

U N I T E D   N A T I O N S

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

Press Release GA/3431/Add.1  
25 September 1967

G E N E R A L   A S S E M B L Y  
A N N O T A T E D   P R O V I S I O N A L   A G E N D A  
T W E N T Y - S E C O N D   R E G U L A R   S E S S I O N

19 September 1967

ADDENDUM I

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

67-21422

93F

C O N T E N T S

Introduction . . . . .	<u>Page</u> 1
------------------------	------------------

Additional Items

A.1. Restoration of lawful rights of People's Republic of China in United Nations. . . . .	2
A.2. The situation in the Middle East . . . . .	3
A.3. The situation which has arisen between Guinea and Ivory Coast involving section 11 of Convention on Privileges and Immunities of United Nations . . . . .	9

Further Notes on Proposed Agenda Items

8. Adoption of agenda . . . . .	10
10. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization. . . . .	10
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. . . . .	10
26. Report of Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter . . . . .	12
28. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons:	
(a) Report of Conference of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. . . . .	13
(b) Report of Preparatory Committee for Conference of Non-Nuclear Weapon States. . . . .	13
32. International co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space: report of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. . . . .	13
36. Effects of atomic radiation: report of United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation. . . . .	14
37. Comprehensive review of whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. . . . .	14
38. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of Trade and Development Board. . . . .	15
43. Development of natural resources . . . . .	16
47. Regional development . . . . .	16

	<u>Page</u>
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 . . .	17
50. World social situation: report of Secretary-General . . . . .	17
55. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. . . . .	17
56. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:	
(a) Implementation of United Nations Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of Secretary-General . . . . .	17
(b) Status of International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of Secretary-General. . . . .	17
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. . . . .	18
64. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of United Nations:	
(a) Report of Secretary-General . . . . .	18
(b) Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. . . . .	18
65. Question of South West Africa:	
(a) Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. . . . .	18
75. Budget estimates for financial year 1968 . . . . .	19
76. Pattern of conferences:	
(a) Report of Committee on Conferences. . . . .	19
87. Law of treaties. . . . .	19
89. Question of methods of fact-finding. . . . .	19
90. Draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum. . . . .	20
92. Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America . . . . .	20

Items on the Supplementary List

S.2. Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under flag of United Nations . . . . .	20
--	----

### INTRODUCTION

This addendum contains information on three additional items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, which opened on 19 September. This brings the total of proposed items to 97. The Secretary-General has recommended the deletion of one of these items, on regional development (see notes on item 47, below).

Of the three new items listed in this addendum, one was proposed by Member States, the second one was included by decision of the Assembly at its recent emergency special session, and the third was proposed by the Secretary-General (see following pages).

Additional notes are included on developments relating to items annotated earlier in press release GA/3431. Documents issued between 1 September and 20 September, as well as relevant meetings held during that period, are also covered.

The items in this press release are numbered as they appear on the provisional agenda. This is not always the order in which they appear on the final agenda as approved by the Assembly.

The Secretary-General has proposed that the closing date of the twenty-second session should be 19 December (A/BUR/167).

This press release covers recent developments through 20 September.

\* \* \*

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

A.1. Restoration of Lawful Rights of People's Republic of China

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

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

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

Similar proposals were rejected in 1962, 1963, 1965 and 1966. In 1965 and 1966, the Assembly reaffirmed its decision of 1961. The 1966 resolution (2159 (XXI) of 29 November) was adopted by a vote of 66 in favour to 48 against, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Chad, Cyprus, Iran, Portugal, Sierra Leone.

Two proposals were rejected in 1966 for lack of a two-thirds majority:

-- A proposal to recognize the representatives of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and to expel the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" (sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Romania and Syria) received 46 votes in favour to 57 against, with 17 abstentions.

-- A proposal to set up a committee to study the situation and make recommendations to the 1967 session for an equitable and practicable solution (sponsored by Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Italy and Trinidad and Tobago) received 34 votes in favour to 62 against, with 25 abstentions.

On 8 September 1967, Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Romania and Syria requested inclusion of the item "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations".

An explanatory memorandum (A/6831) from these Members says that the refusal to restore the seat of the People's Republic of China is a denial of justice inconsistent with the principle of universality. "Entrusting the representation of the Chinese people to the Chiang Kai-shek clique," it continues, "is nothing less than an obstinate, deliberate and absurd refusal to recognize realities."

