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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

19 September 1961

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE
SIXTEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Sixteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 19 September 1961, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

So far, the Assembly has been asked to consider more than 90 items in political, economic, social, scientific, trusteeship, legal, and organizational fields. They appear on the provisional agenda or have been proposed as supplementary or additional items (as explained below).

The General Assembly's rules of procedure stipulate that the provisional agenda for a regular session shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

For the coming session, a provisional agenda of 77 items was issued on 20 July 1961 (Doc. A/4815).

The rules of procedure also provide that any member or principal organ of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General, may, at least 30 days before the opening date of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items on the agenda. The list of supplementary items has to be communicated to members at least 20 days before the opening of a regular session.

A supplementary list of 15 items for the forthcoming session was issued on 29 August (Doc. A/4855). Notes on these items appear at the end of this release.

Another rule of procedure allows the inclusion of additional items "of an important and urgent character," proposed less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session, or during the session, provided that the Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Items for the Assembly's Sixteenth Regular Session are listed below in the order in which they appear on the provisional agenda. This is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the agenda as adopted by the General Assembly.

Notes on each item are given as background information.

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ITEMS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA (DOC. A/4815)1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Ireland

The Chairman of the delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected presides until the Assembly elects a President for the new session. Frederick H. Boland of Ireland was President of the Fifteenth Regular Session and of the Third Special Session (held 21-25 August 1961).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 64 of the Assembly's rules of procedure provides that, "immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation."

3. Credentials of representatives to the Sixteenth Session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

At the beginning of each session, the Assembly appoints, on the proposal of the President, a committee of nine members to examine the credentials of representatives and to report to the Assembly.

4. Election of the President

The President is elected by secret ballot and by a simple majority. There are no nominations.

The following is a list of past Assembly Presidents:

Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium (First Regular Session)

Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil (First Special Session and Second Regular Session)

Jose Arce of Argentina (Second Special Session)

Herbert V. Evatt of Australia (Third Regular Session)

Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines (Fourth Regular Session)

Nasrollah Entezam of Iran (Fifth Regular Session)

Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico (Sixth Regular Session)

Lester B. Pearson of Canada (Seventh Regular Session)

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India (Eighth Regular Session)

Eelco N. van Kleffens of the Netherlands (Ninth Regular Session)

Jose Maza of Chile (Tenth Regular Session)

Rudecindo Ortega of Chile (First and Second Emergency Special Sessions)

Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand (Eleventh Regular Session)

Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand (Twelfth Regular Session and Third Emergency Special Session)

Charles Malik of Lebanon (Thirteenth Regular Session)

Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru (Fourteenth Regular Session and Fourth Emergency Special Session)

Frederick H. Boland of Ireland (Fifteenth Regular Session and Third Special

5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers

The Assembly has seven Main Committees, as follows: The First (Political and Security); the Special Political Committee; the Second (Economic and Financial); the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural); the Fourth (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories); the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary); and the Sixth (Legal). All 99 member nations are represented on each of the Main Committees, to which are referred items falling within their fields of competence.

The Assembly, acting directly in plenary meetings, deals with certain items which are not referred to a committee. On other items, the Main Committees discuss proposals in detail and report recommendations to the Assembly plenary, where final action is taken. A two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting is required in plenary meetings for resolutions on important questions, but voting in the committees is by simple majority, except to reopen discussion on a question, for which a two-thirds majority is needed.

Each Main Committee elects a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, experience, and personal competence. The Chairmen are elected at the first meetings of the Main Committees, which are convened in quick succession in the Assembly Hall for this special purpose without the Assembly delegates' leaving their seats. Election of the Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs takes place at subsequent meetings of the committees, usually the second meeting. Election of Committee officers is by secret ballot.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

The forthcoming Assembly will elect 13 Vice-Presidents. Originally the rules of procedure provided for seven Vice-Presidents. In 1956 the number was increased to eight. In 1957 the Assembly decided to amend its rules of procedure to provide for an increase to 13 Vice-Presidents. In making this decision the Assembly took into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations and expressed the belief that the General Committee -- which is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees -- should be enlarged. In an annex to the resolution, the Assembly specified that the 13 Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following pattern:

1. (a) Four representatives from Asian and African states;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European state;
- (c) Two representatives from Latin American states;

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- (d) Two representatives from Western European or other states;
- (e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

2. The region from which the President is elected will, however, reduce by one the number of Vice-Presidents allocated to that region.
3. At least one of the Vice-Presidents in categories (a) or (d), or the President or one of the Chairmen of the Main Committees, shall be from a Commonwealth country, without altering the geographical distribution of seats in the General Committee, as defined in (1) and (2) above and in paragraph 1 of the resolution.

[Paragraph 1 of the 1957 resolution confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairmanships of the Main Committees -- namely, two from Latin American states, two from Asian and African states, two from Western European and other states, and one from an Eastern European state.]

The Vice-Presidents are elected by simple majority and secret ballot. Member countries are elected, not individuals. The heads of the delegations of the countries elected serve as Vice-Presidents.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, Paragraph 2, of the Charter

Article 12 of the Charter first states: "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 recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests."

The article's second paragraph requires the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, to notify the Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council.

8. Adoption of the agenda

All items submitted for inclusion in the agenda are first considered by the General Committee (a "steering" body), which reports to the Assembly with its recommendations. The Assembly then adopts the agenda by a majority of members present and voting.

The General Committee is composed of the President and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees. At the 15 Vice-Presidents of its work it considers

the provisional agenda, together with the supplementary list, and makes recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to each item proposed -- its inclusion in the agenda, the rejection of the request for inclusion, or the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of a future session. In the same manner, it examines requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda.

In considering matters relating to the agenda, the General Committee may not discuss the substance of an item, except insofar as this bears upon the question of its inclusion in the agenda and the priority to be accorded to an item which is recommended for inclusion.

It also makes recommendations to the General Assembly on the closing date of the session; assists the President and the General Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of items, and in the coordination of the proceedings of all committees of the General Assembly. It does not, however, decide any political question.

9. Opening of the general debate

At the beginning of each session of the Assembly, there is a general debate in which the heads of delegations usually express the views of their countries on problems of common concern to the membership of the United Nations.

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

The Charter requires the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Organization as a whole. The report for the period from 16 June 1960 to 15 June 1961 (Doc. A/4300) deals with all aspects of United Nations activity under six broad headings: the situation in the Republic of the Congo, other political and security questions, economic and social developments, questions concerning trusteeship and non-self-governing territories, legal questions, and administrative and budgetary questions.

The introduction to the Secretary-General's report, issued separately, was made public on 24 August (Doc. A/4800/Add. 1 and Press Release SG/1052).

11. Report of the Security Council

The report, not yet issued, will cover the period from 16 July 1960 to 15 July 1961. The Charter requires the Council to submit such annual reports and, as in other years, the report will summarize the resolutions approved or rejected and the Council's discussions. The practice so far is for the Assembly simply to "take note" of the Council's report.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The report (Doc. A/4820) covers the period from 6 August 1960 to 4 August 1961. This includes the Council's work at its resumed 30th session, the 31st session, and the 32nd session, with various recommendations submitted to the General Assembly. The report will be issued later.

Its 10 chapters deal with the following subjects: constitutional and organizational questions; world economic trends and economic development of underdeveloped countries; programs of technical cooperation; regional economic activities; other economic and related questions; social questions; human rights; questions of coordination and relations with specialized agencies; nongovernmental organizations; and financial implications of actions taken by the Council.

13. Report of the Trusteeship Council

The Council's annual report (Doc. A/4818) covers the work of its eleventh special session (one meeting, 10 April 1961) and its 27th session (1 June - 19 July 1961). The report includes an account of the Council's annual review of conditions in six of the seven remaining trust territories: Tanganyika and Cameroons under United Kingdom administration; Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration; New Guinea and Nauru under Australian administration; and Western Samoa under New Zealand administration.

Regarding the seventh trust territory considered at the 27th session -- the Pacific Islands under United States administration -- the Council reports to the Security Council, as this is a strategic trust territory.

Other chapters of the report deal with such questions as the examination of petitions; the organization of a visiting mission to Nauru and New Guinea in 1962; administrative unions; attainment of self-government or independence and application of the Assembly's 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; offers of scholarships for the educational advancement of peoples in trust territories; and the dissemination in the territories of information on the United Nations and the trusteeship system.

Regarding two of the trust territories, Ruanda-Urundi and Western Samoa, the questions of their future are inscribed as separate items on the Assembly's agenda (see notes under items 48 and 49).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

On 14 November 1957, the General Assembly approved the agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was set up under the aegis of the UN and came into being on

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29 July 1957. By Article I of the agreement, the United Nations recognizes the IAEA as the agency "responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy...without prejudice to the rights and responsibilities of the United Nations in this field under the Charter of the United Nations." Under Article III, the IAEA is enjoined to keep the United Nations informed of its activities and to submit reports covering its activities to the General Assembly at each regular session.

The report of the Agency to the coming General Assembly will be submitted after the IAEA's General Conference holds its fifth annual meeting in Vienna beginning 26 September.

15. Election of nonpermanent members of the Security Council

The Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) and six nonpermanent members elected by the Assembly for two-year terms.

The terms of Ceylon, Ecuador and Turkey expire at the end of 1961.

The three other nonpermanent members of the Council are Chile, Liberia and the United Arab Republic. [However, before Liberia's election to the Council at the end of 1960 (on the 14th ballot), the President of the Assembly, Mr. Boland of Ireland, stated that consultations among delegations had led to an understanding that Liberia would be the only candidate at that time. If elected, Liberia would resign at the end of 1961, and Ireland would be the sole candidate for the remaining year of the term.]

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. The Charter calls for attention to be paid 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.

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So far, the following nonpermanent members have served on the Council:

Argentina (1948-49, 1959-60)	Lebanon (1953-54)
Australia (1946-47, 1956-57)	Liberia (1961)
Belgium (1947-48, 1955-56)	Mexico (1946)
Brazil (1946-47, 1951-52, 1954-55)	Netherlands (1946, 1951-52)
Canada (1948-49, 1958-59)	New Zealand (1954-55)
Ceylon (1960-61)	Norway (1949-50)
Chile (1952-53, 1961-62)	Pakistan (1952-53)
Colombia (1947-48, 1953-54, 1957-58)	Panama (1958-59)
Cuba (1949-50, 1956-57)	Peru (1955-56)
Denmark (1953-54)	Philippines (1957)
Ecuador (1950-51, 1960-61)	Poland (1946-47, 1960)
Greece (1952-53)	Sweden (1957-58)
India (1950-51)	Tunisia (1959-60)
Iran (1955-56)	Turkey (1951-52, 1954-55, 1961)
Iraq (1957-58)	Ukraine (1948-49)
Italy (1959-60)	United Arab Republic (1961-62*)
Japan (1958-59)	Yugoslavia (1950-51, 1956)

*Before their merger in 1958 to form the United Arab Republic, Egypt served on the Security Council in 1946 and 1949-50, and Syria in 1947-48.

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

Six of the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council retire each year after completing three-year terms of office. Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

The present members of the Council are Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The six members whose terms of office expire at the end of this year are Afghanistan, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Spain, the United States and Venezuela.

17. Election of the members of the International Law Commission

The International Law Commission, whose members serve in their individual capacity, and not as representatives of governments, was established by the General Assembly in 1947. In 1948, the first 15 members of the Commission -- "who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law" -- were elected by the

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Assembly to three-year terms. In 1956, the Commission was enlarged to 21 members, and their terms extended to five years.

