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ADDENDUM I

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

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INTRODUCTION

This addendum contains notes on one additional item proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. This brings to 91 the total number of items which the Assembly has been asked to consider at its twenty-first session.

The annotated provisional agenda (press release GA/3190) contains notes on 90 items. This addendum also contains notes on documents which became available between 1 and 15 September and on meetings held during that period.

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REQUEST FOR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL ITEM

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

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was first raised in 1949 in communications from the then Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. It came before the Security Council in January 1950 and later that year was raised in the General Assembly.

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). The Assembly also 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 and 1965. On 17 November 1965, the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 56 to 49, with 11 abstentions, a resolution (2025 (XX)) reaffirming the decision of 1961.

On 29 August 1966, nine States requested the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-first session of an item entitled, "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations".

The nine States were: Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Romania and Syria (A/6391).

In an explanatory memorandum, they stated that "the refusal to restore to the People's Republic of China the seat which belongs to it by right is an extremely grave denial of justice and inconsistent with ... universality". "China earnestly desires peace and peaceful co-existence with all countries", they added. Moreover, "no important international problem can be solved without the participation of China".

The memorandum went on to state that "the unlawful authorities installed in the island of Taiwan ... remain there only thanks to the armed forces of the United States", and their representatives should immediately be expelled "from the seat which they illegally occupy in the United Nations and in all the bodies affiliated to it".

The nine Governments added that "the recognition of the representatives of the Government of the People's of China as the sole legitimate representatives of China in the United Nations is absolutely necessary in order to strengthen the authority and prestige of the Organization".

FURTHER NOTES ON PROPOSED AGENDA ITEMS

18. Appointment of Secretary-General

On 1 September, the Secretary-General, U Thant, informed all Member States that he had decided not to offer himself for a second term as Secretary-General, and to leave the Security Council unfettered in its recommendation to the General Assembly with regard to the next Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General also referred to some of the problems which the Organization has had to face, adding that he did not wish to relate them to the variety of considerations -- personal, official and political -- which had influenced his own decision (A/6400-S/7481).

21. United Nations Emergency Force

(a) Report on the Force

In his annual report (A/6406) on the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), the Secretary-General declares that the Force continued to be a major stabilizing influence and the principal means of maintaining quiet in the area. He adds that there have, however, been disturbing signs recently that a change in the current favourable situation could occur; relations between the peoples on the opposite sides of the line were such that if the United Nations buffer was removed, serious fighting would, quite likely, soon be resumed.

The report gives details of the reduction of 622 men in the past year, bringing the strength of the Force down to 3,959. Contingents from Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway and Yugoslavia make up UNEF. The Swedish battalion returned home in March 1966. The units were redeployed along the Armistice Demarcation Line between Israel and the Gaza Strip, and the International Frontier between Israel and the United Arab Republic.

The number of incidents decreased slightly during the year under review, the report states, and only two of these were serious. The activity of the Palestine Liberation Army, numbering 12,000 men according to local sources in Gaza, has increased along the frontier. The operational deployment of detachments of the Palestine Liberation Army just outside the 500-metre zone of the Armistice Demarcation Line and increased patrolling and training activity of their units in this area were unavoidably of concern to UNEF and its functioning, states the report.

Reviewing what he describes as the "financial stringencies" of UNEF, the Secretary-General states his intention of reducing the basic strength of the Force to 3,400, "given a continuance of existing favourable conditions and relative quiet". "Any significant lowering of this basic figure, however," he adds, "would make it impossible for the Force to carry on as a peace force with its present functions and responsibilities."

The report covers the period 1 August 1965 to 31 July 1966.

22. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

In a report to the General Assembly (A/6408), the Secretary-General describes the co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity on such matters as representation at meetings, liaison, technical co-operation in recruitment and training, and co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa.

23. Implementation of Declaration on Ending of Colonialism

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is now meeting at United Nations Headquarters to consider recommendations on a number of territories and to approve its report to the General Assembly (to be issued as A/6300 and addenda).