The memorandum says that "China has amply demonstrated its desire for peace and peaceful co-existence", and that "it is impossible to exclude China, a great nuclear Power, from major decisions while at the same time requiring it to subscribe to the obligations imposed by agreements which it had no part in concluding".

The nine States add that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China "implies the immediate expulsion of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek's clique" from the United Nations and all bodies affiliated with it.

#### A.2. The Situation in the Middle East

Reconvening its fifth emergency special session, the General Assembly decided on 18 September to place "The situation in the Middle East" on the agenda of its twenty-second regular session, "as a matter of high priority".

The Assembly acted by adopting, without dissent, a resolution in which it also expressed its "utmost concern about that situation". Further, the Assembly referred to the regular session the records of the meetings and the documents of the fifth emergency special session, which began on 17 June and adjourned temporarily on 21 July.

The resolution (2257 (ES-V)), proposed by Austria, Finland and Sweden, was approved by a show-of-hands vote of 93 in favour to none against, with 3 abstentions.

The fifth emergency special session ended on 18 September.

The session opened on 17 June at the request of the Soviet Union and with the concurrence of a majority of Member States.

During that emergency session, the Assembly adopted resolutions on two aspects of the situation resulting from the hostilities of 5 to 10 June between Israel and neighbouring Arab States: humanitarian assistance to victims of the fighting, and measures by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem. (For details, see below.)

The Security Council discussed the situation in the Middle East at a series of meetings beginning 24 May. It had before it reports by the Secretary-General (S/7896 and Corr.1 of 19 May, S/7906 of 26 May) concerning the deteriorating situation along the borders in the Near East and the request by the United Arab Republic on 18 May for the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). (Information on the withdrawal of UNEF is given in the notes to item 21 (a) of the annotated provisional agenda.)

On 5 June, the United Arab Republic stated that Israel had committed aggression against it. Israel stated that it was engaged in repelling an attack by the United Arab Republic.

On 6 June, the Council called unanimously for a cease-fire (resolution 233 (1967)).

The Council unanimously repeated its call for a cease-fire on 7 June (resolution 234 (1967)). Acceptance of the call was announced later the same day by Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic.

Fighting broke out along the Israel-Syria border on 9 June. The Council immediately called for a halt (resolution 235 (1967)). A cease-fire between Israel and Syria was arranged by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations

Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) on 10 June. Meeting again on 12 June, the Council unanimously condemned any and all violations and called for full co-operation with UNTSO (resolution 236 (1967)).

A Soviet draft resolution, calling for condemnation of Israel's aggressive activities and demanding its immediate withdrawal behind the armistice lines, failed, on 14 June, to receive the necessary majority of votes in the Council.

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

On 13 June, the Soviet Union called for the immediate convening of an emergency special session of the Assembly to consider the situation which had arisen from the seizure by Israel of territories belonging to the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria. The Soviet request (A/6717) asked for an Assembly decision to bring about the immediate withdrawal of Israel forces behind the armistice lines.

In accordance with the Soviet request and with the concurrence of a majority of Members, the fifth emergency special session of the Assembly met on 17 June.

During more than two weeks of initial debate on this subject, the Arab States called for condemnation of Israel's aggression and for immediate withdrawal of Israel forces from the areas they had occupied in the recent fighting. Israel, on the other hand, said that a simple return to the state of belligerency as it existed prior to June would be unacceptable, and called for direct negotiations with the Arab States.

The Assembly, for lack of a two-thirds majority, failed to adopt any resolution dealing with the Middle East situation in general. In a series of votes taken on 4 July, it rejected three draft resolutions:



-- The first draft to be voted on (A/L.522/Rev.3 and Corr.1), sponsored by 17 non-aligned States (Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia), would have had the Assembly call on Israel to withdraw immediately all its forces to the positions held prior to 5 June; request the Secretary-General to designate a personal representative to assist in securing compliance and be in contact with the parties; and request the Security Council to consider all aspects of the situation and to seek ways and means for a solution of all problems. The vote was 53 in favour to 46 against, with 20 abstentions.

-- The second draft resolution (A/L.519), proposed by the Soviet Union, would have had the Assembly condemn Israel's aggressive activities and its continuing occupation of parts of neighbouring territories; demand immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from those territories; demand that Israel make good the damage inflicted by its aggression and appeal to the Security Council to act to eliminate all consequences of the Israeli aggression. Various paragraphs of this text, which was not voted upon as a whole, received votes ranging from 34 in favour to 54 against, with 28 abstentions (for the compensation provision) to 45 in favour to 49 against, with 21 abstentions (for the withdrawal provision).