The Commission's terms of reference are to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. Present members are: Grigory I. Tunkin (USSR), Chairman; Roberto Agb (Italy), First Vice-Chairman; Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga (Uruguay), Second Vice-Chairman; Ahmed Matine-Daftary (Iran), Rapporteur; Gilberto Amado (Brazil); Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia); Douglas L. Edmonds (United States); Nihat Erim (Turkey); J.P.A. Francois (Netherlands); Francisco V. Garcia-Amador (Cuba); Andre Gros (France); Shuhsi Hsu (China); Faris El-Khoury (United Arab Republic); Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico); Radhabinod Pal (India); A.E.F. Sandstrom (Sweden); Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan); Alfred Verdross (Austria); Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom); Mustafa K. Yasseen (Iraq); and Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia).

A list of candidates nominated by governments for membership on the Commission can be found in Docs. A/4780 and Corr. 1 and Adds. 1-3.

(See also note to Item 77 -- "Enlargement of the International Law Commission.")

18. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter /Resolution 1381 (XIV) of 20 November 1959/

In 1955 the Assembly decided that a "General Conference to review the Charter shall be held at an appropriate time" and appointed a committee consisting of all members of the United Nations to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place and its organization and procedures.

The Committee last met in September 1959. In November 1959 the Assembly decided to keep the Committee in being and asked it to report, with recommendations, not later than the Sixteenth Session.

The Committee is scheduled to meet early in September before the opening of the General Assembly.

19. The question of disarmament /resolution 1617 (XV) of 21 April 1961/

In this resolution, adopted at the last meeting of the second part of the Fifteenth Session, the General Assembly -- taking note of the statements made by the heads of the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of disarmament -- decided to take up the problem, and all pending proposals relating to it, at the Sixteenth Session.

Earlier, Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, and Adlai E. Stevenson of the United States had informed the First (Political and Security) Committee that an understanding had been reached by their governments to continue exchanges of views during June and July on questions relating to disarmament and to the resump-

of disarmament negotiations "in an appropriate body whose composition is to be agreed upon." The Sixteenth Session of the General Assembly would be informed of the progress reached.

When the First Committee ended its consideration of this question, 10 draft resolutions were still pending (see Press Release GA/PS/1008 of 30 March 1961).

20. The Korean question: reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea /Doc. A/4746 and Corr. 1 and statement by the President at the 995th plenary meeting on 21 April 1961; resolution 376 (V) of 7 October 1950/

This Commission, established by the General Assembly on 17 October 1950, has seven members: Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. A four-member committee, consisting of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, was set up in 1956 with authority to act on behalf of the full Commission in Korea.

The last resolution adopted by the Assembly on this question, in 1959, reaffirmed the objectives of the United Nations in Korea: "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." The Assembly called upon "the communist authorities concerned" to accept these objectives and to agree at an early date on the holding of "genuinely free" elections in accordance with the principles endorsed by the Assembly. The United Nations Commission was requested to continue its work.

The Commission submitted a report to the Assembly in 1960 (Doc. A/4466 and Add.1). The item came before the First Committee at the Assembly's Fifteenth Session, but no substantive discussion took place.

On 21 April, the First Committee decided (Doc. A/4746 and Corr.1) to recommend that consideration of the item be adjourned until the Sixteenth Session. That night, at the final meeting of the resumed Fifteenth Session, the President of the Assembly expressed regret that because of "the extreme and, to a large extent, the unforeseen pressure of work to which the Assembly has been subject in the concluding hours of the session," it had not had time to deal with the entire agenda, even though the session had lasted longer than any of its predecessors.

The report of the Commission for this year has not yet been submitted.

21. Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space [Doc. A/4749 and statement by the President at the 995th plenary meeting on 21 April 1961]

In 1959, the General Assembly decided to set up for the years 1960 and 1961 a 24-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and asked it to review the area of international cooperation and study feasible and practical means for giving effect to programs in the peaceful uses of outer space which could be undertaken under United Nations auspices.

At the same time, the Assembly decided to convene in 1960 or 1961 an international scientific conference under the auspices of the United Nations for the exchange of experience in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The Committee has not yet met.

The item was included in the agenda of the Assembly last year, but was not discussed. On 21 April, the First Committee decided (Doc. A/4749) to recommend that consideration of the item be adjourned to the Sixteenth Session. That night, the President of the Assembly drew attention to the recommendation and said he assumed that it was agreeable to the Assembly.

Members of the 24-nation Committee, as established by the Assembly on 12 December 1959, are: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

22. Africa: a United Nations program for independence and development [Doc. A/4747 and Corr. 1 and statement by the President at the 995th plenary meeting on 21 April 1961]

This item, relating to a program of assistance to the new countries of Africa, was proposed a year ago for the agenda by the United States (Doc. A/4515). It was considered by the First Committee at the Assembly's Fifteenth Session, and in April 1961 a draft resolution on the subject was submitted by 25 states, but no action was taken on the time.

On 21 April, the First Committee decided (Doc. A/4747 and Corr.1) to recommend that further consideration of the item be adjourned to the Sixteenth Session of the Assembly. That night, the President of the Assembly drew attention to the recommendation and said he assumed it was acceptable to the Assembly.

23. Question of Oman /Doc. A/4745 and statement by the President at the 995th plenary meeting on 21 April 1961/

Ten Arab delegations submitted this question for the agenda a year ago (Doc. A/4521), charging "British armed aggression against the independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Imamate of Oman," at the southeastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula. The sponsors were Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

The item was considered by the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly at its Fifteenth Session but no action was taken.

On 21 April, the Special Political Committee decided (Doc. A/4745) to recommend that further consideration of the item be deferred until the Sixteenth Session. That night, the President of the Assembly drew attention to the recommendation.

24. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation /resolution 1347 (XIII) of 13 December 1958/

This Committee was established by the General Assembly on 3 December 1955 to collect, study and disseminate information on the effects of atomic radiation. Its 15 member states are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

It submitted a comprehensive report on the effects of radiation to the Assembly in 1958, and the Assembly then asked the Committee to continue its work and report as appropriate. The Committee is now working on a second comprehensive report, scheduled for presentation in 1962.

In addition, the Committee submits an annual progress report to the Assembly; the report for this year will be issued later.

25. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East /resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949/

The Agency, whose operations are financed by voluntary contributions, provides relief and other services to about a million Arab refugees from Palestine, now living in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic.

UNRWA began work in May 1950. In 1959, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1456 (XIV)] which, among other things, extended the mandate of the Agency for three years, with a review to be held at the end of two years.

The Director of the Agency, Dr. John H. Davis, was appointed in January 1959. He is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of Belgium, France, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

His report to the Assembly for the year ended 30 June 1960 has not yet been submitted.

Earlier this year, on 21 April, at the resumed Fifteenth Session, the Assembly adopted a resolution dealing with the UNRWA Director's previous report. The Assembly noted "with regret" that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has not yet been able to report progress on the task entrusted to it regarding the implementation of Paragraph 11 of Resolution 194 (III) of 1948, concerning repatriation or compensation of the Palestine refugees.

The Conciliation Commission -- whose members are France, Turkey and the United States -- was requested to renew its efforts and to report on the matter not later than 15 October 1961.

On 24 August, the Conciliation Commission announced the appointment of Dr. Joseph W. Johnson as its Special Representative to undertake a visit to the Middle East to explore with the host governments and with Israel practical means of seeking progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem. (See Press Release PAL/876/Rev.1).

The Assembly's resolution of 21 April also directed attention to the "precarious financial position of UNRWA and urged governments to consider to what extent they could contribute or increase their contributions to enable the Agency to carry out its programs.

26. United Nations Emergency Force:

(a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force

The cost of maintaining the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East during 1962 is estimated by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/4754) at \$19,836,800. The estimates were prepared on the assumption that the total military strength of the Force would be maintained at an average of 5,300 men during 1962, the same as in 1960 and 1961.

The Force, under the command of Lieutenant General P.S. Gyani, is at present made up of military units from seven countries: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Earlier, Colombian, Finnish and Indonesian contingents also served with UNEF, which was established in November 1956.

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The situation in UNEF's area of operations "remains calm," according to the Secretary-General's report on the cost estimates. The presence of the Force in the area is, he adds, "an important factor in assuring this continued quiet through contributing to the elimination of strife and serious incidents."

He said he was submitting the estimates "in the conviction that it is necessary for the Force to continue its stabilizing influence during 1962, and that the General Assembly would wish it to do so."

(b) Progress report on the Force

The Secretary-General's progress report on the Force appears in Doc. A/4857.

27. The situation in Angola: report of the Subcommittee established by General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) of 20 April 1961

Last March, 40 Asian and African states requested the inclusion of an additional item, entitled "situation in Angola," in the agenda of the resumed Fifteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly, after the Security Council had failed to adopt a resolution on the question. (For explanatory memorandum and sponsors, see Docs. A/4712 and Add.1.)

The Assembly took up the question on 20 April and, at the end of the third meeting that day, adopted a 36-power resolution which, among other things, took note of the "disturbances and conflicts in Angola resulting in loss of life of the inhabitants."

In this resolution, the Assembly called upon the Government of Portugal to "consider urgently the introduction of measures and reforms in Angola" for the purpose of carrying out the declaration adopted earlier by the Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and territories.

It also decided to set up a subcommittee of five members, to be appointed by the President of the Assembly. The subcommittee was instructed to examine the statements made in the Assembly on this matter, to receive further statements and documents, to conduct such inquiries as it deemed necessary, and to report to the Assembly "as soon as possible."

The following members were appointed to the subcommittee: Bolivia, Dahomey, the Federation of Malaya, Finland and the Sudan.

The Assembly's Subcommittee on the Situation in Angola held a series of meetings beginning 26 May. In June the Security Council again took up the subject and, in a resolution of 9 June, reaffirmed the Assembly decision and asked the Subcommittee to carry out its mandate without delay and report to the Council and the Assembly as soon as possible (Doc. S/4835).

Accordingly, the subcommittee on 27 July submitted a progress report to the Security Council (Doc. S/4898). Its final report to the Council and the Assembly is not yet available.

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28. Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries:(a) Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization /resolution 1525 (XV) of 15 December 1960/

Last year the Assembly decided to include in its agenda, beginning with the sixteenth session, an item entitled "Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization."

In the same resolution (1525) the Assembly also recommended that the Economic and Social Council enlarge its Committee for Industrial Development -- whose membership was first set at 24 -- to 30 members. The Committee was asked by the Assembly to work out general conclusions on the basis of the experience of industrial development in all countries; encourage the preparation of long-term projections in the field of industrial development; and make appropriate recommendations on the financing of new industries in the economically less developed countries.

The Committee held its first session 27 March-21 April 1961 at UN Headquarters. It made a number of suggestions regarding industrial programming and policies, the financing of industrial development, training and management, and a future work program for the Committee itself.

It recommended, among other things, that an "Industrial Development Center" be set up within the UN Secretariat to promote coordination of the efforts made by the United Nations and related agencies in the field of industrialization; its tasks would include the collection, analysis and dissemination of experience gained in technical assistance projects related to industrialization.

Last April the Economic and Social Council unanimously endorsed the report of the Committee (Doc. E/3476) and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to carry out the recommendations contained in it.

(b) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV)

At its last session, the Assembly decided "in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund shall be established," and resolved that a committee of 25 representatives of member states should be set up to consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary to that end.

The Assembly's resolution called for the committee to submit recommendations to the Economic and Social Council, and for the Council to transmit them, together with its comments, to the Assembly's Sixteenth Session for action.

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The Committee on a UN Capital Development Fund met at UN Headquarters, 17 April-5 June 1961. It drafted 12 general principles which it believed should govern the establishment and operations of such a fund.

