

6427
22

UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release GA/3431
5 September 1967

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
TWENTY - SECOND REGULAR SESSION

19 September 1967

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

67-19714

185f

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
<u>Items on Provisional Agenda of Twenty-Second Regular Session of General Assembly</u>	
1. Opening of session by Chairman of delegation of Afghanistan . .	2
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation	2
3. Credentials of representatives to twenty-second session of General Assembly:	2
(a) Appointment of Credentials Committee	
(b) Report of Credentials Committee	
4. Election of President	2
5. Constitution of Main Committees and election of officers. . . .	3
6. Election of Vice-Presidents	4
7. Notification by Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of Charter of United Nations	4
8. Adoption of agenda.	5
9. General debate.	5
10. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization	5
11. Report of Security Council.	5
12. Report of Economic and Social Council	6
13. Report of Trusteeship Council	7
14. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency.	10
15. Election of five non-permanent members of Security Council. . .	11
16. Election of nine members of Economic and Social Council	13
17. Election of fifteen members of Industrial Development Board . .	13
18. Election of members of Executive Board of United Nations Capital Development Fund.	14
19. Election of members of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	15
20. Appointment of members of Peace Observation Commission.	16

	<u>Page</u>
21. United Nations Emergency Force:	16
(a) Report on the Force.	17
(b) Cost estimates for maintenance of the Force.	19
22. Co-operation between United Nations and Organization of African Unity: report of Secretary-General	19
23. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	20
24. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination.	39
25. Installation of mechanical means of voting: report of Secretary-General	43
26. Report of Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing Charter.	43
27. Question of holding further conferences on peaceful uses of atomic energy	44
28. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons:	44
(a) Report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	44
(b) Report of Preparatory Committee for Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.	46
29. Question of general and complete disarmament:	48
(a) Report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	48
(b) Report of Secretary-General on effects of possible use of nuclear weapons and on security and economic implications for States of acquisition and further development of these weapons	49
30. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.	50
31. Elimination of foreign military bases in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America: report of Conference of Eighteen- Nation Committee on Disarmament	51

	<u>Page</u>
32. International co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space: report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	52
33. The Korean question: report of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea	54
34. Report of Commissioner-General of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East.	55
35. The policies of apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa:	56
(a) Report of Special Committee on Policies of Apartheid of Government of Republic of South Africa	
(b) Report of Secretary-General	
36. Effects of atomic radiation: report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation	58
37. Comprehensive review of whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	65
38. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of Trade and Development Board.	68
39. United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of Industrial Development Board	71
40. United Nations Capital Development Fund: confirmation of appointment of Managing Director.	73
41. United Nations Development Decade: report of Secretary-General	74
42. External financing of economic development of developing countries:.	77
(a) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries: report of Secretary-General. . .	78
(b) Outflow of capital from developing countries: report of Secretary-General	81
43. Development of natural resources.	84
44. The role of United Nations in training national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries	86
45. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of Executive Director	86

	<u>Page</u>
46. Operational activities for development:	88
(a) Activities of United Nations Development Programme: reports of Governing Council	88
(b) Activities undertaken by Secretary-General	89
47. Regional development.	90
48. Programme of studies on multilateral food aid: report of Secretary-General	91
49. General review of programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of United Nations, specialized agencies, International Atomic Energy Agency, United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to United Nations system: report of enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. . .	94
50. World social situation: report of Secretary-General.	95
51. Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:.	96
(a) Report of High Commissioner.	97
(b) Question of continuation of Office of High Commissioner. . .	99
52. Housing, building and planning: report of Secretary-General. . .	99
53. Town twinning as a means of international co-operation: report of Economic and Social Council	104
54. Draft Declaration on Elimination of Discrimination against Women	105
55. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance:.	107
(a) Draft Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.	107
(b) Draft International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance	107
56. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:.	109
(a) Implementation of United Nations Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of Secretary-General.	109
(b) Status of International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of Secretary- General.	111
(c) Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.	112
(d) Measures for speedy implementation of international instruments against racial discrimination.	112

	<u>Page</u>
57. Question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories: report of Secretary-General	113
58. Status of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of Secretary-General	116
59. International Year for Human Rights:	118
(a) Programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with International Year for Human Rights: report of Secretary-General.	118
(b) Report of Preparatory Committee for International Conference on Human Rights	118
60. Freedom of information:	120
(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information	120
(b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.	120
61. Question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity.	121
62. Question concerning implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery	123
63. Capital punishment: report of Secretary-General.	125
64. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of United Nations:	127
(a) Report of Secretary-General.	127
(b) Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	127
65. Question of South West Africa:	128
(a) Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	
(b) Report of United Nations Council South West Africa	
(c) Appointment of United Nations Com r for South West Africa	

	<u>Page</u>
66. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of Secretary-General	133
67. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration:	135
(a) Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	
(b) Report of Secretary-General	
68. Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration: report of Secretary-General	137
69. Question of consolidation and integration of special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and educational and training programme for South Africans: report of Secretary-General	138
70. Question of Fiji: report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	139
71. Question of Oman:	141
(a) Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	
(b) Report of Secretary-General	
72. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of Secretary-General.	143
73. Financial reports and accounts for financial year ended 31 December 1966 and reports of Board of Auditors:	144
(a) United Nations.	144
(b) United Nations Development Programme.	145
(c) United Nations Children's Fund.	145
(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East	146
(e) Voluntary funds administered by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	146
74. Supplementary estimates for financial year 1967.	147
75. Budget estimates for financial year 1968	147
76. Pattern of conferences:	149
(a) Report of Committee on Conferences.	150
(b) Report of Secretary-General	151

	<u>Page</u>
77. Appointments to fill vacancies in membership of subsidiary bodies of General Assembly:	151
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	151
(b) Committee on Contributions	151
(c) Board of Auditors.	152
(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of appointments made by Secretary-General	152
(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal	153
(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee	153
78. Scale of assessments for apportionment of expenses of United Nations: report of Committee on Contributions	153
79. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency:	155
(a) Earmarkings and contingency authorizations from Technical Assistance Account of United Nations Development Programme	
(b) Allocations from Special Fund Account of United Nations Development Programme	
80. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency: report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	155
81. Implementation of recommendations made by <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee of Experts to Examine Finances of United Nations and Specialized Agencies: report of Secretary-General.	156
82. Publications and documentation of United Nations: report of Secretary-General.	159
83. Personnel questions:	160
(a) Composition of Secretariat: report of Secretary-General .	160
(b) Other personnel questions.	161
84. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	162
85. United Nations International School: report of Secretary-General	162
86. Report of International Law Commission on work of its nineteenth session.	163
87. Law of treaties	165

	<u>Page</u>
88. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with Charter of United Nations: report of Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States	166
89. Question of methods of fact-finding.	170
90. Draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum.	171
91. United Nations Programme of Assistance in Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of Secretary-General.	172
92. Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America . . .	173

Items on the Supplementary List

S.1. Declaration and treaty concerning reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of sea-bed and ocean floor, underlying seas beyond limits of present national jurisdiction, and use of their resources in interests of mankind	175
S.2. Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under flag of United Nations	175

INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly will begin its twenty-second regular session at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 19 September 1967, at United Nations Headquarters.

Up to 31 August, the Assembly had been asked to consider 94 items. In 1966, there were 98 items on the agenda as approved.

The provisional agenda (A/6680/Rev.1), issued on 21 July, lists recurring questions -- such as annual reports of the Secretary-General and the Councils -- as well as items ordered for inclusion by the Assembly at previous sessions, an item proposed by a principal organ, and an item proposed by Member States.

On 25 August, a supplementary list was issued (A/6697) containing two items proposed for inclusion on the agenda. Up to 31 August, no requests had been received for the inclusion of additional items.

Rule 12 of the Assembly's rules of procedure requires the provisional agenda to be communicated to Members at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

Under rule 14, any Member, or principal organ of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General may request, at least 30 days before the opening of the regular session, inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda.

Rule 15 allows inclusion of additional items "of an important and urgent character" proposed less than 30 days before a regular session, or during a session, provided the Assembly so decides by a majority of Members present and voting.

This press release, which covers events through 31 August, contains background information on all items proposed for discussion. They are numbered as they appear on the provisional agenda. However, this is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the final agenda as adopted by the Assembly.

An addendum to this press release will be issued during the week beginning 11 September

ITEMS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1 Opening of Session

The General Assembly elects its President at each session. The Chairman of the delegation of the previous President occupies the Chair until the election. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan was President of the twenty-first session.

2. Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation

At the opening of the first plenary meeting and at the end of the final meeting, the President invites representatives to rise for a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials

The Assembly appoints, on the proposal of the President, a nine-member Committee to examine the credentials of representatives. The Committee's report is submitted for approval towards the end of the session.

4. Election of President

The President is elected by secret ballot and by a simple majority. There are no nominations. Past Assembly Presidents were:

First regular session	London and New York	1946	Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
First special session	New York	1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second regular session			
Second special session	New York	1948	José Arce (Argentina)
Third regular session	Paris and New York	1948-49	Herbert V. Evatt (Australia)
Fourth regular session	New York	1949	Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Fifth regular session	New York	1950-51	Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)
Sixth regular session	Paris	1951-52	Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Seventh regular session	New York	1952-53	Lester B. Pearson (Canada)

Eighth regular session	New York	1953-54	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India)
Ninth regular session	New York	1954	Eelco N. van Kleffens (Netherlands)
Tenth regular session	New York	1955	José Maza (Chile)
First and second emergency special sessions	New York	1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Eleventh regular session	New York	1956-57	Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
Twelfth regular session	New York	1957	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Third emergency special session		1958	
Thirteenth regular session	New York	1958-59	Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Fourteenth regular session	New York	1959	Víctor Andrés Belaúnde (Peru)
Fourth emergency special session		1960	
Fifteenth regular session	New York	1960-61	Frederick H. Boland (Ireland)
Third special session		1961	
Sixteenth regular session	New York	1961-62	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth regular session	New York	1962	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Fourth special session		1963	
Eighteenth regular session	New York	1963	Carlos Sosa Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Nineteenth regular session	New York	1964-65	Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana)
Twentieth regular session	New York	1965	Amintore Fanfani (Italy)
Twenty-first regular session	New York	1966	Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan)
Fifth special session		1967	
Fifth emergency special session		1967	

5. Main Committees. Election of Officers

The General Assembly has seven Main Committees, on which all Member States are represented. They are: First Committee (Political and Security); Special Political Committee; Second Committee (Economic and Financial); Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural); Fourth (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories); Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary), and Sixth Committee (Legal).

Each Main Committee elects its Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur by secret ballot or by acclamation.

According to a pattern fixed by the Assembly in 1963 (resolution 1990 (XVIII) of 17 December), the seven Chairmen are elected as follows:

- (a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One from an Eastern European State;
- (c) One from a Latin American State;
- (d) One from a Western European or other State;
- (e) The seventh chairmanship to rotate in alternate years between representatives of States referred to in (c) and (d) /this year it is the turn of a Latin American State/.

The Main Committees examine and make recommendations on matters referred to them by the Assembly in plenary session.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

For the 17 vice-presidencies, the General Assembly elects Member States, not individuals, and the heads of the delegations of the elected States serve in these posts. Elections are by secret ballot and by simple majority.

The Assembly decided in 1963 (resolution 1990 (XVIII)) that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following pattern:

- 1.
 - (a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;
 - (b) One from an Eastern European State;
 - (c) Three from Latin American States;
 - (d) Two from Western European and other States;
 - (e) Five from the permanent members of the Security Council.
- 2. The election of the President of the Assembly will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

7. Notification by Secretary-General under Article 12 (2) of the Charter

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter provides that, "While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests."

As required by paragraph 2 of that Article, the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council, submits at each Assembly session a list of matters relative to the maintenance of peace and security which are being dealt with

by the Council and also of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal. The notification is issued on the opening day of the session.

The Assembly normally takes note of the communication without debate.

8. Adoption of Agenda

The provisional agenda (A/6680/Rev.1) and any requests for inclusion of further items are considered first by the Assembly's General Committee, a steering committee concerned with the agenda and organizational matters.

The Committee, composed of the President, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees, recommends which proposed items should be placed on the agenda, and their allocation to the Main Committees and plenary meetings. Approval of these recommendations by the Assembly requires a majority of Members present and voting.

The rules of procedure do not permit the General Committee to discuss the substance of an item except in so far as this bears on the question of its inclusion and on what priority should be accorded to an item recommended for inclusion.

9. General Debate

At the beginning of each Assembly session, heads of delegations express the views of their Governments on current political, economic, social and other matters.

10. Report of Secretary-General

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to report each year to the Assembly on the work of the Organization. His report (A/6701) presents an account of United Nations activities during the period 16 June 1966 to 15 June 1967. The introduction to the report (A/6701/Add.1) will be issued separately before the opening of the session. The Assembly normally takes note of the report without discussion.

11. Report of Security Council

Article 24 of the Charter requires the Security Council to submit annual reports to the Assembly. The Council has not yet adopted its report for the period 16 July 1966 to 15 July 1967 (A/6702).

At the 80 meetings held during this period, the Council dealt with the following (listed chronologically): complaints of violations of the Israel-Syria Armistice Agreement (July-August, October-November 1966); situation in the Yemen-Aden frontier area (August 1966); appointment of the Secretary-General (September, October, December 1966); complaint by the Democratic Republic of the Congo against Portugal (September-October 1966); admission of Botswana and Lesotho to the United Nations (October 1966); election of judges of the International Court of Justice (November 1966); complaint of violation of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement (November 1966); admission of Barbados to the United Nations (December 1966); situation arising from the unilateral declaration of independence of Southern Rhodesia (December 1966); Cyprus situation (December 1966, June 1967); Middle East situation (May-July 1967); complaint by the Democratic Republic of the Congo concerning mercenaries (July 1967).

The Assembly normally takes note of the Council's report without debate.

12. Report of Economic and Social Council

This year's report of the Economic and Social Council (A/6703) covers the period 6 August 1966 to 4 August 1967. During that time, the Council held its resumed forty-first session in New York (15-18 November, 17-21 December 1966), its forty-second session in New York (8 May-6 June 1967) and the first part of its forty-third session in Geneva (11 July-4 August 1967). The resumed forty-third session, to be held in New York in November and December, will be the subject of a supplementary report (A/6703/Add.1).

In an introduction to the report, the Council's President for 1967, Milan Klusak (Czechoslovakia), states that the Council "seems to have won its way through to a global view of development" by focussing attention on planning, stressing the urgent need for population plans and solutions to food problems, and emphasizing the mobilization of human resources through education and training.

During the past year, he observes, the Council took a closer look at the ability of the more developed countries to transfer financial resources to the less developed, called for a review of programmes to increase the production and consumption of edible protein, and decided to review technical co-operation activities in social development.

In the human rights field, he notes, the Council has called for intensified work against violations of human rights, instructed a working group to investigate charges of ill-treatment of prisoners and infringements of trade union rights in South Africa, transmitted draft articles for a convention on the non-applicability of the statute of limitations to war crimes, and passed on to the Assembly a draft declaration on eliminating discrimination against women. It has also taken steps to strengthen the resources available to it for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the economic and social spheres, he adds.

15. Report of Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council's annual report to the General Assembly (A/6704) contains conclusions and recommendations on two of the three remaining Trust Territories -- Nauru (administered by Australia on behalf of itself, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) and New Guinea (administered by Australia). The third Territory, the Pacific Islands under United States administration, is a strategic area, on which the Trusteeship Council reports to the Security Council.

Eight Territories which once came under the International Trusteeship System have achieved self-government or independence. They are:

British Togoland, which became a part of Ghana in 1957; French Cameroons, which became the Republic of Cameroon in 1960; French Togoland, which became the Republic of Togo in 1960; Italian Somaliland, which, in union with British Somaliland, became the Republic of Somalia in 1960; British Cameroons, of which the northern part joined Nigeria and the southern part became a federal part of Cameroon in 1961; Tanganyika, administered by the United Kingdom, which became independent in 1961 and joined with Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964; Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand, which became independent in 1962, and Ruanda-Urundi, administered by Belgium, which became the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom (now Republic) of Burundi in 1962.

The Council held its thirty-fourth session in New York from 29 May to 30 June 1967.

Under Article 86 of the Charter, the Council today consists of three groups of States: the Administering Authorities (Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States), the permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories (China, France and the Soviet Union) and "as many other members elected for three-year terms by the

General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and those which do not" (Liberia, elected to a term ending December 1968).

At the close of the Council's 1967 session, the President, Miss Angie Brooks (Liberia), said that since there was every hope that Nauru would soon be independent, the number of Administering Authorities would be reduced from four to two (Australia and the United States). The concept of parity between Administering and non-administering Members would therefore be destroyed. She suggested that a legal study be made of the situation.

Nauru, a Pacific Ocean island of 5,263 acres, had a population of 6,048 in 1966, of which 2,921 were Nauruans. It has been a Trust Territory since 1947.

The Nauruans, in June 1967, asked for independence by 31 January 1968 in a republic within the Commonwealth, under a modified parliamentary form of government.

The General Assembly has recommended that the earliest possible date, but not later than 31 January 1968, be set for Nauru's independence (resolutions 2111 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 2226 (XXI) of 20 December 1966). The Council, at its 1967 session, recalled its earlier recommendation that serious consideration be given to the Nauruans' wish for independence.

Australia has agreed that basic changes should be made in Nauru's Government but has suggested that Australia continue to handle the Island's external affairs and defence, leaving Nauru with full autonomy in internal affairs. The Nauruans stated that the granting of independence should not be conditional upon advance agreement on defence and foreign affairs.

With regard to phosphate, the sole export of the Territory, the Administering Authority and the Nauruans agreed in June 1967 that ownership and management of the phosphate industry would be turned over to the Nauruans by 1 July 1970.

The Assembly had recommended last year that the Administration transfer control of the phosphate industry to the Nauruan people and take immediate steps, irrespective of cost, towards restoring the Island for habitation by the Nauruans as a sovereign people (resolution 2226 (XXI)).

An expert committee appointed by the Administering Authority has concluded that it would be impracticable to refill the mined areas with imported soil and

has suggested alternative means. The Nauruans, voicing strong reservations about this report, were of the view that the land already worked should be restored by the Administering Authority. Taking note of these differences, the Council expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution could be found.

As regards possible resettlement of the Nauruans on another island or in Australia, the Nauruans have said they intended to stay on their island. The Administration has stated that it remained ready to consider any future Nauruan proposal on the issue.

The Trust Territory of New Guinea includes the north-east part of the island of New Guinea, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon Group (Buka and Bougainville). It has a land area of 92,160 square miles and, in 1966, had a population of 1,600,000. It became a Trust Territory in 1946. The Trust Territory and the neighbouring Territory of Papua are administered jointly by Australia under the Papua and New Guinea Act.

In the area of political advancement, the Administration has said that its policy is one of self-determination for the Territories when the people themselves wish it. The Council considered that there was need for stimulating more rapid political advance, particularly by handing over greater financial powers to the House of Assembly and by accelerating the transfer of policy-making posts and bodies to New Guinean control.

The Assembly, at its twentieth session, noted that the Administration had not "taken sufficient steps towards the full implementation of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)" on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and it called upon the Administration "to implement fully" that resolution and to set an early date for independence (resolution 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965).

Last year, in resolution 2227 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, the Assembly deplored the Administration's failure to implement its earlier resolution and called for early independence, universal adult suffrage and an end to discrimination.

At its 1967 session, the Council noted the "full implementation" of a Select Committee's report of August 1966, including the provision that electorates previously reserved for non-indigenous candidates be thrown open to all candidates possessing "relatively modest" educational qualifications.

The Council appreciated the Select Committee's view "that a special category of seats was justified in order to ensure that the House of Assembly has members, indigenous or non-indigenous, with wider skills and experience". However, the Council expressed the view that the retention of these special educational requirements for candidates and the retention of official members in the House should be regarded as transitional only.

The Council was also of the opinion that the Administration should consider the progressive reduction of its veto power over acts of the legislature, that the process of involving New Guineans and Papuans in policy-making and executive bodies should be speeded, and that political parties should be formed to contest the 1968 elections.

On the issue of the future independence and self-government of the Territory, the Council took note of statements by two members of the House of Assembly to the effect that the people of the Territory were inclined to wait until a sound basis for independence had been created.

The Council, however, said that it was mindful of its mandate under the Charter and the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, as well as the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, to ensure that the people were brought to self-determination "as swiftly as feasible".

Turning to the economy of the Territory, the Council considered it essential that increasing indigenous participation in primary production and in industrial and commercial enterprises be promoted at a "more rapid rate".

Concerning racial discrimination, the Administration said that while it was prohibited by law, some discrimination was inevitable because it was impossible to legislate social behaviour. Noting this, the Council suggested that, in addition to legal remedies by the courts, the House of Assembly consider initiating a continuing programme to investigate the enforcement of anti-discrimination statutes.

14. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency

The eleventh annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) states that last year's developments may have a great influence on the scope and character of the Agency's work.

It notes that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (see notes for agenda item 92 below) provides for the application of

IAEA safeguards against diversion of nuclear materials to military purposes and foresees other roles for the Agency which its Board of Governors would have to consider at the appropriate time. Four countries have accepted Agency safeguards during the past year, bringing the total to 27. Sixty-one reactors are being inspected under this system.

The General Conference of the Agency will consider recommendations for increasing IAEA assistance to developing countries, the report states. Meanwhile, the sustained growth of nuclear power has required increased emphasis on such practical problems as siting, engineering and economic evaluations. Plans have been drawn up for an International Nuclear Information System, partially operated by the Agency. In addition, states the report, an independent review has shown the need for increasing the funds available for work on the application of nuclear techniques to food and agriculture.

The first part of the IAEA report (attached to A/6679) consists of the annual report of the Board of Governors to the IAEA General Conference and covers the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967. A supplement dealing with later developments, including an account of the Eleventh General Conference which will meet in Vienna from 26 September to approximately 3 October, will be issued during the General Assembly session (A/6679 Add.1).

The 97-member Agency, established in 1957, reports annually to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

15. Election of Five Non-Permanent Members of Security Council

The Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

The terms of Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Mali and Nigeria expire at the end of 1967. The five other non-permanent members of the Council, elected to serve through 1968, are Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia and India.

The Council, which originally had 11 members, became a 15-member body on 1 January 1966, in accordance with amendments to Article 23 of the United Nations Charter, which came into effect on 31 August 1965.

In the resolution by which it adopted the Charter amendments (1991 A (XVIII) of 17 December 1963), the Assembly decided that the 10 (formerly six)

non-permanent members would be elected according to the following pattern: five from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, two from Latin American States, and two from Western European and other States.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. In elections, the Charter calls for "due regard" to be "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". Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The following States have served so far as non-permanent members of the Council:

Argentina (1948-49, 1959-60, 1966-67)	Jordan (1965-66)
Australia (1946-47, 1956-57)	Lebanon (1953-54)
Belgium (1947-48, 1955-56)	Liberia (1961)
Bolivia (1964-65)	Malaysia (1965)
Brazil (1946-47, 1951-52, 1954-55, 1963-64, 1967-68)	Mali (1966-67)
Bulgaria (1966-67)	Mexico (1946)
Canada (1948-49, 1958-59, 1967-68)	Morocco (1963-64)
Ceylon (1960-61)	Netherlands (1946, 1951-52, 1965-66)
Chile (1952-53, 1961-62)	New Zealand (1954-55, 1966)
Colombia (1947-48, 1953-54, 1957-58)	Nigeria (1966-67)
Cuba (1949-50, 1956-57)	Norway (1949-50, 1963-64)
Czechoslovakia (1964)	Pakistan (1952-53)
Denmark (1953-54, 1967-68)	Panama (1958-59)
Ecuador (1950-51, 1960-61)	Peru (1955-56)
Ethiopia (1967-68)	Philippines (1957, 1963)
Ghana (1962-63)	Poland (1946-47, 1960)
Greece (1952-53)	Romania (1962)
India (1950-51, 1967-68)	Sweden (1957-58)
Iran (1955-56)	Syria (1947-48)
Ireland (1962)	Tunisia (1959-60)
Iraq (1957-58)	Turkey (1951-52, 1954-55, 1961)
Italy (1959-60)	Uganda (1966)
Ivory Coast (1964-65)	Ukraine (1948-49)
Japan (1958-59, 1966-67)	United Arab Republic* (1961-62)
	Uruguay (1965-66)
	Venezuela (1962-63)
	Yugoslavia (1950-51, 1965)

* Egypt served on the Council in 1946 and 1949-50.

16. Election of Nine Members of Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 27 members, elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. One-third of the membership is elected each year.

The terms of Cameroon, Canada, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Pakistan, Peru, Romania and the United States expire at the end of 1967. The other members of the Council are Czechoslovakia, Iran, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and Venezuela, whose terms expire at the end of 1968, and Belgium, France, Guatemala, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania, whose terms expire at the end of 1969.

The Council, which originally had 18 members, was enlarged to its present membership on 1 January 1966, in accordance with an amendment to Article 61 of the Charter, which came into effect on 31 August 1965.

In the resolution by which it adopted the amendment (1991 B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963), the Assembly set a pattern of geographical distribution of the nine additional seats of the Council. Twenty-seven members of the Council are elected according to the following pattern: 12 from African and Asian States, three from Eastern European States, five from Latin American States, and seven from Western European and other States.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

17. Election of 15 Members of Industrial Development Board

The Industrial Development Board, the principal organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), consists of 45 members, elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. One-third of the membership is elected each year.

The entire membership of the Board was chosen at the first election, in December 1966. To provide for the retirement of one-third of the members each year, 15 States were selected by lot to serve for the full three years, another 15 for two years and the remaining 15 for one year.

The terms of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia expire at the end of 1967. The other members of the Board are Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Finland, France, India, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Romania, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic and the United States, whose terms expire at the end of 1968, and Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Iran, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and Uruguay, whose terms expire at the end of 1969.

Members of the Board are elected from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the resolution by which it established UNIDO (2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966), the Assembly decided that the 45 members would be elected according to the following pattern: 18 from the developing countries of Africa and Asia (Group A); 15 from the developed countries of western Europe, the Pacific region and North America (Group B); seven from Central and South America and the Caribbean (Group C); and five from the socialist countries of eastern Europe (Group D). (The States in each group are listed in the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI).)

Election is by simple majority on a secret ballot. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

18. Election to Executive Board of United Nations Capital Development Fund

In 1960, the General Assembly, considering the need for the United Nations to supplement existing plans for capital assistance to the under-developed countries, decided in principle that a United Nations capital development fund should be set up (resolution 1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960).

Last year, the Assembly decided to bring the Capital Development Fund into operation as an organ of the Assembly and an autonomous organization within the United Nations (resolution 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966).

The purpose of the Fund is to assist developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates.

Expenses for operational activities are to come from voluntary contributions of States. The first annual pledging conference for this purpose is to be held early in the 1967 session of the Assembly. Administrative expenses of the Fund are to come from the regular United Nations budget.

The 1966 resolution provides that a 24-member Executive Board will control the policies and operations of the Capital Development Fund and will have the authority to approve grants and loans submitted to it by the Managing Director. (The Assembly is to confirm the appointment of the Managing Director under item 40 of its provisional agenda.) The Board is to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The members are to serve for three-year terms, except that one-third of those chosen at the first election are to serve for one year and another third for two years. Retiring members may be re-elected. All Members of the United Nations or members of any specialized agency are eligible to serve on the Board. Election will be by simple majority on a secret ballot.

The Assembly decided last year that the first election to the Board would be held at its 1967 session.

In 1966, the resolution bringing the Fund into operation was adopted by a vote of 76 in favour to 19 against, with 14 abstentions. Most of the developed countries of western Europe, the Pacific region and North America opposed the resolution, on the ground that the addition of a new multilateral development finance agency to those already existing would lead to a dispersal rather than an increase of capital resources available for development projects.

19. Election to United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The decision to establish this Commission was taken unanimously by the General Assembly on 17 December 1966 (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

The Commission is to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, by co-ordinating the work of existing organizations, promoting wider participation in existing international conventions and wider acceptance of existing model and uniform laws, preparing or promoting the adoption of new international conventions and laws, promoting the codification and wider acceptance of international trade customs and practices, and collecting and disseminating information on national legislation and legal developments in international trade law.

The Commission is to consist of 29 States -- seven African, five Asian, four Eastern European, five Latin American, and eight Western European and other States. Due regard is to be paid to adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

At the first election, the Assembly is to choose all 29 members for terms beginning 1 January 1968. The terms of 14 members will expire after three years, at the end of 1970. The 15 other members will be elected for a full six-year term, until the end of 1973. Election will be by simple majority on a secret ballot. (A note by the Secretary-General on the election appears in A/6689.)

20. Appointment of Members of Peace Observation Commission

Established under one of the "Uniting for peace" resolutions (377 B (V) of 3 November 1950), the 14-member Peace Observation Commission is authorized 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. The Commission has held 11 meetings, the last one on 15 April 1963.

In the past, the Assembly has appointed members of the Commission at two-year intervals. The present membership, serving for 1966 and 1967, consists of China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

21. United Nations Emergency Force

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the General Assembly under resolution 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November 1956 to "secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities" in Egypt between Egyptian forces and those of Israel, France and the United Kingdom.

UNEF took shape as a force on 10 November of that year, growing to a peak strength of 6,073 in March 1957; it had been reduced to 3,378 at the time of its withdrawal, with contingents drawn from Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Following a request for its withdrawal by the United Arab Republic, the Force ceased to be operational on 19 May 1967 and evacuation was completed on 17 June.

Reports on the decision to withdraw the Force (S/7896 and S/7906) and details of its evacuation (A/6730 and Add.1-3 and Add.3/Corr.1) were submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and the fifth emergency special session of the Assembly.

The Force was stationed along the Armistice Demarcation Line between the Gaza Strip and Israel, and along the International Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula between Israel and the United Arab Republic. As established by practice over the years, UNEF acted as an informal buffer between the armed forces of Israel and the United Arab Republic, sought to prevent illegal crossings of the two lines by civilians of either side, and observed and reported all violations of the lines.

(a) Report on the Force

In his final annual report (A/6672 and Add.1) dated 12 July 1967 and covering the period since 1 August 1966, the Secretary-General marks what he describes as "the end of a pioneering effort, the first peace force of the United Nations".

The experience with the withdrawal of UNEF, he observes, points up the desirability of having all conditions relating to the presence and withdrawal of a peace-keeping operation clearly defined in advance.

U Thant characterizes the Force as costly by United Nations standards, but inexpensive in the normal military sense. Despite the increasing difficulties of financing the Force and his belief that no United Nations peace-keeping operation should become relatively permanent, he never recommended UNEF's termination or its conversion into a large-scale observation operation, because the risk always seemed much too great. The 10 years of quiet throughout Gaza and Sinai was due largely, if not entirely, to its presence, he adds.

Discussing features peculiar to United Nations peace-keeping forces, U Thant says that due to their ad hoc nature, advance planning and preparation cannot be counted upon and logistical support is subject to rigid budgetary

limitations. Moreover, the UNEF military man was faced with a concept of soldiering foreign to him; he was ordered to avoid fighting, to seek to prevent it; he could use force only in self-defence.

U Thant refers to problems raised when communications between national contingents and their home countries are used for matters within the authority of the Force Commander and even for political matters. Difficulties can also arise, he goes on, when some contingents are favoured over others by the host Government. On the administrative side, friction may arise between the Secretariat and the military command.

An operation such as UNEF is not an end in itself but a practical adjunct to peace making, the Secretary-General continues. In the event of a cease-fire, some third presence is required at least to verify and report breaches. The true function of peace keeping, he states, is to create a climate of quiet which is more congenial to efforts to solve the underlying problems.

When a peace-keeping operation is no longer welcome and co-operation is withheld, it cannot hope to continue performing usefully, and it may find itself in grave danger, U Thant declares. Thus, it had best be withdrawn. If the wisdom of withdrawal is doubted, it would be better to abandon the notion of a voluntary peace-keeping operation and turn to enforcement actions under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Secretary-General states that the full consent of the host country and any other parties directly concerned is indispensable for the stationing of United Nations forces; there must be a will on the part of the parties for quiet in the area, together with a recognition of the need for international assistance to this end; the contingents comprising the forces are voluntarily provided by Member States and must always be exclusively under United Nations command; there must be formal assurances of the rights essential to the functioning of the Force.

A lesson to be gained from the experience of UNEF's withdrawal and renewed fighting in the Middle East, he adds, is that the peace-keeping function of the United Nations should be strengthened to serve the cause of peace better.

In a reference to incidents during the period under review, the Secretary-General reports that the number of ground, air, and sea violations showed a

slight decrease. The activity of the Palestine Liberation Army had increased. Prior to 16 May there was no indication of a deterioration along the Line or any developments likely to lead to a serious worsening of the situation.

The report also deals with the composition, deployment, logistics and withdrawal of UNEF and the disposal of its property.

It contains an exchange of letters concerning the withdrawal of the Canadian contingent of UNEF earlier than the original evacuation plan.

Referring to the situation regarding UNEF property, the Secretary-General states that furniture, typewriters, vehicles and other property from UNEF headquarters in Gaza and the logistics base at Camp Rafa were removed by Israeli military personnel. Israel informed the Secretary-General that all cases of pilferage which came to its notice were being brought before a military court.