-- The third draft resolution (A/L.523/Rev.1), submitted by 20 Latin American States (Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela), would have had the Assembly request Israel to withdraw its forces; request the parties to end the state of belligerency and try to establish conditions of co-existence; declare that the validity of the occupation or acquisition of territories brought about by threat or use of force should not be recognized; request the Security Council to continue examining the situation in the Middle East; and reaffirm the desirability of establishing an international regime for Jerusalem. This proposal received 57 votes in favour to 43 against, with 20 abstentions.

Two resolutions were adopted on 4 July:

-- The first (resolution 2252 (ES-V)) dealt with humanitarian assistance to victims of the conflict. In this action, the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to provide humanitarian assistance, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to displaced persons in need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities. The Assembly also called on Member States to facilitate the transport of supplies to areas where assistance is being rendered, and appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute to UNRWA and the other organizations concerned. Finally, it

requested the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Assembly on the needs of the refugees and displaced persons and on the implementation of the resolution.

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

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 10 July (A/6753), Israel stated that the measures referred to in the Assembly resolution on Jerusalem were evidently those taken by Israel on 27 June to integrate Jerusalem in the administrative and municipal spheres and furnish a legal basis for the protection of the Holy Places there. Israel was confident, the letter declared, that world opinion would welcome the prospect of unity, peace and spiritual elevation for Jerusalem.

On 14 July, the Assembly deplored the failure of Israel to implement its earlier resolution on Jerusalem, reiterated its call to Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist from taking any action which would alter the city's status, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the situation and on the implementation of the resolution (2254 (ES-V)). The vote was 99 in favour to none against, with 18 abstentions (Israel did not participate).

In accordance with a Security Council consensus of 10 July (S/8047), and with the agreement of the parties, UNTSO dispatched observers to the Suez sector and began observation of the cease-fire there on 17 July (S/8053 and Add.1-2). The Security Council has not met on the question of the Middle East since 10 July, but it has continued to receive reports from UNTSO observers in the Suez area and in Syria.

The Assembly decided on 21 July to adjourn temporarily and to authorize the President to convene the session as and when necessary. The Secretary-General was asked to forward the records of the session to the Security Council "to facilitate the resumption by the Council, as a matter of urgency", of its consideration of the Middle East situation (resolution 2256 (ES-V), adopted by 63 votes in favour to 26 against, with 27 abstentions).

The Secretary-General, in a note to the Government of Israel dated 24 August (A/6789), appealed for extension of the dateline of 31 August fixed by Israel for the return of displaced residents of the west bank of Jordan. Such an extension, said the Secretary-General, would be to ensure that those who had signified their desire to return were given a reasonable opportunity to do so.

In a reply dated 11 September (A/6795), Israel stated that it had decided to allow former west bank residents who held unused permits to return to their former homes "within a fixed period of time", to authorize acceptance of applications from residents of the west bank for reunion with their families and to give "sympathetic consideration" to those applications, to "study individual applications based on conditions of special hardship", and to discuss with UNRWA representatives in Israel ways by which Israel might contribute to solving the problem of the adverse physical conditions in the camps occupied by former UNRWA refugees.

The Secretary-General issued a report on 6 and 15 September (A/6792 and Add.1) containing the responses of 29 Governments to the Assembly's appeal, in resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, for humanitarian assistance to the civilians and prisoners of war who were suffering because of the Middle East conflict. The report deals with the implementation of paragraphs 8 and 9 of that resolution, in which the Assembly called on Member States to facilitate the transport of supplies and appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to make special contributions to UNRWA and to other organizations concerned.

Most of the replies give details on the assistance furnished by the responding Governments.

On 12 September, the Secretary-General issued his report (A/6793) on the situation in Jerusalem and the implementation of resolution 2254 (ES-V).

The report on the situation in Jerusalem, he stated, was based on information gathered by his Personal Representative, Ernesto A. Thalmann of Switzerland, who visited Jerusalem between 21 August and 3 September.

With regard to implementation of the Assembly resolution on Jerusalem, the report contains the text of a letter from Israel dated 11 September.

