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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION

20 September 1960

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

The Fifteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 20 September 1960, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

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 73 items was issued on 22 July 1960 (Doc. A/4420).

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 12 items for the forthcoming session was issued on 24 August (Doc. A/4450). 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. Any such additional item may not be considered by the Assembly until a Committee has reported upon the question concerned and until a period of seven days has elapsed after inclusion of the item, unless the Assembly decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority vote.

Items for the Assembly's Fifteenth 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.

The notes on each item are given as background information.

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ITEMS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA (DOC. A/4420)

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Peru

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. Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru was President of the Fourteenth Regular Session.

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 Fifteenth 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); Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand (Eleventh Regular Session and First and Second Emergency Special Sessions); Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand (Twelfth Regular Session and Third Emergency Special

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Session); Charles Malik of Lebanon (Thirteenth Regular Session); Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru (Fourteenth Regular Session).

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 82 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 items which, for any reason, are not referred to a committee. The Main Committees discuss proposals in detail and report recommendations to the Assembly 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 for the purpose in the plenary Assembly hall 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:

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

The President, the 13 Vice-Presidents and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees constitute the General Committee. Among its functions are to consider the provisional agenda, together with the supplementary list, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to each item proposed, concerning 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 any item, except in so far as this bears upon the question of its inclusion in the agenda and what priority should 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, and in the coordination of the proceedings of all committees of the General Assembly. It does not, however, decide any political question.

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

This article of the Charter stipulates that, "While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests." 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 the items submitted for inclusion in the agenda are considered by the General Committee (see above) which reports to the Assembly with its recommendations. The Assembly adopts the agenda by a majority of members present and voting.

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 1959 to 15 June 1960 (Doc. A/4390) deals with all aspects of United Nations activity under five broad headings: 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 is usually issued later.

11. Report of the Security Council

The report, not yet issued, will cover the period from 16 July 1959 to 15 July 1960. 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.

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12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The report (Doc. A/4415) covers the period from 1 August 1959 to 5 August 1960. This includes the Council's work at its resumed 28th session, the 29th session, and the first part of the 30th session, with various recommendations submitted to the General Assembly. The report will be issued later. Its nine chapters deal with the following subjects: constitutional and organizational questions; world economic situation and economic development of underdeveloped countries; 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/4404), not yet issued, covers the work of its tenth special session (2 and 14 December 1959), 25th regular session (25 January to 8 February 1960) and 26th regular session (14 April to 30 June 1960). The report includes an account of the Council's annual review of conditions in seven of eight trust territories: Tanganyika and Camerouns under United Kingdom administration; Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration; New Guinea and Nauru under Australian administration; Western Samoa under New Zealand administration; and Somaliland under Italian administration.

Somalia became independent on 1 July, after the Council's 26th session, and during the session the Council also noted the announcement of the independence of Togoland, formerly administered by France.

In the case of the eighth trust territory considered at the 26th 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 Council's report deal with such questions as the examination of petitions; the organization of visiting missions to East Africa and the Pacific Islands; attainment of the objective of self-government or independence; administrative unions; 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.

In the case of two of the trust territories, Ruanda-Urundi and Western Samoa, the Council recommended that consideration of their future be inscribed as separate items on the Assembly's agenda (see notes in this release under items 44 and 45).

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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 came into being on 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 has not yet been issued.

15. Election of three 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 Argentina, Italy and Tunisia expire at the end of 1960. The three other nonpermanent members of the Council are Ceylon, Ecuador and Poland. /However, before Poland's election to the Council in 1959 (on the 52nd ballot), the President of the Assembly, Dr. Belaunde of Peru, stated that consultations among delegations had led to an understanding that Poland would be the only candidate at that time. If elected, Poland would resign at the end of 1960, and Turkey 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.

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

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Argentina (1948-49, 1959-60)	Japan (1958-59)
Australia (1946-47, 1956-57)	Lebanon (1953-54)
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)	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, 1960-61)
Egypt (1946, 1949-50)	Sweden (1957-58)
Greece (1952-53)	Syria (1947-48)
India (1950-51)	Tunisia (1959-60)
Iran (1955-56)	Turkey (1951-52, 1954-55)
Iraq (1957-58)	Ukrainian SSR (1948-49)
Italy (1959-60)	Yugoslavia (1950-51, 1956)

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, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, the Sudan, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

The six members whose terms of office expire at the end of this year are Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, the Netherlands and the Sudan.

17. Election of members of the International Court of Justice:

- (a) Election of five members of the Court;
- (b) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht

Elections to the International Court of Justice take place simultaneously in the Security Council and the General Assembly. Election, held by secret ballot, requires an absolute majority of votes in both organs. In the General Assembly, an absolute majority consists of more than half of the total number of possible

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electors, whether or not they are actually present and voting. (Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not members of the United Nations, can participate in the General Assembly election in the same manner as members of the United Nations.) In the Security Council, six votes constitute an absolute majority, and no distinction is made between permanent and nonpermanent members.

