the Pledging Conference to be held for that purpose on 18 October 1968, was adopted on 17 September by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The resolution referred to "the urgent need for the commencing of the operations" of the Fund. A number of developed countries, including those which had opposed the creation of the Fund in 1966, said they would have abstained or would not have participated if a vote had been taken on the resolution.

42 [41]. The Role of United Nations in Training National Technical Personnel of Developing Countries

In a note to the General Assembly (A/7172), the Secretary-General suggests that consideration of this item be postponed to the Assembly's 1969 session, as not enough Governments had made comments and suggestions for a report which he is preparing on the training of national technical personnel.

50 49. World Social Situation

The United Nations Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, which met at Headquarters from 3 to 12 September, made a series of recommendations aimed at achieving social welfare goals through national efforts and international co-operation.

Among the Conference's recommendations were that: Governments ensure the availability of welfare services, as a matter of right, to the entire population, on the basis of equity and non-discrimination; over-all development strategy should include social welfare activities as an essential component; the social welfare administration make its policies and programmes responsive to changing needs and stimulate citizen involvement; provision of qualified social welfare personnel be a major concern of Governments; United Nations organs give greater emphasis to the need for adjustments in the resources available to the Organization with a view to strengthening work in this area; and United Nations regional economic commissions be redesignated as "economic and social".

The Conference -- the first of its kind held under United Nations auspices -- was called in response to a request by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1140 (XLI) of 29 July 1966). The report of the Conference will be submitted to the General Assembly and will also be taken up by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development.

53 52. Housing, Building and Planning

A note by the Secretary-General (A/7232) summarizes developments leading up to the Economic and Social Council's recommendation that world housing surveys be prepared by the United Nations Secretariat every five rather than every two years. Approved guidelines for the survey are appended.

56 55. Punishment of War Criminals and Crimes against Humanity

Comments by 25 Governments on the draft Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity have been transmitted to the General Assembly (A/7174).

58 57. Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

(b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

As of 23 September, 23 States had ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In addition to the States listed in press release GA/3714, Spain has recently acceded to the Convention. The number of signatories now stands at 68.

62 61. Status of Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Protocol

Up to 23 September, 31 States had signed both the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In addition to the States listed in press release GA/3714, the United Kingdom has recently signed the two instruments.

64 63. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

(b) Report of Special Committee of 24

A list of Non-Self-Governing Territories on which information has been transmitted to the United Nations under Article 73 e of the Charter is contained in a report by the Secretary-General to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/297). It shows that, as of 23 August, information for the year 1967 had been received on about 16 of the 46 territories listed. According to the report, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States had sent information on some or all of the Territories they administer, while Australia, France, New Zealand and Portugal had not. For 1966, all but Portugal had sent information, though not for all territories.

65 64. Question of Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia, in a statement issued on 31 August (A/7198), condemned the reported action of South African authorities in the Territory to force non-white Namibians who traditionally resided in the Old Location of Windhoek to move to a new segregated area in Katutura.

It called on those authorities to desist from implementing the proposed actions, which reportedly involve 8,000 Africans. It appealed to Member States to exert influence to persuade South Africa to desist from this plan.

66 [65]. Territories under Portuguese Administration

On 23 September, a resolution condemning Portugal "for the use of napalm and white phosphorus and for its preparations for the use of chemical defoliants and poison gas in pursuance of its colonial war against the people of Guinea (Bissau)" was adopted by the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism. The Committee requested its Rapporteur to report on "the use of weapons of mass destruction and all other aspects of the colonial war". It appealed to all States to do everything in their power to prevent the possible use of weapons of mass destruction in "this inhuman war" and to bring about its cessation. The vote on the resolution was 19 in favour to none against, with 4 abstentions (Australia, Italy, United Kingdom, United States).

67 [66]. Fiji

The Sub-Committee on Fiji, in a report adopted on 6 September (A/AC.109/L.495), expressed regret that, "owing to the continued refusal of the administering Power to receive the visiting mission in Fiji, it has not been possible to discharge the tasks entrusted to it". The administering Power, the United Kingdom, had stated in a letter dated 30 July (quoted in the report) that it had no grounds for varying its position, taken last year, with respect to the General Assembly's recommendation that a United Nations visiting mission be received in Fiji.

71 [70]. United Nations Training and Education Programme

On 23 September 1968, at the final meeting of its resumed twenty-second session, the General Assembly decided without objection to re-examine at its twenty-third session (opening the next day) the matter of the membership of the committee established under resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967. The Committee was set up to advise the Secretary-General on the granting of subventions to educational and training institutions in Africa under the

United Nations Training and Educational Programme. The President informed the Assembly (A/7062) that it was not possible, despite consultations with delegations, to announce the composition of the committee before the close of the twenty-second session.

As of 23 September, eight States had contributed or pledged \$182,963 to the Training and Educational Programme.

93 [S.3]. Dissolution of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

Correction: The last sentence of the first paragraph on page 135 of the annotated provisional agenda (press release GA/3714) should read as follows: "A sub-item on the dissolution of UNCURK was considered in 1967, as part of 'the Korean question', at the request of Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville) and Yemen, but a 15-Power proposal to dissolve the Commission within two months was rejected by the First Committee on 7 November by a vote of 24 in favour to 60 against, with 29 abstentions (see the First Committee's report, A/6906)."

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