(b) Cost Estimates for Maintenance of the Force

The Force was financed outside the regular United Nations budget, but the Assembly made the annual appropriation and determined the method of financing.

The total cost of UNEF to the United Nations over its ten and one half years of deployment was approximately \$213 million. The Secretary-General states in his annual report on the Force that the final expenditure and obligations for 1967 are not expected to exceed the \$14 million appropriated by the General Assembly under resolution 2194 B (XXI) of 16 December 1966.

(The Secretary-General's report on the cost estimates of UNEF has not yet been issued.)

In its resolution on the 1967 appropriation for UNEF (adopted by 56 votes to 11, with 25 abstentions), the Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion \$740,000 among the economically less developed Member States and the remaining \$13,260,000 among the economically developed ones. States of each group were to be assessed in proportion to the percentages they contribute to the regular United Nations budget, except that the developed countries were asked to pay an additional 25 per cent each, to cover "reserve requirements".

22. Co-operation Between United Nations and Organization of African Unity

In 1965 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite

the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

to attend Assembly sessions as an observer (resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October). It also asked him to explore means of promoting co-operation between the two organizations and to report as appropriate.

The Secretary-General has since reported twice to the Assembly on this subject (A/6174, A/6408). The latter report, in September 1966, dealt with such matters as representation at meetings, liaison arrangements, technical co-operation and co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa.

Taking note of the second report, the Assembly expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved and invited the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, particularly with regard to liaison and technical co-operation between the two secretariats, and to report as appropriate (resolution 2193 (XXI) of 15 December 1966).

A further report on this topic will be submitted to the twenty-second session.

23. Implementation of Declaration on Ending of Colonialism

The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960, proclaims the necessity of bringing a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

On 27 November 1961, the Assembly established a Special Committee of 17 members to examine the application of the Declaration and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress of its implementation (resolution 1654 (XVI)). In 1962, the membership of the Committee was enlarged to 24 (resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962).

The Declaration now applies to a total of 51 territories -- ranging in population from 107 inhabitants (Pitcairn Islands) to nearly 7 million (Mozambique). An additional 14 territories, which were on the original list approved by the Special Committee in 1963, later attained independence or self-government, or joined with other countries to form new States. Four of these attained independence in 1966: Guyana (British Guiana) on 26 May, Botswana (Bechuanaland) on 30 September, Lesotho (Basutoland) on 4 October, and Barbados on 30 November.

The present membership of the Special Committee is:

Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Chairman is John W.S. Malecela of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Apart from its meetings in New York, which are continuing as of this date, the Committee visited Africa in 1967, as it had done in 1965 and 1966. It met in Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Kitwe (Zambia) and Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania). (Its report will appear in A/6700 and addenda.)

In addition to South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration, Fiji and Oman, which are the subjects of separate items on the Assembly's agenda, the Committee has discussed the following Territories this year:

Southern Rhodesia: The regime headed by Ian Smith, which declared Southern Rhodesia's independence from the United Kingdom on 11 November 1965, remains in power, despite the efforts of the United Nations to end the rebellion through economic sanctions.

The 150,333-square mile Territory in south-central Africa -- with 224,000 whites and 4,080,000 Africans -- has been under continuous consideration by the Special Committee since 1962 and has been the subject of numerous resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council. The United Nations has repeatedly called on the United Kingdom to resolve the situation in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the Declaration on the ending of colonialism. A number of Member States have urged the United Kingdom to use force to end the Smith regime; the United Kingdom has stated that it sought to resolve the matter by peaceful means.

On 11 November 1965, by 107 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, the Assembly condemned Southern Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence, which had been proclaimed on that day (resolution 2024 (XX)).

The Security Council, on 20 November 1965, called on the United Kingdom to quell the rebellion by a racist minority and called on all Member States to desist from supplying Southern Rhodesia with arms, to do their utmost to break off all economic relations with that Territory, and to impose an embargo on oil and petroleum products (resolution 217 (1965)). By its resolution 221 (1966)

of 9 April 1966, the Security Council called upon the United Kingdom to prevent, by the use of force if necessary, the arrival at Beira, Mozambique, of vessels believed to be carrying oil for Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly, in resolution 2138 (XXI) of 22 October 1966, condemned any arrangement reached between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority regime which would not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, and reaffirmed the administering Power's obligation to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal adult suffrage, in accordance with the principle of "one man, one vote".

By its resolution 2151 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, the Assembly deplored the failure of the United Kingdom to end the illegal regime, condemned Portugal and South Africa for their support of the regime, and called on the United Kingdom to take all necessary measures, including in particular the use of force, to end the regime. It also drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation, in order that it might decide to apply enforcement measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter. (The Special Committee had recommended Security Council consideration of Chapter VII measures in a resolution adopted on 21 April 1966.)

The Assembly, in resolution 2189 (XXI) of 15 December 1966, dealing with problems of colonialism in general, drew the attention of all States to the grave consequences of the formation of an entente between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority regime of Southern Rhodesia; it called upon all States to withhold any support or assistance to this entente, and said its existence and activities ran counter to the interests of international peace and security.

On 16 December 1966, after discussions between the United Kingdom and the regime had failed to resolve the problem, the Security Council adopted resolution 232 (1966) by a vote of 11 to none, with 4 abstentions (Bulgaria, France, Mali, Soviet Union). The Council, for the first time imposing selective mandatory sanctions under Articles 39 and 41 (Chapter VII) of the Charter, decided that all States shall impose a ban on the import of asbestos, iron ore, chrome, pig-iron, sugar, tobacco, meat and meat products, hides,

skins and leather originating in Southern Rhodesia; and also that Member States shall act to prevent the supply of oil or oil products, arms and military equipment, aircraft and motor vehicles to Southern Rhodesia.

The Council declared the situation in Southern Rhodesia a threat to international peace and security, and reminded Member States that failure or refusal to implement the resolution would violate Article 25 of the Charter (which requires Member States to carry out decisions of the Council).

The Council also called on all States not to render financial or other economic aid to the illegal racist regime, and reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence.

In notes on 17 December 1966 and 13 January 1967 to States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General requested information on measures taken in accordance with the Security Council's decisions in resolution 232 (1966), and on each country's imports and exports of the commodities listed in the resolution.

In reports to the Council on 21 February, 23 February, 9 March and 27 July 1967 (S/7781 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3), the Secretary-General transmitted replies received from a total of 113 States. Detailed trade statistics were provided by 22 States.

The Secretary-General stated in the report of 27 July that since the available statistics related only to the first few months of 1967 and since several of Southern Rhodesia's trading partners and some of its immediate neighbours had not responded to the Secretary-General's request for information, it was still not possible to make any definitive conclusions on the progress of the implementation of the Council resolution of 16 December 1966. He added: "At this stage, it could only be said that, according to available statistics, while there has been a significant decline in the trade between Southern Rhodesia and many of its trading partners in most of the commodities listed in the resolution of the Security Council, there has been continuing traffic in certain important commodities."

A Secretariat working paper (A/AC.109/L.393 and Add.1) of 7 April and 15 May 1967 stated that the internal economy and trade patterns of Southern Rhodesia had undergone some reorganization since the imposition of international sanctions, but noted that the Smith regime had suppressed publication

of relevant statistical information on the state of the economy. Officials of the illegal regime, in statements early in 1967, minimized the effect of sanctions. The working paper also cited reports of oil imports into Southern Rhodesia from South Africa and Mozambique.

The Special Committee, after hearing petitioners on Southern Rhodesia at its meetings in Kitwe, appealed to the United Kingdom to ensure the release of political prisoners in Southern Rhodesia. A consensus to this effect, adopted on 5 June 1967, also asked the United Kingdom to prevent passage of legislation entrenching apartheid policies in the Territory.

On 9 June 1967, the Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/248) again calling on the United Kingdom to take immediately all necessary measures, including the use of force, to end the rebellion. It expressed the conviction that sanctions, in order to bring about the downfall of the illegal regime, must be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force on the part of the administering Power. The resolution also stated that future consultations undertaken by the United Kingdom to determine the future of Southern Rhodesia must be carried out with representatives of the African political parties and not with the illegal regime; condemned activities of foreign financial and other interests which, by supporting the regime, prevent the African people of Zimbabwe from attaining freedom and independence, and called upon the States concerned to end such activities; condemned the policies of South Africa and Portugal of continued support for the regime; urged all States to render all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe through the Organization of African Unity; and recommended that the Security Council take the necessary measures under Chapter VII.

In a further resolution (A/AC.109/252) adopted on 20 June 1967, the Committee recommended that the Security Council make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII against Southern Rhodesia, as well as against Portugal and South Africa.

Swaziland: The United Kingdom has stated that it wishes Swaziland to become independent not later than the end of 1969. The 6,700-square mile Territory, bordered on three sides by South Africa and on the fourth by Mozambique, has a population estimated in 1962 at 280,000, of which all but 10,000 were Africans. Until the end of 1966, when Botswana (formerly

Bechuanaland) and Lesotho (formerly Basutoland) attained independence, Swaziland was considered by the Assembly together with Bechuanaland and Basutoland, in view of their links under administration of the United Kingdom and their common problems, including those arising from their land-locked position in southern Africa; their need for external assistance for development, their economic dependence on South Africa, and the threat to their territorial integrity and sovereignty resulting from this dependence and from the racial policies of South Africa.

The Assembly, in resolutions adopted in 1962, 1963 and 1965, warned that any attempt by South Africa to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of the three Territories would be considered as an act of aggression (resolutions 1817 (XVII), 1954 (XVIII) and 2063 (XX)). In the same resolutions, the Assembly requested that economic, financial and technical assistance be furnished to them through the United Nations and specialized agencies.

In 1965, following a request by the Committee, the Secretary-General sent an economic mission to the Territories. After receiving its report, the Secretary-General proposed the creation of a voluntary economic fund. The Assembly established the fund on 16 December 1965 (resolution 2063 (XX)). The Secretary-General reported on 24 September 1966 (A/6439) that contributions to the fund were insufficient to bring it into operation. He also noted, with regard to another provision of the resolution requesting him to appoint resident representatives in the three Territories, that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had established an office in each of the Territories.

On 9 June 1966, the Special Committee called on the United Kingdom to ensure that the independence to be granted to the three Territories be based on the free expression of their peoples. It also requested the administering Power to return lands taken from the indigenous inhabitants and appealed for contributions to the voluntary fund. The Committee established a sub-committee which, in September, adopted a report suggesting measures to secure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Territories (A/6300/Add.5).

On 29 September 1966, the Assembly adopted resolution 2134 (XXI), in which it appealed to all States to contribute to the fund; reiterated its grave concern at the serious threat constituted by the aggressive policies of

the present regime in South Africa, and endorsed the recommendations in the report of the Special Committee. Among these recommendations: that the Security Council's attention be drawn to the threat posed by South Africa to the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the three States upon their attainment of independence; that all States should refrain from any action which might encourage South Africa to encroach upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the three States, or to interfere in their domestic affairs; and that any attempt by South Africa to encroach upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the three Territories shall be considered an act of aggression.

The Special Committee of 24 is scheduled to deal with the question of Swaziland in September.

Equatorial Guinea: In 1963, Spain placed the two provinces of Fernando Póo and Río Muni under a new constitutional framework as one entity, Equatorial Guinea. Fernando Póo is an island, with adjacent islands, in the Atlantic Ocean west of Cameroon; Río Muni, on Africa's western coast, lies between Cameroon and Gabon and also includes several islands. The total population of the Territory is estimated at 260,000.

The Special Committee and the Assembly have repeatedly affirmed the right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence. In 1965, the Assembly requested Spain to set the earliest possible date for independence after consulting the people on the basis of universal suffrage, under United Nations supervision (resolution 2067 (XX) of 16 December).

Spain, which has stated it would grant independence if the people of the Territory so desired, invited the Committee in 1966 to send a sub-committee to study conditions in Equatorial Guinea. The Sub-Committee, which visited the Territory in August 1966, concluded in its report (A/6300/Add.7) that the present autonomous regime did not give the people full control of their affairs, and that there was unanimity among all sections of the population in favour of independence without delay. The Sub-Committee recommended that Spain convene a conference to establish the modalities for the transfer of power, fix a date for independence not later than July 1968, and take various measures to reform present conditions in the Territory. The Committee endorsed the recommendations on 18 November 1966.

The Assembly, in resolution 2230 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, requested Spain to hold a general election, before independence, based on universal adult suffrage and a unified electoral roll; to ensure that the Territory accedes to independence as a single political and territorial unit; to set a date for independence as recommended by the Special Committee; to convene a conference for this purpose, and to establish full equality of political, economic and social rights. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take action to ensure the presence of the United Nations in the Territory to supervise elections and participate in measures leading to independence.

In reply to communications from the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Spain stated in a letter dated 18 April 1967 that a constitutional conference would be held shortly to determine the wishes of the people, and that if a majority wished to alter their status, Spain would be fully prepared to consult with them concerning their future (A/AC.109/237). There was no mention of a possible United Nations presence.

Gibraltar: Gibraltar, captured by the British in 1704 and ceded to them by Spain in 1713, covers an area of two and a half square miles and is connected to the mainland of Spain. The civilian population numbered 24,485 at the end of 1964.

The United Kingdom, in statements before the Special Committee, has said that the wishes of the people of Gibraltar regarding their future must be respected. Spain has held that Gibraltar is a part of its national territory. The United Kingdom has proposed that various issues in the dispute be submitted to the International Court of Justice, while Spain has called for negotiations on a statute to protect the interests of the residents when their colonial status ends.

In 1964, the Special Committee noted that there was a disagreement or dispute between the United Kingdom and Spain regarding the status and situation of Gibraltar and invited the two Governments to begin talks, without delay, in order to reach a negotiated solution in conformity with the provisions of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism. On 16 December 1965, the Assembly repeated the call for negotiations (resolution 2070 (XX)). Inconclusive talks between the two Governments were held between May and October 1966.

On 20 December 1966, the General Assembly, in resolution 2231 (XXI), called upon the two parties to continue their negotiations and asked the administering Power to expedite "without any hindrance and in consultation with the Government of Spain, the decolonization of Gibraltar".

Since then, both Governments have addressed communications to the Secretary-General setting out their views (A/AC.109/254 and Add.1). On 12 April 1967, Spain published an Order declaring a prohibited area for aircraft in the vicinity of Gibraltar. The United Kingdom thereupon decided to postpone talks with Spain which had been scheduled to be held on 18 April. Discussions were held between the two Governments in June regarding the effects of the aircraft prohibition.

On 13 June, the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General of its intention to hold a referendum, which was scheduled to be held on 10 September. The alternatives to be submitted to the people of Gibraltar, it was announced, were whether to pass under Spanish sovereignty or voluntarily retain their link with the United Kingdom.

On 5 July, Spain contended that the United Kingdom's decision to hold a referendum was in violation of resolution 2231 (XXI) and of resolution 1514 (XV), that its validity was not recognized by Spain, and that the matter had to be settled by negotiation.

The Special Committee continued its discussion of Gibraltar at meetings in August 1967.

French Somaliland: On the eastern coast of Africa at the head of the Gulf of Aden, French Somaliland has an area of 8,900 square miles, most of which is desert. It borders on Somalia and Ethiopia, and is described as an Overseas Territory of the French Republic. Population was estimated at 81,000 in 1961, of which 30,000 were Danakils, or Afars; 24,000 Somalis; 6,000 Arabs, and 3,000 French.

The first treaty between France and the Danakil chiefs was signed in 1862; this and later treaties ceded certain territories to France. A French Protectorate over the Djibouti region was established in 1885. France first transmitted information on French Somaliland to the United Nations under Article 73 e of the Charter in 1946, and continued to do so until 1957. France then ceased

transmitting information; under the loi-cadre of 23 June 1956, France stated, a series of reforms had been instituted which had the effect of granting French Somaliland internal autonomy. In 1958, the Territorial Assembly voted to maintain French Somaliland as an Overseas Territory.

In a memorandum of 25 May 1965, addressed to the Special Committee of 24 (A/6300/Add.8, annex II), Somalia urged that the United Nations affirm the right of the people of French Somaliland to self-determination, call upon France to grant immediate independence, and arrange for United Nations administration of the Territory for a period of two years. Ethiopia, in a memorandum of 8 June 1965, said the Territory had from time immemorial formed part of Ethiopia; that its economic life was dependent upon Ethiopia; and that Ethiopia would support any measures taking into account the geographic, historical and economic factors and realities.

The Special Committee considered the question during its 1966 meetings in Africa, at which petitioners were heard, and also in meetings at Headquarters following the incidents during and after the visit of French President Charles de Gaulle to Djibouti on 25 and 26 August 1966.

The Assembly, in resolution 2228 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, took note of the developments in the Territory and the announcement by France that a referendum would be held to enable the people to decide their political future. It reaffirmed the people's right to self-determination and independence; urged the administering Power to create a proper political climate for a referendum to be conducted on an entirely free and democratic basis; and requested France to arrange for a United Nations presence before and during the referendum. The Secretary-General reported on 23 February 1967 (A/AC.109/223) that he had received no reply from France concerning arrangements for a United Nations presence.

The Special Committee, on 15 March 1967, adopted a resolution expressing regret that France had not complied with all the provisions of resolution 2228 (XXI), urging that the referendum be conducted in a just and democratic manner, and appealing to the people of the Territory to continue their united efforts to achieve self-determination and independence (A/AC.109/234).

The referendum was held on 19 March 1967. The results were reported as follows: 22,555 in favour of continued association with France; 14,666 opposed. There was no United Nations presence before or during the referendum.

Petitioners before the Special Committee, at its June 1967 meetings in Africa, maintained that the referendum did not reflect the true wishes of the population, and said French authorities had resorted to intimidation. The French National Assembly's reported decision of 13 June 1967, changing the Territory's name to the Afar and Issa French Territory, was also discussed. France, which has held since 1959 that French Somaliland was not a Non-Self-Governing Territory, has not taken part in discussions of the question.

The item will be discussed further by the Special Committee at its meetings in September. Somalia, in a letter dated 22 March 1967 (A/AC.109/233) to the Chairman of the Special Committee, said it would urge the Committee to establish a sub-committee to visit the area and to keep the question under constant review.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas): These Islands lie about 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn in the South Atlantic; the 1965 estimated population was 2,079, most of whom were of British origin. In 1964, the Committee noted the existence of a dispute between administering Power, the United Kingdom, and Argentina concerning sovereignty over the Territory, and invited both Governments to negotiate to find a peaceful solution.

The United Kingdom has stated that it had no doubts as to its sovereignty, and that the wishes of the inhabitants concerning their status constituted the important issue; Argentina has declared that the Islands are a part of its territory, and had been under its dominion from 1810 until 1833, when they were occupied by the United Kingdom.

The Assembly, on 16 December 1965, repeated the invitation to both parties to enter into negotiations without delay (resolution 2065 (XX)).

Representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom held talks on the issue in 1966; the two Governments issued a joint communique on 15 December 1966 stating that certain ways of reaching agreement had been considered and that talks would continue (A/C.4/682 and A/C.4/683). The Governments stated they would submit a detailed report on the outcome of the talks to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.

On 20 December 1966, the Assembly approved a consensus formulated by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, which urged both parties to continue the

negotiations and referred to the problem as a "colonial situation, the elimination of which is of interest to the United Nations" within the context of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism.

Argentina and the United Kingdom reaffirmed their willingness to implement this consensus in letters to the Secretary-General dated 3 February 1967 (A/AC.109/219 and A/AC.109/220).

Ifni and Spanish Sahara: Ifni is an enclave in Morocco of about 580 square miles, with a population of about 50,000; Spanish Sahara, bordering on Morocco and Mauritania, is about 102,000 square miles in area and has a population officially estimated at about 25,000 (petitioners before the Special Committee have stated the actual total is larger). The Territories are administered by Spain. Morocco has maintained territorial claims in regard to both Ifni and Spanish Sahara, while Mauritania has held that Spanish Sahara is an integral part of that country.

The question of the two Territories was considered by the Special Committee in 1963 and in 1964, when it expressed regret at the delay by Spain in implementing the provisions of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism, and called on Spain to end its colonial rule. The Assembly, in resolution 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, urgently requested Spain to liberate the Territories and, to this end, to enter into negotiations regarding sovereignty.

In a letter dated 8 September 1966 to the Chairman of the Special Committee, Spain said it favoured applying the principle of self-determination in the Spanish Sahara; to this end, Spain was making preparations for the population to express their will without any form of pressure. As regards Ifni, Spain drew the Committee's attention to the abnormal situation there; Spain was having difficulty exercising its authority in some parts of the enclave, and considered that it might be advisable to have discussions with Morocco with the objective of restoring a lawful state of affairs as a preliminary to seeking "an agreement which would satisfy the interests involved and permit the inhabitants of Ifni to obtain firm and duly guaranteed assurances regarding both their future in general and their individual destiny".

On 16 November 1966, the Committee invited Spain to expedite the process of decolonization of Ifni, and to collaborate with Morocco to arrange for the

transfer of powers. It requested Spain to establish appropriate conditions to ensure that the population of Spanish Sahara was able to exercise its rights to self-determination and independence, and invited Spain to make arrangements in consultation with the population of Sahara, Mauritania and Morocco and any other parties concerned for a referendum to be held under United Nations auspices.

The Assembly, in resolution 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, requested Spain to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni and to determine with the Government of Morocco procedures for the transfer of powers. The Assembly also invited Spain to determine at the earliest possible date, in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for holding a referendum in Spanish Sahara under United Nations auspices.

Spain was further invited to create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on a free, democratic and impartial basis; to permit the return of exiles to the Territory; to ensure that only indigenous people take part in the referendum; and to provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it could participate in the organization and holding of the referendum.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special mission to be sent to Spanish Sahara in order to recommend practical steps for implementation of Assembly resolutions, and to determine the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum.

In reply to letters from the Secretary-General, who had requested the views of Spain concerning the proposed mission, Spain made the following points in a letter dated 18 April 1967 (A/AC.109/239): It recalled the Spanish representative's statement in the Fourth Committee on 7 December 1966, that Spain was willing to confer with the Secretary-General on the appointment of a commission to visit the Spanish Sahara to observe the situation in the Territory directly and objectively without preconceived attitudes, and to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants regarding their future destiny.

Spain said the terms of the resolution of 20 December 1966 were not in keeping with this proposal and that it was taking steps to enable the people to decide their future in complete freedom.

Press Release GA/3431
5 September 1967

With regard to Ifni, Spain said in another letter of 18 April 1967 that, as it had made clear previously, it was prepared to enter into negotiations with Morocco -- bearing in mind the aspirations of the indigenous population -- to reach an agreement satisfying all the interests involved.

The Special Committee is expected to discuss the item at its meetings in September.

Aden: The Territory of Aden, administered by the United Kingdom, consists of Aden State and 20 Protectorates, known as the Protectorate of South Arabia. Sixteen of the Protectorate States are joined with Aden State in the Federation of South Arabia, which was formed in 1959. Also included in the Territory are Perim Island, the Kuria Muria Islands and Kamaran Island. The Federation, including Aden, covers an area of approximately 287,684 square miles, and has a population estimated recently at 1,099,000. The United Kingdom has stated that the Territory would become independent in January 1968. Since 25 September 1965 -- when the United Kingdom suspended the Aden Constitution and dismissed the Chief Minister, Abdul Qawee Mackawee, and his Government -- Aden has been under direct administration of the Office of the High Commissioner.

The Special Committee first took action on the question of Aden in 1963, the year in which Aden State had joined the Federation of South Arabia. It recommended that the people be given an early opportunity to decide their future under free and genuinely democratic conditions, called upon the United Kingdom to remove all restraints on political freedoms, and decided to send a sub-committee to visit the Territory. The United Kingdom stated that while it was always willing to co-operate with the Committee and provide it with information, the presence of a United Nations mission in the Territory would constitute interference in its internal affairs and would offend against the principle, enshrined in the Charter, that the responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories rested with the administering Power concerned, and not with the United Nations or with any of its subsidiary organs.

The Mission, the first authorized by the Special Committee to visit one of the Territories with which it was concerned, was not permitted to enter Aden. It visited the nearby States of the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Iraq in May and June 1963. It reported in July that it had encountered a general desire for an end to colonial domination and had found that

the entire population, while eager for national unity, considered that the Federation represented merely an artificial unity imposed on them and that it was governed by provisions which would ensure United Kingdom control. The Mission also reported that it had found a strong movement in favour of union with Yemen; opposition to the maintenance of the military base in the Territory; and discontent as a result of repressive measures practised by the United Kingdom.

The Special Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Committee that all repressive actions cease; that political freedoms be restored; that the present legislative organs be dissolved; that the necessary constitutional changes be made for the holding of general elections, with a view to establishing a representative Government for the whole Territory; that there be a United Nations presence before and during the elections, and that elections be held before independence, the date for which should be set in conversations between the administering Power and the elected Government.

On 11 December 1963, the General Assembly, in resolution 1949 (XVIII), endorsed the resolutions of the Special Committee and stated that the early removal of the military base was desirable; it called for the repeal of restrictive laws, and advocated general elections supervised by the United Nations on the basis of universal adult suffrage, to be followed by conversations between the Government resulting from the elections and the administering Power, for the purpose of setting a date for the granting of independence. In further action, on 16 December 1963, the Assembly expressed deep concern at the critical and explosive situation obtaining in Aden as a result of the imposition of a state of emergency, and at the arrests and detention of nationalist leaders and the deportation of others. It urged the United Kingdom to release all national leaders and trade unionists, and end all acts of deportation.

On 17 November 1964, the Special Committee approved the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Aden that the United Kingdom implement resolution 1949 (XVIII) of 1963 and not give effect to the conclusions of a London constitutional conference which had not been attended by several groups and parties. It observed that the large majority of the Arab population had not participated in elections held in Aden in October 1964.

During consideration of the question at the twentieth session of the Assembly, the United Kingdom reaffirmed its aims to lead South Arabia to independence by 1968.

The Assembly, on 5 November 1965, adopted resolution 2023 (XX) in which it deplored the attempts of the administering Power to set up an unrepresentative regime in the Territory with a view to granting it independence in a manner contrary to resolution 1514 (XV) and 1949 (XVIII), and appealed to all States not to recognize any independence which was not based on the freely expressed wishes of the people. It stated that the removal of the military base was essential, called for the abolition of the state of emergency, and reaffirmed the provisions of resolution 1949 (XVIII).

On 22 March 1966, the Special Committee called upon the United Kingdom to desist from making mass arrests in Aden. On 18 May 1966, the Committee urged the United Kingdom to make it possible for the Sub-Committee to visit the Territory, and referred to the need for an effective United Nations presence.

The Committee adopted these recommendations after hearing a statement by the United Kingdom and receiving a report by the Secretary-General to the effect that the Federation of South Arabia had accepted the United Nations resolutions, was preparing to convene a representative conference with a view to seeing how these resolutions could be implemented, and desired the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations observer to attend the proposed conference.

On 9 June, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Omar Adeel to assist him in discharging his responsibilities with respect to resolutions 1949 (XVIII) and 2023 (XX) on the question of Aden. On 15 June 1966, meeting in Cairo, the Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to appoint immediately a Special Mission to Aden to recommend the practical steps necessary for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in particular, to determine the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of elections.

In a letter of 1 August 1966 to the Secretary-General (A/6300/Add.4), the United Kingdom stated its willingness to co-operate with the Mission subject to (1) agreement on its composition, (2) recognition of the fact that the United Kingdom's responsibilities for security in South Arabia could not be limited or abandoned, and (3) recognition of the fact that the United Kingdom was bound by its treaties with the Federation and the unfederated States, until such treaties terminated. Members of the Committee of 24 objected to the reservations of the United Kingdom but were hopeful that it would be possible for the United Kingdom to create the proper atmosphere for the Mission to visit Aden.

The Assembly adopted a resolution on 12 December in which it endorsed the decision of the Committee of 24 that a Mission be appointed to be sent to Aden (resolution 2183 (XXI)). It requested the Mission to consider recommending practical steps for the establishment of a central caretaker Government to carry out the administration of the whole Territory; called upon the United Kingdom to take such measures as the abolition of the state of emergency, so that the Mission could discharge its responsibilities; and noted the United Kingdom statements on the granting of independence by 1968, on the territorial integrity and unity of South Arabia as a whole, on the termination of treaties and removal of military bases by the time of independence, and on the Mission's free and unimpeded access to representatives of all shades of opinion in the Territory.

The Special Mission appointed by the Secretary-General on 23 February 1967 comprised Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela), Chairman; Abdussattar Shalizi (Afghanistan), and Moussa Leo Keita (Mali).

The Mission commenced talks in London on 21 March with United Kingdom authorities; it then met with officials in Cairo and Jidda, arriving in Aden on 2 April. It left Aden on 7 April, declaring in a statement that the United Kingdom authorities in the Territory were unwilling to extend the co-operation due the Mission, and that it would deal with the High Commissioner as representative of the administering Power, and not with the Federal Government. The members proceeded to Geneva and London, where they again conferred with

United Kingdom officials, before returning to New York. In July, the Mission held a series of "fruitful meetings" with representatives of the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and had conversations with the High Commissioner of Aden. It returned to Geneva in August to continue its meetings, and expressed readiness to hear all shades of opinion.

In a communique issued on 10 August 1967, the Mission said the objective of genuine independence could not be achieved without the full participation of all the nationalist elements and the co-operation of the United Kingdom.

The Mission will submit a report to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Special Committee.

A letter dated 11 August 1967 from the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/260) proposed the possibility of placing Perim Island under United Nations administration, "in a way which will ensure freedom of navigation through the straits of Bab-al-Mandeb at the southern end of the Red Sea", so that the waterway could not be closed by wrongful use of the Island. The United Kingdom letter said this proposal "could have important implications for the future". It asked the Secretary-General to bring the proposal to the Mission's attention, and added that United Nations control of Perim would assist rather than impede the development of the Island, which has 280 inhabitants.

Other Territories: In 1966, the Special Committee continued its examination of conditions in a number of smaller Territories, and adopted a series of conclusions and recommendations on American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

In resolution 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, the Assembly approved the Special Committee's detailed recommendations regarding the Territories (A/6300/Add.9-10). It expressed deep concern over continuation of policies aiming at the disruption of the territorial integrity of some of the Territories and over the creation by the administering Powers of military bases in contravention of Assembly resolutions. The Assembly also deplored the refusal of some administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions in the Territories;

reaffirmed the right of the peoples to self-determination and independence; called upon administering Powers to implement Assembly resolutions without delay; declared that any disruption of territorial integrity or establishment of military bases is incompatible with the Charter and the Declaration on the ending of colonialism; urged that administering Powers co-operate with United Nations visiting missions; decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of the Territories in their efforts to decide their future status; and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories.

Among Territories no longer considered by the Special Committee were Guyana (formerly British Guiana) which became independent on 26 May 1966, and Barbados, which became independent on 30 November 1966. Various constitutional changes were reported by Administering Authorities in regard to other Territories during 1966.

On 23 March 1967, the Special Committee decided that the Declaration on the ending of colonialism and other relevant resolutions continued to apply to the six Caribbean Territories of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica and St. Lucia, which had become or were becoming States in association with the United Kingdom (A/AC.109/235). A sub-committee studied the question in August 1967, giving particular attention to the problem of Anguilla, where the inhabitants voted in favour of independence in a referendum on 11 July 1967, and were reported to have seceded from the State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

On 19 June 1967, while in Africa, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/249). It deplored the "dismemberment" of Mauritius and the Seychelles by the United Kingdom by detaching a group of islands from these Territories to form the British Indian Ocean Territory. The Committee called for the return of these islands to Mauritius and Seychelles, and declared that the establishment of military installations there was in violation of Assembly resolutions which asked for the dismantling of military bases in colonial Territories.

Sub-committees of the Special Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations on a number of other small Territories during their 1967 meetings; the Special Committee is expected to act on these in its current series of meetings.

Implementation of Declaration: On 13 December 1966, the Assembly, in resolution 2189 (XXI), approved the reports and 1967 programme of the Special Committee of 24, requested administering Powers to allow missions to visit Territories under their administration; declared that continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security; urged all States to provide assistance to national liberation movements in colonial Territories; requested all States to withhold assistance to Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; requested colonial Powers to dismantle military bases in their Territories; condemned activities of foreign interests in the Territories which support colonial regimes; and requested the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory which may threaten peace and to make any concrete suggestions which may assist the Council. On June 1967, while in Africa, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on implementation of the Declaration (A/AC.109/252) in which, among other things, it deplored the refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate with it.

24. Activities of Foreign Interests Impeding Implementation of Declaration on Ending of Colonialism

The question of the influence of foreign economic and financial interests in colonial territories, although frequently discussed by the General Assembly in past years in connexion with specific territories, appears this year for the first time as a separate item on the provisional agenda of the Assembly.

In resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the Assembly condemned "the activities of those foreign financial and economic interests in colonial territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, which support colonial regimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration" on the ending of colonialism. It called upon Governments concerned "to take the necessary measures to put an end to those activities".

The idea of a separate agenda item had been advanced in 1966 by the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism.

Since 1964, the Special Committee's Sub-Committee I had studied separately the activities of foreign economic and other interests in South West Africa and in the Territories under Portuguese administration. It had been dealing with such activities in Southern Rhodesia since 1966. In October 1966, the Special Committee adopted a suggestion by the Sub-Committee that the activities of economic and other interests in all these Territories be considered as one problem.