A report on humanitarian aspects in pursuance of Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967) will be issued during the week of 25 September. It will consist primarily of information presented to the Secretary-General by his Special Representative, Nils-Göran Gussing (see A/6796). (A summary of the earlier report on this subject appears in the notes to item 34 of the annotated provisional agenda.)

A.3. Situation which Has Arisen between Guinea and Ivory Coast Involving Section 11 of Convention on Privileges and Immunities of United Nations

In a note issued on 20 September (A/6832), the Secretary-General requested, under rule 15 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure, the inclusion of an item entitled "The situation which has arisen between Guinea and the Ivory Coast involving section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations".

(Rule 15 states, in part: "Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the Members present and voting.")

The Secretary-General, in the explanatory memorandum, recalled that he had reported to the Security Council (S/8120) and to the general membership (ST/SG/REP/1) on the situation resulting from the detention in the Ivory Coast of Foreign Minister Beavogui Lansana of Guinea and Achkar Marof, Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations, while they were returning to their country from the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly. The report also had referred to the detention in Abidjan of a Universal Postal Union official from Guinea, Joseph Montlouis, members of his family and another Guinean citizen, Cissé Ausomany.

The memorandum further recalled that the Secretary-General, in his report, had outlined his efforts to obtain the release of these Guinean nationals and also to obtain the release of a number of nationals and residents of the Ivory Coast detained by the Government of Guinea. The report, together with addenda (S/8120/Add.1 and 2, ST/SG/REP/1/Add.1 and 2) will be issued as an Assembly document, for background purposes, if the item is inscribed on the agenda.

Subsequent efforts by the Secretary-General, the memorandum continued, were not successful in obtaining the release of the persons concerned. Therefore, "the Secretary-General believes that the matter should now be considered by the General Assembly in so far as the detention of certain of the Guinean personalities involves the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations". In conclusion, the Secretary-General asked that the item be included as an additional item of an important and urgent character.

#### FURTHER NOTES ON PROPOSED AGENDA ITEMS

##### 8. Adoption of Agenda

The Secretary-General, in a memorandum to the General Committee (A/BUR/168 and Add.1-3), has made recommendations as to the allocation to Main Committees and plenary meetings of the items proposed for inclusion in the agenda.

##### 10. Report of Secretary-General

The introduction to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization was made public on 19 September (A/6701/Add.1). It contains chapters on increasing activity in the field of disarmament; international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space; United Nations peace-keeping operations; the Middle East; problems of economic and social development; work in the promotion and protection of human rights; apartheid; the problems of decolonization; the financial situation of the United Nations; and public information activities. In his general remarks and concluding observations, U Thant discusses such matters as various aspects of the international political situation, including the conflict in Viet-Nam and the recent fighting in the Middle East; the need for wider recourse to the various means for pacific settlement of disputes; periodic meetings of the Security Council under Article 28 (2) of the United Nations Charter; membership in the Organization; and its financial difficulties.

##### 23. Implementation of Declaration on Ending of Colonialism

The Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism is still continuing its meetings. During the period covered by this addendum, the Committee took action on a number of questions before it (see below).

Equatorial Guinea: In a resolution adopted on 12 September (A/AC.109/270), the Special Committee of 24 urged Spain, the administering Power, to convene a constitutional conference as recommended by the Assembly in resolution 2230 (XXI) of 20 December 1966; to implement other provisions of that resolution; and to ensure that Equatorial Guinea accedes to independence as a single political and territorial entity not later than July 1968.

Gibraltar: On 1 September, the Special Committee of 24 declared in a resolution (A/AC.109/266) that the holding of a referendum in Gibraltar on 10 September, as envisaged by the United Kingdom, would contradict the provisions of Assembly resolution 2231 (XXI) of 20 December 1966. It invited the United Kingdom and Spain to resume their interrupted negotiations "with a view to putting an end to the colonial situation in Gibraltar and to safeguarding the interests of the population upon the termination of that colonial situation". Finally, it asked the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the matter at its twenty-second session.

On 6 September, the United Kingdom stated in a communication to the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/268) that the referendum "is in no way invalidated by this opinion of the Committee of Twenty-Four" and that the consultation of the people was consistent with the terms of the Assembly's 1966 resolution.