Besides making recommendations on South West Africa and Fiji (summarized in the notes to items 66 and 70 below), the Committee, on 15 September, approved a report of its Sub-Committee on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (A/AC.109/L.326). In so doing, the Committee recommended that the Assembly again warn South Africa that any attempt to encroach on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the three Territories following independence would

be considered an act of aggression. The Assembly was also asked to draw the Security Council's attention to the threat posed by South Africa's policy to the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the three States after they become independent. Further, it was asked to appeal to all States to refrain from any action which might encourage South Africa to encroach on the territory or sovereignty, or interfere in the domestic affairs, of the three States.

On 15 September, the Committee urged the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund to refrain from granting financial assistance to Portugal and South Africa until they have renounced their policies of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

Recommendations for Assembly action with respect to the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese administration have been made by a sub-committee. The Special Committee has been asked to urge the Assembly to inscribe on its agenda an item dealing with this subject. The Sub-Committee also recommended that the Assembly be asked to condemn the United Kingdom policy with respect to Southern Rhodesia. Assembly condemnation is also sought for the activities and operating methods of foreign economic and other interests supporting the minority regime in that Territory. In addition, the Sub-Committee asked that the Committee appeal to interested Governments to exert influence on those of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in Southern Rhodesia to end activities which impede the attainment of independence by the people of that Territory.

The Committee has yet to consider the reports of two other sub-committees on territories in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

27. General and Complete Disarmament

The report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (A/6390-DC/228), adopted on 25 August, states: "The Committee did not reach any specific agreement at this session either on questions of general and complete disarmament or on measures aimed at the lessening of international tension. The Committee expresses the hope that the useful discussions and exchange of views during the period covered by the report will facilitate agreement in the further work of the Committee."

The report contains the texts of documents submitted to the Committee by its members during 1966. It covers four items on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly -- item 26, on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; 27, on general and complete disarmament; 28, on suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests; and 29, on prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

(Correction to Annotated Agenda, press release GA/3190, page 26, penultimate paragraph of item 27: the Co-Chairmen of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should have been listed as the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.)

30. Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space resumed its fifth session in New York on 12 September. It is drafting a treaty on the exploration and use of outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies. (An interim report, containing the text of the nine articles drafted by the Sub-Committee in July and August, appears in A/AC.105/C.2/L.16.)

A working group of the Sub-Committee concluded its meetings on 15 September without having completed work on the draft treaty.

The Committee's Working Group, meeting in New York from 6 to 9 September to consider further questions relating to the proposed 1967 conference on the peaceful uses of outer space, reached agreement on an agenda and on the appointment and terms of reference of a panel of experts. (Its report will be issued as A/AC.105/34.)

The full Committee will take up the reports of both these bodies during the week of 19 September.

31. The Korean Question

A memorandum of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, containing proposals for the unification of Korea and expressing opposition to the inclusion of the Korean question in the agenda of the General Assembly, was circulated on 29 August as an Assembly document, at the request of the Soviet Union (A/6370).

33. Review of Peace-Keeping Operations

The Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations concluded its work for the year on 13 September. (Its report to the General Assembly will be issued as A/6414.)

Summing up the Committee's work, its Chairman, Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico), stated:

"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."

34. Policies of Apartheid of South Africa

The United Nations human rights seminar on apartheid, which met in Brasilia, Brazil, from 23 August to 4 September, approved 30 conclusions and recommendations relating to the elimination of apartheid.

Among the steps recommended by a majority of participants were: mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter; full implementation of the Security Council's call for an arms embargo against South Africa; and an appeal to all States to act with a view to stopping all economic and financial relations with South Africa, particularly investments and trade.

The seminar also recommended the establishment of an information centre on apartheid within the United Nations Secretariat, and the holding of a conference of Member States on southern Africa.

The recommendations will be set forth in a report (A/6412) which is to be submitted to the General Assembly.

The Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa will meet during the week of 19 September to adopt its report to the Assembly.