However, in its report to the Economic and Social Council (Doc. E/3514), the Committee stated that it had not had time for careful consideration of all the preparatory measures which might be taken. The Committee also had to take into account the "qualifications which some of its members had placed on their participation in the Committee's work," the report added. Therefore, it recommended that its mandate be extended to enable it to submit the draft legislation for a UN Capital Development Fund to the Council's 1962 summer session and to the regular session of the General Assembly in 1962.

- (c) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General /resolution 1522 (XV) of 15 December 1960/

The Assembly, at its last session, expressed hope that the flow of international assistance would be increased so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries. It urged that an appropriate part of this assistance be channeled through the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Assembly recommended that all member states take appropriate measures to accelerate the flow of capital and technical assistance and to ensure its effective utilization. It also requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the progress made toward the objectives of the Assembly's resolution.

At its recent 32nd session, the Economic and Social Council discussed a report of the Secretary-General (Doc. E/3492) on measures designed to promote the flow of private capital, including measures to facilitate the adjustment of disputes related to private investments, and on international credit insurance. The Council also took cognizance of the second interim report of the Secretary-General (Doc. E/3513) on recent private international capital movements.

The Council adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to continue -- in collaboration with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other specialized agencies -- studies of the economic, legal and administrative means which may help the less developed countries to obtain private capital for promoting their economic development and their advance toward self-sustaining growth.

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(d) Land reform: interim report of the Secretary-General [Resolution 1526 (XV) of 15 December 1960]

In 1959 the Assembly offered United Nations support for land reform programs carried out in conformity with the UN Charter as a means of furthering economic development [Resolution 1426 (XIV)]. Among other things, it asked the Secretary-General to recommend ways in which the UN could give increasingly effective aid, to examine the results of land reform programs in the underdeveloped countries and their effects on economic development, and to report in 1962 to the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly.

In December 1960 the Assembly [Resolution 1526 (XV)] commented that land reform "is frequently one of the main prerequisite for the general improvement of agricultural productivity" and suggested further measures of support. It requested the Secretary-General, prior to his report of 1962, to inform the Assembly at its Sixteenth Session of the progress achieved in carrying out the 1959 resolution.

29. Questions relating to international trade and commodities:

(a) Strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council [resolutions 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and 1519 (XV) of 15 December 1960]

At its fourteenth session in 1959, the Assembly [Resolution 1421 (XIV)] requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on ways of promoting wider trade cooperation among states, irrespective of their economic systems and stages of development.

At its Fifteenth Session the Assembly [Resolution 1519 (XV)] recommended to the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to the regional economic commissions that they continue to study the causes and obstacles which have resulted in substantial fluctuations, in volume or prices, of exports of the economically less developed countries, as well as means of improving the existing situation. It also asked them to present their views on this matter.

(b) Improvement of the terms of trade between the industrial and the underdeveloped countries: report of the Economic and Social Council [resolution 1520 (XV) of 15 December 1960]

Last year the Assembly [Resolution 1520 (XV)] recommended that the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on International Commodity Trade intensify the study of measures -- particularly multilateral agreements among states -- which

might be adopted to extend and improve markets for the sale of primary commodities that form the basis of the economies of the underdeveloped countries.

On this point the Assembly commented that one of the greatest economic development problems in most under-developed countries was the imbalance between the prices of their exports and of goods they needed to import, and that these terms of trade had been deteriorating steadily. It expressed hope that agreements similar to those on sugar, wheat and tin could be concluded for other primary commodities.

The Economic and Social Council this summer took note with satisfaction of the report of its Commission on International Commodity Trade (Doc. A/3497); endorsed the Commission's program of work; and approved the agenda for a joint session of the Commission and the Food Agricultural Organization's Committee on Commodity Problems, to be held in 1962.

The Council expressed its appreciation to the group of experts which had prepared a report on "International Compensation for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade" (Doc. E/3447 issued on March 1961) which, the Council stated, formed a useful basis for the consideration of the issues of compensatory financing. It expressed hope that states represented on the Commission would be in a position, at the Commission's next session, to declare their views on proposals made by the expert group on establishment of a "Development Insurance Fund" to help offset commodity export losses.

30. Questions Relating to Science and Technology

- (a) Development of scientific and technical cooperation and exchange of experience: report of the Secretary-General, [resolution 1429 (XIV) of 5 December 1959]

In 1959, calling attention to the importance of scientific development in accelerating economic development, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General in consultation with certain UN agencies to consider the possibilities of a further expansion of international exchange of experience in the field of applied science and technology. He was also asked to consider the adequacy of existing machinery, within the UN framework, for technical cooperation and the dissemination of scientific, technical and industrial knowledge.

On the basis of a report by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (Doc. E/3510), the Economic and Social Council this summer called for a United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, to be held in Geneva, if possible in August 1962, for not more than 12 days.

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Such a conference, the Council stated, would benefit and accelerate the economic and social development of the less developed areas [Resolution 834 (XXXII).]

(Members of the UN Scientific Advisory Committee, which recommended the conference, are Brazil, Canada, France, India, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.)

- (b) Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends: report of the Economic and Social Council [resolution 1512 (XV) of 12 December 1960]

At its last session the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to report on its detailed discussion of a 445-page "Survey of the Main Trends of Inquiry in the Natural Sciences, the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, and the Application of Such Knowledge for Peaceful Ends (Doc. E/3362/Rev.1), issued by the UN in May 1960 after its preparation by Prof. Pierre Auger of UNESCO.

The Council was also asked to recommend concrete measures as to the possibility of utilizing the present achievements in the natural sciences for peaceful purposes, for furthering the economic progress and welfare of mankind, and especially for accelerating the economic and social progress of the less developed countries, as well as the possibility of extending international cooperation in the exchange of scientific information and experience in the field of the natural sciences.

This summer session, the Economic and Social Council set up an ad hoc working group to examine the general recommendations in the survey for encouraging the concentration of efforts on the most urgent problems, having regard to the needs of the various countries. These general recommendations relate to several scientific fields, or to matters of organization or information, and are followed by special recommendations on specific subjects.

The Council called the Assembly's attention to comments of the working group on subjects such as the advisability of setting up regional scientific and technical training institutes; the need for more complete scientific and technical documentation and more systematic exchanges of documentation; the importance of greater standardization of specialized units of measurement; and the need to establish meteorological or observing stations where serious gaps in the world network exist, particularly in the tropical regions and in the Southern Hemisphere.

[See Resolution 829 (XXXII).]

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31. Progress and Operations of the Special Fund [Resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, part B, paras. 10 and 54]

The Assembly resolution of 1958, which established the Special Fund, specifies that the Economic and Social Council shall transmit the report of the Special Fund's Governing Council, with its own comments, to the Assembly, which will review the progress and operations of the Special Fund as a separate subject on its agenda and make any appropriate recommendations.

The administrative budget of the Special Fund, with the comments of the Assembly's Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, will also be before the Assembly.

At its recent 32nd session, this summer, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution which "notes with satisfaction" the report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

This report (Doc. E/3521) describes allocations totaling \$34,643,600, approved in May 1961, to be utilized for assisting 42 economic development projects in 36 less developed countries and territories. This sum constitutes less than half the total costs of these projects, the balance being contributed by the receiving countries.

Twenty-one of the 42 projects are in the field of education and training, 14 for various types of surveys, and seven are for applied research.

On a cumulative basis, the new allocations bring total Special Fund commitments to \$131 million to assist 157 projects in 62 countries and territories. The total value of the projects assisted, including government contributions, amounts to \$304 million.

The Governing Council of the Special Fund this year is composed of the following 13 countries: Argentina, Canada, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia. Paul G. Hoffman is the Managing Director.

32. United Nations programs of technical cooperation:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council

In its annual report to the Assembly, not yet issued, the Council reviews the general activities of the United Nations regular and expanded programs of technical cooperation and gives an account of Council decisions on these programs.

(The regular program is financed by the normal UN budget; the Expanded Program is financed by voluntary contributions, carried out by the UN and eight related agencies, and coordinated by the Technical Assistance Board.)

(more)

In its annual report to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council (Doc. E/3471), the Technical Assistance Board states that, in 1960, 85 governments pledged contributions totaling \$34.1 million for activities of the Expanded Program carried out in 103 countries and territories by the United Nations and related agencies. This figure compares with \$29.6 in 1959.

During 1960, 2,208 experts, drawn from 57 countries, were in the field on technical assistance assignments, and the 2,017 fellowships awarded to nationals of 115 countries and territories involved training facilities in 82 host countries.

The Technical Assistance Board's report states further that the most striking development of the year was the increase in the share of the program carried out in Africa. This was achieved without reducing the share of assistance to other areas of the world.

Among decisions taken this year by the Economic and Social Council on this question were resolutions recommending broader use of Resident Representatives in technical assistance operations, and establishment of an ad hoc committee of representatives of eight member governments to study further steps needed to aid in the preparation of country development programs; and approving the use of volunteers in operational programs of the United Nations and related agencies, "on a limited and experimental basis, subject to review and elaboration by the General Assembly" [Resolution 849 (XXXII)].

(b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance [resolution 831 (IX) of 26 November 1954]

During the Assembly's session, the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council will meet to review and approve the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for the year 1962, as recommended by the Technical Assistance Board. The program then will be submitted by the Committee to the Assembly, which has the task of confirming the allocation of funds authorized by the Committee to each of the nine organizations participating in the Expanded Program (the United Nations and eight related agencies).

33. Assistance to newly independent states: report of the Economic and Social Council [resolution 1527 (XV) of 15 December 1960]

Under resolution 1527 (XV) the Assembly decided in 1960 to raise the level of technical assistance to newly independent states and urged the economically advanced countries to continue and increase technical assistance to those countries. It also invited the Economic and Social Council to facilitate the provision, through appropriate international organs, of various forms of assistance such as surveys of resources, specific inquiries into needs for equipment, the establishment of advisory

At its thirty-second session this summer the Council, after receiving information from the Secretary-General on increased United Nations aid to newly independent states (Doc. E/3500), decided to insert a paragraph in its own report to the Assembly in which it indicates satisfaction with the progress achieved as well as the importance the Council attaches to the program in this field.

34. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

In his report (Doc. E/3506), the UN High Commissioner, Felix Schnyder, states that the "two most striking features" of the period under review (1 May 1960 to 31 March 1961) have been the impact of the World Refugee Year and the increased interest shown in many quarters in the problems of groups of persons who may be regarded as refugees but who do not come within the immediate competence of the United Nations.

Largely as a result of World Refugee Year the necessary funds are now available to complete the clearance of camps and also to assist the refugees in becoming firmly settled once they have left camp, the report states.

Regarding refugees not coming within UN competence, the High Commissioner has been authorized by the General Assembly to use his "good offices" for assistance. One chapter of the report gives details of aid given to refugees in this category.

At its recent thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council passed a resolution which "takes note" of the report of the High Commissioner.

35. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights /decision of the General Assembly on 12 December 1960/

At its meeting of 12 December 1960, the Assembly decided, at the suggestion of the Rapporteur of the Third Committee, to include the draft International Covenants on Human Rights in the provisional agenda of the sixteenth session.

The Rapporteur recalled that these drafts -- one on civil and political rights, and the other on economic, social and cultural rights -- had been before the Assembly since its ninth session in 1954 and that over the years steady progress had been made. However, he said, much still remained to be done. It would include work on the remaining substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as on general provisions, articles on implementation, and final clauses of both the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

36. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (decision of the General Assembly on 12 December 1960)

At a meeting on 12 December 1960, the Assembly, at the suggestion of the Rapporteur of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, decided to include the draft Convention on Freedom of Information on the provisional agenda of the sixteenth session.