Ifni and Spanish Sahara: In a consensus adopted on 14 September, the Special Committee of 24 expressed the hope that Spain and Morocco would continue their dialogue on the question of Ifni in accordance with resolution 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966. In the same consensus, the Committee noted with regret that the provisions of resolution 2229 (XXI) relating to Spanish Sahara had not been implemented so far by Spain. The General Assembly, in that resolution, requested Spain to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni. It also invited Spain to determine, at the earliest possible date, the procedures for holding a referendum in Spanish Sahara under United Nations auspices, with a view to enabling the indigenous people to exercise the right of self-determination.

Aden: The Special Mission on Aden, set up in accordance with Assembly resolution 2183 (XXI), returned to New York on 12 September to complete its report to the Secretary-General. The Mission had recently visited Geneva,

Beirut and Cairo to hear all shades of opinion on the Territory. (For details on the Mission's earlier visits to various capitals and to Aden, see the annotated provisional agenda, press release GA/3431, pp. 36-37.) The Mission's report to the Secretary-General is not yet available.

In a letter dated 31 August (A/6828), the 13 Arab States declared that they rejected the United Kingdom suggestion of 11 August that Perim Island might be placed under United Nations administration. That suggestion, they stated, would disrupt the territorial integrity of South Arabia and contravene previous Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 2023 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2183 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, which "specifically affirmed that the offshore islands, including the Islands of Perim, Kuria Muria and Kamaran, form an integral part of the territory of Aden". United Nations responsibility was to assist in the attainment of full independence, the letter added.

Correction: In the first paragraph on Aden in the annotated provisional agenda, page 33 of GA/3431, the area of the Federation of South Arabia should be given as 287,684 square kilometres (111,046 square miles).

Fiji: The Special Committee of 24 adopted a resolution on 15 September (A/AC.109/274) in which it reaffirmed its view that the United Kingdom must expedite the process of decolonization of Fiji by holding elections on the basis of one man, one vote and by fixing an early date for independence of the Territory. The Committee also expressed deep regret at the refusal of the administering Power to permit a United Nations sub-committee to visit Fiji. The United Kingdom was asked to reconsider that decision.

Swaziland: The Secretary-General has reported to the Special Committee of 24 that, by 10 September 1967, contributions to the Fund for the Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland totalled about \$16,560. (Basutoland and Bechuanaland are now, respectively, Lesotho and Botswana.) In his report (A/AC.109/273), the Secretary-General expresses regret that, as the pledges have been insufficient, it has not been possible to bring the Fund into operation.

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

Meeting at Headquarters on 12 and 13 September, the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter recommended that the General Assembly keep it in being. The Committee also

recommended continuation of work on supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, as authorized in Assembly resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955.

The vote on the draft resolution containing these recommendations was 43 in favour to none against, with 7 abstentions. (The report on the Committee's seventh session has not yet been issued.)

28. Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(a) Report of Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

The Eighteen-Nation Committee, which is still in session at Geneva, received on 31 August a draft text, proposed by Sweden, of an article on international control to be inserted in the draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The identical texts of the draft treaty submitted separately by the Soviet Union and the United States on 24 August leave blank the article on control measures.

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

This Committee completed its work on 15 September by adopting its report to the Assembly. The report is not yet available.

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

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its tenth session held from 13 to 15 September at United Nations Headquarters, held a general debate and reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies before adopting its report to the General Assembly (not yet issued). The Committee took note of the reports of its Legal Sub-Committee and Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, as well as of its Working Group on Navigation Services Satellite Systems.

The Committee recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee meet early next year and expressed hope that it would make more progress. The Committee endorsed the agreed findings of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee on exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes, international sounding rocket launching facilities, and education and training.



The Working Group's suggestion that interested specialized agencies and organizations should continue to study requirements of navigation services satellite systems was also endorsed by the Committee.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its fifth session in New York from 28 August to 6 September (report in A/AC.105/39), recommended that the United Nations continue to grant sponsorship to the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India, that the Committee decide to send a group of scientists to the Argentine sounding rocket launching facility at Mar del Plata to advise the Committee on the acceptance of United Nations sponsorship, that Member States give high priority to the space activities included in the World Meteorological Organization's World Weather Watch, and that the Secretariat's directory of facilities for education and training in basic subjects related to the peaceful uses of outer space be brought up to date regularly and distributed widely.

### 36. Effects of Atomic Radiation

The report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/6814 and Corr.1), which met in Geneva from 28 August to 6 September, states that the Committee had discussed recent information on radio-active contamination of the environment by nuclear tests, the effects of ionizing radiation on the nervous system and the pathological significance of chromosome anomalies induced by radiation in somatic cells.