On 13 November 1963, the Assembly requested the Special Committee, in resolution 1899 (XVIII), to consider the implications of activities of the mining industry and other international companies having interests in South West Africa, "in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation".

The Special Committee concluded on 10 November 1964 (A/5840) that foreign capital held a dominant position in the economy of South West Africa; that the main sectors of production were controlled by foreign enterprises or by settlers of European descent who were mainly from South Africa; that South Africa's desire to annex South West Africa was directly connected with the activities of international companies interested in keeping the Territory as a field for the investment of their capital and a source of raw material and cheap labour; and that their activities constituted one of the main obstacles to the country's development towards independence.

The Special Committee recommended that the Assembly: strongly condemn South Africa for granting concessions and facilities to the companies for exploiting the natural and human resources of South West Africa; call upon South Africa to put an end to such activities detrimental to the interests of the African population; and appeal to all States whose nationals had public or private interests in these companies, especially the United States and the United Kingdom, to cease to give any support to South Africa, and to exert their influence to end such activities of the international companies.

On 17 December 1965, the Assembly, in resolution 2074 (XX), endorsed the recommendations and condemned the policies of financial interests operating in South West Africa, "which mercilessly exploit human and material resources and impede the progress of the Territory and the right of the people to freedom and independence".

With regard to foreign interests in Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee, on 28 October 1965, adopted conclusions of Sub-Committee I (A/6000/Rev.1) to the effect that concessions had been granted to foreign investors without the consent of the African inhabitants who were rightful owners of the resources; that foreign interests directly or indirectly supported Portuguese colonialism which made it possible for them to enjoy the profits of exploitation; that foreign capital held a dominant position in all sectors of the economic life of the Territories, and foreign interests, therefore, impeded the implementation of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism.

The Special Committee also approved the Sub-Committee's recommendations that the Assembly should strongly condemn Portugal for promoting activities of foreign and other interests which exploited the natural and human resources of the Territories to the detriment of African inhabitants; strongly condemn the activities and operating methods of the foreign economic and other interests detrimental to the interest of the African inhabitants; appeal to the United Kingdom, the United States, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Powers to induce their nationals owning and operating such enterprises to end such activities in the Territories; and that the Security Council should consider measures to ensure Portugal's implementation of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism.

On 21 December 1965, in resolution 2107 (XX), the Assembly expressed "deep concern that the activities of the foreign financial interests in these territories are an impediment to the African people in the realization of their aspirations to freedom and independence". It endorsed the Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

On 10 October 1966, the Special Committee reaffirmed the 1965 recommendations. Its report was approved by the Assembly in resolution 2189 (XXI).

With regard to Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee decided, on 22 April 1965, to study the implications of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia. On 29 September 1966, the Committee adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations (A/6300/Add.1 (Part II) and Corr.1), based on the report of Sub-Committee I. It declared that foreign interests played a decisive role in the economic life of Southern Rhodesia; that foreign undertakings were closely linked with international economic and financial

interests in other parts of southern Africa, and had been instrumental in denying the African peoples the means of effective participation in economic life and the enjoyment of the resources of their country; that the economic sanctions against the illegal regime had relative lack of impact on the Southern Rhodesian economy, and that the private sector of the economy -- almost entirely owned and operated by the European settlers and foreign companies -- had supported the regime's economic measures.

The Special Committee recommended that the Assembly: deplore the colonial policy of the United Kingdom which resulted in the rise of the present racist minority regime based on the colonial exploitation of natural and human resources; condemn the illegal declaration of independence by the white settlers who represented the interests of the international monopolies; strongly condemn the activities of foreign economic interests supporting the minority regime; and urge the interested Powers to exert influence on nationals owning and operating enterprises in Southern Rhodesia to end their activities which impeded the attainment of independence by the people of Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly, in resolution 2151 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, noted with concern the "increasingly harmful role played by those foreign monopolies and financial interests in Southern Rhodesia whose support for the illegal racist minority regime" impeded the people's attainment of independence; condemned the activities of foreign interests which, by supporting the regime, prevented the people from attaining freedom and independence; and called upon Governments concerned to take measures to end such activities.

In resolutions adopted during its June 1967 meetings in Africa (A/AC.109/248, 251 and 252), the Special Committee again condemned the activities of foreign financial and other economic interests in colonial territories -- particularly in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and "Territories under Portuguese domination" -- which support colonial regimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to implementation of the Declaration on the ending of colonialism. It called upon the Governments concerned to take measures to end those activities.

In August 1967, Sub-Committee I began consideration of the question of foreign economic and other interests in colonial territories, under the newly combined agenda item. After considering the Sub-Committee's work, the full Committee will report to the Assembly.

25. Installation of Mechanical Means of Voting

In 1964, mechanical voting equipment was installed in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis, as authorized in resolution 1957 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963. The Assembly, on 7 December 1966, approved the use of the system in the Assembly Hall on a permanent basis and also approved a recommendation by the Secretary-General (A/6505) that a decision on the possible extension of the system to other meeting rooms be postponed to 1967.

The Secretary-General will submit a report on this matter in the latter part of the forthcoming Assembly session. He has suggested, in the budget estimates for 1968 (A/6705), that the Assembly might wish to decide in principle that a similar installation be made in Conference Room 2 or 3, where conduits have already been placed.

26. Report of Committee on Arrangements for Conference to Review Charter

Article 109 of the United Nations Charter provides that a general conference to review the Charter may be called at the tenth annual session of the General Assembly by a majority vote of Members of the Assembly and any seven members of the Security Council. It also states that any alteration of the Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of such a conference shall take effect when ratified by two-thirds of the Members including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its tenth session, the Assembly, by a vote of 43 to 6 with 9 abstentions, decided that "a General Conference to review the Charter shall be held at an appropriate time" (resolution 922 (X) of 21 November 1955). It also appointed a committee of the full membership to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of setting a time and place and matters of organization and procedure. The Security Council concurred in the Assembly's decision (resolution 110 (1955) of 16 December).

In six successive reports to the Assembly, the Committee has made no recommendations with respect to the holding of a review conference, since a number of members held that the time was not ripe for such a meeting. The Assembly, in 1957, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1965, continued the Committee in being and asked it to report to a later session. The last such resolution (2114 (XX) of 21 December 1965) called for a report in 1967. The Committee is expected to meet in September.

27. Question of Holding Further Conferences on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

Three International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy have been held in Geneva, in 1955, 1958 and 1964, under the auspices of the General Assembly.

Reporting on the third Conference (A/5913), which concentrated on nuclear reactor development and the engineering and economic aspects of nuclear power, the Secretary-General said it was his belief and that of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee that further international conferences along the lines of the 1964 meeting were desirable. Future conferences, he suggested, should deal with specialized applications of nuclear energy, rather than embracing the entire field of atomic energy, as the first two conferences sought to do.

After considering this report, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the contribution made by the Conference to the free international exchange of scientific and technical information and to expanded international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, notably in respect of nuclear power, and decided to consider in 1967 the question of holding further conferences on this subject (resolution 2056 (XX) of 16 December 1965).

The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, which helped organize the conferences, is expected to consider the matter at a session in October at Headquarters.

28. Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(a) Report of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

In 1959, on the initiative of Ireland, the Assembly adopted a resolution in which it recognized the danger that the number of States possessing nuclear weapons might increase, thus aggravating international tension and making more difficult the attainment of a general disarmament agreement. The Assembly suggested study of the matter by the then Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee (resolution 1380 (XIV) of 20 November 1959).

The following year, the Assembly called on all Governments "to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons". It called on all nuclear Powers, pending such

agreement, to refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them, or furnishing the information for their manufacture, and asked non-nuclear Powers to refrain from attempting to acquire them (resolution 1576 (XV) of 20 December 1960). The Assembly appealed again in 1961 for a non-proliferation agreement (resolution 1665 (XVI) of 4 December).

In 1965, the Assembly urged all States to take the steps necessary for the early conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation, and set out guidelines for the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to follow in negotiating such a treaty (resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965).

In these guidelines, the Assembly stated that the treaty should be void of any loop-holes which might permit the proliferation, direct or indirect, of nuclear weapons in any form; that it should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear and non-nuclear Powers; that the treaty should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament; that there should be acceptable and workable provisions to ensure its effectiveness, and that nothing in the treaty should adversely affect the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties on nuclear-free zones.

The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee was again unable in 1966 to reach agreement on a non-proliferation treaty. Taking note of this fact last year, the Assembly asked the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to give high priority to non-proliferation and to "consider urgently the proposal that the nuclear-weapon Powers should give an assurance that they will not use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States without nuclear weapons on their territories, and any other proposals that have been or may be made for the solution of this problem". The Assembly also called upon all nuclear Powers to refrain from using, or threatening to use, nuclear weapons against States which conclude regional treaties on nuclear-free zones (resolution 2153 A (XXI) of 17 November 1966, adopted by 97 votes in favour to 2 against, with 3 abstentions).

The Disarmament Committee met this year at Geneva from 21 February to 23 March and then, after a recess, resumed its meetings on 18 May. As requested by the Assembly, the Committee has given high priority to the topic of non-proliferation.

On 24 August, the Soviet Union and the United States, the Co-Chairmen of the Committee, each presented an identical text of a draft treaty on non-proliferation. Under the drafts, nuclear-weapon States would undertake not to transfer "to any recipient whatsoever", directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices, or control over them, and not to assist, encourage or induce non-nuclear-weapon States to acquire such weapons or devices or control over them. Non-nuclear-weapon States would make a corresponding undertaking not to acquire nuclear weapons or explosive devices. Article 3 of the drafts (international control) is blank, since the sponsors have not yet agreed on common language.

The treaty would enter into force when ratified by all the nuclear-weapon States which signed it and by an as yet unspecified number of other signatory States. Each party would have the right to withdraw, "if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country". In this event, however, the Party must give three months notice of its intentions to all other Parties and the Security Council, including a statement of the extraordinary events concerned.

The Eighteen-Nation Committee will report to the Assembly when its current series of meetings is ended.

(b) Report of Preparatory Committee for Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

Last year, the Assembly decided to convene a Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States to meet not later than July 1968 to consider the following and other related questions:

"(a) How can the security of the non-nuclear States best be assured?

"(b) How may non-nuclear Powers co-operate among themselves in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons?

"(c) How can nuclear devices be used for exclusively peaceful purposes?"

The Assembly established an 11-nation Preparatory Committee to make arrangements for the Conference and to consider the question of associating nuclear States with the work of the Conference (resolution 2153 B (XXI) of 17 November 1966).

Members of the Preparatory Committee are Chile, Dahomey, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Spain and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In taking this decision, the Assembly expressed the conviction that the emergence of additional nuclear weapon Powers would provoke an uncontrollable nuclear arms race.

The proposal for a conference was introduced last year while the First Committee was considering the item on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The resolution was approved by the Assembly by 48 in favour to 1 against (India), with 59 abstentions.

At a series of meetings this year, which are continuing into September, the Preparatory Committee has decided to recommend to the Assembly that the Conference be held from 11 March to 10 April 1968. Geneva has been agreed on as the site.

The Committee also approved a draft provisional agenda for the Conference, containing the following items: Methods of assuring the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, Implications of production and acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear-weapon States, Prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons through co-operation among non-nuclear-weapon States, Programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and Implementation of Conference decisions.

In other decisions, the Committee accepted the principle that the nuclear-weapon States should be associated with the work of the Conference and have all rights except the right to vote. The Committee also adopted the draft rules of procedure of the Conference.

The Preparatory Committee will report to the Assembly at the conclusion of its present series of meetings.

29. Question of General and Complete Disarmament

(a) Report of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

The question of disarmament was the subject of the first resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1946, establishing the Atomic Energy Commission. That Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, set up in 1947, were replaced in 1952 by the Disarmament Commission, which was enlarged in 1959 to include all Members of the United Nations. The Disarmament Commission last met in June 1965.

Although it had called on a number of occasions for agreement on measures to end the armaments race, the Assembly used the term "general and complete disarmament" for the first time in 1959.

That year, agreement was reached outside the United Nations on setting up a Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, composed of five members each of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact.

In 1961, the Assembly endorsed the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the composition of a new negotiating body -- the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. This body consisted of the 10 members of the former Committee plus eight non-aligned States. It has been meeting in Geneva, and reporting to the Assembly, each year since 1962.

Last year, by a vote of 98 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions, the Assembly requested the Committee to "pursue new efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures, and in particular on an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and on the completion of the test ban treaty so as to cover underground nuclear weapon tests" (resolution 2162 C (XXI) of 5 December 1966).

The Committee's report will be submitted at the end of its present series of meetings at Geneva, which began on 21 February 1967.

Members of the Committee are:

Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States. (France has not attended any of the meetings.)

(b) Effects of Possible Use of Nuclear Weapons. and Security and Economic Implications of Their Acquisition and Development

In the introduction to his 1966 annual report on the work of the Organization (A/6301/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that the results of 21 years of United Nations consideration of disarmament had been so meagre "that it is natural to question to what extent Governments and people really understand the effects of the nuclear arms race".

"In all this time," he added, "no organ of the United Nations has ever carried out a comprehensive study of the consequences of the invention of nuclear weapons. Since they were used for the first and only time on actual targets over 20 years ago, their destructive power, their quantities in stockpile, the manner of their use, and the amount of human and material resources devoted to their manufacture and potential delivery have expanded far beyond the comprehension of most people and, I suspect, of many Governments."

The Secretary-General expressed the belief that it was time "for an appropriate body of the United Nations to explore and weigh the impact and implications of all aspects of nuclear weapons, including problems of a military, political, economic and social nature relating to the manufacture, acquisition, deployment and development of these weapons and their possible use. To know the true nature of the danger we face may be a most important first step towards averting it."

On 5 December 1966, in resolution 2162 A (XXI), the General Assembly unanimously expressed the belief that the peoples of the world should be made fully aware of the threat to peace constituted by the armaments race. Noting the interest in a report on various aspects of the problem of nuclear weapons which had been expressed by many Governments and by the Secretary-General, the Assembly requested the latter to prepare "a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons".

The Assembly also recommended that the report be based on accessible material, prepared with the assistance of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, and published in time for consideration at the 1967 session of the Assembly. It further recommended that all Member States give the report wide distribution, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents.

The Secretary-General announced the appointment of the 12 experts on 6 March 1967. The group met in Geneva from 6 to 10 March and 26 June to 5 July, and agreed to reconvene in New York from 2 to 6 October. No information on the substance of its work has yet been published.

The members of the expert group are:

Wilhelm Billig (Poland), Alfonso Leon de Garay (Mexico), Vasily S. Emelyanov (Soviet Union), Martin Fehrm (Sweden), Bertrand Goldschmidt (France), Wilfrid B. Lewis (Canada), Takashi Mukaibo (Japan), H.M.A. Onitiri (Nigeria), John G. Palfrey (United States), Gunnar Randers (Norway), Viram A. Sarabhai (India) and Sir Solly Zuckerman (United Kingdom).

30. Urgent Need for Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests

The General Assembly first urged the immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons in 1957 as part of a disarmament agreement accompanied by effective international control (resolution 1148 (XII) of 14 November 1957).

After a three-year suspension of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States ended in September 1961, the Assembly expressed its regret at the resumption of tests and, on 8 November 1961, it urged the earliest possible conclusion of a treaty on the cessation of testing. This appeal was repeated in 1962.

On 5 August 1963, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States signed a treaty in Moscow banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. This treaty was subsequently signed by more than 100 other States. However, it does not ban underground tests, and two nuclear Powers -- France and the People's Republic of China -- are not signatories.

Noting the treaty with approval, the Assembly, on 27 November 1963, called on all States to become parties to it and requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on the subject (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). After inconclusive negotiations in 1964 and 1965, the Assembly repeated its call for a suspension of tests and for continued work by the Disarmament Committee on a test ban treaty (resolution 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965).

The Eighteen-Nation Committee was again unable to reach agreement in 1966. On 5 December, the Assembly urged all States which had not yet done so to adhere to the 1963 test ban treaty, and called on all nuclear-weapon States to

suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments. The Assembly expressed hope that States would contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data, so as to create a better scientific basis for national evaluation of seismic events. Finally, the Assembly requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to elaborate without further delay a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests.

The 1966 resolution (2163 (XXI)) was adopted by a vote of 100 in favour to 1 against (Albania), with 2 abstentions (Cuba, France).

On 20 July, during this year's discussions of the subject in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee at Geneva, Sweden tabled a memorandum on the control of an underground test ban treaty.

The Committee will report to the Assembly when it concludes its present series of meetings.

31. Elimination of Foreign Military Bases in Asia, Africa and Latin America

This question was included in the General Assembly's agenda in 1966 at the request of the Soviet Union. The Soviet letter (A/6399) recalled that the Assembly had requested the colonial Powers to dismantle the military bases installed in colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones (resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

A Soviet draft resolution before the First Committee would have had the Assembly invite "States with military bases in the territory of independent States or dependent territories in Asia, Africa and Latin America immediately to eliminate these bases and never to establish others". The Secretary-General would be requested "to supervise the fulfilment of the terms of this resolution" and to report to the Assembly on its implementation. Amendments were submitted by Togo and Liberia. (Texts are in the First Committee's report, A/6541.)

The Assembly, after discussing the item in its First Committee, adopted without dissenting vote a resolution (2165 (XXI) of 5 December 1966) stating that it considered the question to be "of paramount importance", necessitating serious discussion because of its implications for international peace and security. The Assembly decided to transmit all the documents and records relating to the item to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee for consideration and report.

The Disarmament Committee has not yet considered the matter at its current series of meetings in Geneva.

32. International Co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The question of the peaceful uses of outer space was first discussed by the General Assembly in 1958 when it established an ad hoc committee.

In 1959, the Assembly set up a 24-member committee to consider the subject. The Committee held its first meeting in November 1961, and was expanded to its present membership of 28 by the Assembly later that year.

Last year, the Assembly adopted three resolutions relating to outer space. In the first of these, the Assembly decided that a United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should be held at Vienna in September 1967. The objectives of the Conference, as recommended by the Outer Space Committee and endorsed by the Assembly, would be to examine the practical benefits of space programmes on the basis of scientific and technical achievements, and the opportunities available to non-space Powers for international co-operation in space activities, with special reference to the needs of the developing countries (resolution 2221 (XXI) of 19 December 1966).

In May of this year, the Assembly voted, on the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee (A/6639), to postpone the Conference until 14 to 27 August 1968 (resolution 2250 (S-V) of 23 May 1967).

The second resolution adopted by the Assembly contained the text 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 (resolution 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966).

The Treaty provides that space exploration shall be carried out for the benefit of all countries, that outer space is not subject to national appropriation, that weapons of mass destruction are not to be stationed in space, that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, that assistance shall be rendered to astronauts when needed, that States shall bear responsibility for national activities in space and for damage caused by objects launched from their territory, that space exploration shall avoid harmful contamination, that States shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other Parties to be permitted to participate in space flights, that States will make public information about their space activities, and that installations on celestial bodies shall be open to other States on a basis of reciprocity.

The Assembly commended the Treaty, requested the depositary Governments -- the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States -- to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date, and expressed hope for the widest possible adherence.

The Treaty was opened for signature on 27 January 1967 in Washington, London and Moscow, and up to now has been signed by more than 80 Governments.

The Assembly also requested the Outer Space Committee to continue its work on the elaboration of agreements on liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space, and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles. In addition, the Committee was asked to begin the study of questions related to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the implications of space communications.

In the third of last year's resolutions, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations contained in the Outer Space Committee's 1966 report (A/6431) and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolution 2223 (XXI) of 19 December 1966).

In other provisions of the resolution, the Assembly welcomed the Committee's decision to establish a working group to consider the need, feasibility and implementation of a navigation services satellite system; urged that space activities be carried out in such a way that States may share in the benefits of space exploration, regardless of the stage of their economic or scientific development, and suggested that the Committee examine means for increasing its usefulness as a centre of information for Member States, particularly the developing countries and those with small space programmes.

The Committee was asked to continue the preparation of suggestions for programmes of education and training of specialists in this field to aid the developing countries.

The Legal Sub-Committee -- one of two Sub-Committees made up of the entire membership of the 28-nation Outer Space Committee -- held its sixth session this year in Geneva from 19 June to 14 July. The Sub-Committee reached preliminary agreement on a number of points for inclusion in draft agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into space, and on assistance and return of astronauts and space vehicles. It also prepared a questionnaire

relating to scientific and technical criteria for a definition of outer space, and referred it to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. (The report of the Legal Sub-Committee appears in A/AC.105/37.)

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee is holding its fifth session from 28 August to 8 September, at which it is considering the scientific and technical aspects of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

The Working Group on Navigation Services Satellites met for the first time from 24 to 28 July 1967. In its report (A/AC.105/38), the Working Group stated that a consensus had emerged in its discussions that, while there did not at present exist an agreed requirement for a navigation services satellite system, the need was likely to arise for certain functions which could be performed by such a system, in the relatively near future.

The Outer Space Committee itself is scheduled to meet beginning 13 September, after which it will report to the Assembly.

Members of the Committee are:

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

33. Korean Question

The General Assembly has been considering the Korean question since 1947, when it established a commission to facilitate the holding of elections and the withdrawal of occupying troops.

Although unable to visit the area north of the thirty-eighth parallel, the Commission reported that it had supervised elections in the south.

In 1948, the Assembly decided that a lawful government had been established in South Korea, and sent a new commission to that country to assist in bringing about unification.

In 1950, the Commission reported that North Korean forces had invaded the Republic of Korea on 25 June. The Security Council then established a unified command under the United States, to which it recommended that Member States make forces available in order to repel the attack and restore peace.

On 7 October 1950, the Assembly established the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), to "represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea" (resolution 370 (V)). The Commission remained in Korea after the armistice of 27 July 1953.

Since its establishment, UNCURK has reported annually to the Assembly on political and economic conditions in Korea. It reported in 1966 (A/6312) that its efforts to carry out the objectives of the United Nations in Korea and to seek a settlement of the Korean problem in accordance with its mandate "have been limited by the continued refusal of the North Korean authorities to accept the recommendations of the General Assembly and to recognize the authority and competence of the United Nations in the solution of the Korean question".

In its most recent resolution on the Korean question (resolution 2224 (XXI) of 19 December 1966), the Assembly reaffirmed that "the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area".

It expressed the belief that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections, and requested UNCURK to intensify its efforts to achieve these objectives and to continue to carry out the tasks assigned to it.

The Assembly also noted "that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in great part already been withdrawn, that the sole objective of the United Nations forces at present in Korea is to preserve the peace and security of the area, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action is requested by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement formulated by the General Assembly have been fulfilled".

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 67 in favour to 19 against, with 2 abstentions.

Together with the report of UNCURK, the First Committee last year also discussed an item submitted by 10 States, entitled "Withdrawal of all United States and other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". Sponsors of the item were Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A draft resolution (A/C.1/L.389) submitted by the 10 sponsors of the item plus Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Mali and Syria was rejected in Committee by a vote of 21 in favour to 61 against, with 25 abstentions. The proposal would have had the Assembly decide that the United States and all other foreign military personnel in South Korea should be withdrawn within six months, that UNCURK should be dissolved immediately and that the United Nations should not discuss the Korean question in future.

✓The same 10 delegations have requested the inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's 1967 session of an item entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations". Notes on this request appear below under supplementary item 2.7

The members of UNCURK since its inception have been Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. A four-member Committee, consisting of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, was created in 1956 with authority to act on behalf of the full Commission.

The Commission's 1967 report to the Assembly (A/6712) has not yet been submitted.

34. Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA

United Nations assistance for Palestine refugees first began in November 1948, when the General Assembly authorized the advance of \$5 million for the purpose of relief, urged all countries to contribute to a special fund, and appealed to the specialized agencies to extend their full co-operation in the field of relief.

The United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRPR) was established on 1 December 1948 with voluntary contributions of \$35 million from 33 Governments.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) began work in May 1950 in accordance with Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949. Assets and liabilities of UNRPR were transferred to UNRWA.

The present Commissioner-General of the Agency, Laurence Michelmore, is assisted by an Advisory Committee with Belgium, France, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States as members. His report to the Assembly for the year ended 30 June 1967 will be issued later (A/6713).

The Agency, financed by voluntary contributions, provides relief, education, training and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine now living in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and Syria. As of 31 December 1966, 1,330,077 refugees were registered with the Agency.

The Assembly has considered the question of relief for Palestine refugees at each of its sessions since the establishment of UNRWA.

In its resolution 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, the Assembly noted with deep regret that the repatriation or compensation of the refugees had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme for the reintegration of refugees, either by repatriation or resettlement, and that the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern.

The resolution directed attention to the continuing financial position of UNRWA and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make generous efforts to meet its anticipated needs.

It also regretted that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to achieve progress and called upon the Commission to intensify its efforts and to report thereon not later than 1 October 1967.

The Agency has been charged with additional responsibilities following the recent hostilities in the Middle East. Both the Assembly and the Security Council adopted resolutions calling for the alleviation of the sufferings inflicted on civilians and on prisoners of war in the area of conflict.

On 4 July 1967, at its fifth emergency special session the General Assembly adopted resolution 2252 (ES-V) which, in paragraph 10, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, to report urgently to the General Assembly on the needs arising under paragraphs 5 and 6. In these paragraphs, the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to provide assistance on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure to persons other than UNRWA refugees who are at present displaced and in serious need, and welcomed the close co-operation of UNRWA and other organizations concerned for the purpose of co-ordinating assistance.

In its resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to follow the effective implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council.

With that end in view, the Secretary-General appointed Nils-Göran Gussing of Sweden as his Special Representative and sent him to the Middle-East in early July to obtain on-the-spot information.

The Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council and the General Assembly dated 18 August 1967 (A/6787 and Corr.1), gave additional information on the humanitarian aspects of the situation in the Middle East, based on information received from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA and interim reports of Mr. Gussing.

The report dealt with the two categories of persons requiring assistance from UNRWA -- those who had lost their homes in the conflict of 1948 and were registered with UNRWA, and others who had been newly displaced by the recent hostilities.

The newly displaced persons, the report states, included a large number of persons displaced a second time; persons who were not on UNRWA rolls, since they had not lost their homes and livelihood in 1948; and an intermediate group of persons which had been displaced in 1948 but were able to fend for themselves. The movement of refugees was both within the Agency's area of operations -- from the west to the east bank of Jordan and from the now occupied part of Syria into non-occupied area -- and from the Sinai into the United Arab Republic where the Agency had not previously operated relief services.

The needs of persons in all these categories were related to short-term emergency relief, continuation of services UNRWA had been providing to registered refugees for the past 17 years, and a potential long-term need for an expanded programme of rehabilitation. The extent of short-term relief and its duration could not be defined at that time since it depended on whether the newly displaced persons will be able to return. The longer-term assistance also involved the decisions which may be taken regarding the status of areas now occupied by Israel, the Secretary-General added.

He went on to say: The immediate minimal needs of the displaced persons were being met but the arrangements were still precarious;

About 113,000 refugees registered with UNRWA had moved following the hostilities. Ninety-three thousand of them had moved from the west bank of the River Jordan to the east bank, 17,000 from the southwestern corner of Syria to areas of Damascus and Derra, and some 3,000 former residents of Gaza were in the United Arab Republic;

About 210,000 persons not previously registered with UNRWA had also moved during or after the hostilities. These included 85,000 from the western to the eastern side of the Jordan, about 90,000 from the southern part of Syria to Damascus and Derra, and another 35,000 from Sinai westward across the Suez canal;

Many Governments and organizations, including bilateral aid, and assistance by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, had borne a large part of the burden of catering to the needs of persons potentially falling under UNRWA's mandate by virtue of paragraphs 5 and 6 of the General Assembly resolution;

UNRWA had provided hot meals and milk to 50,000 additional persons, and temporary shelter in eight tented camps in Jordan to 65,000 persons and to some displaced persons in Syria. But to provide adequate shelter, if the return of these persons was delayed, would cost over \$1 million. Health services provided by UNRWA had continued to operate but additional services had increased its expenditure at the rate of several million dollars a year. The cost of repairing and reconstructing the damaged buildings is expected to total nearly \$1 million;

This additional financial burden on the Agency had been superimposed on a budget which already, for the fourth year in succession, showed a massive deficit -- \$4 million in the 1967 budget of \$39,338,000. The Secretary-General stated that the solution of the longer-term problem of putting the regular financing of the Agency on sounder footing remained an urgent necessity.

The agency's administrative framework had emerged in better condition than might have been expected. However, UNRWA would need an additional sum of about \$10 million annually to continue to meet the needs of the refugees. A heavy burden also faced the Agency in reopening the schools and training facilities, the report stated.

The report also discussed the longer-term rehabilitation of the refugees in the context of the many uncertainties and imponderables affecting the capacity of the areas concerned to support themselves.

It stated that one-fifth of the refugees from the 1948 conflict had re-established themselves by their own efforts in the Arab world, most of the remainder had found homes in host countries, and that the number of refugees living in UNRWA camps had never exceeded 40 per cent of the total refugee population.

The progress made in the improvement of the living standards of the refugees prior to the outbreak of the June conflict had been reversed by the economic consequences of the recent hostilities, the Secretary-General stated.

Referring to Mr. Gussing's activities, the report stated that he had visited all of the countries concerned. His next report to the Secretary-General is expected by mid-September.

35. Policies of Apartheid of South Africa

The racial policies of the Government of South Africa have been under discussion in the United Nations, in one form or another, since the first session of the General Assembly in 1946 when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin.

The wider question of apartheid (racial separation) was placed on the agenda of the Assembly in 1952, at the request of 13 delegations, under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related

questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until 1962 when they were combined under the title: "The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa".

In 1952, the Assembly established an investigating commission and called on all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation to promote human rights (resolution 616 (VII) of 5 December 1952).

The Assembly, on 6 December 1955, noted with regret that South Africa had refused to co-operate with the Commission and expressed concern that South Africa continued to give effect to the policies of apartheid (resolution 917 (X)).

Since 1956, the Assembly has repeatedly called on South Africa to revise its racial policies.

South Africa, on the other hand, has maintained that its racial policies are essentially within its domestic jurisdiction.

The Security Council considered the matter after the Sharpeville incident in 1960. In 1963, it called on all States to cease sales and shipments of arms, ammunition of all types, and military vehicles to South Africa, including equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition there (resolution 181 (1963) of 7 August).

At its seventeenth session in 1962, the Assembly requested Member States to take various diplomatic and economic measures against South Africa and established a special committee -- called the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa -- to keep the situation under review and to report to the General Assembly and to the Security Council as appropriate (resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November). The Special Committee has submitted annual and special reports to both organs of the United Nations.

The United Nations has established two programmes financed by voluntary contributions to give assistance to the victims of the policies of apartheid. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964, the Secretary-General established a United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans.

By resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, the Assembly established a United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to provide: legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa; relief for dependants of persons persecuted by South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid; education of prisoners and their dependants; and relief for refugees from South Africa. The Fund is administered by a Committee of Trustees consisting of Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sweden.

Last year, in resolution 2202 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, the Assembly condemned South Africa's racial policies as a crime against humanity and reaffirmed that the situation in South Africa, and the resulting explosive situation in southern Africa, continued to pose a grave threat to international peace and security. It drew the attention of South Africa's main trading partners to the fact that their increasing collaboration with the South African Government had aggravated the danger of a violent conflict and requested them to take urgent steps towards disengagement from South Africa and to facilitate effective action, under the auspices of the United Nations to secure the elimination of apartheid.

At its twenty-third session in February and March 1967, the Commission on Human Rights condemned the actions of States which encouraged South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to pursue their racist policies (resolution 5 (XXIII)), appointed a Special Rapporteur to study apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (resolution 7 (XXIII)), and condemned "the slavery-like practices and aspects of apartheid and colonialism" (resolution 13 (XXIII)).

The Special Committee on Apartheid and the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism have expressed grave concern over the continuing ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and persons in custody in South Africa, particularly the numerous opponents of apartheid who have been imprisoned under arbitrary laws, and requested that the Commission on Human Rights give its urgent attention to the matter.

The Commission on Human Rights at its session in February-March 1967 adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to convey the

Commission's serious concern with the situation to the South African Government and request it to take positive action so that its present treatment of political prisoners would conform to civilized standards of penal law and practices (resolution 2 (XXIII)).

The Commission also established an ad hoc working group of experts to investigate the charges of torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners, detainees and persons in police custody in South Africa, and to recommend action. Members of the group are Felix Ermacora (Austria), Luis Marchand Stens (Peru), Ibrahim Boye (Senegal), Waldo Emerson Waldron-Ramsey (United Republic of Tanzania) and Branimir Jankovic (Yugoslavia).

On 6 June, the Economic and Social Council condemned South Africa for refusing to co-operate in expediting the work of the Working Group (Council resolution 1236 (XLII)).

In statements before the Commission on Human Rights and in communications to the Secretary-General, South Africa denied charges of ill-treatment of prisoners and rejected the conclusions of the Commission.

On 1 June, the Council referred to the Working Group charges of infringement of trade union rights made against the Government of South Africa. The Group was empowered to receive communications and hear witnesses, consider the comments received from the Government of South Africa, and to submit recommendations for action (Council resolution 1216 (XLII)).