The Court consists of 15 members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Elections proceed on the basis of nominations made by national groups. The Statute of the Court requires electors to bear in mind "not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole, the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured."

The members of the Court are elected for nine years and may be re-elected.

The terms of the following judges will expire on 5 February 1961 and elections will be held for these seats:

Helge Klaestad, President of the Court (Norway)

Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Vice-President of the Court (Pakistan)

Green H. Hackworth (United States)

Enrique C. Armand-Ugon (Uruguay)

Fedor Ivanovich Kojevnikov (USSR)

In addition, an election will be held to fill the vacancy on the Court caused by the death of another judge, Sir Hersch Lauterpacht (United Kingdom), on 8 May 1960. His term of office ran until 5 February 1964.

The Security Council, at a meeting on 31 May, adopted a resolution which noted with regret the death of Judge Lauterpacht and decided that the election to fill the vacancy should take place during the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly (Doc.A/4373).

Other judges of the Court are: Lucio M. Moreno Quintana (Argentina), Sir Percy Spender (Australia), V.K. Wellington Koo (China), Jules Basdevant (France), Jean Spiropoulos (Greece), Roberto Cordova (Mexico), Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama), Bohdan Winiarski (Poland) and Abdel Hamid Badawi (United Arab Republic).

A memorandum by the Secretary-General, explaining the present situation and the procedure for election of members of the Court has been issued as Document A/4449-S/4457. A list of candidates nominated by national groups for the elections was issued on 29 August (Doc.A/4465-S/4474).

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18. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

In 1950, under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, the Assembly established a Peace Observation Commission "which could observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

The terms of the 14 members of the Commission -- China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay -- expire at the end of 1960.

19. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees /decision of the General Assembly of 14 November 1958/

On 14 November 1958, the General Assembly elected Dr. Auguste R. Lindt, of Switzerland, as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Dr. Lindt had held the office since 10 December 1956, when he was elected by the Assembly to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. G.J. van Heuven Goedhart, of the Netherlands, who was the first United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Although the resolution provided that the election should be for a period of five years, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly at the time that, for compelling personal reasons, Dr. Lindt could accept the post only for a period of two years.

The High Commissioner is elected in plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the nomination of the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Office of the High Commissioner began functioning on 1 January 1951. Originally it was established for three years, but the mandate was extended until the end of 1958, and then for five years more.

20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

So far this year, the Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly the following new states for membership in the United Nations:

- 1) The State of Cameroun, on 26 January (Docs. A/4357 and 4358).
 - 2) The Republic of Togo, on 31 May (Docs. A/4372 and 4377).
 - 3) The Federation of Mali, on 28 June (Docs. A/4384 and 4387).
 - 4) The Malagasy Republic (formerly Madagascar), on 29 June (Docs. A/4386 and 4388).
 - 5) The Republic of Somalia, on 5 July (Docs. A/4392 and 4393).
 - 6) The Republic of the Congo (formerly Belgian Congo), on 7 July (Docs. A/4394 and 4398).
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- 7) The Republic of Dahomey, on 23 August (Docs. A/4430 and 4453).
- 8) The Republic of the Niger, on 23 August (Docs. A/4431 and 4454).
- 9) The Republic of the Upper Volta, on 23 August (Docs. A/4432 and 4455).
- 10) The Republic of the Ivory Coast, on 23 August (Docs. A/4433 and 4456).
- 11) The Republic of the Congo (formerly French Congo), on 23 August (Docs. A/4435 and 4458).
- 12) The Republic of Chad, on 23 August (Docs. A/4436 and 4457).
- 13) The Gabon Republic, on 23 August (Docs. A/4441 and 4459).
- 14) The Central African Republic, on 23 August (Docs. A/4451 and 4460).
- 15) The Republic of Cyprus, on 24 August (Docs. A/4438 and 4462).

Under Article 4 of the Charter, admission of a state to membership in the United Nations is effected "by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council." The Council's recommendation requires an affirmative vote of seven members of the Council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

21. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea /resolution 1455 (XIV) of 9 December 1959/

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 resolution adopted by the Assembly last year on this question 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 report of the Commission for this year has not yet been submitted.

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22. Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space /resolution 1472 A (XIV) of 12 December 1959/

Last year, the General Assembly decided to set up for the years 1960 and 1961 a 24-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to review the area of international cooperation and to 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.

The assembly also decided by resolution 1472 B (XIV) of 12 December 1959/ 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 met so far this year.

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.

23. Question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council /resolution 1404 (XIV) of 25 November 1959/

In this resolution, the General Assembly recalled that many delegations had expressed the opinion that, in view of the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations in recent years, the two Councils should be enlarged so as to make it possible "to improve the present distribution of seats in those organs."