The Committee expressed its intention of submitting a report dealing with these matters to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly (1969).

### 37. Review of Peace-Keeping Operations

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which had last met on 16 May, reconvened on 14 September and adopted its report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. The report (A/6815), approved without objection, deals with the Committee's work this year and with the resolution adopted by the Assembly on 23 May, requesting the Committee to continue its study and to report on its progress (resolution 2249 (S-V)).

The final paragraph of the Committee's report states:

"Owing to the preoccupation of the entire membership of the Organization with certain international developments, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was unable to undertake the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly. In the circumstances, the Special Committee is of the view that it should continue to carry out its mandate."

### 38. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Trade and Development Board, at its fifth session, held in Geneva from 15 August to 9 September, approved a provisional agenda for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and dealt with a number of other topics on which it will report to the Assembly (A/6714, not yet issued).

The provisional agenda for the second session of UNCTAD, scheduled for 1 February to 25 March 1968 at New Delhi, contains eight main items:

Trends and problems in world trade and development; Commodity problems and policies; Expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries; Growth, development finance and aid (synchronization of international and national policies); Problems of developing countries in regard to invisibles including shipping; Trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries, measures to be taken by developing and developed countries -- including regional, sub-regional and interregional arrangements; Special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries aimed at expanding their economic and social development; and General review of the work of UNCTAD.

The Board unanimously adopted two resolutions:

-- It recommended the pursuit of a common and concerted policy in the commodity field and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a draft general agreement on commodity arrangements;

-- It expressed the gravest concern over the exhaustion of the funds available to the International Development Association (IDA) and the regrettable delay in replenishing those funds, and appealed to member Governments to treat the question of further increasing the resources of IDA as a matter of high priority.

The Board established a calendar of UNCTAD meetings which, subject to progress made in further consultations, provides for the resumption of the United Nations Cocoa Conference in November 1967 and of the United Nations Sugar Conference in April 1968, with a view to concluding international agreements on these commodities.

The Board endorsed in principle a proposal by the UNCTAD Secretary-General and the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for a Joint International Trade Centre to assist the export promotion efforts of the developing countries.

The Board also reviewed the reports of its four main committees, held for the first time a broad debate on trade relations between countries with different economic systems, and discussed trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among developing countries.

#### 43. Development of Natural Resources

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources met on 11 and 12 September, adopted its agenda (E/AC.55/Rev.1), held a general debate and recessed until 25 September. The Committee is to report to the resumed forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council in November/December.

Before the Committee is a report by the Secretary-General (E/AC.55/2) on the possibility of financing a part of the natural resources survey programme by using resources of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report contains a proposal by the UNDP for financing part of the survey, but it points out that additional funds will be needed. It notes that a few countries have announced willingness to provide specific contributions in cash or kind and that a larger number have indicated willingness to contribute but have not provided specific information.

The report states that, in order to enable the Assembly to review the financing arrangements for the programme at its 1967 session, as requested by the Economic and Social Council, the Committee and the Council would have to approve a resolution with recommendations for financing the programme.

#### 47. Regional Development

The Secretary-General, in his memorandum to the General Committee on adoption of the agenda and allocation of items (A/BUR/168 and Add.1-2) has recommended that this item be deleted from the Assembly's agenda in view of the fact that the matter will be discussed at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in February/March 1968.

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

The Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, set up last year by the Assembly to undertake a general review of the operational and research activities of the United Nations family in the economic, social and technical co-operation fields, resumed its series of meetings on 18 September at United Nations Headquarters. Earlier, it met in June to organize its work.

50. World Social Situation

A note by the Secretary-General giving background information on this item has been issued (A/6826). It deals with the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966 on reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission, the work programme of the Commission for Social Development, the draft declaration on social development and the reports on the world social situation.

55. Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

Correction: In the last line of the second paragraph of the notes on this item in the annotated provisional agenda, page 107 of GA/3431, the reference to the background document should read: (For background, see A/6660.)

56. Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

(a) Implementation of Declaration on Elimination of Racial Discrimination

A report containing information from 28 Governments on implementation of the Declaration, along with a summary of the 1967 observance of International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), has been issued (A/6691).

(b) Status of Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination

A note by the Secretary-General (A/6692) lists the States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and gives the texts of declarations and reservations made by those States.