The charges concerned 13 African workers in South Africa. Ten were alleged to have been sentenced to four-and-a-half years imprisonment after they had participated in a strike of a trade union character. The other three were alleged to have been kept in solitary confinement without charge or trial since December 1965.

The South African Government had stated that the 10 had been found guilty of criminal offences, and that the three were held provisionally in connexion with criminal proceedings.

The ad hoc Working Group of Experts began its work on 22 May 1967. At its two-week session which ended in Geneva on 15 August 1967, the working group prepared a report for submission to the Commission. The Chairman, Ibrahim Boye (Senegal) said the working group had studied all pertinent South African legislation and heard 25 witnesses with personal experience of South African prisons. (The report has not yet been issued.)

The Group is expected to hold a meeting in Geneva from 11 to 22 September on allegations of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa as requested by the Economic and Social Council.

A United Nations Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination, and Colonialism in southern Africa concluded an 11-day session at Kitwe, Zambia, on 4 August 1967 with the recommendation that the Assembly adopt a declaration recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration to achieve their freedom and independence, and that the Security Council be asked to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter to induce the "racialist and colonial regimes" of southern Africa to abandon their "criminal" policies.

The Seminar, attended by representatives of 34 States, a Government observer, and a number of observers from national liberation movements, non-governmental organizations, the Organization of African Unity and international agencies, deplored the continued supply of arms to South Africa and the assistance provided by several Western States and international companies to develop the arms industry of South Africa and to help train South African armed forces.

The Seminar also recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to take active measures to promote the implementation of decisions of the Security Council and the Assembly regarding southern Africa, and to report to the Assembly and the Security Council from time to time on the responses from Member States.

A six-member sub-committee of the Assembly's Special Committee visited four cities in Europe and Africa, in July, to meet leaders of anti-apartheid movements and nationalist organizations and to consult United Nations agencies.

The Special Committee is expected to adopt its report to the Assembly in October.

A report to the Assembly by the Secretary-General will contain the report of the Kitwe Seminar and information on the Trust Fund for South Africa.

Other relevant documents include a summary of a report by UNESCO on the effects of apartheid on education, science, culture and information in South Africa (UN Monthly Chronicle, March 1967); a reply by South Africa (A/6688), and a review of United Nations consideration of apartheid (ST/PSCA/SER.A/2).

36. Effects of Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was established by the Assembly in 1955, and requested to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environments, and on the effects of such radiation on man and his environment. The information is furnished by Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies (resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955).

The Committee has reported annually to the Assembly since 1956. In 1958 and 1962, it submitted comprehensive reports on radiation levels and effects. Last year, the Assembly unanimously requested the Committee to continue its work (resolution 2213 (XXI) of 17 December 1966).

This year, the Committee is holding its seventeenth session from 28 August to 8 September in Geneva. It will discuss new information on radio-active contamination of the environment, and the effects of ionizing radiation on the nervous system. It will also consider problems of the induction of chromosome anomalies in the somatic cells of irradiated people. The Committee will report to the Assembly on its progress.

The Committee is composed of scientists from 15 nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

37. Review of Peace-Keeping Operations

The 33-nation Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations was established by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, and instructed to undertake, as soon as possible, a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965).

Later that year, a consensus approved by the Committee on 31 August, and adopted by the Assembly on 1 September, provided:

- "(a) That the General Assembly will carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure;
- "(b) That the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter will not be raised with regard to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo;
- "(c) That the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by Member States, with the highly developed countries making substantial contributions."

In its 1966 report (A/6414), the Committee sent to the Assembly a factual account of the documents before the Committee and the meetings held that year. The Committee also agreed without objection to inclusion in the records of a declaration prepared by the Chairman, Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico), reading as follows:

"During the debates that took place in the resumed session, various new ideas and proposals on different aspects of peace-keeping operations were advanced. Negotiations took place among members of the Committee, with the co-operation of the Chairman and other members of the Bureau. It was found, in the course of the resumed session, that certain differences of opinion on the part of Member States continued to exist on the subject. The Chairman has endeavoured to reconcile the different views held by Member States, but it was not possible to achieve this."

The Assembly, in 1966, considered a series of proposals dealing with the substance of this problem. The Assembly's Special Political Committee recommended three draft resolutions to the Assembly in its report (A/66C3). After consultations held in an effort to achieve agreement on a text which could receive general support, the Assembly decided to refer the report of the Special Political Committee to its fifth special session, in April 1967 (resolution 2220 (XXI) of 19 December 1966).

At the same time, the Assembly requested the Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations -- also called the Committee of 33 -- to continue its work and to report to the special session.

The Committee of 33, at a series of meetings early this year, received further proposals and suggestions. Its report to the special session of the Assembly (A/6654) recommended that the Assembly:

-- Renew its appeal to all Member States and, in particular, to the highly developed countries to make voluntary contributions to overcome the continuing financial difficulties of the United Nations;

-- Request the Committee to continue the review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all its aspects and to study the various suggestions made during the last session of the Committee, in particular as regards the financing of future peace-keeping operations, and the facilities, services and personnel which Member States might voluntarily provide, in accordance with the Charter, for United Nations peace-keeping operations; and

-- Request the Committee to report on the progress of its work to the Assembly at its twenty-second session.

The report had six annexes:

(1) A memorandum submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia on the organization of the Committee's work;

(2) A memorandum submitted in 1963 -- and later reissued as a document of the Committee -- by Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic on principles to be considered in the financing of future peace-keeping operations;

(3) A letter dated 27 April 1967 from France, stating the position of the French Government on the financing of peace-keeping operations;

(4) The text of General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV), adopted on 27 June 1963, on general principles to serve as guidelines for the sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditure;

(5) A memorandum submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Ethiopia, India, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia on the conclusions of the Committee's meetings early this year; and

(6) A memorandum submitted by the United Kingdom on the conclusions of those meetings.

The Assembly adopted a resolution embodying the Committee's recommendations (resolution 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967). The Assembly then agreed without objection to transmit to the Committee of 33 the report of the Special Political Committee on this question at last year's Assembly session, with the draft resolutions contained in it (A/6637), for the Committee of 33 to study and to take into account as its work proceeds.

The Committee of 33 has not yet held any further meetings.

Members of the Committee are:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

38. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly, and a 55-member Trade and Development Board was created as a permanent body to carry out the functions of the Conference between its sessions.

In resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, the Assembly assigned to the Board specific functions, and empowered it to keep under review and to take appropriate action for the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Conference, and to ensure continuity of the Conference's work.

The Board established subsidiary organs to assist it in the effective discharge of its functions. These included four main committees to deal, respectively, with commodities, manufactures, shipping, and invisibles and financing.

The Board was requested to report to the Conference, and also annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly has so far received and considered two reports from the Board. The first (A/6023/Rev.1) covered its 1965 meetings, dealing largely with organizational measures. The second (A/6315/Rev.1) dealt with action in 1966, including preparatory work for the second session of UNCTAD. (The first session met from March to June 1964.)

Following consideration of the 1966 report, the Assembly decided last year to convene the second session of UNCTAD in New Delhi, from 1 February to 25 March 1968. It expressed the hope that preparation for the session would result in a new and determined effort by States members of the Conference to achieve substantial progress in the implementation and elaboration of international policy for development.

In resolution 2206 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, the Assembly also requested the Board to make final preparations for the session and, in particular, to identify issues on which programmes of action could be drawn up at the Conference through negotiation aimed at the greatest possible agreement.

In another action on the same date, the Assembly expressed disappointment at the failure of the 1966 United Nations Cocoa Conference to conclude a cocoa agreement and urged an early resumption of the Conference (resolution 2210 (XXI)). It also endorsed the need for those developed and developing countries which so

desired to be represented in the discussions and decisions leading to international monetary reform and to participate in any arrangements that may be made (resolution 2208 (XXI)).

The Board held a special session on 21 December 1966 to approve a rearranged calendar of meetings for 1967. Its first regular session since the Assembly took these actions began in Geneva on 15 August 1967. The session is the fifth, and will last until 8 September. President of the Board for 1967 is Paul R. Jolles (Switzerland).

The Board's report to the Assembly this year (A/6714) will deal with action taken at the fifth session, the main task of which is to prepare for the New Delhi session of UNCTAD. Other topics before the Board are trade relations between countries with different economic and social systems, and trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among developing countries. Also being considered is the recent work of the four main committees of the Board.

At a session in Geneva from 21 February to 8 March, the Committee on Shipping recommended the establishment of consultation machinery as a bargaining forum for shippers and ship-owners, discussed ways to expand the merchant marines of developing countries, examined means of improving ports and connected facilities, and considered methods to determine the level and structure of freight rates and conference practices (TD/B/116).

The Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade, at a session in New York from 4 to 19 April, adopted an agreed statement on development assistance. The paper deals with the terms of aid, the difficulties of administering it, the tying of aid, problems of indebtedness, commercial credits, and private capital. Other matters discussed by the Committee were supplementary financing, the Horowitz proposal for development loans on soft terms, international monetary reform, tourism and insurance (TD/B/118 and Corr. 1 and 2).

The Committee on Commodities, at a session in Geneva from 9 to 26 May, studied how to evolve an international commodity policy and how to liberalize and expand trade in commodities which are of interest to the developing countries. It also reviewed the current situation in commodity trade and considered future trends (TD/B/120 and Corr.1).

At a meeting in Geneva from 4 to 21 July, the Committee on Manufactures considered a variety of measures -- including preferences -- designed to increase the export of manufactured goods by developing countries. It reviewed recent developments and long-term trends in trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, and discussed the possibilities for increasing exports of forest and timber products, fishery products and iron ore (TD/B/134).

The Committee decided to transmit to the Board the report of the Group on Preferences. The Group was set up to consider the question of granting and extending trade preferences in favour of developing countries, with a view to working out a system for such preferences. At a meeting in Geneva from 4 to 18 July, the Group considered the technical modalities which would have to be agreed upon for a scheme of preferences to operate effectively.

Reporting to the fifth session of the Board on 17 August, the UNCTAD Secretary-General, Raul Prebisch, said some commercial and financial issues were, in his view, ripe for negotiations at the New Delhi Conference. Topics listed by him included improvement of export possibilities for raw materials, preferential treatment for manufactures and semi-manufactures exported from developing countries, closer trade relations and economic integration among less developed countries, and trade relations between socialist countries and the rest of the world.

On the question of an international cocoa agreement, Mr. Prebisch said on 17 August that he had made arrangements for multilateral consultations between cocoa producer and consumer countries to be resumed in Geneva during the last week of August, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2210 (XXI). Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States had been invited to participate.

Before being taken up by the Assembly, the Trade Board's report will be examined at the resumed forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council late this year. (The Council's report will appear in A/6703/Add.1.)

39. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

In 1965, the General Assembly decided to establish, within the United Nations, an autonomous organization for the promotion of industrial development which came to be known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The need for changes in the United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development was recognized in 1963, when the Assembly declared that the changes should aim at providing an organization which could increase activities in this field, particularly concerning problems of developing countries (resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December).

The 1965 decision was a compromise between the developing countries, which advocated the creation of a specialized agency, and the developed countries, which favoured the strengthening of the existing machinery. A 36-member ad hoc committee was set up to recommend the operating procedures and administrative arrangements for UNIDO.

Last year, after considering the Committee's report, the Assembly adopted a resolution (2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966) which defined the purpose and functions of the new body, and provided for its structural, administrative and financial arrangements. The UNIDO was established as an organ of the Assembly, to function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations. An Industrial Development Board, consisting of 45 members, was set up as its principal organ. (Information on the membership of the Board is given in the notes to item 17 above.) Staff, activities and funds of the Centre for Industrial Development were to be transferred to the new body.

In separate decisions, the Assembly decided to locate the headquarters of UNIDO at Vienna (resolution 2212 (XXI) of 17 December 1966), elected the 45 members of the Board, and confirmed the appointment of Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman, former Commissioner for Industrial Development, as the Executive Director.

The Board held its first session in New York from 10 April to 5 May 1967, under the Presidency of Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan). Its report (A/6715 and Corr.1) has been submitted in accordance with a directive requiring it to report to the Assembly annually through the Economic and Social Council.

The Board unanimously established guidelines for the work of UNIDO in its initial years. The UNIDO, it decided, should carry out its functions essentially on the basis of meeting urgent needs of the developing countries in accelerating their industrial development through promotional and operational activities supported by relevant research. Other guidelines included the stipulation that UNIDO's operational activities should be undertaken only at the request of Governments, that measures should be taken to expedite implementation of projects, that research activities should facilitate the undertaking of operational activities, and that assistance may be provided to Governments in preparation of their projects.

The Board approved a work programme covering 11 main fields: industrialization surveys and policies, industrial programming and project formulation, industrial location and regional development, development of export-oriented industries, metallurgical and metal-working industries, chemical industries, textiles and other consumer industries, standardization and quality control, industrial training and management, institutional aspects of industrial development, and small-scale industries.

This work programme, for which funds are provided from the regular United Nations budget, is in addition to operational activities executed by UNIDO but financed by the UNDP and the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance. Moreover, it does not include activities under the Special Industrial Services programme, set up in March 1966 to provide a more flexible form of assistance than is available under UNDP.

In other actions, the Board invited the Secretary-General to convene annual pledging conferences to receive announcements of voluntary contributions to UNIDO. It decided that the first such conference should be held during the 1968 session of the Assembly. The decision, opposed by the developed countries on the Board, was taken by a vote of 24 in favour to 10 against, with 10 abstentions.

The Board endorsed arrangements with the Austrian Government regarding the establishment of UNIDO's headquarters in Vienna. Austria has decided to build a \$25-million United Nations Centre which would be leased to the United Nations for 99 years at an annual rate of one Austrian schilling (\$0.04), and has agreed to provide temporary quarters into which the UNIDO secretariat could move by October of this year.

The Board's recommendations include a request that the Assembly establish a separate section in the regular United Nations budget for technical assistance in industrial development. The Assembly was also asked to empower the Board to approve projects and provide general guidance for those activities, which are now an integral part of the regular programme of technical assistance. Policy guidance for the programme is now provided by the Governing Council of UNDP.

Other topics discussed by the Board include co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, the structure and functions of the secretariat, and relations with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The Assembly will have before it for information an account of arrangements for the International Symposium on Industrial Development, scheduled for Athens from 29 November to 20 December 1967. The provisional agenda and draft rules of procedure of the Symposium have been recommended by both the Board and the Economic and Social Council.

40. United Nations Capital Development Fund: Managing Director

In resolution 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, by which the General Assembly decided to bring the Capital Development Fund into operation, the Managing Director is assigned over-all responsibility for the operations of the Fund, subject to directives by the Executive Board. He is to submit to the Board requests for grants and loans, together with his recommendations, and he is to report to the Board on the Fund's operations.

The Managing Director is to be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the Assembly. He is to be appointed to a four-year term, the first term to begin on 1 January 1968.

The Secretary-General has not made an appointment as yet.

(Further information on the Fund appears in the notes to item 18 of the provisional agenda, concerning election of the members of the Executive Board.)

41. United Nations Development Decade

The current decade was designated as the United Nations Development Decade by the General Assembly in 1961. Member States were called upon to intensify their efforts to help developing countries attain a substantial increase in their economic growth rate.

Each developing country was asked to set its own growth target, taking as the objective a minimum annual growth rate of 5 per cent by the end of the ten-year period. Member States were urged to pursue policies and take measures aimed at achieving that goal (resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961).

The operation of the Decade was reviewed by the Economic and Social Council in 1962 and 1965. Its objectives were considered at the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The Assembly, at its 1965 session, reviewed the progress made up to the mid-point of the Decade, taking into account the conclusion of the Secretary-General that progress had been slow. The Assembly reaffirmed the need to attain the over-all objectives of the Decade, and called for more comprehensive and coherent goals and objectives in fields where these had not yet been precisely defined (resolution 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

In a progress report last year, the Secretary-General reaffirmed his conclusion that progress during the first half of the Decade had been disappointing. Unless the world community was prepared to give a massive impetus to development, he warned, it was unlikely that the Decade's objectives would be achieved by 1970 (E/4196 and Add.1-3).

The Economic and Social Council considered this report in August last year, and requested the Secretary-General to report this year on what preparations were required to facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the current decade.

The Secretary-General was also asked to report on how planning might best reflect and be co-ordinated with the national development programmes of developing countries (resolution 1152 (XLI) of 4 August 1966).

The Assembly endorsed the Council's request in December last year, and addressed requests of its own to the Secretary-General.

Firstly, the Secretary-General was requested to elaborate, for the 1970's, a "preliminary framework" of international development strategy, within which efforts could be concentrated on the elaboration of specific goals and targets. He was asked to submit this framework to the 1968 session of the Assembly.

In resolution 2218 B (XXI) of 19 December 1966, the Assembly also called upon all concerned to make the utmost effort possible towards realization of the targets of the current Development Decade.

In its second request, the Assembly called for a survey of the various principles, directives and guidelines for action concerning development which have been embodied in the resolutions and other instruments of the United Nations family.

In resolution 2218 A (XXI), the Assembly considered that the possibility and advisability of proclaiming a charter of development deserved further consideration. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare the survey in consultation with appropriate organizations of the United Nations family, and to report to this year's session of the Assembly on progress made in the preparatory work relating to the survey.

The Secretary-General has made this progress report in a note (E/4376) which will be before the Assembly. Presented to the Economic and Social Council in July this year, the note summarizes the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning concerning preparations for the second Development Decade, and sets forth the Secretary-General's views regarding the two requests.

The Committee for Development Planning consists of 18 experts in different systems of economic planning. It was set up to perform evaluation functions relating to economic planning and projections, and to make suggestions it might consider useful (Economic and Social Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965).

In his note, the Secretary-General reported that that Committee held a preliminary discussion on the preparatory work to be undertaken for the next Decade, and had made a number of proposals. The Committee had suggested that the United Nations might adopt a charter for the second Development Decade, and recommended general provisions which might be included in such a charter.

Specifically, the Committee suggested that the proposed charter contain a preamble in which Member States would declare their common interest in securing a more rapid advance in the income and welfare of developing countries.

It also suggested that the charter identify certain targets to be attained by combined international action. The means by which both developed and developing countries could achieve these targets would be specified.

Under other charter provisions proposed by the Committee, nations might make pledges regarding action which they would take to help attain the targets. The charter would also provide for suitable international arrangements to survey progress annually and, where appropriate, to organize agreements for specific action by developed and developing countries.

The note said that the Committee intended, subject to approval of its proposals by the Council, to prepare a more precise programme of action. For this purpose, it had established a working group.

With regard to future action, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that the Committee's working group would meet soon in order to assist him in carrying the preparatory work forward into its next phase.

Continuing, the Secretary-General said that preparatory work concerning the second Development Decade would require background information. The gathering of such information would involve work which corresponded to the preparation of the kind of survey of principles, directives and guidelines requested by the Assembly. In view of this close link, he had decided that work on the survey should be undertaken as an integral part of the preparatory work for the second Development Decade.

The note also drew attention to the comments of the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination (ACC) concerning preparatory work for the next decade. These included the ACC's view that such preparatory work could benefit from further consultation among organizations of the United Nations family.

The Economic and Social Council considered the note, and requested the Secretary-General to submit, before its next session, a report on the feasibility and advisability of convening a meeting of competent specialists on economic development. The Council also decided to consider, in the light of the Secretary-General's report, the desirability of convening such a meeting (resolution 1261 (XLIII) of 3 August 1967).

The Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning concerning preparatory work for the next decade, and requested the Secretary-General to continue the work to facilitate planning for concerted international action for that period (resolution 1260 (XLIII) of 3 August 1967).

42. External Financing of Economic Development of Developing Countries

The General Assembly's efforts concerning the flow of capital to developing countries began in 1950, when the Economic and Social Council was asked to consider practical methods for achieving the adequate expansion and steadier flow of such capital (resolution 400 (V) of 20 November 1950).

In subsequent years, the Council and the Assembly made a number of recommendations on ways of making more public capital from abroad available to developing countries, of increasing the flow of private investment capital, and of measuring international economic assistance.

Objectives were set out in resolutions of the Council and the Assembly, as well as in recommendations of the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as to the volume, and the terms and conditions of the flow of capital and official donations to developing countries.

Among other measures, it was recommended that each economically advanced country should supply to developing countries financial resources approaching, as near as possible, 1 per cent of its national income, and that interest on government loans should not normally exceed 3 per cent. Governments were urged to consider making their lending terms substantially more favourable.

The problem was subsequently given the all-embracing title "external financing of economic development of developing countries". Its consideration in United Nations organs, year after year, centred on three major aspects: flow of international assistance and capital; outflow of capital from the developing to the developed countries; and promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries.

In 1965, the Assembly expressed concern that the flow of international assistance and long-term capital to the developing countries had failed to attain the necessary increase. It reiterated its request to developed countries to take urgent measures to achieve the 1 per cent target (resolution 2088 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

(a) Flow of International Assistance and Capital

At its summer session last year, the Council reviewed the question of international assistance against the background of a worsening decline in the over-all ratio of capital flow to the combined gross domestic product of the developed countries, and of concern over the rising debt burden of developing countries (E/4170 and E/4187).

The Council recommended, in resolution 1183 (XLI), a series of steps by which developed countries could make external resources available to developing countries on easier terms. These included a call on developed countries to provide, by 1968, at least 80 per cent of their assistance in the form of grants or loans at interest rates of 3 per cent or less and with repayment period of 25 years or more.

The Secretary-General was requested to undertake two studies: one on the feasibility of setting up an advisory service to provide developing countries with information as to where and on what terms they might obtain equipment needed for their development; and the other on economic factors affecting the ability of developed countries to transfer maximum financial resources to developing countries.

Also, the Council requested a study on progress made by individual developed countries in the implementation of its call for assistance in the form of grants and/or long-term and low-interest loans.

This resolution was the Council's most comprehensive, and covered many aspects of the question. The Assembly, at its 1966 session, embodied the full text in a resolution of its own. It strongly endorsed the Council's recommendations, and decided to consider, at the twenty-second session, the reports to be prepared by the Secretary-General in connexion with the three studies which had been requested (resolution 2170 (XXI) of 6 December 1966).

An interim report will be presented to the Assembly in a note dealing with the study concerning the establishment of an advisory service to provide information on industrial equipment. This states that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) plans to convene, later this year, an expert group.

The group would be representative of both the suppliers and users of industrial equipment from private and public sectors. It would explore

appropriate ways and means for the collection, analysis, classification and dissemination of information on industrial equipment, with a view to establishing such an advisory service within UNIDO.

Progress made concerning the other two studies is reported in another document (E/4375). This analyses the factors affecting the ability of the developed countries to provide resources to the developing countries. It also reviews the progress made by individual developed countries in the implementation of recommendations relating to the volume and terms of assistance.

The areas covered include the effect on development finance of measures adopted by developed countries to defend their balance of payments, of budgetary constraints, and of the factors impeding access of developing countries to the capital markets of the developed countries. The report analyses the obstacles and difficulties which have operated in each area, and draws attention to ways and means through which they have been or might be reduced or removed.

With regard to the first of these problems, it was suggested that developed countries might insulate the flow of capital to developing countries from the vicissitudes of balance-of-payments conditions in donor countries. Also, it was suggested that developing countries might be exempted from unduly restrictive policies, adopted in defence of balance of payments, such as quantitative controls or disincentives designed to reduce private capital flows.

Measures suggested to alleviate budgetary constraints included the earmarking of revenues for foreign assistance, and the setting up of revolving funds not entirely dependent on annual allocations from the budget. This, the report noted, had been practised in Norway where a direct tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent on personal income tax was introduced in 1964 for the explicit purpose of development aid.

As regards access to capital markets, it was suggested, among other measures, that steps might be taken to increase the borrowing authority of funds and institutions engaged in financing development. The capital market potential for providing development finance, the report notes, has not yet been fully tested. Interest rates have been rising in recent years, however, and in view of the serious debt servicing problem in many developing countries, it would be desirable to evolve methods of subsidizing interest costs.

Continuing, the report states that there is ample scope for enlarging the search for practical means of overcoming the real constraints that limit the transfer of resources, wherever these constraints lie: whether in budgetary processes, in the balance of payments or in the organization and functioning of capital markets. An adequate expansion in the flow of resources to the developing countries in the years ahead may well depend on the success of such a search.

The Assembly will also have before it another report dealing with the international flow of long-term capital and official donations. This report represents an updating of the information in document E/4371, presented to the Economic and Social Council.

The latest in a series of annual reviews, the report indicated that from 1960 to 1965 over two-thirds of the transfer of resources had been in the form of official flows, while less than one-third consisted of private flows.

Finally, the Assembly will receive the final report of a Group of Experts appointed, in response to resolution 1938 (XVIII), to advise on the problems of measuring the flow of resources to developing countries.

The Group examined the problem in October 1965, and had submitted a preliminary report (E/4171). Following consideration of that document, the Council last year requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the Group to prepare a final report (Council resolution 1184 (XLI) of 5 August 1966).

Specific proposals set forth in this final report (E/4327) include the recommendation that the Secretary-General make provision for the establishment, as a long-term objective, of a world-wide matrix of trade, payments and capital flows.

Other recommendations deal with standardization of concepts and definitions; interpretation of terms used in Assembly resolutions and UNCTAD recommendations concerning targets for the supply of financial resources to developing countries; guidelines for assessing the endeavours of the developed countries to reach such targets and for assessing the adequacy of the flows of resources to the developing countries.

(b) Outflow of Capital

Also last year, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare an analysis and evaluation of the "reverse flow" of capital and invisibles, as well as of interest and dividend repayments, from developing to developed countries so as to determine the net external resources available to developing countries.

The request was made by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1184 (XLI), and was endorsed by the General Assembly. In resolution 2169 (XXI) of 6 December, the Assembly also called for a report on possible measures to be taken to limit or decrease this "reverse flow" whenever it became harmful to the developing countries.

A report, prepared in response to these two requests, contains a number of replies received from Governments in answer to a United Nations questionnaire on current thinking regarding the nature of the outflow of capital from the developing countries, its causes, consequences and the means used for controlling it.

The report (E/4374) distinguishes three forms of "reverse flow" -- repayment of debt, outflow of indigenous capital, and payment of interest and profit on foreign capital investment. It notes that owing to the serious lacunae in the available information, it was not possible to arrive at definite measurements. A good deal of work still had to be done before firm conclusions could be drawn as to the exact magnitude and incidence of such a flow.

However, the report estimates that these "reverse flows" now amount, in the aggregate, probably to between \$6,000 million and \$7,000 million a year. Of this, \$1,100 million is in the form of repayment of debt, \$500 million is in the form of outflow of indigenous capital, and \$5,000 million is in investment income.

On the question of measures to limit or reduce the outflow of capital, the report states that each of the flows had its own determinants. Interest and repayment schedules, for example, were laid down at the time when borrowing was negotiated.

Profit flows depended, in part, on the success of the foreign-owned enterprise, while the outflow of indigenous capital was influenced by such factors as domestic investment opportunities and price stability. Official

experiences in this matter would be analysed when replies to the United Nations questionnaire had been received from more Governments.

In July this year, the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council reviewed the problems of the inflow and outflow of capital, and, in its report to the Council, noted that there was a general appreciation of the documents submitted (E/4371, E/4374 and E/4375). The Committee also recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to continue work in this field in the light of resolution 1183 (XLI).

The Council took note of the Committee's report.

In another action related to the flow of assistance, the Council appealed to Governments which are members of the International Development Association (IDA) to treat, as a matter of high priority, the question of further increasing the resources of that institution (Council resolution 1272 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967).

Other documentation to be submitted to the Assembly under this item deals with the promotion of private foreign investment; export credit and development financing; and tax reform planning.

The report (E/4293 and Corr.1) on private foreign investment examines the factors which impede the realization of such investment, and makes specific recommendations for action at the national and international level to remedy the situation.

Potentialities for expanding foreign investment, it says, can be realized only to the extent to which policies and expectations of interested Governments and enterprises can be reconciled on bases that are acceptable and beneficial to all concerned.

The report recommends policy guidelines and operational programmes, designed to provide a basis and an institutional framework for expediting this process. It also recommends the establishment of a panel of authoritative representatives of Governments, international agencies and investors concerned to review the report and the recommendations contained therein.

The report (E/4274 and Corr.1 and Add.1) on export credit deals with the process in which conventional short-term export credits to developing countries have gradually been forced into medium-term and long-term forms. Specific factors examined include the evolution of this process, the problems it has

raised with regard to international trade and the economic development of the developing countries, and the search for solutions to those problems.

A number of conclusions are drawn concerning solutions. These include the suggestion that the question of export credit interest rates might be profitably examined at the international level. It might be worthwhile in particular, the report says, to study the possibilities and effects of generalizing the system of subsidized export credit interest rates.

Part II of this report contains information on the availability, terms and conditions of export credit financing in 19 capital-goods supplying countries.

The report (E/4366 and Add.1) dealing with tax reform planning outlines a project designed to provide a framework for a methodological and analytical approach to tax reform planning and its institutionalization in developing countries. Under the project, country studies would be undertaken with a view to working out guidelines for Governments to determine the needed tax improvements, and for designing and operating the institutional machinery by which tax reform programmes could in fact be effected.

The report calls for the provision of guidance and assistance by the United Nations to interested Governments in long-range tax planning. It is also proposed that, after the first phase of analysis and country-study testing, a meeting of high-level tax officials and experts be arranged to examine its results and advise on further action.

The Assembly will be informed of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council on these issues.

With regard to tax reform planning, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the project outlined in document E/4366, and invited him to report to it at its forty-fifth session on the results (Council resolution 1271 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967).

It also requested the Secretary-General to set up an ad hoc working group of experts and tax administrators to explore ways and means for facilitating the conclusion of tax treaties between developed and developing countries. The Secretary-General was asked to report on progress after the first session of the group (Council resolution 1273 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967).

On the question of export credit, the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep up to date the country studies on availability, terms and

conditions of export credit financing. The Secretary-General was also requested to report on the best means of establishing the most practical national and regional schemes for the financing of capital goods exports by and among developing countries (Council resolution 1270 (XLI) of 4 August 1967).

43. Development of Natural Resources

During the past 50 years, production of minerals was greater than in all of mankind's history prior to the twentieth century. Yet, the developing countries consume, per head of population, a small fraction of the minerals, water and energy used in the developed areas -- they consume one-twentieth or less per head of what the United States uses in energy resources. As industrialization and population increase and as the developing countries approach the developed ones in level of consumption, their demand for natural resources will surely increase and probably do so very rapidly.

These considerations led the Secretary-General, in January 1966, to propose to the Economic and Social Council a five-year survey programme for natural resources development (E/4132, E/L.1107). Through selected surveys, the Secretary-General observed, the natural resource base of developing countries can be expanded, thus contributing to rapid economic expansion. The proposed new programme would supplement work already being done by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In resolutions 1113 (XL) of 7 March and 1127 (XLI) of 26 July 1966, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and called for further refinement of plans for the survey. The General Assembly, in resolution 2173 (XXI) of 6 December 1966, also expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's initiative and endorsed the Council's continuing study of the means of implementing the natural resources survey programme.

At the Council's suggestion, the Secretary-General appointed three groups of experts to report on ways of implementing the survey programme. The programme which emerged in March 1967 from this expert study (E/4302 and Corr.1) calls for a five-year, \$11.4 million effort, covering three fields:

-- Regional mineral resource analysis (estimated cost \$4 million), intended to identify needs, problems and opportunities relating to metallic and non-metallic minerals of the main geological-economic regions;

-- Water surveys (estimated cost \$3,500,000), generally covering water needs and resources, including prospects for desalination, in water-short areas, and the development potential of international river basins;

-- Energy supply analysis (estimated cost \$3,900,000), including an appraisal of the pattern of energy use; an assessment of prospects for development of geothermal power, oil shale and small-scale power generation; and broad studies of energy supply, including oil, gas, coal and lignite.

As to funds for the programme, the Secretary-General said in 1966 that whether or not it was feasible to carry it out depended largely on the responses of Governments regarding concrete support in the form of financial contributions, consultants and other resources. The Secretariat was already short of staff for the existing programme, he stated, while the terms of reference of UNDP did not cover activities such as those proposed.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1218 (XLII) of 1 June 1967, approved the broad outlines of the survey programme as a basis for a long-term survey programme in the field of natural resources.

It requested the Secretary-General to start preparatory work for the execution of the programme to the extent that funds permit, asked for a study of the possible use of UNDP funds, and invited Member States and private organizations to contribute for the programme in cash or kind. It set up a 22-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources, which is to review preparatory work, analyse the programme and assess ways of financing it "from all possible sources".

Finally, the Council recommended "that the General Assembly review at its twenty-second session the financing arrangements for initiating the preparatory work for the execution of the survey programme in the light of the voluntary contributions that may be made available or pledged, and provide funds, as appropriate, from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1968, to meet the administrative costs of initiating the preparatory work".

44. Role of United Nations in Training National Technical Personnel of Developing Countries

In 1962, the General Assembly reiterated its earlier recommendation that the training of technical personnel should be regarded as an important factor in the economic development of under-developed countries, and called for measures to intensify the role of the United Nations in the training of such personnel for the accelerated industrialization of those countries (resolution 1824 (XVII) of 18 December)

At the Assembly's request, the Secretary-General prepared a report which reviewed the national and international action already undertaken, and contained recommendations for further action by the developing countries and international organizations (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2).