The Rapporteur pointed out that this matter had occupied various bodies of the United Nations for more than 12 years. At the fifteenth session (1960), he said, the Third Committee had succeeded in formulating and adopting the article of the Convention which had always been considered the main stumbling block -- namely, the article dealing with permissible restrictions on freedom of information.

(The draft Convention on Freedom of Information was prepared in 1951 by an ad hoc committee of the Assembly and since then has been discussed on various occasions by the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly.

(The Third Committee adopted the preamble and Article 1 of the draft Convention in 1959 and Article 2 in 1960. The texts appear in the Official Records of the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions. The status is explained in Doc. A/4790.)

37. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information [resolution 1570 (XV) of 18 December 1960/

In 1960 the Assembly decided to consider the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information at its sixteenth session.

The question of such a draft Declaration was considered by the Economic and Social Council in 1959 at its 27th and 28th sessions. By resolution 732 (XVIII) the Council invited member states to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a declaration on freedom of information as well as on a draft text which the Council had accepted for submission to member governments. At its 29th session, in the spring of 1960, the Council, in the light of the comments received from governments, considered and completed the text of the draft Declaration.

Comments from governments are reproduced in Doc. E/5325 and addenda. The text of the draft Declaration as submitted to the General Assembly is annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 756 (XXIX).

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38. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum [resolution 1571 (XV) of 18 December 1960]

At its last session, the Assembly was not able to consider the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum submitted in 1960 by the Economic and Social Council. It decided to take up the item as soon as possible at its sixteenth session and devote to it as many meetings as possible. The text of the draft Declaration appears in Doc. A/4792.

The question of the right of asylum was placed on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1957. At that session, the representative of France submitted a draft Declaration on the right of asylum, and this, together with proposed amendments and other relevant documents, was transmitted to member governments and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for comments.

Regarding the draft, the UN Commission on Human Rights in 1960 had before it the comments of 28 governments, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and a number of nongovernmental organizations. It had also received a note by the Secretary-General (Doc. E/CN.4/795) referring to resolution 1400 (XIV), which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1959, regarding codification of the principles and rules of international law relating to the right of asylum.

The Commission discussed the draft Declaration, article by article, and adopted the draft as a whole by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. By resolution 3 (XVI), the Commission decided to transmit the draft to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration.

At its thirtieth session, in 1960, the Council considered the draft, and, by resolution 772 E (XXX), transmitted it to the Assembly.

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39. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Under Article 73e of the Charter, member states administering non-self-governing territories, other than trust territories, transmit annually to the Secretary-General statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories they administer. Summaries and analyses of the information prepared by the Secretary-General are examined each year by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which reports to the Assembly.

(a) Information on social conditions

Each year the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories gives special attention in its studies to economic, social or educational conditions. This year's report to the Assembly (Doc.A/4785), covering the Committee's work at its twelfth session (24 April to 26 May 1961), is primarily concerned with social conditions. It deals with matters such as social aspects of urban and rural development, community development, levels of living, labor problems, racial discrimination, juvenile delinquency and public health.

(b) Information on other conditions

In addition to devoting special attention to social conditions, the Committee, at its twelfth session, also discussed economic and educational conditions.

(c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information

The Committee's discussion of this subject covered (a) the dates of the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter; (b) the question of the transmission of political information; (c) the preparation and distribution of documents by the Secretariat; and (d) questions arising from General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 1541 (XV) and 1542 (XV), all adopted in 1960.

On the last question, the Committee recalled that the Assembly, in resolution 1542 (XV), declared that Portugal had the obligation to transmit without further delay information concerning nine territories administered by that country, as listed in the resolution. The Committee also recalled that, in that resolution, the Assembly had noted that Spain had said it would transmit information on territories administered by Spain; and that the Assembly had invited both Portugal and Spain to participate in the Committee's work.

The Committee stated in its report that Spain attended the Committee's twelfth session, but Portugal did not. The Committee said it did not have any summaries of

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information transmitted by Spain but, after conclusion of the discussion on the substantive items, the representative of Spain made a statement giving detailed information on political, economic, social and educational conditions in Fernando Po, Rio Muni and the Spanish Sahara.

Following comments by various members, the Committee, on a proposal by the representative of India, decided to have the text of the statement by the representative of Spain reproduced as an annex to the Committee's report.

The Committee adopted, by 9 votes to 2 with 4 abstentions, an amended draft resolution submitted by Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia and Mexico, regretting that Portugal had not transmitted information or attended the session. Deleted, by 7 votes to 6 with 2 abstentions, was a clause in the original proposal which would have requested the Secretary-General, pending receipt of information, to prepare for the next Assembly session background papers on conditions in territories administered by Portugal based on "reliable and authoritative publications."

The representative of Mexico said the Assembly, in resolution 1541 (XV), asserted its competence to decide whether an obligation existed to transmit information and had adopted 12 principles to be used in this connection. Without approval of the Assembly, he said, France had ceased transmission of information on its territories in the Western Hemisphere.

The representatives of Argentina, India and Liberia expressed their support of the position taken by Mexico, the Committee report states.

The representative of France, however, stated that the only responsibility his Government had under Chapter XI of the Charter (on non-self-governing territories) was that for the New Hebrides, which it administered jointly with the United Kingdom.

40. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in non-self-governing territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 1534 (XV) of 15 December 1960)

By this Assembly resolution, administering members were requested to transmit special reports concerning the training of indigenous civil and technical personnel in the territories under their administration so that they could be examined by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its twelfth session. Information was requested on training facilities and on the strength, composition and state of preparation of such personnel.

At its twelfth session (spring 1961), the Committee heard oral statements by the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, supplementing the special reports submitted by their governments on the subject.

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The representative of India, supported by the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Iraq, Liberia and the Netherlands, proposed, and the Committee agreed, that because of the lack of information the Committee had not been able to examine the question fully; that the Committee should annex to its report to the Assembly the information furnished by the administering members and the texts of their oral statements; and that an analysis, to be prepared by the Secretariat, of the information provided should be submitted to the Assembly in a separate report. This report is contained in Document A/4851.

41. Racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories /resolution 1536 (XV) of 15 December 1960/

The Committee, at its twelfth session, discussed racial discrimination as one of the problems affecting social advancement in the territories, taking into consideration its mandate from the General Assembly as contained in resolution 1536 (XV). That resolution, among other things, described racial discrimination as "a deterrent to progress in all fields of development" in the territories, as well as a violation of human rights.

In its conclusions, the Committee recommended that all steps should be taken to give effect to the Assembly's recommendation that all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations should immediately be rescinded or revoked and that every effort should be made to discourage such practices by all other means.

"Above all," it states in its report (Doc. A/4785, Page 66) "a bold and realistic approach on the part of the administering members and territorial governments is required if the problem is to be solved."

The Committee believed that "since prejudice is one of the important factors contributing to racial discrimination, it is the duty of the governments concerned to guide public opinion in the proper direction."

42. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General /resolution 1538 (XV) of 15 December 1960/

By this resolution, the Assembly invited administering members to make further efforts to secure the active support and participation of representative organizations for disseminating information on the United Nations among the inhabitants of the territories under their administration. They were also invited to broaden the scope and accelerate the process of dissemination of information and to develop public awareness of the United Nations by making full use of the facilities provided by the United Nations Office of Public Information.

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The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to review the quantity, quality and content of the material distributed in order to meet the growing demand for such material and to assist the inhabitants of the territories toward "an easy and intelligent understanding" of the aims and activities of the United Nations. It further requested him to take action toward the establishment of information centers in territories such as those in eastern and central Africa, Papua and the Caribbean territories.

The Secretary-General was requested to report on progress made in carrying out the resolution, and his report will be issued later.

43. Participation of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: report of the Secretary-General /resolution 1539 (XV) of 15 December 1960/

In this resolution, the Assembly expressed the view that direct participation of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations could do much to accelerate the process of their emancipation.

It invited the administering members to arrange for such participation, and it invited those which had not already done so to propose to the specialized agencies and regional economic commissions that the territories participate in the work of those organs as members or associate members, according to the constitutions of each organ.

A report requested of the Secretary-General on the implementation of this resolution appears in Doc. A/4852.

44. Offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories: report of the Secretary-General /resolution 1540 (XV) of 15 December 1960/

By this Assembly resolution the administering members concerned were invited once again to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by member states were utilized by the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories, and to render every assistance to applicants, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities.

Member states were urged to increase the number of scholarships offered, and the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies were asked to give such assistance as was possible and might be sought by the applicants and by the member states concerned.

The Secretary-General was further requested to prepare for the Assembly's sixteenth session a report on the actual use made of such offers. The Secretary-General's report will be issued later.

45. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories /resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958/

Since the beginning of the United Nations, committees have been set up by the Assembly from year to year to deal with the information transmitted on non-self-governing territories. In 1949, the Committee charged with dealing with the matter was constituted for a three-year period, and since then it has been renewed on the same basis at the end of each three-year period. The present term of the Committee is due to expire at the end of 1961.

During the Committee's discussion of the question this spring, the representative of the United States said that his delegation was prepared to support renewing the Committee for another three-year period on the same basis. On the other hand, if some members wanted to press for a widening of the Committee's mandate, he believed the matter should be referred to the Assembly's Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee.

Several non-administering members considered that the future work of the Committee should aim at implementing the Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. They believed that the Committee should be set up for as long as there remained non-self-governing territories, and that the Committee's mandate should be changed. They suggested that the Committee should be authorized to examine political and constitutional developments and that it should be able to submit recommendations on individual territories.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his country had cooperated with the Committee in the past, in spite of its view that the Charter contained no provision for examining the information transmitted under Article 73e, subject to certain conditions embodied in Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII). He would have been prepared to support renewal of the Committee on the same basis; but since some members had proposed that its mandate be extended, he thought it wise that the matter should be left to the Assembly.

The Committee decided to submit an account of the views of its members for the information of the Assembly (Doc. A/4684, page 9).

46. Election, if required, to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

As now constituted, the Committee consists of members transmitting information on non-self-governing territories and an equal number of non-administering members elected by the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

The administering members are: Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. The elected members are: Argentina, Ceylon, Dominican Republic, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia and Mexico.

If the Committee is to be renewed on the present basis, the three-year terms of the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India and Iraq will expire at the end of 1961, and elections will have to be held to fill these vacancies.

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47. Question of South West Africa:

- (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa [resolutions 749A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, 1568 (XV) of 18 December 1960, and 1596 (XV) of 7 April 1961]

The General Assembly's Committee on South West Africa was established in 1953 to examine, within the scope of the mandates system of the League of Nations, annual reports and petitions concerning the territory and to report on its activities to the Assembly's regular sessions.

Since the South African Government declined to submit reports to the United Nations on its administration of the territory or to forward petitions from inhabitants of the territory, the Committee was authorized, when set up by the Assembly, to examine "such information and documentation as may be available" concerning the territory.

Under two resolutions of the fifteenth session [1568 (XV) and 1596 (XV)], the Assembly invited the Committee to visit the mandated territory. However, the Republic of South Africa stated that it could not agree to the proposed visit and did not issue visas. The Committee visited Ghana, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic between 21 June and 25 July and there heard refugees from South West Africa and other persons regarding conditions in the territory. It had also intended to visit Bechuanaland, but the United Kingdom Government suspended visas for the Committee members after they arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Committee will submit a report to the Assembly on its trip to Africa as well as its regular report on general conditions in the territory. The reports are not yet available.