37. Report of Trade and Development Board

The Trade and Development Board opened its fourth session at Geneva on 30 August. On 2 September, it decided to establish an inter-governmental group of experts on supplementary financing, to meet in Geneva from 10 to 14 October. The group will examine a scheme designed to prevent the disruption of development programmes in developing countries resulting from unpredictable shortfalls in their export earnings.

Other matters on the Board's agenda include a review of the implementation of the recommendations of the 1964 Trade Conference, preparations for the second session of the Conference in 1967, reports of committees, problems arising in trade relations between countries having different economic and social systems, principles governing international trade relations, the report on the United Nations Cocoa Conference, and trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among developing countries.

38. Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund

The Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund began its fifth session on 12 September in New York. The majority of delegations represented urged that a capital development fund should begin operations as soon as possible, while others expressed opposition to the creation of such a fund, whether as a separate institution or through the transformation of the United Nations Development Programme. Separate sets of amendments to the draft statute of the fund (E/3654) were submitted by developing and by socialist countries. The Committee will report to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council when it concludes its current session.

41. Activities in Field of Industrial Development

The Governments of India, Kenya and Peru have offered the capitals of their respective countries as sites for the headquarters of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (A/6368, A/6369, A/6415).

55. World Social Situation

A Secretariat note (A/6409) gives the background on the five-year work programme of the Commission for Social Development and on the results of the

reappraisal of that Commission's role. It describes work being done by the Secretariat in preparing studies on: the major targets of social development to be achieved in less developed regions by the end of 1970; methods of determining social allocations; and an evaluation of the experience gained by United Nations organizations in the development of human resources.

58. Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

(a) Measures to Implement Declaration Against Racial Discrimination

A background note by the Secretariat (A/6403) contains the text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1146 (XLI) of 2 August 1966.

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

On 8 September, Ghana became the second State to ratify the Convention and the twenty-sixth State to sign it.

A note by the Secretariat (A/6405) on the status of the Convention lists the dates of all signatures and ratifications up to 1 September.

59. Manifestations of Racial Prejudice and National and Religious Intolerance

One additional State has responded to the General Assembly's request for information on steps taken to prohibit discrimination (A/6347/Add.1). This brings to 11 the number of States which have submitted additional information since they first responded to the Secretary-General's questionnaire on the subject. In all, 70 States have given data.

60. Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

A background note by the Secretariat has been issued as A/6404.

66. South West Africa

On 15 September, the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism approved the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of its Sub-Committee on South West Africa (A/AC.109/L.325).

In so doing, it recommended that South Africa's Mandate over the Territory should be terminated and the United Nations should assume responsibility for the direct administration of the Territory. The Secretary-General, it proposed, should be requested to make a thorough study of the administrative, financial, personnel and other prerequisites for such direct administration. After the United Nations assumed responsibility for the Territory, elections would be held to determine the form of government desired by the people, and the Territory would achieve independence following the formation of a government. The Sub-Committee expressed the opinion that effective measures, including those provided under Chapter VII of the Charter, should be taken against South Africa if it resisted the implementation of the recommended steps.

(The chapter on South West Africa of the Special Committee's draft report to the General Assembly, covering events up to 14 June, appears in A/AC.109/L.322.)

70. The Question of Fiji

On 7 September, the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism called on the United Kingdom, the administering Power, to hold elections in Fiji for a constituent assembly which would draft a constitution; to transfer full powers to a representative government; decide on an early date for independence; and abolish all discriminatory measures.

The Committee also decided to appoint a sub-committee to visit Fiji to study the situation there.

73. Financial Reports and Accounts for 1965

(a) United Nations

(Correction to Annotated Provisional Agenda, press release GA/3190, page 85, last line: The symbol of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should have been A/6376.)

(d) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The report of the Advisory Committee on this sub-item appears in A/6379.

87. Promotion of Teaching, Study and Wider Appreciation of International Law

In the Annotated Provisional Agenda, press release GA/3190, the last paragraph under item 87 on page 101 should be replaced by the following:

The 10-member Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law will meet in New York from 19 to 22 September. The Committee was established under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to advise the Secretary-General on the substantive aspects of the United Nations technical assistance programmes in this field.

Members of the Committee are: Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and United States.

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