In 1965, the Assembly considered this report, and reviewed the relevant activities of appropriate organizations of the United Nations family.

It said that the report was a valuable document. Governments and the appropriate United Nations bodies were requested to consider the recommendations contained in it, and to transmit to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions (resolution 2090 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

In this resolution, the Assembly also commended such activities as symposia, seminars and advanced training courses undertaken within the framework of the United Nations technical assistance programme, and asked that such activities be continued and expanded.

The Secretary-General was asked to prepare, for consideration at the forthcoming session, a report on the action taken in response to these requests.

That report has not yet been issued.

45. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The first steps towards the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) were taken in 1962, when the Assembly requested a report on the desirability and feasibility of setting up, under United Nations auspices, a training and research programme financed by voluntary contributions from public and private sources (resolution 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962).

A plan (E/3924), prepared by the Secretary-General, was approved by the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly the following year. The Secretary-General was then authorized to take the necessary steps to establish such an institute, and to explore possible sources of financial assistance (resolution 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963).

UNITAR was formally opened on 24 March 1965. An Executive Director and a Board of Trustees were appointed, and the first session of the Board was held in New York on 24 and 25 March 1965.

That year, the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, Gabriel d'Arboussier, reported to the Council and the Assembly on progress made. Some of the tasks which the Institute could perform, as a central agency for training and research related to the United Nations system, were outlined (E/4049).

The Assembly, noting the progress made, expressed the hope that regular operations would begin not later than the end of 1965.

In resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, the Assembly further appealed to Member States and private institutions which had not yet done so to give the Institute their generous financial support. The Executive Director was requested to report annually to the Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Council.

The Executive Director has so far reported to the Assembly twice: the first report (A/6027) covered UNITAR's work from March to September 1965; the second report (A/6500 and Corr.1 and 2) concerned its activities from November 1965 to November 1966. His report to the Assembly this year will be issued after the sixth session of the Board, which will be held in New York on 4 and 5 October.

The Executive Director, in his report to the Board on UNITAR's activities since September 1966, says that up to 4 August 1967, a total of 70 Governments and several non-governmental organizations and individuals had pledged \$4,214,204 in voluntary contributions. Of this, \$2,528,052 had already been paid to the Institute. The period under review, he says, has been one of rapid growth and heightened activity for the Institute. Academic and research organizations throughout the world have manifested a desire for collaboration

with the Institute, both in its research and training programmes. However, there still remained serious difficulties and limitations.

He describes training and research projects under way and plans for new ones, including one concerning the "brain drain" problem. This would involve a systematic survey of the factors and conditions which influenced students from developing countries to stay in developed countries after their education and training.

Another of the new projects concerns the problems of newly independent States or territories in process of decolonization which might require special international arrangements, and would involve a study aimed at ascertaining specific difficulties confronting such States and territories (UNITAR/BT/22 and UNITAR/EX/10).

46. Operational Activities for Development

(a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: Reports of the Governing Council

In 1965, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to consolidate in one programme the activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund.

Plans for EPTA, now known as the Technical Assistance Component of the UNDP, were approved in 1949. Under the programme, the United Nations and the specialized agencies were to combine their efforts to assist the economic development of developing countries (resolution 304 (IV) of 16 November 1949).

The Special Fund, which has become the Special Fund component of the UNDP, was established in 1958. The object was to supplement EPTA by a scheme which would provide pre-investment assistance to relatively large development projects (resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958).

Arrangements for the consolidation of the two programmes into the UNDP were approved by the Assembly in resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965, and became effective on 1 January 1966.

Among other measures, the Assembly created a 37-member Governing Council with powers to provide general policy guidance and direction for the UNDP as a whole, approve projects and allocate funds.

The Governing Council was also required to meet twice a year, and to submit reports and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council which, in turn, reports to the General Assembly.

The Council's report to the Assembly this year concerns the Governing Council's third and fourth sessions, held in 1967 respectively from 10 to 27 January in New York (E/4297) and from 6 to 22 June in Geneva (E/4398).

With regard to the Special Fund component of the UNDP, one report (E/4398) states that by 31 March 1967, a total of 1,314 requests for project assistance had been received. These requests called for an expenditure of approximately \$1,277 million in international resources.

By June 1967, the total number of approved projects totalled 778. UNDP's contribution stood at \$770.6 million and that of recipient Governments at \$1,108.1 million, bringing the global cost of approved Special Fund projects to \$1,878 million (DP/SF/Reports - Series B, No.4).

As for the Technical Assistance component, the Economic and Social Council was informed in July that there was a \$63-million programme under way for 1967. A similar programme was planned for 1968, bringing to \$110 million the total for the two-year period 1967-1968.

In resolution 1250 (XLIII) of 26 July 1967, the Economic and Social Council has recommended that the Assembly approve new programming procedures for the preparation, approval and implementation of the projects of the Technical Assistance component of UNDP for 1969 and future years.

Originally recommended by the Governing Council of UNDP, the new procedures concern estimates of resources and their distribution; review and approval of projects submitted by recipient Governments; authorization of UNDP earmarkings; and project submission, programme changes and contingency authorizations.

(b) Activities Undertaken by the Secretary-General

Every year, the Assembly appropriates funds to permit the Secretary-General to supply teams of experts, offer fellowships and organize seminars to promote economic development.

This scheme was established in 1948 (resolution 200 (III) of 4 December 1948). Its activities came to be known as the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance, and have cost \$6.4 million annually.

The Economic and Social Council has recommended that the Assembly appropriate the same amount for 1968, to be distributed among the following major fields of activity: \$3,550,000 for economic development; \$1,669,800 for social development; \$874,300 for public administration; \$220,000 for human rights; and \$75,000 for narcotic drugs control (page 65 of E/4398).

Besides the regular programme, operational activities of the United Nations include its participation, as executing agency, in UNDP projects as well as funds-in-trust operations.

Of the 778 approved projects of the UNDP, the United Nations is executive agency for 157, related to natural resources (mineral, energy and water); housing and city planning; public administration; economic and social planning; and statistical services.

The Economic and Social Council was informed in July that a record sum of \$40.5 million had been devoted to the overall technical assistance activities of the Organization in 1966, as compared with \$34 million in 1965. The Organization had provided in 1966 experts from 93 countries and had undertaken 2,577 assignments in 113 developing countries and territories.

Moreover, 1,709 individual fellowships were awarded to nationals of 118 countries and territories for study in 71 different countries. Also, 899 individuals from 117 countries and territories participated in various United Nations group training programmes with 32 Governments providing host facilities.

47. Regional Development

In 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) called for two studies: one, to be undertaken by the United Nations Secretary-General, on the problems of regional development and the other, by the UNCTAD Secretary-General, on the feasibility of establishing a fund to aid developing countries in financing long-term capital development projects with particular emphasis on regional and/or sub-regional projects (recommendations A.IV.9 and 10).

Last year, an expert committee was appointed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine measures for the expansion of trade among developing countries and to study the problems of regional development. The report of this group (TD/B/68/Rev.1) outlined measures through which trade among developing countries could be expanded, but it did not deal with the question of a regional development fund. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD submitted to the Board a report on trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries (TD/B/85).

In view of the need for further consideration of this subject and since the final report on the financing of regional development was not available, the Assembly decided last year to postpone examination of the item until the 1967 session.

At its current (fifth) session, the Trade and Development Board is considering the two 1966 reports, under an agenda item entitled "Trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among developing countries".

The United Nations Secretary-General has not submitted a report on the subject of regional development.

48. Programme of Studies of Multilateral Food Aid

In 1960, the Assembly called for a study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the feasibility of multilateral arrangements to distribute surplus foodstuffs to places where they were most needed (resolution 1496 (XV) of 27 October).

A World Food Programme (WFP) was established in 1961 as an outgrowth of this study. It began operations the following year with voluntary contributions in kind and cash (resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961).

This scheme was established as an experimental joint undertaking of the United Nations and FAO. With total resources of \$93.6 million in the initial three-year period, it met emergency needs and carried out pilot projects using food as an aid to economic development.

The 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) recommended that attention be paid to the possibility of modifying the WFP to benefit both food-exporting and food-deficient developing countries (UNCTAD recommendation A.II.6).

In 1965, the Programme was extended on a continuing basis, and the target for voluntary contributions was increased to \$275 million for 1966-68, an increase of \$175 million over the target for the first three-year period (resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

United Nations concern regarding food shortages dates from the end of World War II. While the WFP pursued its operations, work continued on a study, requested by the Assembly, on the means and policies which would be required for large-scale multilateral action, under the Organization's auspices, to combat world hunger effectively.

The Assembly requested this study in December 1965 (resolution 2096 (XX)).

In response to this request, the Secretary-General prepared a plan which, among other proposals, set 1968 as dateline for completing the study. Modifications to the plan were suggested by the Committee on Commodity Problems of FAO (E/4210 and Add.1 and E/4236).

The Assembly, last year, considered the plan together with the modifications suggested by FAO. It expressed satisfaction at the Secretary-General's decision to prepare a preliminary report and requested that the report be submitted to this year's session (resolution 2215 (XXI) of 22 November 1966).

The interim results obtained so far are analysed in a report submitted to the Assembly (E/4352).

This report refers to "a widespread threat of famine", and sounds the warning note that continuation of present trends in population growth and food production presages a more persistent and deep-seated food deficit problem in major developing areas. Only the most determined policies at both national and international level, it notes, could forestall a sombre prospect.

The report suggests that the international community would have to contemplate the transfer of food resources to the developing areas on a substantially larger scale than hitherto. This would involve a multilateral approach including the organization of an expanded multilateral programme of food aid, it adds.

Guidelines and procedures are suggested for such an expanded programme. Recommendations are made as to the kind of institutional arrangements that may have to be made to effect significant food transfers to developing countries as a short-term measure. As a long-term objective, the need to raise domestic production to eliminate food transfers is emphasized.

The institutional arrangements suggested include the proposal that such an expanded programme might be based on commodities made available through contributions in kind by Governments, on cash contributions, or on both types of contributions.

With regard to financing, it is suggested that a satisfactory solution may require the combination, on the one hand, of a limited agreement among major donors to provide part of the funds, and, on the other, of a general pledging conference open to all potential contributors.

Guidelines and procedures for the procurement and distribution of food aid under this expanded programme must be agreed upon, it is suggested. The purpose should be to keep under control any potential disturbance of the regular commercial markets.

Further, it is suggested that a "watch-dog" body be established to perform certain safeguarding functions, including the scrutinizing of all procurement and distribution transactions.

Simultaneous with large-scale food transfers, a second approach is recommended involving an attack on each of the major factors affecting long-range food problems. The three major factors concerned are population, agriculture, and industry and commerce.

The 84-page report examines, among other topics, the nature of the food problem in the developing countries, emerging food deficits and their possible future magnitude.

It identifies the nutritional adequacy of existing diets as one of the main components of the total potential food deficit. Cereal imports into the developing countries recently, it says, have totalled 23 million tons a year.

The additional volume of cereals required to provide the population of those countries with the recommended per capita calorie intake would range from 19 to 64 million tons. Even if this calorie intake had been reached, the report notes, there would still be a protein deficiency, for which the equivalent of 500,000 to 2.1 million tons of skimmed milk powder would be needed.

In a general review of the question of food aid this summer, the Economic and Social Council examined this report. It decided to transmit to the Assembly and the FAO Conference the text of a draft resolution establishing a target of \$200 million for voluntary contributions to the WFP for the two-year period 1969-70. (resolution 1255 (XLIII) of 2 August 1967).

49. General Review of United Nations Programmes and Activities in Economic and Social Fields

At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, six developing countries proposed a general review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations family in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields.

In a draft resolution, Ecuador, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda suggested that a committee be appointed to undertake such a review and make appropriate recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the work of the United Nations system in these fields (A/C.2/L.814/Rev.1).

The Assembly postponed discussion of the proposal to its twenty-first session (resolution 2098 (XII) of 20 December 1965).

Last year, the Assembly considered the proposal and, in resolution 2188 (XII), re-affirmed the central role of the Economic and Social Council in the economic, social and human rights fields. However, it considered that the activities of the United Nations family in these fields had expanded and become complex, creating a situation which, among other factors, had impaired the ability of the Council to co-ordinate those activities. Further, the Assembly considered that the ability of Member States to benefit from those activities had been impaired. It expressed the conviction that the proposed review would bring about a better organization of the international effort to attain the objectives of the Development Decade.

The Council was requested to enlarge, by five additional members, its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) to undertake the review, as a matter of priority and in the light of the continuing work of other United Nations bodies in the fields of co-ordination, planning and evaluation.

Under other provisions of the resolution, the President of the General Assembly designated Czechoslovakia, Jordan, Malta, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Republic as the five additional members of the CPC.

The Assembly directed that the review should provide a clear and comprehensive picture of existing operational and research activities of the United Nations family in the field of economic and social development.

The enlarged Committee was requested to assess those activities, and to make recommendations on modifications in existing activities, procedures and administrative arrangements which might be necessary.

The Secretary-General was asked to prepare, for the purpose of the review, a series of working papers providing information on operational and research programmes and projects in these fields at the country, regional and headquarters level; on the nature and amount of the funds available in 1965, 1966 and 1967 to United Nations bodies concerned with these fields; and on other subjects.

The enlarged Committee was requested to submit, to the twenty-second session, a preliminary report on the task entrusted to it.

The Committee met on 14 and 15 June this year to consider the organization of its work. It then decided to meet again on 14 September.

50. World Social Situation

Each year, the General Assembly's Third Committee reviews questions of social development, as well as United Nations policies and programmes in the social field.

The review at the forthcoming session will cover the first year of United Nations activities since the enlargement, in 1966, of the role and membership of the Commission for Social Development. This 32-member functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, formerly known as the Social Commission since its establishment in 1946, placed additional stress at its eighteenth session (6-23 March 1967) on questions of social policy.

The expanded role of the Commission emerged from a re-examination initiated by the Council in 1965 (resolution 1086 E (XXXIX) of 30 July) and endorsed by the Assembly later the same year (resolution 2035 (XX) of 7 December). New guidelines for United Nations work in the social field and new priorities for the Commission's work were approved by the Commission in May 1966 and by the Council on 29 July 1966 (resolution 1139 (XLI)).

The Assembly, in resolution 2215 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, endorsed the Council's resolution on the new role for the Commission, and affirmed the main objectives and principles of the United Nations social programme as set forth by the Council.

At its 1967 session, the Commission initiated three moves in line with its increased responsibilities:

-- First, it approved a revised work programme which is aimed at striking a balance between the Commission's broad social policy and planning functions and its more specialized activities in such fields as social welfare and social defence.

-- Second, it recommended, and the Council approved (resolution 1227 (XLII) of 6 June 1967), a review of the programmes and methods of technical assistance activities in the social sphere carried out by the United Nations and related agencies. This study is to be conducted by five special rapporteurs designated by the Secretary-General. After seeing the results of this study, the Commission is to make recommendations to the Council in 1969 on ways of strengthening these programmes.

-- Third, it examined the first in a series of reports, to be submitted annually by specialized agencies, on social policy in individual sectors. The 1967 report, by the World Health Organization (WHO), dealt with social questions relating to the extension of health services; the 1968 report will concern education. The Commission's recommendations on health services appear in its 1967 report to the Council (E/4324). The Council, on the Commission's recommendation, requested a further study by WHO on the availability and utilization of health services (resolution 1226 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

Besides dealing with the Commission's role, the 1966 Assembly resolution also contains a decision to begin work on a draft declaration on social development which "would, in general terms, define the objectives of social development and the methods and means of achieving them".

The Commission for Social Development, at its eighteenth session, drew up a preliminary list of points to be included in the draft declaration. The Council agreed to a Commission recommendation that a 16-member working party on the draft declaration should meet shortly before next year's session of the Commission to prepare a preliminary draft (resolution 1228 (XLII) of 6 June 1967). The meeting of the Working Group is planned for 22 January to 2 February 1968. The Assembly asked that the draft be completed in time for its 1968 session.

A note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the 1966 Assembly resolution will be submitted in September.

51. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) came into existence on 1 January 1951. Its headquarters is in Geneva.

The first major international agency working on behalf of the refugees at the beginning of the Second World War was the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In the wake of UNRRA came the International Refugee Organization (IRO). On 3 December 1949, the General Assembly decided to appoint a High Commissioner for Refugees. The Statute of UNHCR was adopted by the Assembly on 14 December 1950 (resolution 428 (V)).

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan of Iran, the present High Commissioner, was elected by the Assembly for the period 1966 through 1968.

(a) Report of High Commissioner

In his annual report, covering the period 1 April 1966 to 31 March 1967 (A/6711/Rev.1), Prince Sadruddin says that in spite of certain influxes of new refugees, particularly in Africa, it has become possible to make "further progress in the local integration of refugees". This represents, in his view, a gradual shift from "the emergency relief phase" to the settlement and consolidation phases.

Of the options available to refugees, the High Commissioner states, voluntary repatriation is recognized as a solution to the problems of refugees by the countries of asylum in Africa. During the past year, this solution has been chosen by a number of refugees in certain parts of Africa.

In the field of legal protection, the High Commissioner reports that the Protocol to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees has been opened for signature and will come into effect once six States have acceded to it. (One State, the Holy See, has acceded thus far.)

Observing that the financing of UNHCR programmes still encounters serious difficulties, he expresses the hope that, pursuant to Assembly resolution 2197 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies will increase their financial participation in the work of UNHCR.

The High Commissioner adds that, as the major aid programmes for "old" European refugees are nearing their conclusion, the current annual programme has become the core of assistance to refugees in more than 50 countries. Up to 240,000 refugees benefited from assistance under the current programmes

or from projects financed by the Emergency Fund in 1966. The Office has been able to intervene rapidly in a number of new refugee situations in Africa and Asia.

One of the significant events during 1966, the report states, was the completion of the camp clearance programme in Europe. Further progress was also made in the settlement of "old" refugees. The number of newly recognized European refugees was smaller than in previous years, but serious problems have emerged in respect of new groups of refugees, particularly in Africa. The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme has therefore agreed to raise the target of the 1966 programme for \$3.9 million to \$4,168,650.

In Africa, the High Commissioner reports, over 190,000 refugees out of a total of some 730,000 were in the process of settlement with UNHCR assistance at the end of 1966. Of the 27,000 refugees returning to their countries of origin during 1966, 1,250 were assisted by UNHCR. A special account for educational assistance has already benefited 3,760 refugees, while legal assistance was granted to 5,000.

The High Commissioner lists the following major groups of refugees in Africa in 1966: 159,500 Rwandese in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania; 106,000 Sudanese in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda; 61,000 from Portuguese Guinea in Senegal; 20,800 from Mozambique in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; 74,800 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, and 303,800 Angolans in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia.

In Europe, he reports, there were 190,000 "old" European refugees in France, 180,000 in Germany, and others in Greece, Italy and Turkey; all but 7,400 of these have been settled. Refugees of European origin numbered 100,000 in Latin America (including several thousands unable to tend for themselves), 1,150 in the Far East, 350 in the Middle East and 610 in Morocco. Newly recognized European refugees in 1966 amounted to approximately 6,700.

Other major groups of refugees being aided by UNHCR include: 74,000 Chinese refugees in Macao, 3,800 Cubans wishing to emigrate from Spain,

52,000 Tibetans in Nepal and India, 17,000 Khemers in Cambodia, and 200 from Zanzibar in the Arabian peninsula.

As of 31 March 1967, \$2,521,737 had been paid or pledged for the UNHCR current programme for 1967 -- \$2,062,393 short of the target of \$4,584,130.

The High Commissioner said that 20 countries shared in a large-scale fund raising campaign launched on United Nations Day in October 1966, mainly to finance permanent solutions for refugees outside Europe. The 1966 United Nations Day was dedicated to the cause of refugees.

The report of the eighteenth session of the UNHCR Executive Committee, 30 October-7 November, will also be before the Assembly (A/6711/Rev.1/Add.1).

(b) Continuation of Office of High Commissioner

The mandate of the Office was originally set for a period of three years, but it has been extended three times for five-year periods. The present mandate extends until 31 December 1968.

52. Housing, Building and Planning

In 1952, the Assembly recognized that serious social problems originated or were aggravated by the shortage of housing, and requested the Economic and Social Council to give urgent attention to measures to assist Governments in increasing housing facilities.

Efforts in this field, the Assembly directed, should include assistance to Governments in developing practical methods of financing housing programmes from domestic or external sources (resolution 537 (VI) of 2 February 1952).

This request was repeated in the intervening years by the Assembly, the Council and other United Nations bodies and international agencies concerned with housing and related amenities.

For example, in 1960, in addition to its earlier recommendations, the Assembly requested development and initiation of pilot projects in low-cost housing in the rapidly urbanizing areas of developing countries (resolution 1508 (XV) of 12 December 1960).

The Council called for the annual construction of 10 new dwelling units per 1,000 of population as the target to be achieved during the current Development Decade.

In 1962, the Council established the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to provide stronger and more specialized leadership in the housing field, with special reference to the needs of under-developed countries (resolution 903 (XXIV) of 2 August 1962).

The first report (E/3719/Rev.1) of this Committee was presented to the Assembly in 1963, together with the recommendations of the Council.

In resolution 1917 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, the Assembly expressed concern that deficiency of housing and related amenities remained critical in the developing countries, and made recommendations for emergency action during the current Development Decade.

Governments were invited to take all necessary measures designed to ensure the creation and execution of low-income housing programmes, and to encourage housing co-operatives.

The Housing Committee was asked to prepare recommendations to Governments as to practical and effective measures which they might take to solve their housing problems. The Committee was requested, specifically, to recommend practical methods of establishing appropriate national bodies to promote the development of national building industries, and to prepare targets for housing and environmental development.

The Council and the Secretary-General were asked to report on the implementation of these recommendations.

At the 1965 session, new proposals were presented to the Assembly in the Committee's second report (E/3858). The Council also reported to it in the relevant sections of its annual reports for 1964 and 1965 (A/5803 and A/6003).

In resolution 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965, the Assembly noted that inadequate housing was one of the most urgent problems calling for an immediate solution. Only through mobilizing the efforts and resources of all the nations, it recognized, could the problem be solved.

In the same resolution, the Assembly recommended that Member States assume a major role in the solution of the housing problems in every country. To this end, it suggested that they make the necessary provisions in their

national development plans; establish central housing organizations or bodies; and develop a building material industry utilizing local raw material.

It also recommended that Member States undertake programmes for training architects and construction engineers, and enact reforms in land ownership and land use designed to secure exploitation of housing resources in the interests of the population as a whole.

The Secretary-General was requested to prepare biennial progress reports on the implementation of these recommendations.

The Housing Committee devoted its third report (E/4124) mainly to the overall housing situation in the developing countries, and to existing international efforts to provide the necessary capital for investment in housing and community facilities.

Reporting (A/6303) to the Assembly last year, the Council noted that despite the leadership of the United Nations, the situation had continued to deteriorate and had reached a stage of crisis. Current international efforts were fragmentary and ineffective.

The gap between the supply of and the demand for houses, the Council stated, had continued to widen. The annual output of housing units in developing countries, according to available statistical data, was two to three per thousand, or five times less than was needed.

The causes for this worsening situation, the Council stated, were the slow rate of economic progress; the small rise in real income, the fast growth of population and the lack of finance; the shortage of building materials; and the spiralling land prices and high building costs.

In resolution 1170 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, the Council requested the Secretary-General to make proposals for new approaches, methods, forms and institutional facilities which would serve to increase the volume and effectiveness of the flow of domestic and external funds to the housing sector. The Secretary-General was also asked to submit a plan of action for implementing such proposals.

In another action, the Council instructed its Commission for Social Development to pay special attention to the improvement of housing conditions

and community services, especially for persons in low-income groups (resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966).

Finally, the Council adopted recommendations, submitted to it by the Committee, concerning the establishment of an international institute of documentation in housing; training of skilled cadres and personnel in the housing field; and a study on the experience of countries which had made substantial progress in solving social problems of housing and urban development (resolutions 1166 (XLI), 1167 (XLI) and 1168 (XLI) of 5 August 1966).

The Council's report to the Assembly this year deals with the housing Committee's fourth report, which contains recommendations concerning international co-operation in the housing field, and rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters (E/4287).

The report (A/6703) will also cover the recommendations made by the Commission for Social Development since the Council's request that it devote special attention to housing problems (E/4324).

Acting on the suggestions of the two subsidiary bodies, the Council, in May-June this year, recommended action in a number of areas.

It noted with concern the conclusion that achievements in the field of housing had fallen far short of the goals established for the Development Decade. It restated its belief that only through concerted action, at the national and international level, could continued deterioration be avoided.

It requested the Secretary-General to recommend appropriate means of focussing world-wide attention on social and economic problems arising from inadequate housing, and of mobilizing world-wide remedial action in the form of specific programmes.

In resolution 1223 (XLII), the Housing Committee was requested to consider the advisability of proclaiming an International Housing Year. The Secretary-General was asked to submit his recommendations in October this year to the Committee, which was, in turn, asked to submit its recommendations to the forty-fourth session of the Council (Spring 1968).

Press Release GA/3431
5 September 1967

In another resolution, the Council expressed the conviction that there was need for further action by the United Nations system and Member States to promote the construction of additional housing for low-income families.

It requested the Housing Committee to give increased attention to this problem, and urged Member States to undertake practical pilot programmes, aimed at improving living conditions in squatter settlements and slum areas. The Secretary-General was asked to determine the possibilities of obtaining financial, technical and material support for such pilot programmes. He was also asked to ensure that all Member States benefitted from the experience gained (resolution 1224 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

In another action, the Council called on the appropriate United Nations agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to strengthen and increase their co-operation in the field of housing (resolution 1221 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

The Secretary-General was requested to take a number of measures concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters. These included a study of the possibilities of introducing special administrative measures to speed up technical assistance to countries which had suffered disasters (resolution 1222 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

In addition to the Council's report, the Assembly will have before it a note reporting progress on the biennial report which the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare on implementation of the Assembly's recommendations on housing, building and planning.

This note stated that a preliminary outline for the biennial report and a questionnaire for Governments had been prepared, and was submitted to the Housing Committee in September 1966. A new outline had been prepared in accordance with suggestions made by the Committee, and would be submitted to the Committee at its session to be held in October.

53. Town Twinning as a Means of International Co-operation

Town twinning -- the linking of one town with another in a different country -- aims at bringing citizens of both places into close contact. It may take the form of visits between officials and groups of the two towns, cultural exchanges and technical assistance. In Europe, where this activity has developed greatly since World War II, the impetus was often to alleviate distress caused by war or disaster; sometimes the link is based on common industries or other economic interests. The movement has spread to other parts of the world in recent years, and often takes the form of citizens of a town in a developed country assisting particular projects in a town in a developing country (E/3352).

While local authorities often take the initiative in establishing this kind of link, a number of international organizations also sponsor this activity. Chief among these groups are the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and the United Towns Organization (UTO), non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Both the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1028 (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964) and the General Assembly (resolution 2052 (XX) of 16 December 1965) have encouraged town twinning as a means of international co-operation. In its 1965 resolution, the Assembly unanimously requested the Council, in consultation with non-governmental organizations, to prepare a programme of measures through which the United Nations and UNESCO might further encourage the movement. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to take all suitable measures to encourage twinning.

Reporting to the Council in March 1967 (E/4309), the Secretary-General observed that Governments had not proposed that the Secretariat should engage in town twinning or that additional financial provision should be made for such activity. In the Assembly, he noted, the question had been raised whether this would be a proper function for an inter-governmental body or whether it should not remain non-governmental and largely bilateral, as in the past. There was general agreement, he added, that the Secretariat should encourage it and, within existing programmes and at the request of Governments, expand its role

in intermunicipal assistance. The Secretary-General would be happy to match requests for this type of assistance with offers from municipalities of developed countries, he stated.

The report describes United Nations co-operation with non-governmental organizations in rendering technical assistance to local governments particularly under the United Nations Intermunicipal Technical Assistance Programme, for which IULA has made \$25,000 available to the United Nations. It states that the United Nations Development Programme is prepared to consider ways for more actively promoting town twinning. The report also contains a statement by UNESCO describing its activities in encouraging town twinning, with particular reference to educational, scientific and cultural programmes.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1217 (XLII) of 1 June 1967, suggested that Governments seek the participation of non-governmental organizations in assisting in the formulation and implementation of UNDP projects in which town twinning or other forms of intermunicipal co-operation might play an important role. To this end, the Council invited non-governmental organizations to be prepared to assist in carrying out such projects. It recommended that the UNDP bear the experience of such organizations in mind when arranging for the implementation of projects.

54. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, affirms the equal rights of all regardless of sex. From its inception, the United Nations has promoted the equal rights of men and women, through technical assistance and advisory services, recommendations to improve the status of women in such fields as economic rights and private law, and international conventions on political rights of women and on the nationality of married women.

Taking note of these efforts but noting also that there still remained considerable discrimination against women, in fact if not in law, the General Assembly, in 1963, asked that the Commission on the Status of Women draft a declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women (resolution 1921 (XVIII) of 5 December).

In 1966, the Commission adopted the text of a draft Declaration which the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1131 (XLI) of 26 July 1966,

transmitted to the Assembly. After examining this text, along with a number of proposed amendments, the Assembly asked that the Commission review its draft in the light of the additional proposals and discussions (resolution 2199 (XVI) of 16 December 1966). The Assembly decided to accord high priority to the item at its 1967 session.

Accordingly, the Commission on the Status of Women unanimously adopted a revised draft on 2 March 1967 (changes from the original version are detailed in the report on the twentieth session of the Commission, E/4516), and the Council decided, on 29 May, to submit this text to the Assembly (resolution 1206 (XLII)). The Council took no action on seven amendments to the draft submitted by India (E/AC.7/L.512).

Article 1 of the draft Declaration declares: "Discrimination based on sex, denying or limiting as it does equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity."

The other 10 articles provide for measures to be taken, either through the enactment of new laws or the abolition of existing laws, customs and practices, to guarantee the principle of equality of rights for men and women.

Areas in which the provisions of the draft seek to ensure elimination of discrimination against women include: protection under the law; the right to vote and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies; the right to hold public office and exercise all public functions; the right to acquire, change or retain a nationality; equal rights with men in family law; and equality of status of husband and wife. The draft calls for prohibition of child marriage and the betrothal of girls before puberty.

Other areas covered by the instrument include: measures to combat prostitution, equal rights to education at all levels, equal economic and social rights, and the right to paid maternity leave.

Finally, Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged to do all in their power to promote the implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration.

(A background note by the Secretary-General, along with the text of the draft Declaration and the Indian amendments, appears in A/6678.)

5b. Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims the principle of non-discrimination and the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief. A study on discrimination in religious rights and practices, published in 1960 under the auspices of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, was taken into account when the General Assembly drafted an article on freedom of thought, conscience and religion for inclusion in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

To bring into effect the principle of equality of all persons, the Assembly, in 1960, requested that the Commission on Human Rights draft a declaration and convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 1811 (XVII) of 7 December). (For background, see A/6(50).)

(a) Draft Declaration

A preliminary draft declaration was prepared by the Sub-Commission in 1964, but a working group set up by the Commission to study this draft had time to revise only six articles (texts in the Commission's 1964 report, E/5473).

In resolution 2030 (XX) of 1 November 1965, the Assembly asked that the Commission make every effort to complete the draft declaration and the draft convention in 1966. However, the Commission, which has been concentrating on the draft convention, did not have time to deal with the draft declaration in 1966 or 1967.

(b) Draft Convention

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in 1966, submitted to the Commission on Human Rights a preliminary draft of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (E/CN.4/900).

At its annual sessions in 1965, 1966 and 1967, the Commission adopted a preamble and 12 articles of a draft convention, but for lack of time was unable to adopt measures of implementation. The Commission's text, along with draft articles of implementation prepared by the Sub-Commission, has been transmitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1233 (XLII) of 6 June 1967). The Council expressed the hope that the Assembly would decide on suitable measures of implementation and final clauses.

The articles drafted by the Commission would commit the States Parties to the convention to: condemn all forms of religious intolerance and all discrimination on the ground of religion or belief; ensure to everyone within their jurisdiction the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, and freedom to worship, teach and practise religion; respect the right of parents or legal guardians to bring up children in the religion or belief of their choice; ensure the freedom to enjoy and exercise political, civic, economic, social and cultural rights without such discrimination; adopt measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, to combat prejudices such as anti-Semitism and other manifestations leading to intolerance and discrimination, and to promote understanding and friendship among nations, groups and individuals; enact or abrogate legislation in order to prohibit such discrimination by any person, group or organization; ensure equality before the law; ensure equal protection of the law against promotion of or incitement to religious intolerance or discrimination; and ensure effective protection, through tribunals and other State institutions, against discrimination.

Other articles provide that nothing in the convention should be interpreted as giving anyone the right to prejudice national security, friendly relations between nations or the purposes and principles of the United Nations, or as precluding a party from enacting limitations necessary to protect public safety, order, health, morals, the rights and freedoms of others, or general welfare.