During the visit to Africa the Chairman of the Committee sent a telegram to the Secretary-General (Doc. S/4854). The telegram, transmitted on 5 July on behalf of the Committee, stated among other things that the Committee felt bound to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General, under his functions under Article 99 of the Charter, the "explosive" situation in the mandated territory. The telegram asked the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of member states and organs of the United Nations "the imminent threat which the degenerating situation in South West Africa poses to international peace and security." The correspondence between the United Nations and the South African Government relating to the Committee's mission was annexed to the telegram (Doc. S/4854/Add.1).

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(Article 99 states: "The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.")

The Acting Permanent Representative of South Africa on 7 July sent a letter to the Secretary-General (Doc.S/4857 or A/4798) with a message from the South African Foreign Minister stating in part that, should members of the Committee attempt to go into South West Africa "illegally," this procedure would "involve the United Nations in an act of aggression." The Foreign Minister also stated that "there is peace and order and planned progress for all races in the territory," and he repeated an offer contained in a letter of 10 May that "an independent observer of international standing be asked to investigate the government's claim that the situation in South West Africa is not in any way a threat to world peace." (The letter of 10 May appears in Annex V of Doc. S/4854/Add.1.)

On 25 July the Chairman of the Committee sent a telegram addressed to the President of the Security Council (Doc S/4889) stating that the Committee would be able to complete its mandate only "with the support of the Security Council" and that the Committee "considers it urgent that the Security Council be convened in order to take action to enable the Committee to implement fully the resolutions of the General Assembly" so as to bring a "speedy end" to the "explosive situation" and the "grave threat to international peace and security."

On the same day the Committee Chairman also sent a letter to the President of the Security Council (Doc. S/4899/Add.1) amplifying his telegram and transmitting letters between the Committee and the United Kingdom regarding the proposed visit to Bechuanaland.

The Security Council did not meet on the question of South West Africa.

(b) Assistance of United Nations specialized agencies and of the United Nations Children's Fund in the economic, social and educational development of South West Africa: reports of the agencies and of the Fund [resolution 1566 (XV) of 18 December 1960]

Under a 1960 resolution [1566 (XV)] the Assembly declared that the economic, social, educational and health conditions in the territory were "unsatisfactory" and invited UN specialized agencies and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to "undertake urgent programs" to assist the indigenous population of South West Africa.

It further requested the Government of South Africa to assist the agencies in every possible way in their task, and it asked the agencies and UNICEF to report to the Committee on South West Africa and to the Assembly on action taken to give effect to the resolution.

These reports are not yet available.

(c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa
[resolution 1061 (XI) of 26 February 1957]

The Committee on South West Africa consists of nine members, one-third to be elected each year by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee.

Last year the Assembly agreed, without a formal vote, to a recommendation of the Fourth Committee to reappoint Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay as members as from 1 January 1961. The retiring members on 31 December this year are Guatemala, Ireland and the Philippines. The other three members are Brazil, Denmark and Ethiopia. The Chairman is Prof. Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat (Uruguay).

48. Question of the future of Western Samoa: report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa and report of the Trusteeship Council thereon [resolution 1569 (XV) of 18 December 1960]

In accordance with this Assembly resolution, a plebiscite on the future of Western Samoa, a trust territory administered by New Zealand, was held on 9 May under UN supervision. The plebiscite was supervised by Najmuddine Rifai of the United Arab Republic, whom the Assembly had elected as the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner.

In the plebiscite two questions were asked. In answer to the first question -- "Do you agree with the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention on 28 October 1960?" -- a total of 31,426 voted "yes," and 4,909 voted "no," the UN Commissioner reported to the Trusteeship Council (Doc. T/1564 and Add.1).

In answer to the second question -- "Do you agree that on 1 January 1962 Western Samoa should become an independent state on the basis of that constitution?" -- a total of 29,882 voted "yes," and 5,108 voted "no," the report states.

The Council this summer unanimously adopted a resolution noting the results of the plebiscite and the wishes expressed by the "overwhelming majority" of the Samoan people. It decided to transmit the Plebiscite Commissioner's report to the Assembly for its consideration, along with a recommendation that the trusteeship for Western Samoa be terminated upon the territory's accession to independence on 1 January.

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49. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi: report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi [resolution 1605 (XV) of 21 April 1961]

On 20 December 1960 the Assembly approved resolution 1579 (XV) which, among other things, set up a three-man Commission for Ruanda-Urundi to supervise elections to be held in 1961 in the Belgian-administered trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The Assembly appointed Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti) as the Commission Chairman and Dr. Majid Rahnema (Iran) and Ernest Gassou (Togo) as other members.

In a second resolution of the same date [1580 (XV)], the Assembly decided that a referendum under United Nations supervision should be held to ascertain the wishes of the people concerning the institution of the Mwami (King) of Ruanda.

The Commission visited the trust territory in January and February 1961 and presented an interim report (Doc. A/4706 and Add.1) to the Assembly at the second part of its fifteenth session (March-April 1961).

Under resolution 1605 (XV) adopted on 21 April 1961, the Assembly decided that legislative elections and the referendum on the Mwami should be held in August 1961. Pending the elections, it asked for the establishment of "broad-based caretaker governments" in both parts of the territory (Ruanda and Urundi).

The resolution requested the UN Commission for Ruanda-Urundi to return to the territory at the earliest possible time to assist and advise the administering authority in the "full and proper" implementation of Assembly resolutions concerning the territory.

On 8 June 1961 the UN Commission for Ruanda-Urundi arrived in the territory after discussions in Brussels with the Belgian Government concerning the carrying out of the Assembly resolutions. UN observers and other personnel to assist the Commissioners also arrived in the territory in June and July.

Under a schedule announced on 4 August, legislative elections will be held in Urundi on 18 September, and in Ruanda on 25 September. In addition, a referendum on the question of the Mwami (King) of Ruanda will be held in Ruanda on 25 September. (For details, see Press Release TR/1794.)

A report to the Assembly will be submitted later by the Commission.

Under another part of the resolution of 21 April 1961, the Assembly recommended that the administering authority immediately grant a "full and unconditional amnesty" in the territory in connection with political disturbances which took place in Ruanda in 1959.

(more)

It further recommended that the "few remaining cases" which, in the administering authority's view, were guilty of "very grave crimes" should be examined by a Special UN Commission of three members.

The Assembly decided that the Special Commission should be composed of representatives of Brazil, Canada and Tunisia. Those governments later appointed Antonio Houaiss, Martial Asselin and Ahmed Ben Arfa, respectively.

The Special UN Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, after conferring with Belgian authorities in Brussels, arrived in the territory on 15 June to examine the cases of convicted persons not covered by amnesty measures laid down in an ordinance promulgated by the administering authority, on 31 May, and to propose other measures of clemency.

In a report to the General Assembly (Doc. A/4856), the Special Commission describes its work and provides a list of persons which it considers should benefit by an amnesty, in addition to those covered in the measures already decreed. (Annexes to the report give the text of the amnesty ordinance, statistics on applications granted, letters sent from the Commission to the Resident-General of Ruanda-Urundi, amnesty statistics, and names of persons for whom the Commission requests amnesties.)

50. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the international trusteeship system in trust territories: report of the Secretary-General
[resolution 1607 (XV) of 21 April 1961]

In this resolution, the Assembly, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to establish, without further delay, in Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, UN information centers in which the responsible positions would be occupied by indigenous inhabitants of the trust territories concerned. It invited the administering authorities to extend their cooperation and assistance to the Secretary-General in carrying out the resolution.

The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate and mass publication and the widest possible circulation and dissemination, in all the trust territories, through all media of mass communication, of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. It asked that the information mentioned in the resolution be disseminated in the principal local languages as well as in the language of the administering authority.

The Secretary-General was requested to prepare for the Trusteeship Council at its 27th session and for the Assembly at its 16th session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

The report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly will be available later.
(more)

51. Offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of trust territories: report of the Secretary-General
/resolution 1611 (XV) of 21 April 1961/

Under this resolution, the Assembly took note of the report (Doc. A/4498 and Add.1) of the Secretary-General, and the relevant sections of the report of the Trusteeship Council (Doc. A/4404), containing information on the scholarships offered since 1959 by various member states to students from trust territories and on the utilization of these scholarships.

The Assembly decided to postpone until its 16th session a full consideration of the question of offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of trust territories. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly's 16th session a further report on the scholarships offered by member states to students from trust territories and on their utilization.

The report will be issued later.

END OF SECTION I

(more)

52. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1960 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations

The report on UN finances (Doc. A/4777) shows that obligations incurred for 1960 amounted to \$65,264,181 compared with total appropriations of \$65,734,900. Income credited for the financial year 1960 (\$66,240,755) represented by members' contributions assessed in 1960 and the supplementary appropriations assessable in 1961 and miscellaneous income exceeded the total of obligations incurred by \$976,574.

The operations in the Congo which started on 14 July 1960 made it necessary to borrow cash from special funds and accounts in the amount of \$9,979,189. As a result, the cash deficit as of 31 December 1960, including advances of \$24,654,279 from the Working Capital Fund, totaled \$34,633,468.

(b) United Nations Children's Fund

The financial report on UNICEF (Doc. A/4783) reveals that income from all sources in 1960 amounted to the equivalent of approximately \$25.7 million, a \$1.9 million increase over 1959. Allocations amounted to \$28.1 million and expenditures to \$23 million, compared with \$28.2 million and \$23.8 million, respectively, in 1959.

(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The report (Doc. A/4782) shows that expenditures of UNRWA during 1960 amounted to \$34,701,276. Income from all sources totaled \$35,482,005. The surplus of income over expenditure, accordingly, was in the amount of \$780,729.

(d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The report (Doc. A/4781) shows that as of 31 December 1960 the assets of all voluntary, restricted and trust funds totaled \$30,969,759. Liabilities totaled \$23,860,155; assets thus exceeded liabilities by \$7,109,604.

53. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1961

In the foreword to his budget estimates for 1962, the Secretary-General indicated that supplementary requirements for 1961 could be reasonably estimated at between \$1 million and \$1.5 million. The report on this item will be issued in September.

A separate report has been issued under this item (Doc. A/C.5/872) on the application of a Class 8 post adjustment to the professional staff in New York.

(more)

54. Budget estimates for the financial year 1962

An estimated gross budget of \$73,533,500 for 1962 has been submitted by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/4770). Income from all sources to offset 1962 expenditures is estimated at \$12,748,500, leaving a net expenditure level of \$60,785,000. This compares with an estimated net expenditure level for 1961 of \$60,707,770.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has submitted a report (Doc. A/4814) recommending an over-all reduction of \$1,130,650 in the Secretary-General's estimates for 1962.

55. United Nations operations in the Congo: cost estimates and financing /resolution 1619 (XV) of 21 April 1961/

On 21 April 1961 the Assembly decided to appropriate an amount of \$100 million for United Nations operations in the Congo from 1 January to 31 October 1961.

According to the operative part of the resolution, the General Assembly:

- "1. Decides to open an ad hoc account for the expenses of the United Nations operations in the Congo for 1961;...
- "3. Decides to appropriate an amount of \$100 million for the operations of the UN in the Congo from 1 January to 31 October 1961;
- "4. Decides further to apportion as expenses of the Organization the amount of \$100 million among the member states in accordance with the scale of assessment for the regular budget subject to the provisions of Paragraph 8 below, pending the establishment of a different scale of assessment to defray the extraordinary expenses of the Organization resulting from these operations [Paragraph 8 provides for reductions for certain states];
- "5. Urges the permanent members of the Security Council to make sizable additional contributions;
- "6. Appeals to all other member states who are in a position to assist to make voluntary contributions;
- "7. Calls upon the Government of Belgium, a state directly concerned with the situation in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), to make a substantial contribution"...

As of 31 July 1961, \$41,709,123 had been received out of the \$100 million.

56. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

This Committee consists of nine members elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. Three retire each year but are eligible for re-election.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

Thanassis Aghnides (Greece)
Albert F. Bender (United States)
Carlos Blanco (Cuba)
Andre Ganem (France)
A.H.M. Hillis (United Kingdom)
Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq)
Raul A. Quijano (Argentina)
Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Alexei F. Sokirkin (USSR)

Members whose terms of office expire at the end of 1961 are Mr. Bender (United States), Mr. Blanco (Cuba) and Mr. Hillis (United Kingdom) (Doc. A/4821).

In a letter to the Secretary-General (Doc. A/4821/Add.1), Mr. Hillis has submitted his resignation from the Committee, to be effective as soon as the General Assembly at its sixteenth session can take the necessary action to fill the unexpired portion of his term of office. Thus, in addition to the action required to fill the three regular vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee, it will be necessary for the General Assembly to appoint one person to fill the unexpired portion of Mr. Hillis' term of office.

(b) Committee on Contributions

This is a 10-member Committee whose members also retire by rotation and are eligible for reappointment. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

Antonio Arraiz (Venezuela)
Raymond T. Bowman (United States)
Pavel M. Chernyshev (USSR)
A.H.M. Hillis (United Kingdom)
Chandra Shekhar Jha (India)
F. Nouredin Kia (Iran)
Jerzy Michalowski (Poland)
Jose Pareja (Peru)
Sidney Pollock (Canada)
Maurice Viaud (France)

Members whose three-year terms of office expire at the end of 1961 are Mr. Bowman (United States), Mr. Kia (Iran) and Mr. Michalowski (Poland). It will be necessary for the General Assembly at its sixteenth session to appoint three persons to fill the resulting vacancies. The members appointed will serve for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1962.

(more)

(c) Board of Auditors

The Board consists of three members. At present they are the Auditors-General (or officers holding the equivalent title) of Colombia, the Netherlands, and Pakistan. At each regular session the Assembly appoints one auditor to take office from 1 July the following year for a three-year term. The election this year will be to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the Auditor-General of the Netherlands (Doc. A/4826).

(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General

The Investments Committee consists of six members appointed for three-year terms by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The appointments are subject to confirmation by the Assembly.

(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The Administrative Tribunal is composed of seven members appointed by the General Assembly for three-year terms. Its present composition is as follows:

Mme. Paul Bastid (France)
James J. Casey (United States)
Lord Crook (United Kingdom)
Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay)
Omar Loutfi (United Arab Republic)
Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden)
R. Venkataraman (India)

Members whose terms of office expire at the end of 1961 are Mr. Loutfi (United Arab Republic), Mme. Bastid (France) and Mr. Venkataraman (India) and it will be necessary for the General Assembly at its sixteenth session to appoint three persons to fill the resulting vacancies.

(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The Pension Committee consists of three members and three alternate members. The present members of the Committee are A.H.M. Hillis (United Kingdom), Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile) and Albert S. Watson (United States). The alternate members are Bahman Ahaneen (Iran), Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands) and Arthur C. Liveran (Israel).

At its sixteenth session the General Assembly will elect three members and three alternate members to serve for a period of three years beginning 1 January 1962.

(more)

57. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

In 1958 the Assembly approved a report of the Committee on Contributions containing a revised scale of assessments for members' contributions to the UN Budget for 1959, 1960 and 1961, which would be reviewed in 1961.

This year the Committee's report to the General Assembly (Doc. A/4775) recommends a new scale of assessments for the financial years 1962, 1963 and 1964, as follows:

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Afghanistan	0.05	Dahomey	0.04
Albania	0.04	Denmark	0.58
Argentina	1.01	Dominican Republic	0.05
Australia	1.66	Ecuador	0.06
Austria	0.45	El Salvador	0.04
Belgium	1.20	Ethiopia	0.05
Bolivia	0.04	Federation of Malaya	0.13
Brazil	1.03	Finland	0.37
Bulgaria	0.20	France	5.94
Burma	0.07	Gabon	0.04
Byelorussia	0.52	Ghana	0.09
Cambodia	0.04	Greece	0.2
Cameroun	0.04	Guatemala	0.05
Canada	3.12	Guinea	0.04
Central African Republic	0.04	Haiti	0.04
Ceylon	0.09	Honduras	0.04
Chad	0.04	Hungary	0.56
Chile	0.26	Iceland	0.04
China	4.57	India	2.03
Colombia	0.26	Indonesia	0.45
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	Iran	0.20
Congo (Leopoldville)	0.07	Iraq	0.09
Costa Rica	0.04	Ireland	0.14
Cuba	0.22	Israel	0.15
Cyprus	0.04	Italy	2.24
Czechoslovakia	1.17	Ivory Coast	0.04

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Japan	2.27	Poland	1.28
Jordan	0.04	Portugal	0.16
Laos	0.04	Romania	0.32
Lebanon	0.05	Saudi Arabia	0.07
Liberia	0.04	Senegal	0.05
Libya	0.04	Somalia	0.04
Luxembourg	0.05	South Africa	0.53
Madagascar	0.04	Spain	0.86
Mali	0.04	Sudan	0.07
Mexico	0.74	Sweden	1.30
Morocco	0.14	Thailand	0.16
Nepal	0.04	Togo	0.04
Netherlands	1.01	Tunisia	0.05
New Zealand	0.41	Turkey	0.40
Nicaragua	0.04	Ukraine	1.98
Niger	0.04	USSR	14.97
Nigeria	0.21	United Arab Republic	0.30
Norway	0.45	United Kingdom	7.58
Pakistan	0.42	United States	32.02
Panama	0.04	Upper Volta	0.04
Paraguay	0.04	Uruguay	0.11
Peru	0.10	Venezuela	0.52
Philippines	0.40	Yemen	0.04
		Yugoslavia	0.38
			<u>100.00</u>

States which are not members of the United Nations, but which participate in certain of its activities, would be called upon to contribute toward the 1962-1964 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates:

<u>Non-member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Non-member State</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Germany, Federal Republic of	5.70	San Marino	0.04
Korea, Republic of	0.19	Switzerland	0.95
Liechtenstein	0.04	Vietnam	0.23
Monaco	0.04		

58. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

- (a) Expenditure of Technical Assistance funds allocated from the Special Account of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance
- (b) Expenditure as executing agencies for Special Fund projects

Subject to the confirmation of the Assembly, the Technical Assistance Committee authorizes the allocation of funds to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (the UN and eight related agencies) in proportion to their share in the approved over-all program. These funds are drawn from the net financial resources, after setting aside the expenses of the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board and such amounts as may be necessary to reimburse the Working Capital Fund and Reserve Fund for withdrawals during the preceding year to finance obligations for urgent needs authorized by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, which coordinates the program.

A report (Doc. A/4828) under this item relates to the 1960 expenditures by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account, and includes the relevant audit reports.

A similar report will be issued on expenditures by the various agencies in serving as "executing agencies" for projects receiving financial aid from the UN Special Fund.

59. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

In accordance with its terms of reference, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions each year examines the administrative budgets or budget estimates for the following year of those agencies whose agreements with the United Nations provide for transmittal of their budgets for review by the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee's report is issued in the course of the General Assembly session.

(more)

60. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
[resolution 1556 (XV) of 18 December 1960]

Certain activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies are financed by voluntary contributions of member governments. Such activities, not provided for in the regular budgets of the UN or the agencies, include the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, the UN Children's Fund, the UN Refugee Fund and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

To assist in obtaining funds for these programs, the Assembly during its Fifteenth session again requested the President to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to serve until the close of the sixteenth session of the Assembly. The President appointed a Committee composed of Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, the United Kingdom and the United States.

As in previous years, the Assembly will also convene, during its sixteenth session, an ad hoc committee of the whole Assembly for the announcement of voluntary contributions to the programs of UNRWA and of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

61. Review of the activities and organization of the Secretariat: report of
the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution
1446 (XIV) and recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General
[resolution 1446 (XIV) of 5 December 1959]

In December 1959 the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts composed of six persons "with broad and practical experience in the various aspects of administration, chosen with due regard to geographical distribution." The committee would work with the Secretary-General in reviewing the activities and organization of the Secretariat in an effort to effect or propose further measures "designed to ensure maximum economy and efficiency."

The Secretary-General appointed the committee in 1960, and after two series of meetings it submitted an interim report to the General Assembly last year. The committee resumed its meetings in February 1961 and submitted its report (Doc. A/4776) in June.

The report contains chapters on the nature of the Secretariat, organization of the Secretariat at the top level, geographical distribution, economic and social activities, budget stabilization, and "additional observations." It also includes a series of annexes and separate statements made by some of the individual experts.

Comments of the Secretary-General on the report of the committee of experts appear in Doc. A/4794.

A report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will also be issued.

Members of the committee of experts set up under the 1959 General Assembly resolution were:

Guillaume Georges-Picot, former Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations and formerly Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Economic Affairs and the Department of Social Affairs, Chairman;

Francisco Urrutia, former Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations, Rapporteur;

A.A. Fomin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR, former member of USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations and of the Delegation of the USSR to the General Assembly;

Omar Loutfi, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic to the United Nations;

Sir Harold Parker, member of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, former Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defense of the United Kingdom (joined the committee as at 1 September 1960);

Alex Quaison-Sackey, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations;

C.S. Venkatachar, High Commissioner of India to Canada;

Dr. Herman B. Wells, President of the University of Indiana, former member of the United States Delegation to the General Assembly.

On 6 February 1961, A.A. Roshchin, Alternate Representative of the USSR to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, and L.M. Goodrich, Professor of International Organization and Administration, Columbia University, were appointed by the Secretary-General to replace A.A. Fomin and Dr. H.B. Wells, respectively.

(more)

62. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations: report of the working group appointed under General Assembly resolution 1620 (XV) /resolution 1620 (XV) of 21 April 1961/

The General Assembly on 21 April 1961 established a working group of 15 member states to consider methods for covering the cost of peace-keeping operations and the relationship between such methods and the UN's present administrative and budgetary procedures.

Member states were requested to submit for the consideration of the 15-member group their observations on principles to be applied in determining a special scale of assessments for peace and security, and on other matters relevant to its study.

So far, views on the subject have been submitted by Albania, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, USSR and United States.

Members of the working group, appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of a formula included in the Assembly's April resolution, are Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States. Officers are C.S. Jha (India), Chairman; Assen Georgiev (Bulgaria), Vice-Chairman; and Ahmed El Messiri (United Arab Republic), Rapporteur.

63. Public information activities of the United Nations: report to the Secretary-General /resolution 1558 (XV) of 18 December 1960/

In December 1960 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Consultative Panel on Public Information and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as appropriate:

- "(a) To give high priority to the opening of information centers or arranging for adequate information facilities in the less-developed areas, particularly in the newly independent countries and trust and non-self-governing territories, by effecting economies in other directions;
- "(b) To intensify his efforts to achieve a more effective regional representation at the policy-making level of the Office of Public Information;
- "(c) To report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution."

A report of the Secretary-General will be submitted later.

64. Personnel questions:

- (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat /resolution 1559 (XV) of 18 December 1960/
- (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff
- (c) Other personnel questions

In December 1960 the Assembly adopted a resolution on geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff which, among other things, reaffirmed the view of the Assembly in 1947 that, "in view of its international character and in order to avoid undue predominance of national practices, the policies and administrative methods of the Secretariat should reflect, and profit to the highest degree from, assets of the various cultures and the technical competence of all member nations."

It also recognized "that the present method of determining the desirable range of posts for each member state on the basis of the scale of assessment to the UN budget needs review"; and noted "the steady increase in the proportion of the fixed-term staff of the Secretariat."