Since the issuance of the Secretary-General's note, the Philippines has ratified the Convention, making a total of 14 countries to ratify the instrument. In addition, Morocco has become the sixty-second country to sign the Convention.

57. Question of Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

A note by the Secretary-General summarizes developments relating to resolution 2 (XXIII), adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 6 March 1967. In particular, this document (A/6829) contains the replies of 10 Governments to the note addressed by the Secretary-General to Member States on 21 March in which attention was drawn to paragraph 12 of the Commission's resolution. In that provision, it was recommended that the Secretary-General arrange to provide facilities whereby registers for receipt of contributions for victims of the policies of apartheid and racism in South Africa might be opened in each country.

64. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

(a) Report of Secretary-General

A report by the Secretary-General to the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism (A/AC.109/269 and Add.1) lists the dates on which information on 39 Non-Self-Governing Territories has been transmitted to the United Nations by six administering Powers for the years 1965 and 1966.

(b) Report of Special Committee of 24

In a consensus adopted on 13 September, the Special Committee of 24 deplored the fact that Portugal, in spite of numerous decisions of the General Assembly, has not submitted information with regard to its colonial Territories, and that the United Kingdom had consistently refused to submit information on Southern Rhodesia. Noting that some administering Powers had transmitted information late, the Committee asked all administering Powers to comply with the Assembly's decisions of 1946, 1947 and 1948 that the information be submitted annually, as early as possible and within six months following the expiration of the administrative year.

65. Question of South West Africa

(a) Report of Special Committee of 24

The Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism, in a resolution adopted on 12 September (A/AC.109/271), condemned what it described as the illegal arrest by the authorities of South Africa of 37 African nationals from

South West Africa in flagrant violation of the international status of the Territory. It called on South Africa to cease all illegal acts in the Territory and demanded the immediate release of the 37 Africans.

75. Budget Estimates for 1968

An increase of \$6,000 a year in the \$25,000 annual salaries of Judges of the International Court of Justice has been proposed by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1113 and Corr.1). This increase, together with higher allowances for the President and acting President of the Court and improved pension benefits for Judges and their widows, would cost the United Nations an additional \$150,880 in 1968, the Secretary-General estimates. This would bring the gross United Nations budget for 1968, as proposed by the Secretary-General, to \$141,770,180. (The Advisory Committee, which began a series of meetings at Headquarters on 14 September, has not yet presented its recommendations on the proposed increases.)

76. Pattern of Conferences

(a) Report of Committee on Conferences

The Committee, set up by the Assembly in December 1966, held its first meeting on 15 September 1967 and elected officers. It will meet again in the second or third week of October after the Secretary-General has submitted a proposed 1968-69 calendar of meetings of the United Nations and specialized agencies, as well as a statement of the resources required to service United Nations meetings. Under the procedure established, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will examine, early in its autumn session, the information submitted on the conference and will then forward its comments to the Committee on Conference.

87. Law of Treaties

Comments by 12 Member States on the draft articles on the law of treaties have been circulated (A/6827). Further comments, including comments by the Secretary-General, will appear in addenda.

89. Question of Methods of Fact-Finding

The views of nine Member States on this subject have been circulated (A/6686 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

90. Draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum

A note by the Secretary-General (A/6698) giving background information on this item has been issued.

92. Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

Honduras has been added to the list of Latin American countries requesting inclusion of this item in the agenda (A/6676/Add.4). This makes a total of 21 sponsors.

ITEMS ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

S.2 Withdrawal of United States and Other Foreign Forces Occupying South Korea

A statement by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dated 21 August and supporting the inclusion of this item in the agenda, has been circulated at the request of the Soviet Union (A/6696/Add.2).

The statement declares that the Korean question is a domestic matter which should not be discussed by the United Nations, and that any resolution which may be adopted on this subject is null and void. It goes on to say that "a new war may be launched by the U.S. imperialists at any moment in Korea if the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are not withdrawn from South Korea promptly". The statement calls for the repeal of "all the unlawful resolutions on Korea" previously adopted by the United Nations "under the pressure of United States imperialism", the withdrawal of the United States force occupying South Korea, and the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. Korean unification, it adds, should be realized by the Korean people without outside interference, through the establishment of a democratically elected, all-Korea government.

In a letter dated 15 September, Cambodia asked to be included among the Member States requesting discussion of this item at the twenty-second session (A/6696/Add.3).