The preliminary draft on additional measures of implementation, prepared by the Sub-Commission, provides for a Good Offices and Conciliation Committee to seek the settlement of disputes between parties concerning the provisions of the convention. If no solution was reached, the 11-member committee, to be elected by the Economic and Social Council, would report the facts and indicate the recommendations it had made with a view to conciliation. The committee could receive petitions from any person or group claiming to be the victim of a violation of the convention by any State party, or from any non-governmental organization in consultative status with the United Nations, alleging that a State party was not giving effect to the Convention, provided that the party complained of had recognized the competence of the committee to receive such petitions.

A further draft article, approved by the Sub-Commission but not by the Commission, would require parties to submit periodic reports on the measures taken by them to give effect to the Convention.

56. Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Since the establishment of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in 1947, the United Nations has made numerous studies of discriminatory practices on grounds of race, colour, ethnic origin or religion, and a number of recommendations for the elimination of such practices. The studies dealt with discrimination in particular fields, such as education, employment and political rights.

In 1962, the General Assembly focussed its attention on racial discrimination in a unanimous resolution (1780 (XVII) of 7 December) calling for the drafting of a declaration and convention on the elimination of this type of discrimination. Both instruments were then drafted by the Sub-Commission and its parent body, the Commission on Human Rights, and submitted to the Assembly for adoption.

(a) Implementation of Declaration on Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on 20 November 1963, in resolution 1904 (XVIII).

It calls for efforts to prevent discrimination, equal access by everyone to public places and facilities, governmental measures to revise policies and rescind laws which create and perpetuate discrimination, an end to public policies of segregation and especially apartheid, equality before the law, equal justice, educational steps to eliminate prejudice, condemnation of propaganda based on ideas of racial superiority, punishment of incitement to or acts of violence against a racial group, and the prosecution and/or outlawing of organizations which promote or incite to discrimination.

Along with the Declaration, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1905 (XVIII)) asking all States to carry out, without delay, the principles of the Declaration. It also asked for wide publicity for the text and for information on action taken by Governments and organizations in compliance with the Declaration. Again in 1965, the Assembly appealed for implementation of the Declaration (resolution 2017 (XX) of 1 November).

Last year, the Assembly condemned "all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism". It again called for speedy compliance with the Declaration, and called on Member States to initiate action to eliminate racial discrimination through the promotion of equal educational opportunities and guarantees for enjoyment of basic human rights (resolution 2142 (XXI) of 26 October 1966).

In the same resolution, the Assembly proclaimed 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. That Day was commemorated in 1967 by special meetings of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Commission on Human Rights, a message by the Secretary-General, other United Nations publicity, and statements and messages by government leaders throughout the world (reported in A/AC.115/L.198).

The Secretary-General's message, recalling that the Day marked the killing in 1960 of peaceful demonstrators in Sharpeville, South Africa, said it was "a date that should never be allowed to be forgotten".

The Human Rights Commission, in resolution 10 (XXIII) of 10 March 1967, called for annual observance of the date. It added a call to all States to use the Day for taking effective measures against discrimination and effective steps to condemn racism, and it called on all States where apartheid and racial discrimination still exist "to eradicate these disgraceful violations of human rights".

Other activities on this subject under way or planned for 1968 include:

- A special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic and cultural spheres, being undertaken by Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile as Special Rapporteur for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Preliminary work began in 1966 (preliminary reports appear in E/CN.4/Sub.2/267 and 276) and the study is to be completed in 1969.

- A seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be organized by the Secretary-General in 1968 in accordance with a request of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1103 (XL) of 4 March 1966).

-- Examination of the topic by the International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Teheran in 1968. The Economic and Social Council has asked the Assembly to recommend that the Special Rapporteur's study and the seminar's report be used by the Conference as background papers (resolution 1240 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

A number of reports on implementation of the Declaration have been prepared by the Secretary-General since 1964, in response to requests by the Assembly and the Council. The latest of these are E/4306 and Add.1-4, issued in March, April and June 1967 and containing information from 26 Governments and seven inter-governmental organizations, including the United Nations; and a report to be submitted to the Assembly in September, containing additional information from 27 Governments and a summary of the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

(b) Status of Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination

On 21 December 1965, in resolution 2106 (XX), the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Under the Convention, States which become Parties "condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races". The Parties also commit themselves to taking "special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them".

The Convention provides for the establishment of machinery to oversee the implementation of its provisions.

When it adopted the Convention in 1965, the Assembly invited States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to sign and ratify the instrument without delay. This request was repeated by the Assembly in resolution 2142 (XXI) of 26 October 1966, and the Economic and Social Council recommended this year that the Assembly again encourage States to ratify (resolutions 1234 (XLII) and 1244 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

The Convention will enter into force 30 days after the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited with the Secretary-General.

As of 31 August, 13 States have ratified the Convention -- Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic -- and one country, Ecuador, has acceded to it.

Sixty States have signed the Convention, including the 13 which later ratified. The signatories which have not yet submitted instruments of ratification are:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dahomey, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, India, Israel, Iran, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

As requested by the Assembly, the Secretary-General will submit in September a report on the status of the Convention.

(c) Measures Against Nazism and Racial Intolerance

The Assembly will have before it a draft resolution, proposed by the Commission on Human Rights and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, which would have the Assembly:

-- Resolutely condemn "any ideology, including nazism, which is based on racial intolerance and terror, as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations";

-- Call on "all States to take immediate and effective measures against any such manifestations of nazism and racial intolerance".

The draft, unanimously approved by the Commission and the Council (Council resolution 1211 (XLII) of 29 May 1967, reproduced in A/6693), is an amended version of a proposal submitted by Poland during the Commission's discussion of measures to implement the Declaration against Racial Discrimination.

(d) Implementation of International Instruments Against Racial Discrimination

Another draft resolution proposed by the Economic and Social Council for Assembly action also arose from this year's discussion of racial discrimination in the Commission on Human Rights and the Council. As approved by the Council in resolution 1244 (XLII) of 6 June 1967, adopted by 22 votes to none with 1 abstention, the text (reproduced in A/6694) would have the Assembly:

-- Urge Governments to ratify and implement without delay the conventions against racial discrimination, discrimination in employment and occupation, and discrimination in education;

-- Request the Secretary-General and all organizations concerned to continue propagating the principles of the Declaration and Convention against racial discrimination;

-- Request the 1968 Conference on Human Rights to consider the question of implementing the international instruments against racial discrimination;

-- Recommend that the Human Rights Commission report in 1968 on measures to implement the Declaration against Racial Discrimination;

-- Condemn the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia "for their open and nefarious practices of racial discrimination and intolerance against the African and other non-white peoples";

-- Call on South Africa to desist from such practices;

-- Decide to consider at its 1968 session the question of eliminating all forms of racial discrimination.

The original version of this resolution was submitted in the Commission on Human Rights by Poland and the Ukraine. When approving its text, the Commission also asked the Secretary-General to take further measures to disseminate the Declaration and Convention against racial discrimination, and decided to take up the question of racial discrimination again next year (resolution 12 (XXIII) of 20 March 1967).

57. Question of Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom

The question of human rights violations, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, was first considered by the Commission on Human Rights in March-April 1966, at the invitation of the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission's attention had earlier been drawn to evidence submitted by petitioners concerning human rights violations committed in Territories under Portuguese administration, as well as South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The matter had been referred to the Commission by the United Nations Special Committee on decolonization. In extending its invitation, the Council directed that the question be considered as a matter of importance and urgency (Council resolution 1102 (XL) of 4 March 1966).

Acting on the recommendations of the Commission and the Council, the Assembly, on 26 October 1966, expressed the conviction that gross violations of human rights continued to occur in certain countries.

It also expressed concern at the evidence of persistent practices of apartheid in South Africa and South West Africa, and at the racial discrimination practised in Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, and restated its earlier view that these practices constituted crimes against humanity.

In resolution 2144 (XXI), the Assembly reaffirmed its strong condemnation of human rights violations wherever they occurred. The Commission and the Council were asked to consider ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to such violations wherever they might occur.

The Commission examined the question again in February-March this year, and decided to consider it annually, without prejudice to the functions and powers of organs already in existence or to be established within the framework of human rights implementation measures.

The Commission took other decisions which did not call for action on the part of the Council.

It appointed Manoucher Ganji of Iran as Special Rapporteur to report on measures that might be taken by the Assembly effectively to combat racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation. It decided to accord the highest priority to this matter, in order to be able to submit the Special Rapporteur's report and its own recommendations to the 1968 International Conference on Human Rights (Commission resolution 7 (XXIII)).

The Council took note of this decision.

The Commission set up an 11-member ad hoc Study Group to study and make recommendations on the establishment of regional human rights commissions within the United Nations family (Commission resolution 6 (XXIII)).

Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Jamaica, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Soviet Union, United Arab Republic and United States were elected members of the Study Group, which is expected to hold its first meeting on 11 September.

The Council reported that some Council members expressed great interest in the establishment of regional human rights commissions, noting that they

would play an essential role in the protection of human rights. However, one member (Soviet Union) opposed the idea on the ground that it was a matter which lay exclusively within the competence of States.

In other actions, the Commission sought wider powers for itself and for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Its request for wider powers concerned, partly, information contained in the communications concerning human rights, received by the Secretary-General under the provisions of Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959. It requested for itself and for the Sub-Commission authority to examine information in such communications which were relevant to gross human rights violations (Commission resolution 3 (XXIII)).

The Commission also requested authority to make a thorough study and investigation of situations which revealed a consistent pattern of human rights violations, and to make recommendations. Further, it requested for itself the power to adopt general and specific measures to deal with such violations.

Also, the 11-member ad hoc Study Group, set up to study the establishment of regional human rights commissions, was instructed to study ways and means by which the Commission might be enabled or be assisted to discharge its functions with respect to human rights violations (resolution 9 (XXIII)).

Reporting on these requests, the Council stated that certain Council members objected to the proposed broadening of the scope of the Commission's competence. In their view, the powers sought went beyond those of the Council itself and could cause conflicts of competence and confusion.

Various other members, the Council asserted, supported the widening of the Commission's competence. In their opinion, the Commission's new course of action was a welcome departure from the strictly academic activities in which it had been involved since its creation.

In resolution 1235 (XLII) of 6 June 1966, the Council welcomed the Commission's decision to consider the question of human rights violations annually. The Commission and the Sub-Commission were authorized to examine information relevant to gross violations as requested. The Commission was empowered to study situations which revealed consistent patterns of such violations.

In a proviso, the Council stipulated that the new powers were in relation to violations as exemplified by apartheid as practised in South Africa and South West Africa, and by racial discrimination as practised notably in Southern Rhodesia.

The Council decided to review the provisions of this resolution after the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights. It took note of the Commission's request for a study of the means by which it might be assisted in the discharge of its functions, and called for a report on the results of that study.

In a separate resolution, the Council recommended that the Assembly continue to encourage all eligible States to sign and ratify international conventions, covenants, protocols and similar instruments, aimed at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 1234 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

In the same resolution, the Council also took note of a resolution in which the Commission condemned the actions of States which encouraged "the racist and colonial regimes in South Africa and Portugal" and "the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia" to pursue their racist policy, and which called for the immediate cessation of such actions.

5t Status of Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Protocol

Two International Covenants on Human Rights were unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in 1966 -- 19 years after the Commission on Human Rights began work on them. They had been under consideration in the Assembly since the Commission submitted its draft in 1954. The Covenants put into binding legal form, and in many cases amplify, the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the Assembly in 1948.

The Covenants and a related Protocol, whose texts are in Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, are:

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights -- This treaty deals with self-determination, conditions of work, trade unions, social security, protection and assistance for the family, standards of living and health, education and cultural life. It provides that rights in these categories are to be realized progressively and without discrimination;

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights -- This treaty deals, in part, with self-determination, liberty and security of person, liberty of movement, equality before the law, presumption of innocence, guarantees of justice, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, freedom of association, protection of children, participation in public affairs and elections, equal protection of the law, and minority rights. It prohibits arbitrary deprivation of life, torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment, slavery, forced labour, arbitrary arrest or detention, arbitrary interference with privacy, war propaganda, and advocacy of racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination or violence. The Covenant provides for a Human Rights Committee to consider measures taken to implement its provisions, and a conciliation procedure to deal with allegations that Parties have failed to live up to the Covenant;

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights -- This instrument provides for the consideration of communications from individuals who claim to be victims of violations of any right set forth in the Covenant. Only claims against Parties to the Protocol can be considered.

When it adopted the three instruments last year, the Assembly expressed the hope that they would be signed and ratified or acceded to without delay and come into force at an early date. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1234 (XLII) of 6 June 1967, recommended that the Assembly continue to encourage States to ratify these and other human rights instruments.

Each Covenant will come into force after 35 States have ratified or acceded. The Protocol requires 10 ratifications or accessions.

As of 31 August, no State has ratified or acceded to either of the Covenants or the Protocol.

Fourteen States have signed the two Covenants, and seven of these have also signed the Protocol. Signatories of all three instruments are Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Honduras, Jamaica, Philippines and Uruguay. The Covenants alone have been signed by Guinea, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Poland, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

As requested by the Assembly, the Secretary-General will submit in early September a report on the status of the Covenants and the Protocol.

59. International Year for Human Rights

Noting that 1968 will be the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly, in 1963, designated the occasion as International Year for Human Rights (resolution 1961 XVIII) of 12 December).

In 1965, the Assembly unanimously decided that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensive national and international efforts in the field of human rights and also to an international review of achievements (resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December).

Last year, when approving plans for the observance, the Assembly called on all Governments and peoples to intensify the struggle to safeguard fundamental freedoms and human rights and to ensure the complete and immediate elimination of such violations of human rights as racial discrimination and apartheid (resolution 2217 B (XXI) of 19 December 1966).

(Background on this item appears in A/6687.)

(a) Programme of International Year for Human Rights

In its 1965 resolution, the Assembly approved an interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year. It approved a further programme last year, and invited Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and the national and international organizations concerned to devote 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including the measures set out in the programme approved by the Assembly. The Secretary-General was asked to co-ordinate these outside activities and to disseminate information about them (resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966).

The programme for commemorating the International Year includes such activities as the preparation of promotional material, the holding of a special meeting of the Assembly on 10 December (Human Rights Day), the awarding of a prize for outstanding contributions to human rights, and governmental and non-governmental measures.

An interim report on plans, preparations, arrangements, measures and activities will be submitted by the Secretary-General in September.

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for International Conference

An important event of the International Year is to be an International Conference on Human Rights. The purposes of this meeting, as set forth by

the General Assembly in its 1965 resolution, would be to review progress since the Universal Declaration was adopted in 1948, evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken after 1968.

After examining a report by a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the Assembly decided, on 19 December 1966 (resolution 2217 C (XXI)), that the Conference would be held at Teheran. It invited the States participating in the meeting to include in their delegations eminent persons with special qualifications in human rights.

The Preparatory Committee, enlarged from 17 to 23 members, continued its work at 22 meetings on 9 and 10 February and from 6 April to 19 May 1967. In its report to the Assembly (A/6670 and Corr.1), the Committee states that it accepted 22 April 1968 as the opening date for the three-week Conference.

The draft provisional agenda for the Conference, as recommended by the Committee, is based on the three main topics set by the Assembly in 1965 -- review, evaluation, and preparation of a human rights programme.

The review of progress and identification of major obstacles, the Committee recommends, should cover the international, regional and national levels, and particularly the programmes of the United Nations family of organizations. The evaluation of the effectiveness of methods and techniques employed in the human rights field, it says, should deal with international instruments, implementation machinery and procedures, educational measures, and organizational and institutional arrangements.

As to the formulation of a future human rights programme, the Preparatory Committee recommends that the Conference consider measures to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid, the importance of realizing the right of self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the question of slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, measures to promote women's rights, measures to strengthen the defence of human rights and freedoms of individuals, international machinery for implementing international human rights instruments, and other measures to strengthen the human rights activities of the United Nations.

Other Committee recommendations to the Assembly concern the rules of procedure and documentation of the Conference and the participation of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

60. Freedom of Information

The General Assembly declared in 1946 that "freedom of information is a fundamental human right and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated". However, efforts to embody in a written text a more precise definition of this freedom have not yet met with general acceptance, and discussion of the item has been postponed each year since 1962.

Last year, the Assembly reiterated that freedom of information forms an important part of human rights and fundamental freedoms. However, it stated in resolution 2216 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, it had been unable to consider the subject because of the elaboration of the International Covenants on Human Rights. Therefore, it decided to take the item up at its twenty-second session.

(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

The Assembly has before it a draft Convention originally prepared by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information in 1948, and revised in 1951 by an ad hoc Committee of the Assembly. Between 1959 and 1961, the Assembly's Third Committee approved a preamble and four articles. The approved articles deal with the freedom to gather, receive and impart information and opinions; the extent of permissible restrictions to that freedom; the relationship of the Convention to existing freedoms, and the right of reply.

Among the 15 articles not yet considered by the Third Committee are provisions dealing with measures to encourage the observance of high standards of professional conduct, as well as the right of contracting States to develop and protect national news enterprises, to prevent restrictive and monopolistic practices, and to control international broadcasting originating in their territory.

(A background note by the Secretary-General, containing the texts of the draft articles already approved and those still to be considered, appears in A/6658.)

(b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

In 1959, after the Assembly had decided to take up the draft Convention on Freedom of Information later that year, the Economic and Social Council initiated action on a draft declaration on the same subject. The following

year, the Council approved the text of the Declaration and transmitted it to the Assembly (resolution 756 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960). The Assembly has not yet considered this draft, which has been on its agenda each year since 1960.

The five articles of the draft Declaration deal with the right to seek, receive and impart information; the responsibility of Governments to pursue policies under which the free flow of information would be protected; the employment of media of information in the service of the people; the obligation of information media to report accurately and respect rights; and the permissible limitations to the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration.

(A background note, containing the text of the draft Declaration, appears in A/6659.)

61. Punishment of War Criminals and Crimes Against Humanity

On 13 February 1946, while the Nürnberg trial of Nazi war criminals was in progress, the General Assembly recommended that United Nations Members take all necessary measures to cause the arrest of war criminals and their return to the countries where their crimes had been committed, for judgement and punishment (resolution 3 (I)). This resolution was reaffirmed in 1947.

Meanwhile, the Nürnberg International Military Tribunal handed down its judgements on 30 September and 1 October 1946 and the Assembly, on 11 December 1946, affirmed the principles of international law recognized by the Tribunal (resolution 95 (I)). These principles, including definitions of crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, were formulated by the International Law Commission in 1950.

In 1948, the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which defines genocide as a crime under international law. Seventy States are now Parties to this Convention.

In 1965, on a motion by Poland, the Commission on Human Rights placed on its agenda the item "Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity". Poland and others contended that in the Federal Republic of Germany, where most of the war criminals were concentrated, a law was about to be enacted which would apply a statute of limitations to such crimes, so that no prosecutions could be begun after a

certain date. (A law enacted by the Federal Republic of Germany on 13 April 1965 provides that the prosecution of previously undetected offences of the most serious kind shall be admissible beyond 8 May 1965, until 31 December 1969.) Other representatives in the Commission held that the debate should lead to constructive proposals encouraging the countries concerned to dissociate themselves unequivocally from their war criminals, and should be free from one-sided criticism of any particular country.

On the basis of a unanimous resolution of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council, on 28 July 1965, urged all States to continue their efforts to ensure that criminals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity are traced, apprehended and equitably punished by the competent courts. It also invited States to accede to the Genocide Convention (resolution 1074 D (XXXIX)).

A study by the Secretary-General of the question of the non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity, made in response to a request by the Commission, was published in February 1966 (E/CN.4/906). The study concluded: "It therefore appears natural and in conformity with legal principles that such crimes should not be subject to any period of limitation unless and until international law, which determines what charges can be brought, decides otherwise." The Secretary-General suggested that it might be desirable to proclaim the principle of the inapplicability of a period of limitation for such crimes by means of an international convention or an Assembly resolution.

On 5 August 1966, the Council, on the basis of a resolution approved by the Commission, urged all States to prevent the application of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to continue their efforts to ensure the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for such crimes. (A report on measures taken by Governments to this end appears in E/CN.4/927 and Add.1-6.) The Council also invited the Commission to prepare in 1967 "a draft convention to the effect that no statutory limitation shall apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity, irrespective of the date of their commission", and to make any further recommendations to develop international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for such crimes (resolution 1158 (XLI)).

Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted a preliminary draft convention to the twenty-third session of the Commission in February-March 1967 (E/CN.4/928). This 12-article text would apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity as defined in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal, as well as to genocide.

An 11-member working group of the Commission redrafted the first article so that it would provide that the crimes in question "shall be prosecuted and punished irrespective of the date of their commission". Several members of the Commission said, however, that this would raise a major problem by obliging parties to the convention to prosecute crimes in respect of which the period of statutory limitation had already expired at the time of ratification of the convention. According to those members, the provision was contrary to the principle that criminal law could not be applied retroactively.

On another point, the Working Group adopted a text defining "war crimes" as "acts of a grave nature committed in violation of the laws or customs of war, particularly murder, torture and inhuman treatment, including enslavement and forced medical or scientific experimentation". The Group did not reach agreement on the definition of "crimes against humanity".

Because the Commission did not have time to draft a convention, it transmitted the various texts to the Council which, on the Commission's recommendation, passed on to the Assembly the Secretary-General's draft, the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/L.945), nine proposals made to the Commission and the records of the discussions. It expressed the hope that the Assembly would adopt a convention at the earliest possible moment (resolution 1220 (XLII) of 6 June 1967).

62. High Commissioner for Human Rights or Other Machinery

Costa Rica proposed in 1965 (A/5963) the election of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to supplement action under the International Covenants on Human Rights and "make it possible for violations of human rights to be considered at a higher level of the United Nations". The Assembly requested that the Commission on Human Rights consider the proposal and report in 1966.

At its twenty-second session in 1966, the Commission set up a nine-member working group to study the question. The Working Group -- composed of Austria, Costa Rica, Dahomey, France, Jamaica, Philippines, Senegal, United Kingdom and United States -- submitted in February 1967 a set of guiding principles for the office of a High Commissioner (E/CN.4/934).

In the Commission, some members said that the High Commissioner would be a supranational organ whose activities might infringe the sovereignty of Members and that no single individual could adequately represent the entire membership. Others maintained that the Commissioner would fill a gap in the existing machinery for promoting human rights and that the Assembly would choose only a person in whom it had confidence.

The Commission, and later the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1237 (XLII) of 6 June 1967), approved a draft resolution according to which the Assembly would be asked to establish a United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Human Rights, with "the degree of independence and prestige required".

The Commissioner's functions would be to assist in promoting and encouraging universal and effective respect for human rights. On the request of other United Nations bodies active in this field, he could give advice and assistance. At the request of a State, he could render assistance and services. He would have access to communications from individuals and organizations concerning human rights, and could bring them to the attention of the Governments concerned whenever he deemed it appropriate. He would report to the Assembly and the Council on developments in human rights.

The High Commissioner would be appointed by the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, for a term of five years. An expert panel of not more than seven members, appointed by the Secretary-General with regard to equitable representation of legal systems and geographical regions, would advise and assist the High Commissioner. The Office would be financed from the regular United Nations budget.

The resolution was approved in the Council by a vote of 17 in favour to 4 against (Czechoslovakia, India, Romania, Soviet Union), with 5 abstentions.

Amendments by the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.526 and Corr.1), which were referred to the Assembly rather than being voted on in the Council,

would, inter alia, provide that the High Commissioner "shall initiate action where necessary to promote, encourage and strengthen universal and effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms"; that both the Commissioner and the panel of experts would be elected by the Assembly, and that a convention governing the powers and procedures of the High Commissioner would be elaborated by the Assembly in 1967.

Also before the Assembly will be two reports by the Secretary-General (not yet issued) that were requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1238 (XLII) of 6 June 1967. One will contain the views of Governments on the entire question, and the other will describe the experience of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the implementation of human rights in their spheres of competence.

These documents will be issued as addenda to A/6699, a note by the Secretary-General giving background on the item with the texts of the Council's two 1967 resolutions.

63. Capital Punishment

United Nations concern for the question of capital punishment dates from 1959, when the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to initiate a study of the laws and practices relating to it, and of its effects on the rate of criminality (resolution 1396 (XIV) of 20 November 1959).

In the same resolution, the Assembly directed that the study should also deal with the effects of the abolition of capital punishment on the rate of criminality.

At the request of the Council, a background report was prepared by a consultant appointed by the Secretary-General. This document (ST/SOA/SD/9, Sales No.: 62.IV.2.) contained a factual review of the various aspects of the question.

In April 1963, the Council considered this report together with the comments of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, set up under Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1950.

In resolution 934 (XXXV) of 9 April 1963, the Council urged Governments, among other things, to take steps to ensure the most careful legal procedures

and greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty still obtained.

Governments were also urged to keep under review, and to conduct research wherever necessary, into the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterrent to crime in their countries. The Council suggested that Governments carry out these measures with United Nations assistance.

The Assembly reviewed the question in 1963, and requested the Commission on Human Rights to study the factual review prepared by the consultant as well as the comments of the ad hoc Committee on prevention of crime (resolution 1918 (XVIII) of 10 December 1963). The Commission was also asked to make such recommendations on the matter as it deemed appropriate. The Secretary-General was requested, after examination of the Commission's report, to submit to the forthcoming session of the Assembly a report on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty and on new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter.

The Commission decided in March 1966 to consider the question this year.

The Council, reporting on its forty-second session to the Assembly in the relevant sections of its report (A/6703), stated that it had been informed that the Commission was unable to consider the question at its last meeting owing to lack of time.

However, Sweden and Venezuela submitted to the Council a written proposal recommending a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly.

Under the proposed draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.514/Rev.1), the Assembly would invite Member States to amend their laws, where necessary, to provide that a person condemned to death should not be deprived of the right of appeal to a higher judicial authority, or to petition for pardon or reprieve.

Member States would also be invited to provide that no death sentence should be carried out until at least six months after the passing of the sentence; to undertake, as from the day of adoption of the resolution, to notify the Secretary-General, semi-annually, of the death sentences subsequently passed and carried out in their countries, as well as the crime for which those sentences had been imposed; and to inform the Secretary-General, not later than 10 December 1968, of the actions taken in response to the provisions of the draft.

In resolution 1243 (XLII) of 6 June 1967, the Council transmitted the two-Power proposal to the Assembly for decision. (Background on this item appears in A/6690.)

64. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories accept the obligation to transmit to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible.

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session that information under Article 73 e has been received from Australia, France, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Last year, the Assembly again expressed regret that some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories had not transmitted information. It again urged all Members to do so and to include information on political and constitutional development (resolution 2233 (XXI) of 20 December 1966).

(b) Report of the Special Committee of 24

A Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, composed of equal numbers of administering and non-administering Members, examined this information annually from 1948 to 1963. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the Assembly dissolved that Committee and requested the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism to take into account the information transmitted under Article 73 e, when it examined the situation with regard to implementation of the Declaration.

In 1964, the Special Committee approved a procedure for dealing with the information under Article 73 e. The data are used by the Secretariat in preparing working papers on each Territory, and are taken into account by the Committee when it examines conditions in the Territories. The Assembly approved this procedure in resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

65. Question of South West Africa

South West Africa was a German colony from 1884 until 1915, when it was surrendered to South Africa during World War I. It was made a Mandated Territory in 1920 by the League of Nations, with South Africa as the Mandatory Power. With an area of 318,000 square miles, the Territory had a population of 452,540 non-Europeans and 73,464 Europeans at the time of the 1960 census.

The problem of South West Africa has been discussed in the United Nations since the first General Assembly session in 1946. Repeatedly, the Assembly sought South Africa's co-operation to ensure that it fulfilled the obligations it had assumed under the Mandate, and recommended that the Territory be placed under the Trusteeship System. South Africa maintained that its international commitments in regard to the Territory had lapsed with the demise of the League of Nations.

In resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, the Assembly (by 114 votes in favour to 2 against, with 3 abstentions), declared that South Africa had failed to fulfil its obligations under the Mandate and to ensure the moral and material well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa. It decided that the Mandate was therefore terminated, that South Africa had no other right to administer the Territory, and that henceforth South West Africa came under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

The Assembly established a 14-member Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered, and decided to hold a special session -- the fifth in its history -- to consider the matter.

At the special session (21 April - 13 June 1967), during which various proposals made in the Ad Hoc Committee were considered, the Assembly established an 11-member United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until it achieves independence. In taking this action in resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, the Assembly requested the Council, which "shall be based in South West Africa", to contact South African authorities to lay down procedures for the transfer of the administration of the Territory. The Council, responsible to the Assembly, is to entrust "such executive and administrative tasks as it deems necessary" to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, appointed by the Assembly.

The Assembly entrusted to the Council the following powers and functions, "to be discharged in the Territory": to administer South West Africa until independence with the maximum possible participation of the people of the Territory; to promulgate laws, decrees and administrative regulations until a legislative assembly is established following elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage; to take measures for the establishment of a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution, on the basis of which elections will be held for a legislative assembly and a responsible government; to take all necessary measures to maintain law and order; and to transfer all powers to the people upon the declaration of independence. The Council should do all in its power to enable independence to be attained by June 1968, the Assembly declared.

Members of the Council -- elected by the Assembly on 13 June 1967 -- are Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Constantin Stavropoulos, Legal Counsel of the United Nations, was appointed by the Assembly as Acting Commissioner for South West Africa pending the appointment of a Commissioner at the Assembly's twenty-second session. The Council held its first meeting on 10 August 1967.

At its second meeting, on 28 August, the Council approved the text of a letter to the Foreign Minister of South Africa, asking for information on the measures South Africa proposed to facilitate the transfer of the Territory's administration to the Council.

Following is a summary of previous United Nations action on the question:

In 1946, South Africa proposed that the Assembly approve its annexation of South West Africa. The Assembly did not agree with this proposal, and recommended instead that the Territory be placed under the Trusteeship System (resolution 65 (I) of 14 December 1946). South Africa informed the Assembly in 1947 that it had decided not to incorporate the Territory, but would not place it under trusteeship. The Trusteeship Council, after examining a report submitted by South Africa on its administration of the Territory in 1946, stated that the indigenous inhabitants had no franchise, no eligibility to office and no representation in the administration; it called for the elimination of indigenous reserves and urban segregation. In 1949 South Africa informed the United Nations that it had decided to discontinue its reports on South West Africa on the ground that the information provided had been used to censure it in an unwarranted manner.

At the request of the Assembly in resolution 338 (IV) of 1949, the International Court of Justice issued an Advisory Opinion in 1950, stating that South Africa's international obligations continued in regard to South West Africa; that the functions of supervision over the administration of the Territory by South Africa should be exercised by the United Nations; and that South Africa was not competent to modify the Territory's status without the consent of the United Nations. The Assembly accepted this opinion and established an Ad Hoc Committee to confer with South Africa on its implementation (resolution 449 (V) of 13 December 1950). Reporting on its negotiations in 1951, the Committee said South Africa had proposed that it would re-assume some of its international obligations by negotiating a new international instrument with France, the United Kingdom and the United States -- the three remaining members of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers of World War I which awarded the Mandate to South Africa; South Africa would then become responsible to the three Powers and not to the United Nations. The Committee considered the proposal unacceptable because it did not allow for full implementation of the Court's advisory opinion. A Committee proposal -- that the Assembly establish a 15-member Committee on South West Africa, to include South Africa, with supervisory functions similar to those exercised by the League of Nations in respect to Mandated Territories -- was not accepted by South Africa.

In resolution 749 (VIII) of 28 November 1953, the Assembly established a new Committee on South West Africa and authorized it to continue negotiations with South Africa; the South African Government, however, declined to take part in further negotiations. In resolution 1054 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendations calling on South Africa to transfer responsibility progressively to governmental bodies "proper" to the Territory, to repeal laws based on apartheid policies, and to take other steps to promote the people's welfare. Still another attempt at negotiations was initiated in resolution 1143 (XII), which established a Good Offices Committee comprising Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States. The three-member group held talks with South African authorities in 1958, and reported that a basis for agreement might lie in some form of partition, under which a part of the Territory would be placed under trusteeship and the rest annexed to South Africa. The Assembly decided in resolution 1243 (XIII) of 30 October 1958 not to accept this suggestion.

The nine-member Committee on South West Africa was invited by the Assembly, in resolution 1568 (XV), to go to South West Africa to investigate the situation and report on steps which would enable the people to achieve internal self-government and independence. It said the situation in South West Africa constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and that administration of the Territory had been conducted in a manner increasingly contrary to the Mandate, the Charter, and Assembly resolutions. The Committee on South West Africa, refused permission to enter the Territory, visited Accra, Dar es Salaam and Cairo in June and July 1961 to interview refugees from the Territory.

A seven-member Special Committee for South West Africa, established by the Assembly in resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, was requested to visit South West Africa and to seek the evacuation of all South African military forces, the release of political prisoners, the holding of elections under United Nations supervision, repeal of restrictive laws, and other objectives; the previous Committee on South West Africa was dissolved. South Africa agreed to a visit by the new Committee's Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who went to South Africa and South West Africa in May 1962. They reported that the interests of the African population were completely subordinated to those of the European minority, and that the African population desired direct administration by the United Nations. The Special Committee concluded that it would be difficult if not impossible to have the Assembly resolutions implemented without a United Nations presence in the Territory. The Special Committee's functions were taken over in December 1962 by the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism.