The Assembly then requested the Committee of Experts appointed by General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 "to study and report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session regarding the categories of posts subject to geographical distribution and criteria for determining the range of posts for each member state, with a view to securing a wide geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat, taking into account, inter alia, the relative importance of various posts."

The Committee's comments on these points are included in its over-all report to the Assembly (Doc. A/4776), referred to under agenda item 61.

In addition, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General "to intensify his efforts" to implement Assembly resolutions on geographical distribution and to report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session.

A report on the question by the Secretary-General will be issued in September.

65. Base salary scales and post adjustments of the staff in the professional and higher categories of the international civil service: reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board and the Secretary-General

Proposals for increasing the base salaries of professional staff and for improving the post adjustment allowance system have been made by the Secretary-General for consideration by the General Assembly (Docs. A/4823 and Adds. 1 and 2; and A/C.5/872).

The review of the base salary scales for the professional and higher categories in the United Nations arose out of the recognition by the 1956 intergovernmental Salary Review Committee that rates of base salaries and allowances would have to be reexamined periodically in the light of outside salary movements.

66. Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The Board meets every two years to consider items referred to it in connection with operations of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund. It also makes recommendations to the General Assembly for amendments to the regulations of the Fund.

The Board met in July 1960 in Geneva. It then instructed its Standing Committee, in the absence of a session of the Board in 1961, to approve on its behalf the budget estimates for the administrative expenses of the Fund for 1962.

The present report of the Board (Doc. A/4807) covers the year ended 30 September 1960 and includes a summary of action taken by the Standing Committee on behalf of the Board since the latter's tenth session in July 1960.

Regarding the operation of the Joint Staff Pension Fund during the year ending 30 September 1960, the report states that the principal of the Fund increased from \$92,627,901 to \$105,385,113 during the year.

67. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General

At its last session, the Assembly, in resolution 1591 (XV) of 20 December 1960, requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to assist the Board of Trustees in finding a suitable site for the School and in raising funds on a voluntary basis for the development of the permanent building and for the creation of an endowment fund which would make the School self-supporting at the earliest possible date. It also decided to contribute \$60,000 to the International School Fund for 1961 for the purpose of liquidating the operational deficit then anticipated for that school year.

For expenses that might be required in 1961 with respect to plans for the permanent accommodation of the School, the Assembly made available \$20,000.

A progress report by the Secretary-General is to be issued.

68. United Nations Library: report of the Secretary-General

At its fourteenth session in 1959, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the construction, furnishing and equipping of the new building that will house the UN Library at Headquarters, at a cost not to exceed the amount of the Ford Foundation gift for the purpose, i.e., \$6,200,000 plus accumulated interest. The Library is expected to be ready for occupancy in November of this year.

A progress report by the Secretary-General is to be issued.

69. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirteenth session

The International Law Commission held its thirteenth session in Geneva from 1 May to 7 July 1961. Its report (Doc. A/4843) reviews the work of that session, including completion of a draft convention on consular relations and immunities and general discussion of its program on the law of treaties.

The Commission's work on consular relations dates back to 1955, when Jaroslav Zourek of Czechoslovakia was appointed Special Rapporteur for the topic. By 1960 the Commission had prepared a complete draft of 65 articles, which was transmitted to UN member governments for their comments.

In 1961 the Commission reviewed the draft articles in the light of these comments and produced a final text consisting of 71 articles, with commentaries, to be submitted to the General Assembly. The Commission recommended that the Assembly convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft and conclude one or more conventions on the subject.

The text, as approved by the Commission and published in the report to the Assembly, includes certain new articles proposed by the Special Rapporteur as a result of the comments of governments. It also takes account of, and in some respects follows, the wording of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations adopted by a UN conference in April 1961.

The new draft convention deals with the functions and privileges of career and honorary consuls. It is intended as a companion piece to the 1961 Vienna Convention dealing with privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents, which was based on a draft prepared by the ILC.

Regarding the law of treaties, the Committee this year appointed Sir Humphrey Waldock of the United Kingdom as its Special Rapporteur for the subject, succeeding Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (who has been elected to the International Court of Justice). This topic was selected for codification by the Commission in 1949, and reports have been submitted by three successive Special Rapporteurs.

As a guide for the new Special Rapporteur, the Commission decided that its aim would be to prepare draft articles which would serve as the basis for a convention on the subject. The Special Rapporteur would be asked to re-examine the work previously done in this field by the Commission and its Special Rapporteurs on the understanding that he would have discretion as to the use of such work for his own proposals.

(more)

It was agreed that the Special Rapporteur would begin with the question of the conclusion of treaties and then would proceed with the remainder of the subject, if possible covering the whole field in two years.

70. Future work in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law /resolution 1505 (XV) of 12 December 1960/

In 1960 the General Assembly decided to place on the agenda of its sixteenth session the question of future work of the United Nations in the field of codification and development of international law. It invited member states to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 July 1961, any views or suggestions they may have on this question for consideration by the Assembly.

The background to the question and the terms of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly are given in Doc. A/4796 which contains, with Addenda 1-5, the text of observations received from 14 governments (Afghanistan, Belgium, Burma, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia).

71. Question of special missions /item proposed by the Secretary-General; resolution of the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic intercourse and Immunities/

In 1960 the General Assembly decided that three draft articles on special diplomatic missions, drawn up by the International Law Commission in 1960, should be referred to the UN Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities which was scheduled to meet in Vienna in the spring of 1961. [The decision appears in resolution 1504 (XV).]

A note by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/4773 and Corr.1) gives the text of a resolution on the subject adopted on 10 April 1961 by the UN Conference in Vienna. The resolution recommends further study of the question of "special missions" by the International Law Commission in the light of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations adopted at the 1961 Conference.

72. The urgent need for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control /item proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America/

In submitting this item for the agenda (Doc. A/4799), the two states said that they were "conscious of their responsibility before the international community and of the importance of a test ban agreement to general world peace and security." For these reasons they had negotiated "patiently" with the Soviet Union in Geneva for nearly three years to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons tests, and had refrained from conducting nuclear and thermonuclear tests since negotiations commenced in October 1958.

They pointed out that this "voluntary forbearance," in the absence of international verification to ensure that no clandestine nuclear weapons tests were being conducted by any nation, involved "a serious risk to their security."

The two states went on to say, in their memorandum, that earlier this year in the Geneva talks they had submitted "far-reaching compromise proposals" dealing with the principal issues unresolved between them and the Soviet Union, but that the Soviet Union had "failed to respond constructively" and in fact had "retreated from agreements already reached."

The present attitude of the Soviet Government, particularly regarding controls, had enlarged rather than narrowed the differences between the two sides, and "a serious impasse has been reached," the two states declared. "Recognizing the importance of these negotiations to the security and peace of the international community," the United States and the United Kingdom believed that the Assembly should consider at the forthcoming session "the critical situation that now confronts the conference."

They said they hoped that a treaty for cessation of nuclear weapons tests under adequate international control could still be achieved, and they stood ready to continue negotiations at Geneva to that end.

73. Continuation of suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and obligations of states to refrain from their renewal /item proposed by India/

In requesting inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc. A/4801 and Add.1), India noted that on 20 December 1960 the General Assembly had adopted two resolutions urging the states concerned to "continue the present voluntary suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests" and requesting other states to refrain from undertaking such tests.

(more)

The Indian memorandum went on to say that, although the "protracted" discussions in Geneva among the states concerned had resulted in agreement on some clauses of a proposed treaty on discontinuance of nuclear tests, the negotiations had now "reached a stalemate which threatens to endanger even the uneasy 'moratorium' on these tests." Statements by the parties about the possible renewal of tests gave cause "for serious anxiety." The failure to reach agreement and the circumstances which had led to and sustained the stalemate were "alarming," the memorandum declared.

Prohibition of the tests had become "imperative" in view of technological advances, the spread of the relevant knowledge, continued world tension, and the indications that the powers concerned desired to renew tests, the memorandum went on. India considered "that any state which resumes these tests would become primarily responsible for the deterioration of the entire position."

It was essential, said the memorandum, that the attempts to reach agreement on a treaty be resumed without delay. Pending such a result, the states concerned and all others, should undertake not to resume tests unilaterally.

An appeal to this effect by the General Assembly "would have the overwhelming support of world opinion" and "would act as an effective restraint on those who, for whatever reasons, are considering or may consider resumption of tests unilaterally," the Indian memorandum stated.

74. The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen); implementation of resolution 1497 (XV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 31 October 1960 /item proposed by Austria/

In submitting this item for the agenda (Docs. A/4802 and Add.1), Austria recalled that last year, after full discussion of "the South Tyrol problem," the Assembly had adopted a resolution urging Austria and Italy to resume negotiations on the implementation of the Paris Agreement of 5 September 1946. The Assembly had recommended that, in the event that these negotiations did not lead to satisfactory results, "both parties should give favorable consideration to the possibility of seeking a solution of their differences by other peaceful means."

Bilateral negotiations had been resumed early in 1961, said the Austrian memorandum. Delegations headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries had met, and the two positions had been examined by an Austro-Italian Committee of Experts. "However, since it proved impossible to reach a narrowing-down of the differences of opinion, all these efforts unfortunately failed," the memorandum went on.

Austria had then proposed that another peaceful means of settlement be selected, and had suggested the establishment of an International Commission of Enquiry to examine the facts of the situation, the memorandum stated. However, Italy held the view that the most appropriate means would be to submit the question to the International Court of Justice.

As no agreement had been reached, said the memorandum, the Austrian Government felt compelled to propose inscription of this item on the agenda of the General Assembly, in order to report on the outcome of the bilateral negotiations, and to request the Assembly's assistance in selecting another peaceful means for the settlement of the dispute.

75. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistani origin in the Republic of South Africa /item proposed by India/

This question has been before the General Assembly since 1946.

At the last session (in April 1961), the Assembly noted that India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the South African Government on the matter, but that the South African Government had not replied to their communications and had not yet shown any disposition to arrive at a solution of this problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly.

The Assembly urged the South African Government to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan, and invited the parties concerned to report, jointly or separately, to the Assembly regarding any progress which might be made. The Assembly also invited member states to use their good offices, as appropriate, to bring about negotiations.

On 19 July, India requested inclusion of the item in the agenda of the forthcoming session (Doc. A/4803). In its explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/4803/Add.1), India stated that it had addressed communications to the South African Government expressing readiness to enter into negotiations. However, there had been no response, beyond acknowledgement of receipt of the communications, and India was not aware if member states had used their good offices, in accordance with the resolution, to bring about such negotiations.

In the circumstances, said the memorandum, India would be obliged to report to the Assembly that no progress had been made and that the situation continued to require the attention of the General Assembly.

(See also Item 1 of the supplementary list of agenda items.)

(more)

76. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa /item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia/

The sponsors listed above were later joined by Brazil, Congo (Leopoldville), Denmark, Guinea, Iceland, Norway and Uruguay, making a total of 46 (Doc. A/4804 and Add. 1-5).

This item has been before the General Assembly since 1952. In submitting it for the agenda again this year, these delegations said that past resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this question had shown the "great concern" felt by the United Nations and the determination of its members to "see the end of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa." However, these policies continued "with increasing ruthlessness and disregard of world opinion," in spite of those resolutions, they said.

There was "mounting tension and bitterness" between racial groups in South Africa, and -- "particularly at a time when the African people are emerging into freedom and independent nationhood" -- the situation was a continuing cause of international friction and was likely to endanger peace and security, they said.

In these circumstances, they felt that the Assembly should deal with the matter once again and take "appropriate decisions."