In 1964, the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism called on South Africa to desist from implementing recommendations of the Odendaal Commission, which proposed the partitioning of the Territory into separate homelands based on ethnic groupings.

In 1965, the Assembly stated that "any attempt to partition the Territory" would violate the Mandate and the Declaration on the ending of colonialism, and that "any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constitutes an act of aggression". It repeated its call of 13 November 1963 for an embargo on the supply of arms and petroleum to South Africa, and

called for removal of South African military installations from the Territory (resolution 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, adopted by 85 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions).

On 9 June 1966, the Special Committee of 24 recommended that the Security Council take steps to ensure the withdrawal of all military bases and installations from South West Africa; it condemned apartheid practices in South West Africa, the large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants, and the activities of financial interests exploiting the Territory's human and material resources.

The Special Committee appointed a seven-member sub-committee to study the situation.

On 18 July 1966, the International Court of Justice delivered a judgement in two cases concerning South West Africa which had been before it since 1960, when Ethiopia and Liberia instituted proceedings against South Africa. Both of these former Members of the League of Nations had stated that South Africa had violated its Mandate by its apartheid and military policies in South West Africa, and had asked the Court to declare that the Territory remained under Mandate and that South Africa's international obligations continued under the Mandate. In 1962, the Court had dismissed objections by South Africa contesting the Court's jurisdiction. In the course of this preliminary judgement, the Court confirmed that the Mandate remained in force, an issue again before the Court during its consideration of the merits of the dispute.

In its judgement of 18 July 1966, the Court found that Ethiopia and Liberia could not be considered to have established any legal right or interest regarding the subject matter of their claims; accordingly, it rejected their applications. The Court stated that its 1962 decision on the question of competence was without prejudice to the question of the survival of the Mandate, which concerned the merits of the case and was not an issue in 1962, except in the sense that survival had to be assumed for the purpose of determining the purely jurisdictional issue then before the Court.

The Court judgement led 35 African States to request, in a letter dated 3 August 1966 (A/6386), that the Assembly accord priority to the South West Africa item at its 1966 session.

The sub-committee appointed by the Special Committee of 24 in June recommended on 8 September 1966, in a report adopted by the full Committee, that the United Nations decide: that it should exercise the right of reversion of the Mandate to itself; that South Africa's rights and responsibilities as a Mandatory Power be terminated; and that the United Nations assume responsibility for the direct administration of the Territory. This was followed by the actions referred to above, in which the Assembly terminated the Mandate and established the United Nations Council for South West Africa.

During its visit to Africa in 1967, (A/AC.109/250) the Special Committee adopted on 19 June a resolution expressing deep concern at measures taken by South Africa "to alter the status of Ovamboland, an integral part of South West Africa, by the establishment of so-called self-government", and said these measures were an extension of the universally-condemned system of apartheid, designed "to fragment the Territory with a view to covering up South Africa's domination". It condemned the proposed Ovamboland measures as illegal and contrary to Assembly resolutions. A Secretariat working paper before the Special Committee reported that during the last half of 1966, the implementation of the Odendaal Commission recommendations preparatory to the partitioning of South West Africa reached an advanced stage.

The Special Committee, at its meetings at Headquarters in September, plans to discuss the item as well as the question of foreign economic and other interests in South West Africa and other Territories (item 24).

(See Reference Paper No. 5 of 8 July 1966.)

66. Educational and Training Programmes for South West Africa

In 1961, the General Assembly, in resolution 1705 (XVI) of 19 December, decided to establish a special educational and training programme for the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa. The Assembly stipulated that the programme should provide training in the functions and techniques of administration, and in economics, law, health, sanitation and such other fields as might be necessary, and that the largest possible number of indigenous South West Africans should benefit from the programme.

The Secretary-General was asked to establish the programme. He was asked to ensure that South West African Nationals residing temporarily abroad benefit

from the educational and training facilities which were available under such programmes. Member States were invited to make available scholarships for study abroad by South West African students.

The Secretary-General reported to the twenty-first session of the Assembly that as of 30 September 1966, eight scholarship holders were enrolled in educational institutions. Two more scholarships have been granted recently. The Secretary-General said that up to 30 September 1966, the financial requirements for 1966 totalled \$23,000. The shortage of suitably qualified candidates continued. The fact that the number of candidates able to leave the Territory was limited and that other sources of scholarships were open to students from South West Africa may explain this situation, he said.

The Secretary-General's report went on to say that up to 30 September 1966, 27 Member States had made scholarships available to South West Africans. These are:

Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, India, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sierra Leone, Soviet Union, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Germany had also made scholarships available. The Secretary-General was informed that no applications had been received for these scholarships.

In resolution 2236 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, the General Assembly:

Invited those Member States offering scholarships and those which may subsequently do so to consider including in their offers scholarships for secondary education and for vocational and technical training;

Invited Member States to give sympathetic consideration to requests by the Secretary-General for the placement in their secondary, vocational or technical schools of candidates who have been awarded scholarships under the Special Training Programme for South West Africans;

Once again requested all Member States to facilitate in every possible way the travel of South West Africans seeking to avail themselves of educational opportunities provided under the Programme; and

Requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures with a view to making the benefits of the Programme available to as many South West Africans as possible. (See also item (9).)

67. Territories Under Portuguese Administration

The Territories under Portuguese administration which have been considered by the Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism are: Angola, Guinea (known as Portuguese Guinea) and Mozambique, in Africa; Cape Verde Archipelago, and Sao Tomé and Príncipe, off the coast of Africa; Macau and dependencies on the south coast of China opposite Hong Kong, and Timor and dependencies at the tip of the chain of islands forming the Republic of Indonesia. The estimated population of these Territories is almost 13 million persons.

Portugal has stated that according to its Constitution and the Overseas Organic Law of 1963, which established the structure of the Portuguese State, each of the Overseas Territories is considered a province of Portugal, subject to the authority of the Central Government, but having its own territorial organs with limited powers and functions defined in a separate political and administrative statute for each Territory.

Although the General Assembly, in resolution 1542 (XV) of December 1960, held that these Territories were non-self-governing within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and that, therefore, Portugal was obliged to transmit information on them to the United Nations, Portugal, which became a Member of the Organization in 1955, has refused because it considers them to be overseas provinces of the metropolitan State.

In 1961, the Assembly established a special committee under resolution 1699 (XVI) to examine available information about the Territories, and, based on the report of that Committee, the following year it urged Portugal, in resolution 1807 (XVII), to immediately recognize the right of the people to self-determination and independence, to immediately cease acts of repression and withdraw its forces employed for that purpose, to promulgate an unconditional political amnesty and allow the free functioning of political parties, to negotiate with those parties with a view to transferring power to representative institutions, and to grant independence immediately thereafter in accordance with the wishes of the people.

Since 1962, the Territories have been the subject of resolutions by the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism, the Assembly and the Security Council, all of which have sought to obtain Portuguese fulfillment of United Nations resolutions on the subject.

The Security Council, on 31 July and 11 December 1963 and again on 23 November 1965, requested all States to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment and the giving of any aid to Portugal which could be used to continue the repression of the people of the Territories. A similar appeal was made by the Assembly on 21 December 1965, in resolution 2107 (XX).

In addition, the Assembly, noting with deep concern that Portugal was "intensifying the measures of repression and military operations against the African people of these Territories", urged Member States to take coercive measures, including the breaking of diplomatic and consular relations and the boycotting of trade with Portugal, and urged the specialized agencies to refrain from giving that country any aid until the Territories were decolonized.

On 22 June 1966, the Special Committee of 24 repeated this call and recommended a series of actions later embodied in Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, which reaffirmed the right of the peoples of the Territories to freedom and independence, condemned Portugal's policies as "a crime against humanity", requested all States, particularly Portugal's military allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to refrain from giving Portugal any assistance, especially arms and the material for the manufacture of arms, and requested the Secretary-General to consult with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in order to secure its compliance with Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX).

Both the Nineteenth World Health Assembly and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) took action in regard to resolution 2107 (XX) in 1966. The Health Assembly, in May 1966, suspended technical assistance to Portugal as requested, and suspended that country's right to participate in the Regional Committee for Africa and in regional activities until it furnished proof of its willingness to conform to the injunctions of the United Nations.

The General Conference of UNESCO, in two resolutions in November 1966, authorized the Director-General to withhold assistance to Portugal and not to invite it to conferences or to take part in other UNESCO activities which might be considered as technical assistance, until it abandoned its policy of "colonial domination and racial discrimination". It also confirmed the decision of the Executive Board not to invite Portugal to attend meetings of UNESCO subordinate bodies, pending the conclusion of a study of educational conditions in the African Territories under Portuguese administration.

Meeting in Dar es Salaam on 20 June this year, the Committee of 24 adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the Security Council "to the continued deterioration of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination as well as to the consequences of the aggressive acts committed by Portugal against the independent African States that border its colonies". In the resolution, the Committee repeated its earlier calls and urgently recommended that the Security Council "take necessary measures to make mandatory those provisions of its resolutions concerning the question, particularly its resolution 218 (1965)...and General Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI)". The Committee also asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the specialized agencies concerned, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements, to increase their assistance to the refugees from these Territories, and asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to promote a publicity campaign on the work of the United Nations in this area (A/AC.109/251).

68. Training Programme for Territories Under Portuguese Administration

The special training programme for indigenous inhabitants of Territories under Portuguese administration was established under Assembly resolutions 1808 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1973 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963.

Noting that many of the scholarships offered were for higher education only and that only a few of the applicants from the Territories had the necessary qualifications, the Assembly, in resolution 2108 (XX) of 21 December 1965, invited Member States to consider offering in the first place scholarships for secondary education and vocational and technical training.

In resolution 2237 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, the Assembly, noting that a number of States had offered scholarships in these categories, repeated the request. It also reiterated its invitation to United Nations technical assistance programmes and specialized agencies to continue their co-operation with the programme, its request to all States to facilitate the travel of students seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered, and its request to Portugal to co-operate in implementing the programme.

In his report to the Assembly in 1966 (A/6464), the Secretary-General said 31 States had offered scholarships in response to the Assembly resolutions, as of September 1966, and there were 122 scholarship holders, of which 93 were secondary school students. The Secretary-General will report on the question again at the twenty-second session. (Also see item 69.)

69. Consolidation and Integration of Special Educational and Training Programmes

The General Assembly decided on 20 December 1966, in resolution 2235 (XXI), that the consolidation and integration of three United Nations educational and training programmes should be considered, to ensure increased efficiency and to promote further development and expansion of such assistance.

The programmes are the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa and for Territories under Portuguese administration, and the educational and training programme for South Africans. The first two were established by the Assembly in resolutions 1705 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, respectively. The programme for South Africans was established under Security Council resolution 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964.

In resolution 2235 (XXI), the Assembly noted that the programmes, although serving similar needs, were administered separately and differed with regard to financing. It requested the Secretary-General to study the question of consolidating and integrating the programmes, and to report on the matter at the twenty-second session. The Secretary-General was asked to consult with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and heads of other appropriate agencies and organs, as well as the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity. In addition, the Secretary-General was authorized to establish an advisory committee on the question,

selected from among host countries of refugees and from among States which have made contributions to the United Nations educational and training programmes.

The Advisory Committee convened by the Secretary-General comprised the following members: Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Zambia. Its first meeting was held on 14 June 1967.

In a statement at the opening meeting, the Secretary-General noted that since the inception of the three programmes, 46 States had contributed study grants or funds, and some 755 persons had received assistance to pursue their education in other countries. He also noted that while the programme for South Africans has been wholly financed by voluntary contributions from Member States, the other programmes have been a charge on the regular United Nations budget; as of June 1967, \$592,824 in contributions to the South African programme had been received, while appropriations voted by the Assembly for the other programmes up to that date totalled \$441,000.

The Secretary-General's report on budget estimates for 1968 (A/6705) states that as a result of his study, it would appear that the consolidation of the programmes should ensure increased efficiency and promote further development and expansion of assistance in this field, and that it may be expected that the financial requirements of the consolidated programme will increase substantially in future years. It was stated that in his report to the Assembly, the Secretary-General will suggest that the most appropriate means of financing the growing operational requirements of these programmes might be a consolidated trust fund supported by voluntary contributions.

A Secretariat working paper before the Advisory Committee suggests that a target figure of \$3 million should be set to cover the costs of the integrated programme for 1968-1970. It said the figure was arrived at from an original estimate of \$2 million for the South African programme and \$1 million for the programmes for South West Africa and Portuguese Territories.

70. Fiji

The Crown Colony of Fiji, situated in the South-West Pacific, comprises about 844 islands and islets. Almost 90 per cent of the total land mass of 7,055 square miles is contained within large islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. At the end of 1965, the population was estimated to be 469,934. The

racial composition was 41 per cent Fijian and 50 per cent Indian, with Europeans, part-Europeans, Chinese and other Pacific races making up the remainder. The administering Power is the United Kingdom.

A new Constitution, based on an agreement reached at a London Conference, came into force in September 1966. It provides for the election of 36 members of the Legislative Council: 14 Fijians, 12 Indians, and 10 who are neither Fijians nor Indians.

A principal issue in debates has been the question of representation of the ethnic communities. Some delegations have expressed opposition to the system of ethnic divisions; the United Kingdom has stated that the recent constitutional changes were a step towards racial harmony, and that immediate adoption of a single common electoral roll would exacerbate communal divisions.

The General Assembly dealt with the question of Fiji as a separate item for the first time in 1963, when it called upon the United Kingdom and the representatives of the people of Fiji to draft a new constitution on the basis of "one man, one vote" (resolution 1951 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963). The Assembly considered the proposed new Constitution in 1965 and concluded that it would foment separatist tendencies and would stand in the way of integration (resolution 2068 (XX) of 16 December 1965).

On 7 September 1966, the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism called on the United Kingdom to hold elections for a constituent Assembly which would draft a constitution; transfer full powers to a representative government; decide on an early date for independence; and abolish all discriminatory measures.

In resolution 2185 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, the Assembly reaffirmed the right of the people of Fiji to freedom and independence; expressed regret that the United Kingdom had not yet taken effective measures to implement United Nations resolutions on Fiji; endorsed the Special Committee's decision to appoint a sub-committee to visit Fiji; and called upon the United Kingdom to hold general elections based on the principle of "one man, one vote", to form a constituent assembly which would draw up a democratic constitution and form a representative government. It also called on the United Kingdom to transfer full powers to that government, fix an early date for independence, and abolish all discriminatory measures.

The United Kingdom stated on 28 August that it did not regard a visit to Fiji by a sub-committee as necessary (A/AC.109/261).

71. Question of Oman

Oman lies at the eastern end of the Arabian peninsula, east of Saudi Arabia and north-east of Aden.

The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman extends for 1,000 miles along the coast of the Arabian Sea, has an area of approximately 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at more than 750,000. An Imamate of Oman existed as an autonomous entity in the interior of this area from 1913 to 1955, when, according to the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Oman, it was occupied by forces of the Sultan with assistance from the United Kingdom.

Seven Trucial Sheikhdoms, with a total area estimated at 32,000 square miles and a population estimated at 110,000, stretch for 400 miles along the Persian Gulf from the Sultanate west to Qatar. The United Kingdom told the General Assembly in 1965 that it did not regard the Trucial Coast as forming part of the subject before the Assembly, but the sponsors of a draft resolution later adopted by the Assembly said they regarded the area as part of the Territory of Oman.

The United Kingdom maintains that the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman is an independent State whose internal affairs the United Nations has no right to discuss. The Assembly has stated that the United Kingdom is pursuing "colonial policies" with respect to Oman.

According to information contained in the 1966 report of the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism (A/6300/Add.8), Muscat and Oman was an independent State ruled by an Imam from the eighth to the eighteenth century; the first Sultanate was established about 1775. The Sultanate became predominant in the early nineteenth century, but during periods since then the Imam ruled the interior and attempted to unseat the Sultan. The present Imam recently has lived in exile in Saudi Arabia.

United Kingdom association with Muscat dates back to a treaty signed in 1798. A 1951 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and the Sultan of Muscat and Oman is still in effect.

In 1957, eleven Arab States requested the Security Council to consider the question of armed aggression by the United Kingdom against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Imamate of Oman. The United

Kingdom stated that there was no independent sovereign State of Oman, that the district was part of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, and that United Kingdom military action had been undertaken at the Sultan's request to help restore order in the face of a revolt. The item was not placed on the Council's agenda for want of a majority vote.

At the request of 10 Arab countries, the Assembly included an item on Oman in its agenda in 1960. The Arab States held that British intervention was continuing and that the Imamate had been invaded by British forces because of the Imam's refusal to grant oil concessions to British companies. The United Kingdom stated that the rebellion, supported by a "liberation army" trained in Saudi Arabia and based on the greed of certain people who wished to seize oil revenues for themselves, had been quickly suppressed and Oman was at peace. It added that no British combat units were permanently stationed in the Sultanate.

The Special Political Committee adopted draft resolutions in 1951 and 1952 calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman and inviting the parties to settle their differences peacefully, but the Assembly failed to adopt them for lack of a two-thirds majority.

In May and June 1963, on the invitation of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman as conveyed by the United Kingdom, a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Herbert de Ribbing of Sweden, visited the Sultanate to obtain information. In his report (A/5562), Mr. de Ribbing said he had been told that there had been no active warfare since January 1959. He declined to evaluate the issues involved in the status of the Imamate and expressed the hope that a peaceful solution could be found.

In 1963, the item was dealt with for the first time by the Assembly's Fourth Committee. On its recommendation, the Assembly appointed a five-member Ad Hoc Committee on Oman. The Committee, which was not permitted by the Sultan to visit the Territory, went to London, Damman, Kuwait and Cairo before submitting its report in January 1965 (A/5846). It found that the Sultanate, although not formally a colony, was to a great extent under the influence of the United Kingdom, and cited the Sultanate's reliance on United Kingdom personnel for various functions. Persons interviewed by the Committee, it reported, maintained that the end of the British presence was a prerequisite

to a solution. The problem, in the Committee's view, derived from "imperialistic policies and foreign intervention". It proposed negotiations assisted by a United Nations good offices committee.

On 17 December 1965, in resolution 2073 (XX), the Assembly recognized the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence, and stated that the colonial presence of the United Kingdom prevented the people from exercising this right. It called on the United Kingdom to effect the cessation of repressive actions against the people, the withdrawal of British troops, the release of political prisoners, the return of exiles and the elimination of British domination in any form. It invited the Special Committee of 24 to examine the situation.

In 1966, the question was considered by the Special Committee of 24 and by the Fourth Committee. The Assembly, in resolution 2238 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, adopted by 70 in favour to 18 against, with 28 abstentions, reaffirmed the right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence; recognized the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve their rights; deplored the policies of the United Kingdom in installing and supporting any unrepresentative regime; recognized that the natural resources of the Territory belonged to the people and that concessions to foreign monopolies without the consent of the people violated their rights; considered that the maintenance of military bases hindered the exercise of the right of self-determination and prejudiced the region's peace and security; and again called on the United Kingdom to take the measures listed in the 1965 resolution.

The Special Committee of 24 plans to resume discussion of this question in September, and to report to the Assembly. Also before the Assembly will be a report by the Secretary-General on measures taken by him, in consultation with the Special Committee, for the implementation of the Assembly's 1966 resolution.

72. Study Facilities for Inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

In 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories facilities for technical and vocational training of immediate practical value and for training at the post-primary and university levels (resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954).

At the twenty-first session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General reported (A/6503) that up to October 1966, 26 Member States had made scholarships available. A total of 135 scholarship applications -- most of them from inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia -- were forwarded to States offering scholarships between October 1965 and October 1966. Other scholarships were awarded directly by States and not handled through the United Nations Secretariat.

On 20 December 1966, the Assembly urged Member States to continue offering such scholarships; requested them to facilitate the travel of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories; and invited administering Powers to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are utilized by inhabitants of the Territories, and to render assistance to scholarship students, particularly by facilitating their travel formalities (resolution 2234 (XXI)). (In 1965, the Assembly took similar action in resolution 2110 (XK) of 21 December).

The Secretary-General will report on the implementation of these resolutions at the twenty-second session.

73. Financial Reports and Accounts for 1966, Reports of Board of Auditors

Each year, the Board of Auditors transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of the United Nations and of the various extra-budgetary accounts in the custody of the Secretary-General, covering the previous financial year (which is also the calendar year). After external audit, the Board certifies that the statements are correct and submits reports on the accounts to the Assembly. In addition, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has made observations (A/6673) on these reports.

(a) United Nations

Under its regular budget, the United Nations spent or obligated \$119,593,680 in 1966, according to financial reports by the Secretary-General to be published shortly (A/6706). Income from staff assessment was \$12,519,168 and miscellaneous income was \$8,389,832. The contributions of Member States make up the difference between income from all sources and total expenditures.

The Secretary-General states in his report that there was a further deterioration in the Organization's overall financial position during 1966. The unpaid balances of assessed contributions increased by \$3,167,000, to a total of \$170,737,000, in respect of the regular United Nations budget, the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo. Member States contributed about \$3 million in voluntary contributions during 1966 to assist the United Nations out of its financial difficulties, bringing the total donated for this purpose to \$21,168,314 as of 31 December.

The financial report indicates that 66.30 per cent of the regular United Nations budget for 1966 was spent for salaries, wages and other staff costs, 7.24 per cent for instalment and interest charges on the bond issue, 5.41 per cent for the regular programme of technical assistance, 5.12 per cent for travel and transportation, 3.62 per cent for rental and maintenance of premises and fixed installations, 2.93 per cent for acquisition of capital assets, 1.99 per cent for printing, 0.92 per cent for the International Court of Justice and 6.47 per cent for other charges.

(b) United Nations Development Programme

Funds allocated and earmarked by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) during 1966 totalled \$211,496,058, according to the financial report (A/6706/Add.1). Of this total, \$141,277,579 was allocated or earmarked from the Special Fund Account and \$70,218,479 from the Technical Assistance Account. Programme earmarkings were \$188,195,584 and earmarkings towards the administrative budget of the UNDP secretariat totalled \$13,201,100.

The accounts of UNDP are being submitted separately this year for the first time, in accordance with a 1966 decision of the Assembly and with revised Special Fund Financial Regulations.

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

Expenditures by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) totalled \$36,168,437 in 1966, according to the financial report (A/6706/Add.2). Income was \$35,166,311, or \$1,002,126 higher than expenditures.

Expenditures included \$6,577,637 for Africa, \$4,923,809 for East Asia and Pakistan, \$5,749,627 for South Central Asia, \$3,957,402 for the Eastern Mediterranean, \$636,041 for Europe, \$6,033,997 for the Americas and \$2,834,296 for administrative costs.

In 1966, a total of 119 Governments contributed \$26,640,204 to UNICEF. Private contributions, including those from organized campaigns, amounted to \$4,188,278. The Greeting Card Fund supplied \$2,750,000.

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) spent or committed \$37,498,420 in 1966, according to the Board of Auditors (A/6706/Add.3). With income of \$36,328,051, there was a deficit of \$1,170,369. This deficit was met from working capital (operating reserve), which was reduced to \$14,274,016.

The financial statements show that for relief services (basic rations, supplementary feeding, shelter and special hardship assistance) the Agency spent or committed \$17,166,004 in 1966. For health services, the figure was \$4,956,248, and for education services \$14,967,941. Expenditures for general administration totalled \$1,296,818.

For 1966, 48 Governments pledged contributions totalling \$34,969,322, while \$822,387 was received from non-governmental sources.

Registered refugees numbered 1,330,077 on 31 December 1966, the Board reported. Of this total, 1,222,590 received assistance.

(e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Obligations incurred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from voluntary funds administered by him totalled \$5,498,749 in 1966, according to the financial accounts (A/6706/Add.4). Contributions and other income amounted to \$5,282,038. Taking account of accumulated surpluses carried forward, the surplus as of 31 December 1965 stood at \$1,523,672.

Fifty-two Governments contributed \$3,348,885 to UNHCR for 1966, while private donations totalled \$560,754. The administrative expenditure of UNHCR, paid for out of the regular United Nations budget, was \$3,092,041.

74. Supplementary Estimates for 1967

Each year the Secretary-General proposes to the General Assembly any revisions he considers necessary in the appropriation and income estimates for the current year, as approved at the previous session. A report by the Secretary-General on supplementary estimates for 1966 is expected in October, to be followed by a report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The gross appropriation for 1967 totals \$130,314,230 (resolution 2242 (XXI) of 20 December 1966). Estimates of income, other than assessments on Member States, totalled \$21,642,426.

The Secretary-General has informed the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, on the basis of a forecast made at the end of May, net additional requirements for 1967 could amount to \$1.7 million over the amount appropriated by the Assembly. This forecast, cited in the Advisory Committee's report on the 1968 budget estimates (A/6707), includes such unforeseen items as meetings on outer space, the treatment of prisoners in South Africa and apartheid, certain expenses of the International Court of Justice, assistance in cases of natural disaster, machinery for South West Africa, and salary increases.

The forecast did not take account of additional requirements which became known later, such as the expansion of staff needs for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the costs of moving it to Vienna, and the heavy schedule of Security Council and Assembly meetings beginning in May.

75. Budget Estimates for 1968

The Secretary-General has presented initial estimates (A/6705) of a regular United Nations budget of \$141,619,300 in 1968. This sum would exceed the comparable gross appropriation for 1967 by \$12,382,370, or 9.58 per cent.

These budget proposals include income estimates totalling \$23,936,700, or \$3,371,574 higher than the comparable approved figure for 1967. Thus, the net budget -- the amount to be assessed against Member States -- would come to \$117,682,600, which would be \$9,010,796 above the 1967 level.

The largest single factor in the projected budget rise is the Secretary-General's request for approval of 524 new posts, mainly in the economic and

social field. This increase, which would bring the total number of United Nations personnel at all levels to 8,102, would comprise 205 professional, 179 general service, and 140 manual and local posts. Of the total, 108 would be added to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, 113 would be attached to the regional economic offices, 105 would go to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), 25 to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), 46 to the Office of Conference Services, and the remainder would be scattered throughout the Secretariat.

The expansion of programmes is estimated to account for \$9.2 million of the \$12.4 million increase proposed, with the remaining \$3.2 million ascribed to higher costs, salaries and wages. The major increases are asked for UNIDO (up \$3.3 million over 1967), additional posts for the basic Secretariat establishment under budget section 3 (up \$2.2 million), the 1968 session of UNCTAD (up \$1.7 million) and the continuance of the existing basic establishment of the Secretariat at the higher salary rates in 1968 (up \$1.6 million).

The Secretary-General states that there is a serious discrepancy between the work programme established by United Nations organs and the resources which Members are prepared to make available. A solution would be greatly facilitated, he adds, if the Assembly could give clearer guidance as to the rate of growth it would be prepared to support.

The 1968 estimates place in the income sections of the budget certain costs related to revenue-producing activities which were formerly in the expenditure sections. Since this shift of about \$1 million affects the comparability of the gross (but not the net) expenditure figures with the amounts approved for 1967, the Secretary-General has adjusted the 1967 figures to make them comparable with the 1968 amounts.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended (A/6707) gross appropriations of \$135,992,600, or \$5,626,700 less than the Secretary-General's estimate. Its estimate of income is \$23,490,800 -- \$445,900 below that of the Secretary-General. The net budget as recommended by the Advisory Committee, therefore, would be \$112,501,800, or \$5,180,800 lower than the initial estimate of the Secretary-General.

The Advisory Committee would reduce the number of new posts in 1968 by almost half, to a total of about 271. Citing the fact that the number of vacant

professional posts in May 1967 exceeded the number of new posts requested for next year, the Committee considers that a substantial margin of staff resources has not yet been utilized. It recommends 157 new posts under section 3 of the budget (which excludes such autonomous bodies as UNCTAD and UNIDO), instead of the 385 that the Secretary-General has proposed. Other recommendations call for 48 new professional and general service posts for UNIDO (instead of 58), only half of the 25 new posts proposed for UNCTAD, and seven instead of nine new posts for revenue-producing activities.

The main reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee concern salaries and wages under section 3 (a \$2.2 million cut) and the costs of UNIDO (a decrease of \$1.1 million from the Secretary-General's figure).

As additional requirements for 1968 become known, the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee will report on them to the Assembly. The initial estimates do not take account of expenses arising from decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly in 1967 and of additional United Nations activities related to the Middle East hostilities of June.

The Secretary-General has said that he will also present reports on changes he has under consideration in the top levels of the Secretariat, a review of emoluments and pensions paid to judges on the International Court, the progress of the programme to improve the Palais des Nations at Geneva, and a United Nations grant for improving the physical facilities of the International School at Geneva.

76. Pattern of Conferences

Efforts by the General Assembly to rationalize the growing number of United Nations meetings date back to 1952, when the Assembly established a four-year regular pattern of conferences, laying down principles to govern the places and dates of such meetings (resolution 694 (VII) of 20 December). A further fixed pattern of conferences was established for the period 1958 to 1964. The pattern in effect for 1966 to 1968 is set out in resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

The current pattern specifies that, with certain exceptions, meetings of United Nations bodies should be held at the headquarters of those bodies. One

exception is when a Government issues an invitation for a meeting to be held in its territory, in which case that Government must agree to defray the additional costs resulting from such change of venue. Other provisions state that any meeting which is not of an emergency nature and which is not covered by the basic annual programme should not be held during that year, and that not more than one major special conference should be scheduled in any one year.

(a) Report of Committee on Conferences

Last year, the Assembly took a further step to deal with the problem by establishing a 15-member Committee on Conferences (resolution 2239 (XXI) of 20 December 1966). The Committee was instructed to submit to the Assembly at each regular session a calendar of United Nations meetings for the following year. Early in the Assembly's session, the Committee is to review the information submitted to it by the Secretary-General on plans for the following year. As the session progresses, it is to examine any proposals for new meetings which may be made in the Assembly's Main Committees, and submit its recommendations to the Committee concerned. Finally, in the closing stages of the regular session, the Committee on Conferences is to draw up the calendar of United Nations meetings and conferences for the following year, with recommendations for the succeeding year. The calendar will then go to the Assembly for final approval.

Members of the Committee are:

Algeria, Burma, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Czechoslovakia, France, India, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Zambia.

Under the newly established procedure, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to forward its views on the meetings schedule to the Committee on Conferences. The Advisory Committee states in its report on the budget estimates for 1968 (A/6707) that it is disturbed by the rising expenditures for meetings. It suggests that the Assembly, when authorizing future conferences and meetings, should set forth guidelines on organizational aspects of the meetings, instead of leaving such matters to be decided elsewhere.

(b) Report of Secretary-General

Besides the Committee's recommendations, the Assembly will have before it a report by the Secretary-General containing a provisional calendar of meetings and conferences planned by the entire United Nations family of organizations for the following two calendar years. This report, also requested in the 1966 resolution, is expected in September.

The Secretary-General, in his budget estimates for 1968 (A/6705), has already informed the Assembly that the conference programme in 1967 will exceed that in 1966, while in 1968 some seven special conferences of major proportions are scheduled. This places on the Secretariat a burden of "well-nigh unmanageable proportions", he comments.

77. Vacancies in Subsidiary Bodies

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

This Committee, established in 1946, examines and makes recommendations to the General Assembly on the United Nations budget, the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and related questions.

Its 12 members are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. They serve as individuals, not as representatives of Governments. Four retire each year, but are eligible for reappointment.

Members this year are:

Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands), Chairman; Abdou Ciss (Senegal), Paulo Lopes Corrêa (Brazil), André Ganem (France), Pedro Olarte (Colombia), John I.M. Rhodes (United Kingdom), Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic), E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria), Dragos Serbanescu (Romania), Shilendra K. Singh (India), Viktor Fedulovich Ulanchev (Soviet Union) and Wilbur H. Ziehl (United States).

The terms of office of Mr. Corrêa, Mr. Riad, Mr. Sanu and Mr. Serbanescu expire on 31 December, and the Assembly will be required to fill the resulting vacancies. The persons elected will begin their terms on 1 January 1968 (A/6681).

(b) Committee on Contributions

Established in 1946, this Committee advises the Assembly on the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations among Member States.

Its 10 members are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Members retire in rotation, and this year the terms of office of three members end on 31 December. The members are appointed in their personal capacities. They are eligible for reappointment.

Members this year are:

Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Chairman; Raymond T. Bowman (United States), Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Louis-Denis Hudon (Canada), F. Nouredin Kia (Iran), Evgeny Nikolaevich Makeev (Soviet Union), Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland), John I.M. Rhodes (United Kingdom), David Silveira da Mota (Brazil) and Maurice Viaud (France).

The retiring members are Mr. Bowman, Mr. Kia and Mr. Raczkowski. The terms of the new appointees will begin on 1 January 1968 (A/6682).

(c) Board of Auditors

The Board, established in 1947, performs the external audit of the accounts of the United Nations.

It has three members, with one retiring every year. The present members are the Auditors-General (or officers of equivalent title) of Belgium, Colombia and Pakistan.

The term of office of the First President of the Audit Office of Belgium expires on 30 June 1968. The new appointee will serve for a period of three years beginning 1 July (A/6683).

(d) Investments Committee

This Committee, established in 1947, advises the Secretary-General on investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations trust funds.