77. Enlargement of the International Law Commission /item proposed by the United States of America/

In submitting this item for the agenda (Doc. A/4805), the United States noted that, since the enlargement of the Commission to 21 members in 1956, 18 new members had been admitted to the United Nations, 17 of them African states. The United States considered that the Commission should be enlarged "to the extent necessary to permit proper representation of the new states of Africa."

(See also note to Item 17.)

ITEMS ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (Doc. A/4855)1. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistani origin in the Republic of South Africa /item proposed by Pakistan/

(See item 75 of provisional list, an item proposed by India.)

Pakistan, requesting on 20 July (Doc. A/4817) that this item be included in the agenda, noted that it had addressed a letter to the South African Government expressing readiness to enter into negotiations on this matter. No reply had been received, and the Government of Pakistan could only conclude that there had been no change in South Africa's "adamant attitude of refusing to enter into negotiations" on this question.

On the contrary, said the memorandum of Pakistan, South Africa continued to "impose disabilities on the people of Indian and Indo-Pakistani origin in the Republic of South Africa with increasing ruthlessness and complete disregard of world opinion and of the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations." Mounting tension and bitterness between the racial groups in South Africa "is a continuing cause of international friction."

Pakistan considered that the General Assembly had a responsibility to deal with this question and to take "appropriate decisions," the memorandum stated.

2. Threats to international peace and security arising from new plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Revolutionary Government of Cuba /item proposed by Cuba/

This item was submitted for the agenda by Cuba on 8 August (Doc. A/4032). The explanatory memorandum has not yet been submitted.

3. Non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter and resolution 1542 (XV) of the General Assembly.

This item was proposed by India in a letter and explanatory memorandum of 9 August (Doc. A/4841). The memorandum pointed out that the Assembly's resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960 stated among other things that "the territories under the administration of Portugal" listed in that resolution "are Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter" and that "an obligation exists" on the part of Portugal to transmit information on these territories "without further delay."

The territories listed in the resolution are: "the Cap Verde Archipelago; Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea; Sao Tome and Principe, and their dependencies; Sao Joao Batista de Ajuda; Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda; Mozambique; Goa and dependencies, called the State of India; Macau and dependencies; Timor and dependencies."

Chapter XI of the Charter is a declaration regarding non-self-governing territories. It states in part, under Article 73e, that countries administering territories agree, as part of their "sacred trust" in promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of these territories, "to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes ... statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible..."

This information is regularly examined by the Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. (Other information relating to the work of this Committee appears under agenda items 39 - 46.) Portugal has not attended meetings of the Committee or transmitted information on the areas that the Assembly designated non-self-governing territories. It has stated that the areas so designated are part of Portugal, a unitary state of which Portugal is one province and the overseas areas are other provinces.

In the explanatory memorandum the Indian Government stated that Portugal was acting "in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations" and that "oppression" of people in Portuguese "territories" took place with a "varying degree of brutality." It recalled that the Security Council had considered the question of Angola, deplored "the large-scale killings and the severely repressive measures" there, and reiterated "the Portuguese Government's obligation to provide information relating to her Non-Self-Governing Territories" (Doc. S/4835).

The memorandum further said there was "serious danger" that, if information on Portuguese "territories" was not made available, "the situation in other parts of the Portuguese Government's empire will also deteriorate further."

4. Question of Algeria /item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen]

In their explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/4842 and Add.1) the 31 delegations noted that the resolution adopted last year on this question by the General Assembly had recognized "the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence and "the imperative need for adequate and effective guarantees to ensure the successful and just implementation of the right of self-determination on the basis of respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria." The Assembly had further recognized "that the United Nations has a responsibility to contribute toward the successful and just implementation of this right."

The situation in Algeria today continued to cause "deep concern," the memorandum said, as hostilities there "continue unabated with enormous suffering and loss of human life." The situation increased international tension, and was a threat to world peace, the memorandum said.

Negotiations between the French Government and an Algerian delegation had taken place this year "concerning the conditions for self-determination and related problems but had been broken off twice, the first time by France, and the second time at the request of the Algerian delegation "due to the French Government's refusal to recognize the basic principles of territorial integrity and the unity of the Algerian people," the memorandum went on.

The United Nations had a continuing responsibility to contribute in every possible way to a solution of this problem in conformity with the aspirations of the Algerian people, the 31 delegations declared. They were submitting the item for the agenda so that the Assembly could again discuss the Algerian question "and take whatever action the situation may call for."

(more)

5. The prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons /item proposed by Ireland/

This item has been considered by the General Assembly at the last three sessions, also at the request of Ireland.

Last year, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1576 (XV)] in which it called upon all governments to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. Pending such an agreement, it called upon the powers producing such weapons to refrain, "as a temporary and voluntary measure," from relinquishing control of such weapons to other nations or from providing them with the information necessary to produce such weapons. Powers not possessing nuclear weapons were urged to refrain from manufacturing them or otherwise attempting to acquire them.

Ireland, in submitting the item for the agenda again this year (Doc. A/4845), observed that since the passing of last year's resolution "no apparent progress" had been made toward negotiation of an international agreement to restrict the spread of nuclear weapons. Ireland considered the matter "one of the greatest importance and urgency" and hoped that the General Assembly would consider the matter again with a view to securing fulfillment of its objectives.

6. Problem raised by the situation of Angolan refugees in the Congo /item proposed by the Congo (Leopoldville)/

This item was submitted for the agenda on 14 August (Doc. A/4846).
The explanatory memorandum has not yet been submitted.

(more)

7. Question of Tibet [item proposed by the Federation of Malaya and Thailand]

In their explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/4848), the two states recalled the resolution adopted by the Assembly on this question in 1959, which called for "respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life."

In view of the "continued systematic disregard" of this appeal, said the two states, they had submitted the item for inclusion in the Assembly's agenda last year. The item had been included in the agenda but, because of the extreme pressure of work during the concluding stages of the session, the Assembly had been unable to consider the item.

"The situation in Tibet today has not improved and remains a source of grave concern," said the two states. Therefore, they were proposing inclusion of the item in the agenda again, "hoping that the renewed consideration of the question will pave the way for the restoration of the religious and civil liberties of the Tibetan people."

8. Population growth and economic development [item proposed by Denmark and Sweden]

In their explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/4849), the two states referred to "the present rapid increase of population" and noted that it had exceeded all estimates. Moreover, the increase had become even more concentrated in the large part of the world which already suffered from deficient standards of living.

"Even if international aid could be multiplied," the memorandum went on, "the efforts to raise productivity for obtaining the desirable improvement of the deplorably poor living conditions in the underdeveloped countries of our generation would be jeopardized if present population trends continue."

The population trends were now "too ominous to be dealt with only through academic studies," the memorandum stated. The two states felt that "the United Nations should be given ample opportunity to render technical assistance to those governments who are fully aware of the situation ... and who desire advice or assistance to introduce measures designed to prevent their population growth from running at a faster pace than consistent with the economic development desired and planned for."

The memorandum said that the two states were asking for inclusion of this item in the agenda to make possible "a debate, realistic and tolerant, of what active role the United Nations could play to assist in finding a solution to the critical problem emanating from the interrelationship between population growth and economic development."

9. Draft Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages /Economic and Social Council resolutions 821 III A and B (XXXII)/

At its recent thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 821 III A and B (XXXII) recommending to the General Assembly that an international convention on free consent to marriage, minimum age of marriage and registration of marriages be adopted as soon as possible, and transmitting to the Assembly as the basis for such a convention the texts of the preamble and the substantive articles adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, together with the amendments to these texts proposed by the Council.

The draft convention lays down that no marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed in person. States which are parties to the convention shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age of marriage, and all marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register.

By the same resolution, the Council recommended that where not already provided by existing legislation, each state take the necessary steps to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the above principles.

10. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance /Economic and Social Council resolution 826 B (XXXII)/

At its recent thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council recommended in resolution 826 B (XXXII) adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution which would: (a) invite the governments of all states, specialized agencies and non-governmental and private organizations to continue to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting them; (b) call upon governments to take all necessary steps to rescind discriminatory laws which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance wherever they still exist; (c) recommend that governments discourage in every possible way the creation, propagation and dissemination, in whatever form, of such prejudices and intolerance; and (d) invite the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with governments in their efforts to prevent and eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.

(more)

11. African-Educational Development /Economic and Social Council resolution 837 (XXXII) /

At its thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council in resolution 837 (XXXII) invited the attention of the General Assembly to the outline of a plan for African educational development (Doc. E/3498 and Add. 2 and 3) adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in May 1961.

12. Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources /Economic and Social Council resolution 847 (XXXII) /

At its thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council was unable to consider -- because of lack of time -- the substance of the report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (Doc. E/3511). That report, among other things, contained a proposed declaration by the General Assembly on the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.

By resolution 847 (XXXII), the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the Commission's report, together with the records of the Council's discussions on the question to the General Assembly's sixteenth session.

13. Provision of Food Surpluses to Food-Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System /Economic and Social Council resolution 832 (XXXII) /

At its thirty-second session, the Economic and Social Council gave preliminary consideration to two reports prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) -- namely a report of the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organization entitled "Development through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization" (Doc. E/3462) and a report of the Secretary-General (Doc. E/3509) entitled "The Role of the United Nations and its Related Agencies in the Use of Food Surpluses for Economic Development." The Council then adopted resolution 832 (XXXII) expressing appreciation for the proposal made before the FAO Council to set up a fund -- initially of \$100 million in commodities and cash contributions for the provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system, as a transitional measure against hunger and a contribution to economic development in the less developed countries.

The Council's resolution recommended also, among other things, that governments announce at the forthcoming General Assembly session and the FAO Conference their attitudes toward the proposed creation of the fund. It asked the Secretary-General and the Director of FAO to continue consultations on proposals for a multilateral program for the mobilization and distribution of surplus food and to submit such proposals to the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

SECTION III

14. Use of Volunteer Workers in the Operational Program of the United Nations and Related Agencies /Economic and Social Council resolution 849 (XXXII)/

By this resolution, the Economic and Social Council approves, upon agreement of the recipient government, the consideration of the use of volunteer technical personnel in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations, and those carried on by the United Nations-related agencies with the help of the United Nations Special Fund, the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, and other voluntary funds for which the United Nations is responsible, on a limited and experimental basis subject to review and elaboration by the General Assembly.

15. Development of Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Exchange of Experience /Economic and Social Council resolution 834 (XXXII)/.

The Secretary-General proposes to call to the attention of the General Committee that this item has the same wording as item 30 (a) and that the General Assembly may therefore wish to amalgamate it with the latter.

By this resolution, the Economic and Social Council this summer called for a United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, to be held in Geneva if possible in August 1962.

[See Item 30 (a) above for further details.]

(more)

ADDITIONAL ITEM

1. The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples /item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics /

In submitting this item for the agenda on 28 August (Doc. A/4859), the Soviet Union noted that on 14 December 1960 the General Assembly had adopted a "historic" document, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples [resolution 1514 (XV)].

However, said the Soviet memorandum, the Declaration "remains unfulfilled because of the opposition of certain colonial powers, members of the United Nations," which were, said the memorandum, "not only ignoring the demands set out in the Declaration, but even resorting to the use of armed forces on an increasing scale for the merciless suppression of the freedom and independence movement in the colonies."

The Soviet Government, the memorandum went on, was convinced that the United Nations could not "remain inactive in the face of the intolerable situation that has arisen with regard to the complete and final liquidation of colonialism." It was therefore submitting this item for the agenda.

The Soviet Government, the memorandum said, looked to the Assembly to work out practical measures for giving immediate effect to the Declaration, to set a target date for its implementation, and to provide for measures of supervision and control by the United Nations over the progress made.

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