Its six members are appointed by the Secretary-General and confirmed by the Assembly. They are eligible for reappointment. The present members, whose three-year term expires on 31 December, are:

Eugene Black, Roger de Candolle, R. McAllister Lloyd, George A. Murphy, B.K. Nehru and Jacques Rueff.

The Secretary-General has not yet appointed the members to serve beginning 1 January 1968.

(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Established in 1949, the Tribunal hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

Its seven members, appointed by the Assembly for three-year terms, serve in their individual capacities and are eligible for reappointment. The terms of three members expire on 31 December.

The present members are:

Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), President; Lord Crook (United Kingdom), Héctor Gros Espiell (Uruguay), Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey), Francis T.P. Plimpton (United States), Zenon Rossides (Cyprus) and R. Venkataraman (India).

The retiring members are Mrs. Bastid, Mr. Ignacio-Pinto and Mr. Venkataraman. Those appointed will begin their terms on 1 January 1968 (A/6684).

(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

This Committee deals with matters arising in relation to participation by United Nations staff members in the Joint Staff Pension Fund and the benefits payable at the time of separation.

It is a Committee of nine members and nine alternate members. Three of each group are appointed by the Assembly for a three-year term, three are appointed by the Secretary-General and three are elected by participants in the Pension Fund.

The present Assembly appointees, who serve in their personal capacities and whose term expires on 31 December, are:

José Espinoza (Chile), John I.M. Rhodes (United Kingdom) and Wilbur H. Ziehl (United States), members, and Brian J. Lynch (New Zealand), Jean-Claude Renaud (France) and Shilendra K. Singh (India), (Chairman), alternate members.

The persons elected to fill these vacancies will begin their terms on 1 January 1968 (A/6685).

78. Scale of Assessments

Member States contribute to the regular budget of the United Nations in proportions fixed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the

Committee on Contributions. The proportions are determined broadly according to capacity to pay, as measured by national income statistics.

This year, the Assembly is to conduct its triennial review of the entire scale of assessments, on the basis of recommendations by the Contributions Committee made during its twenty-sixth session (16 May to 1 June 1967 in New York).

Under the proposed new scale for 1968-1970, as set out in the Committee's report (A/6710), the following 37 States would have their rates of assessment reduced from the level of the current (1965-67) scale:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The following 21 States would have their rates increased:

Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Under the proposed scale, 57 Member States would contribute at the minimum rate of 0.04 per cent (compared to 55 under the current scale). The five largest contributors would continue to be the United States, 31.57 per cent under the new scale (compared to 31.91 under the present one); the Soviet Union, 14.61 per cent (14.92 per cent); the United Kingdom, 6.62 per cent (7.21 per cent); France, 6.00 per cent (6.09 per cent), and China, 4.00 per cent (4.25 per cent).

The Committee recommended continuation of arrangements under which a portion of the contributions may be made in currencies other than United States dollars, the main currency required for payment. Also among the Committee's recommendations are the percentage rates for contributions by non-members to United Nations activities in which they take part, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and narcotic drugs control.

In an addendum to its report (A/6710/Add.1) issued on 31 August, the Committee noted that no Member State was then in arrears in the payment of its contributions to the United Nations regular budget within the terms of Article 19 of the Charter. (Article 19 provides that a Member "shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years".)

79. Audit Reports on Expenditure by Specialized Agencies of UNDP Funds

Each year the General Assembly receives audit reports relating to expenditures by the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of funds earmarked to them from the Technical Assistance Account of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and allocated to them from the Special Fund Account of UNDP. The funds are used to carry out programmes and projects approved by the Governing Council of UNDP.

The 11 organizations participating in the technical assistance activities of UNDP last year were:

The United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, IAEA, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Funds from the Special Fund Account were received by the International Bank and all of the organizations listed above, except UPU and IMCO.

Since the audit reports relating to the participation of the United Nations in these programmes are included in the United Nations accounts (item 73 (a) of the provisional agenda), the Assembly considers under item 79 only the specialized agency and IAEA accounts. (Information about total earmarkings and allocations of UNDP funds appears in the notes to item 73 (b) above.)

The reports for 1966 are not yet available. The Assembly will examine them together with reports by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

80. Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination with Specialized Agencies

Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Charter provides: "The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies... and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned."

The Assembly has assigned to its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions the task of examining the administrative budgets of the agencies and proposals for financial and budgetary arrangements with them.

The Advisory Committee reports to the Assembly each year on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This year's report is expected in November.

The Assembly, after considering that report, normally asks the Secretary-General to refer the Committee's observations to the specialized agencies concerned.

Last year, after examining the report, the Assembly recommended, in resolution 2190 A (XXI) of 15 December, that specialized agencies which apply methods of assessing their members similar to the methods used by the United Nations (that is, basically according to ability to pay) and whose scales of assessment differ appreciably from the United Nations scale, take steps to bring their scales into harmony with the United Nations scale as soon as possible, taking into account differences in membership and other pertinent factors. However, the Assembly did not specifically request a report on this subject.

The Advisory Committee will also submit a report (A/6675) reviewing the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

81. Implementation of Recommendations Made by Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine Finances of United Nations and Specialized Agencies

Last year, the General Assembly unanimously approved the report and recommendations of an expert committee of 14 it had set up in 1965 to study ways of improving the use of funds spent by the United Nations system of organizations.

In a report of July 1966 (A/6343), the Ad Hoc Committee concentrated on "basic measures needed to ensure greater efficiency and real value for money" in the United Nations system, especially with regard to human, social and economic development.

In approving the Committee's recommendations, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to give effect to those which required his action, and

recommended that the inter-governmental agencies related to the United Nations take measures for their earliest possible implementation.

The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to report in 1967 on what had been done by the organizations in the United Nations system to carry out the Committee's recommendations.

The Secretary-General will submit three reports to the Assembly this year. The first will be an overall summary of action taken by the United Nations family; the second will contain proposals by the Secretary-General concerning changes in the form of presentation of the United Nations budget; and the third will deal with the Ad Hoc Committee's suggestion that a study be made on the advantages and disadvantages of a biennial budget cycle for the United Nations. A report on this item will also be submitted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The Economic and Social Council, at its 1967 summer session in Geneva, considered progress made in implementing the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations as they affect economic and social activities. After considering reports by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (E/4337), the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4395), the Advisory Committee (E/4401) and the Secretary-General (E/4391), the Council adopted three resolutions. In the first (1264 (XLIII) of 3 August 1967), it asked its subsidiary bodies to take a number of measures to carry out the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations and asked the Secretary-General to keep it informed of further steps taken to this end. In the second (1277 A (XLIII) of 4 August 1967), it invited ACC and the agencies to pursue their consultations on implementing the recommendations and to report on further progress. The third resolution (1280 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967) deals with the joint inspection unit (see below).

Following are summaries of some of the major recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, together with information on action taken so far:

-- The experts proposed the establishment of a joint inspection unit to investigate "all matters having a bearing on the efficiency of the services and the proper use of funds" throughout the United Nations system. The Council, in resolution 1280 (XLIII), welcomed conclusions reached at a joint meeting of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC (E/4404) and recommended that the unit be enabled to begin

work on 1 January 1968. One of the main conclusions dealt with the need for ensuring, to the fullest extent compatible with existing constitutions or statutory provisions, that the inspectors' reports are communicated in full to and discussed by the executive bodies of the agencies concerned. The inspectors are to be appointed by the Secretary-General from persons nominated by France, India, Mexico, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Yugoslavia (A/6635).

-- The experts recommended that the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination (since renamed the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) be reconstituted as a committee of experts. The Council, in resolution 1187 (XLI) of 17 November 1966, reconstituted the Committee and requested its members to designate experts competent in matters pertaining to the United Nations family.

-- The experts recommended that each organization adopt a system of long-term planning, programme formulation and budget preparation. The Council, in resolution 1264 (XLIII), asked its subsidiary bodies to draw up long-range programmes of work containing clear indications of priority. The Secretary-General has created the post of Special Adviser for Departmental Programme Planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

-- The experts suggested steps to strengthen the process of evaluating the results of programmes. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination has been undertaking some of these tasks. The Secretary-General has submitted reports evaluating technical co-operation programmes. The Council has called for a special study of technical co-operation in the field of social development.

-- The experts called for improved procedures for co-ordinating the work of the United Nations and its agencies. The Council at its summer 1967 session, adopted resolutions on co-ordination of technical co-operation activities at the country level, co-ordination of statistical questionnaires, and the type of information which specialized agencies are asked to supply concerning co-ordination in their annual reports to the Council. The Secretary-General has created the post of Under-Secretary for Inter-Agency Affairs.'

-- The experts made several suggestions on rationalizing the meetings schedule of United Nations bodies and the documentation required for them. The Assembly has set up a Committee on Conferences (see notes on item 76 above) and has called for a study of documents and publications (see item 82 below). The Council, in resolution 1264 (XLIII), asked its subsidiary bodies to review (a) their methods of work and calendar of conferences with a view to reducing the total meeting time, and (b) their documentation requirements with a view to reducing the volume of documentation. However, the Council took note of a statement by the Secretary-General that the tentative meeting schedule for 1968 is already heavier than that for 1967.

-- The experts called for certain budgetary reforms. The Secretary-General, in his budget estimates for 1968 (A/6705), points out several steps taken to this end, including the preparation of a report on budget performance in 1966 (A/6666); the institution of certain changes in the form of the 1968 budget estimates, and the supplying of additional information relating to the budget estimates to programmes of activity. Representatives of United Nations agencies are meeting this year to take steps towards greater standardization of nomenclature in budget and financial documents, and ACC has stated its readiness to co-operate with the Advisory Committee in its study on budget presentation.

82. Publications and Documentation of United Nations

Efforts have been made over a number of years to control the ever-increasing volume of United Nations documentation. A Committee on the Control and Limitation of Documentation, set up by the Assembly in 1957, made a number of recommendations, most of which the Assembly endorsed in 1958 (resolution 1272 (XIII) of 14 November 1958). More recently, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1154 (XLI) of 4 August 1966, endorsed proposals by the Secretary-General (E/4157) to limit the Council's documentation.

Last year, both the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies made further recommendations in this regard. Taking these into account, the Assembly requested that the United Nations Publications Board, a body of the Secretariat, study the problem with a view to suggesting ways of economizing in both extent and cost (resolution 2246 (XXI) of 20 December 1966).

The Secretary-General will report to the 1967 session with the Publication Board's suggestions and recommendations for the elimination, consolidation or reduction in frequency of various publications. The Advisory Committee, in its report on the 1968 budget estimates (A/6707), notes with regret that little has been done to rationalize documentation and states that the initiative should come from the bodies which request documents.

83. Personnel Questions

(a) Composition of Secretariat

Article 101, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Charter states: "The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

The General Assembly has in recent years noted with satisfaction the efforts by the Secretary-General to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution of posts, but has continued to look towards improvements, especially at the higher level. The Secretary-General reports annually to the Assembly on the steps he has taken to comply with the Assembly's recommendations.

The principles of staff recruitment now in effect were endorsed by the Assembly in 1962 (resolution 1852 (XVII) of 19 December), when five principles and factors were laid down to guide the efforts to improve geographical distribution. On the basis of these factors, the Secretary-General has worked out a system of computing a desirable range of posts for each nationality, based largely on the contributions of each Member to the United Nations budget, with special allowance for States with large populations but low per capita incomes, and with a minimum of 1 to 5 posts for each nationality.

In view of the expansion of staff in posts subject to geographical distribution (there were 1,647 such posts in August 1966), the Secretary-General intends to review the existing system of computing desirable ranges in his 1967 report to the Assembly (to be issued in October).

A recommendation for continued efforts to ensure the "representation" of all Member States at the professional level was contained in Assembly resolution 1928 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. Last year's report stated that there were nationals of 112 States on the staff as of 31 August 1966, an increase of five over the 1965 figure.

Last year, in resolution 2241 A (XXI) of 20 December 1966, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to study the system of desirable ranges of posts for individual countries, taking account not only of the number of posts (as had been done in the past) but also of the level of appointment -- that is, the grades given to new staff members. (This provision was inserted in response to the point made by some representatives that a given number of low-level professional posts should not be regarded as equivalent to the same number of high-level positions.)

The Assembly recognized the need for a large proportion of permanent contracts and fixed-term contracts of longer duration to ensure stability and efficient operation. Nevertheless, it expressed the belief that, as a temporary measure, increased recruitment under fixed-term (non-permanent) contracts, especially in the case of developing countries, might help achieve balanced geographical distribution.

In resolution 2241 B (XXI) of 20 December 1966, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study the methods which should be used to ensure a more equitable use of the working languages of the Organization and a better balance among those languages in the recruitment of staff, particularly at the higher levels, and to include his conclusions on this question in future reports. (The working languages of the Assembly are English, French and Spanish.)

(b) Other Personnel Questions

The Secretary-General reports annually to the Assembly on any changes made in the Staff Rules during the past year. Such changes do not require action by the Assembly. (The report for 1967 is expected in October.)

Another document which the Secretary-General is expected to place before the Assembly will deal with the education grant -- an allowance paid to international civil servants living outside their own countries, to help finance the education of their children. The International Civil Service Advisory Board has made further recommendations on this subject, and the Secretary-General will transmit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the views of the executive heads of organizations in the United Nations system.

84. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The Board administers the United Nations Joint Pension Fund, which pays pension benefits for staff employed by the United Nations, nine specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Last year, on the recommendation of the Board, the Assembly approved certain changes in the Pension Fund Regulations (resolution 2191 (XXI) of 15 December 1966). These included the abolition of the associate participation scheme for staff members receiving appointments after 1 January 1967. As a result of this change, staff on short-term contracts who would formerly have been associate participants now become full participants upon their appointment.

This year's report of the Board (A/6708), which is not yet available, will be examined by the Assembly along with any comments that may be submitted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. A report by the Advisory Committee on the accounts of the Pension Fund appears in A/6674.

85. United Nations International School

The United Nations International School had its origin in a nursery school established by United Nations staff in 1947. At the start of the 1966/67 school year, it had 648 students from 74 countries, principally from Secretariat and delegation families.

A search for a suitable permanent site has occupied the attention of School officials for the past few years. In February 1965, the General Assembly approved in principle the use of the north end of the Headquarters site for the construction of the School building. However, later that year the City of New York offered a site on the East River at East 25th Street, a mile south of United Nations Headquarters. The Assembly authorized acceptance of the offer (resolution 2123 (XX) of 21 December 1965).

In June 1967, the Secretary-General reported (A/6671) that new proposals had been advanced for another site two blocks south of United Nations Headquarters, on First Avenue from East Thirty-ninth to Fortieth Street. These

proposals provide for a school of 1,500 pupils to be built as part of a complex including housing and recreational facilities for United Nations staff and delegations. They were advanced by the Ford Foundation, which in 1965 pledged \$7.5 million for constructing and equipping the new building. The School's Board of Trustees proposes to use the East River site, which has already been filled in, as a park with playing fields available to the School.

"It appears to the Board of Trustees and to the Secretary-General that the balance of the argument lies in favour of the new plan," the report states.

Pending authorization of the new plans and completion of the building in 1970 or 1971, the Ford Foundation has located space at 418 East Fifty-fourth Street, between First Avenue and Sutton Place South, for interim use beginning immediately. The School has been housed in a building at First Avenue and East Seventieth Street.

One of the conditions of the Ford Foundation's original grant of \$7.5 million was that a \$3 million Development Fund be established to ensure the financial viability of the School. Since 1963, the Assembly has appealed for voluntary contributions for an endowment fund. The Development Fund has been established, but the Secretary-General reports that, as of June 1967, only \$335,000 has been contributed by Governments. (Counting non-governmental donations, the Fund totals more than \$1 million.) If the minimum goal is not reached by August, the Secretary-General adds, he will have to recommend other measures at the twenty-second session.

Since the School was set up, the Assembly has contributed financially to its operating costs. For the 1966/67 school year, the United Nations contributed \$48,900 to the School's \$733,200 budget (resolution 2176 (XXI) of 9 December 1966), which is financed mostly from tuition fees.

The Secretary-General will report to the Assembly in November on the proposed new site, the status of the Development Fund and other matters pertaining to the School.

86. Report of International Law Commission on its Nineteenth Session

Each year, the General Assembly reviews the work of the 25-member International Law Commission, whose task is to develop and codify international law. The Commission, during its nineteenth session in Geneva from 8 May

to 14 July, discussed Special missions, State responsibility, Succession of States and Governments, Co-operation with other bodies, Organization of future work, and the date and place of the twentieth session.

On special missions, the Commission had before it its Special Rapporteur's fourth report (A/CN.4/194 and Add.1-5) and written comments received from Governments (A/CN.4/193 and Add.1-5). The Commission re-examined all of its draft articles on this subject, on the basis of these documents and the views expressed earlier in the Sixth Committee of the Assembly.

The Commission settled certain questions of terminology, revised the draft articles, fixed their order and recast the commentaries.

The Commission decided to recommend to the Assembly that appropriate measures be taken for the conclusion of a convention on special missions.

It adopted the final text of its draft articles on special missions.

The Commission approved a draft preamble for a convention on special missions which recalls that the need to accord a particular status to special missions of States has always been recognized.

On the organization of future work, the Commission noted that after the completion of the draft articles on special missions, the following three topics already taken up by the Commission remained on its programme of work: Succession of States and Governments; State responsibility; and Relations between States and inter-governmental organizations.

The Commission considered how and when these three topics could best be dealt with, as well as various suggestions by members for additional topics for inclusion in the programme of work.

New arrangements for dealing with the topic of succession of States and Governments were also considered by the Commission. In doing so it took into account the broad outline of the subject laid down in a report of a sub-committee of the Commission in 1963.

That outline divided the topic into three main headings: Succession in respect of treaties; Succession in respect of rights and duties resulting from sources other than treaties; and Succession on in respect of membership of international organizations.

The Commission agreed to a suggestion by Manfred Lachs of Poland, a former Special Rapporteur and former member of the Commission, that the topic of succession of States and Governments should be divided among more than one Special Rapporteur, in order to advance its study more rapidly.

The Commission noted that Roberto Ago will submit a substantive report on State responsibility at the twenty-first session of the Commission.

Owing to the pressure of other work, the Commission was unable to discuss a report by Special Rapporteur Abdullah El-Erian on relations between States and inter-governmental organizations.

In all, the Commission unanimously adopted 50 draft articles which will form the basis for a convention on special missions.

The Commission tentatively decided to hold its next session from 27 May to 2 August 1968 in Geneva. (Its 1967 report will be issued as A/6709.)

87. Law of Treaties

Last year, after considering the subject at 292 meetings, beginning at its first session in 1949, the International Law Commission submitted to the General Assembly 75 draft articles on the Law of Treaties (A/6309/Rev.1). The draft articles, intended as the basis for an international convention on the subject, were described by the Commission's Rapporteur last year as a "milestone in the process of developing international law and its codification".

The Commission's draft covers the following aspects of treaties between States:

Conclusion and entry into force; observance, application and interpretation; amendment and modification; invalidity, termination and suspension of operation; and depositaries, notifications, corrections and registration.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Assembly decided (resolution 2166 (XXI) of 5 December 1966) that an international conference of plenipotentiaries would be called to consider the Law of Treaties and, on the basis of the Commission's work to draw up an international convention and any other appropriate instruments. States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies were invited to attend, along with the specialized agencies themselves and other interested inter-governmental organizations.

On the invitation of the Government of Austria, the first session of the Conference is to be held in Vienna from 26 March to 24 May 1968. The second session, under the terms of the Assembly resolution, will be in early 1969.

The Assembly, which discussed the draft articles at its 1966 session, decided to hold a further discussion in 1967 to facilitate the work of the conference. At the Assembly's request, it will have before it the written comments of Member States, the Secretary-General and certain specialized agencies (to be issued in September). Also available will be a guide to the draft articles and a bibliography (not yet issued).

The International Law Commission, which briefly discussed arrangements for the conference at its 1967 session, recommended that the Secretary-General publish revised editions of two summaries of practice in this area -- the Handbook of Final Clauses (ST/LEG/6) and the Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Conventions (ST/LEG/7).

88. Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations

The General Assembly, in resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, enumerated seven principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States and the duties deriving therefrom, embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. It resolved to study those principles with a view to their progressive development and codification. The Assembly established special committees which met in 1964, 1966, 1967 to assist in the studies.

The Committee which met in Mexico City in 1964 studied four of the principles, and reached consensus on one relating to the sovereign equality of States.

In 1965, the Assembly reconstituted the earlier Committee, adding four members to its original membership of 27, and asked it to study and report on all seven principles (resolution 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

The 1966 Special Committee met in New York from 8 March to 25 April. (Its report is in A/6230.)

The Committee was able to reach a consensus on two of the seven principles -- those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the sovereign equality of States.

The consensus on peaceful settlement states that:

Every State shall settle its international disputes by peaceful means; shall seek early and just settlement by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice; the parties to a dispute have the duty, in the event of failure to reach a solution, to continue to seek a settlement by other peaceful means agreed on by them; States shall refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; and international disputes shall be settled on the basis of the sovereign equality of States.

The consensus on sovereign equality declares that:

All States have equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community. It lists the elements included in the concept of sovereign equality, in the form originally approved by the 1964 Committee, as follows: States are juridically equal; they enjoy the rights inherent in full sovereignty; they have the duty to respect the personality of other States; their territorial integrity and political independence are inviolable; they have the right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems; and they have the duty to comply fully and in good faith with their international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

The five principles on which the Committee reported that it was unable to reach a consensus are:

The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter (on this principle, the Committee reported that it was unable to agree on proposals to widen the area of agreement laid down in the Assembly's Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, contained in resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965); the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter; the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX) of 12 December 1966, the Special Committee met again in Geneva from 17 July to 18 August 1967 to consider the principles on:

- (a) the prohibition of the threat or use of force;
- (b) the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter;

- (c) equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- (d) fulfillment by States in good faith of the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

The Special Committee also considered proposals on the duty of States not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, with a view to widening the area of agreement expressed in General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX), the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their independence and sovereignty.

It also considered additional proposals with a view to widening the area of agreement in the two formulations -- peaceful settlement and sovereign equality -- adopted by the Special Committee in 1966.

The Special Committee referred each principle to its Drafting Committee, which in turn established working groups to consider them. The Drafting Committee reported at the end of the session to the Special Committee that it had accepted, as expressing the consensus of the Drafting Committee, text reported by working groups dealing with the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter, and the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter.

The text on fulfillment of obligations reads:

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by it in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law; has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under international agreements valid under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law; and where obligations arising under international agreements are in conflict with the obligations of members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

The text on duty of States to co-operate with one another declares that:

States have the duty to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress, the general welfare of nations and international co-operation free from discrimination based on such differences.

To this end, States shall co-operate with other States in the maintenance of international peace and security; and in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance.

The working groups' reports on the two principles of peaceful settlement and sovereign equality indicated that no additions to the 1966 texts had been agreed on.

On the prohibition of the threat of use of force, the Drafting Committee transmitted to the Special Committee a report by a working group which indicated that agreement had been reached on certain points, but not on a general formulation.

On the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the Drafting Committee reported that it had received a report from the working group but that areas of agreement recorded were hardly sufficient to justify transmitting the report to the Special Committee.

On the principle of non-intervention, the Drafting Committee took note that there was no report from the working group appointed to consider it. Thirteen members of the Special Committee then submitted a draft resolution proposing that the Committee should decide to include the operative paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 2131 (XX) in the formulation of the principle to be incorporated in the draft declaration on the principles. As opposition was expressed to this draft resolution by some delegations, it was stated that the sponsors would not press for a vote on it.

The Special Committee then decided to take note of the reports of its Drafting Committee, and to transmit them to the Assembly. The Committee's report is not yet available.

Members of the Special Committee are:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

89. Question of methods of fact-finding

The Assembly in 1963 called for a study by the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding in connexion with its study on the principle that States should settle their disputes peacefully (resolution 1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963). The Assembly expressed the belief that an important contribution to the settlement and prevention of disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions.

After considering the Secretary-General's initial report in 1965, the Assembly, by 80 votes in favour and none against with 12 abstentions, requested a supplementary report, "to cover the main trends and characteristics of international inquiry" (resolution 2104 (XX) of 20 December 1965). Further study of this matter, it considered, would also be of value for any consideration of an item on "Peaceful settlement of disputes", placed on the 1965 Assembly agenda by the United Kingdom.

A new study by the Secretary-General (A/6228) summarized the methods used by the United Nations, seven related inter-governmental agencies and 11 other international bodies, in order to verify the execution by States of the obligations they have assumed under international agreements and treaties. It included information on such topics as the periodic reporting system on developments in human rights, the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and machinery for overseeing compliance with whaling agreements.

At its twenty-first session, the Assembly reaffirmed its belief that an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the prevention of such disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions (resolution 2182 (XXI) of 12 December 1966).

Owing to the lack of time, however, the Assembly invited Member States to express their views on this subject in writing to the Secretary-General before 1 August 1967. It decided also to include an item entitled "Question of methods of fact-finding" in the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session with a view to considering what further action may be appropriate.

90. Draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum

In 1965, a working group of the General Assembly's Sixth Committee prepared a draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum which the Assembly decided to transmit to Member States for further consideration.

A draft on this subject was originally prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in 1960, and the preamble and first article were approved in 1962 by the Assembly's Third Committee.

In 1965, the item was transferred from the Third Committee to the Sixth Committee, which did not deal with the substance of the matter until 1966. The Assembly decided to consider the item again in 1966 with a view to completing the text (resolution 2100 (XX) of 20 December 1965).

The first article of the draft Declaration states:

- "1. Territorial asylum granted by a State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States.
- "2. The right to seek and to enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes.
- "3. It shall rest with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the grant of asylum."

The text of the remaining draft Declaration prepared by the Working Group proposes that the situation of persons referred to in article 1, paragraph 1, is without prejudice to the sovereignty of the international community. Where a State finds difficulty in granting or continuing to grant asylum, States individually or jointly or through the United Nations shall consider appropriate measures to lighten the burden on that State.

The draft Declaration also states that no person referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1, shall be subject to such measures as rejection at the frontier or, if he has already entered the territory in which he seeks asylum, expulsion or compulsory return to any States where he may be subject to persecution.

The draft Declaration proposes that exception may be made to the foregoing principle only for the overriding reasons of national security or in order to safeguard the population, as in the case of a mass influx of people.

Should a State decide in any case that exception to the principle stated would be justified, it shall consider granting to the person concerned an opportunity, whether by way of provisional asylum or otherwise, of going to another State.

States granting asylum, the draft Declaration states, shall not permit persons who have received asylum to engage in activities contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

In 1966, the Assembly took note of the report of the Sixth Committee (A/6570 and Corr. 1-3) containing a draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum, together with the amendments and proposals considered in connexion with its elaboration. The Assembly unanimously decided to place the item on the provisional agenda for the twenty-second session with the view to the final adoption of a Declaration on this subject and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to States Members for further consideration the text of the draft Declaration together with the report of the Sixth Committee.

The Secretary-General complied with this request in a letter to Member States dated 25 January 1967.

91. Programme of Assistance in International Law

Stating that one of the most effective means of furthering the development of international law was to promote public interest in the subject, the General Assembly, in 1947, requested States to extend or initiate teaching in international law (resolution 176 (III) of 21 November).

The idea of United Nations assistance to this end was put forth in 1962, when the Assembly initiated a study of ways in which Member States could be helped to establish training and exchange programmes in international law (resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December).

In the following year, the Assembly appointed a committee to work out a practical plan and proposals. On the basis of that body's work, the Assembly decided, on 20 December 1965, to establish what has now become known as the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (resolution 2099 (XX)).

The programme was divided into two parts: steps to encourage existing international law programmes carried out by States, organizations and institutions; and direct assistance and exchange, such as seminars, training and refresher courses, fellowships, advisory services of experts, the provision of legal publications and libraries, and translations of major legal works.

The Assembly also established an Advisory Committee of 10 Member States to advise the Secretary-General on the content of the programme. The members are Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and United States.

The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1967 the activities listed in his 1966 report (A/6492 and Add.1), including:

- A regional training and refresher course, held in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). About 40 participants are attending the four-and-a-half week course, which began at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 14 August;

- Ten fellowships, awarded at the request of developing countries. Training of the fellows began at The Hague, Netherlands, on 23 July, and they were later attached to legal offices of the United Nations and three specialized agencies;

- A set of United Nations legal publications, being provided to up to 15 institutions in developing countries;

- Advisory services of experts, if requested by developing countries.

In addition, the Secretariat has issued a register of experts and scholars in international law who would be available to assist developing countries (A/6677). (An addendum is expected in November.)

The Assembly appropriated \$66,300 from the regular United Nations budget to finance the Programme in 1967. It also appealed for voluntary contributions from Member States, organizations, institutions and individuals. For 1968, the Secretary-General is requesting \$54,000 to finance 15 fellowships and \$7,800 for other purposes related to the Programme (A/6705).

After consulting the Advisory Committee, which is expected to meet in mid-September, the Secretary-General will report to the Assembly on his recommendations for future activities under the Programme.

92. Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

On 29 April 1963, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and Mexico issued a declaration announcing that they were prepared to sign a multilateral agreement whereby their countries would undertake not to manufacture, store or test nuclear weapons.

The General Assembly noted this initiative with satisfaction on 27 November 1963 (resolution 1911 (XVIII)), expressed the hope that studies would begin of measures to achieve the aims of the declaration, and said it trusted that the nuclear Powers, in particular, would co-operate in the realization of those aims.

A Preliminary Meeting on the Denuclearization of Latin America was held in Mexico City in November 1964, and a Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America began work on a draft treaty in March 1965. At the fourth session of the Commission at Mexico City, the text of a Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America was unanimously adopted. The Treaty was opened for signature on 14 February 1967. (For text see A/6663.)

Article 1 of the Treaty would bind the parties to use exclusively for peaceful purposes the nuclear material and facilities under their jurisdiction, and to prohibit and prevent in their territories the testing, use, manufacture, production or acquisition of nuclear weapons, and the receipt, storage, installation, deployment and possession of nuclear weapons. An Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America would be established to ensure compliance with the Treaty, and a control system would be set up to verify compliance.

The Treaty is to come into force as soon as instruments of ratification by the States of the region have been deposited, all States having responsibility for territories in the region have ratified a protocol pledging them to denuclearize those territories, all nuclear Powers have signed a protocol pledging them to respect a denuclearized Latin America and not to threaten or use nuclear weapons against the parties to the Treaty, and bilateral safeguards agreements have been concluded.

In accordance with a decision by the Preparatory Commission, 20 Latin American countries requested on 11 July (A/6676 and Add.1-3) that the Assembly include in its agenda an item entitled "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America". The request was made, according to a resolution adopted by the Commission on 13 February, so that the signatory States might explain "the significance and scope of the provisions of the Treaty".

The request for inclusion of the item was signed by:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ITEMS ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

S.1. Reservation for Peaceful Purposes of Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor

In a note dated 17 August 1967 (A/6695), Malta proposed for inclusion in the General Assembly's agenda an item entitled "Declaration and treaty concerning the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and of the ocean floor, underlying the seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind".

In an explanatory memorandum, Malta expresses the fear that military installations might be implanted on the ocean floor and resources of immense benefit to the world might be depleted for the national advantage of developed countries.

Malta suggests that a treaty be drafted on the basis of four principles:

The sea-bed and ocean floor beyond present national jurisdiction are not subject to national appropriation; exploration of these areas shall be consistent with the United Nations Charter; these areas shall be exploited in the interests of mankind and primarily to promote the development of poor countries, and they shall be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Malta also suggests that an international agency be created to assume jurisdiction over such areas and ensure that the treaty is observed.

Earlier United Nations activities with regard to the oceans and their resources include the conclusion in 1958 of four conventions on the law of the sea, and studies initiated in 1966 of the existing state of knowledge of resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf, or techniques for exploiting those resources, and of activities in marine science and technology. One of the 1958 conventions, that on the continental shelf, gives to coastal States exclusive rights to the exploitation of mineral and other non-living resources of the shelf. The shelf is defined as the sea-bed beyond the territorial sea, "to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superadjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas". The Convention, in force since 1964, has 37 Parties.7

S.2. Withdrawal of United States and Other Foreign Forces Occupying South Korea

In a letter dated 17 August 1967 (A/6696), nine States requested the inclusion in the General Assembly's agenda of an item entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag

of the United Nations". The letter was signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukraine and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On the same date, Romania sent a letter (A/6696/Add.1) supporting the request.

The letter declares: "The occupation of South Korea by United States imperialists under the flag of the United Nations, the aggressive policy pursued by the United States with regard to the Korean people's Democratic Republic and the systematic provocative actions of United States troops in the vicinity of the demarcation line are among the chief sources of the tension prevailing in this region and throughout the Far East."

The United States, it goes on, is involving South Korea in plans for new aggressive blocs and in the aggressive war started by the United States in Viet-Nam. Aggression in Viet-Nam, aggressive actions by Israel and the mounting tension in Korea "are part of the general imperialist offensive in Asia and Africa against the peoples which have either won political independence or are fighting for their national liberation".

The letter recalls proposals by the Korean People's Democratic Republic for peaceful reunification of Korea through an all-Korean government representing all segments of the population on the basis of free and democratic elections in North and South conducted without outside interference.

/Notes on the item entitled "The Korean question" appear above under provisional agenda item 33.