The Assembly, considering that "further efforts" had to be made to obtain the agreement of the greatest possible number of member states to this end, decided that the matter should be placed on the provisional agenda of the Fifteenth Session. If, at the forthcoming session, no progress is made toward increase in the membership of the two Councils, the Assembly "should set up at that session a committee to study the possibilities of arriving at an agreement which will facilitate the amendment of the Charter to achieve the increase in membership," the resolution stated.

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24. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation /resolution 1376 (XIV) of 17 November 1959/

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.

The Committee's report for this year is not yet available.

25. Final report of the Secretary-General evaluating the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future /resolution 1344 (XIII) of 13 December 1958/

This report (Doc. A/4391) recommends that a third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy be held in Geneva in 1962, with 1963 as a possible alternative date.

26. 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.

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 this year has not yet been submitted.

At its last session, the Assembly on 9 December 1959 adopted a resolution /1456 (XIV)/ which, among other things, extended the mandate of the Agency for a period of three years, with a review at the end of two years. The Assembly directed attention to the "precarious" financial position of the Agency and urged governments to consider to what extent they can contribute or increase their contributions so that the Agency can carry out its programs.

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27. United Nations Emergency Force:

- (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force
- (b) Progress report on the Force

The cost of maintaining the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East during 1961 is estimated by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/4396) at \$19,384,200. The estimates were prepared on the assumption that the total military strength of the Force would average 5,300 men during 1961, the same as in 1960. The Assembly approved a budget of \$20 million for the Force for 1960.

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.

The Secretary-General's report on the cost estimates said that the Force has continued to provide "a stabilizing influence" in its area of operation. There could be no question, in his view, regarding the effective contribution that the Force has made during the past three and a half years, nor of the desirability that it should continue its mission in the year to come.

His progress report on the Force is not yet available.

28. Progress and operations of the Special Fund /resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, part B, paragraph 10/

The Special Fund was established by the General Assembly in October 1958 with the purpose of providing systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries.

The Special Fund is administered by a Managing Director under the policy guidance of a Governing Council of 18 states which approves projects to be assisted by the Special Fund. The Council is composed of Argentina, Canada, Chile, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. Paul G. Hoffman is the Managing Director.

Shortly after the Special Fund started activities, at the beginning of January 1959, the Governing Council, on the recommendation of the Managing Director, agreed that, initially, major emphasis should be put on projects which would demonstrate the wealth-producing potential of unsurveyed natural resources in the less developed countries, particularly by surveys which would lead to early investments, and by vocational and technical institutes.

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The reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund are first reviewed by the Economic and Social Council, which then transmits the reports, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly which reviews the progress and operations of the Special Fund as a separate item on its agenda and makes any appropriate recommendations.

The report of the Governing Council on its third and fourth sessions (Doc. E/3393) notes that, up to June 1960, the Council had approved 74 projects affecting 49 countries and territories. The gross costs of these projects was estimated at \$135 million, to which the Special Fund would contribute \$55 million, the remaining \$80 million to be carried by the assisted governments themselves. Seventy-five governments pledged a total of \$63 million for 1959 and 1960.

The first annual report of the Managing Director (Doc. E/3401 and Corr.1) was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at the request of the Governing Council of the Special Fund. It reviews the administration of the Special Fund during its first year of operation and contains a descriptive summary of projects approved in this period. It also gives information on the status of projects and the financial position of the projects and programs.

29. Economic development of underdeveloped countries:

- (a) International flow of private capital: report by the Secretary-General and recommendations thereon by the Economic and Social Council /resolution 1318 (XIII) of 12 December 1958/

In 1958 the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to obtain the views of qualified persons regarding the fields of activity in which foreign private investment is needed by underdeveloped countries, as well as the types of projects which private foreign investors may be interested in financing. The Secretary-General was invited to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth session, for transmission, with the Council's recommendations, to the Assembly's Fifteenth Session.

The Secretary-General presented an interim report to the Council's twenty-ninth session and, at its thirtieth session, the Council considered a further report from the Secretary-General, covering the period 1958-59 (Doc. E/3369). This report brought up to date and, in some instances, amplified the data on foreign private long-term capital movements published in 1959 in a report entitled The International Flow of Private Capital 1956-58. Earlier, at its twenty-ninth session, the Council considered a report entitled The Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital (Doc. E/3325) which indicated that numerous underdeveloped countries had

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recently taken special steps to attract more private foreign investment to aid in their economic advancement (see Press Release EC/1977).

At its thirtieth session, the Council adopted a resolution which aims at facilitating the availability, collection and analysis of all possible relevant data and information, as well as the study and analysis of total capital movements, particularly in regard to the less developed countries.

- (b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1424 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/

In 1959 the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with member governments, ways and means of making further progress toward the early establishment of a UN capital development fund, and to report on this question to the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly's fifteenth session. Member states were asked to reappraise their position on extending material support for the early establishment of such a fund.

The Secretary-General drew the attention of UN members to the resolution and sought their views on the subject. At its thirtieth session, the Council considered replies received from 15 member governments. These disclosed that some governments favored the early establishment of a UN capital development fund, while other governments referred to the existing machinery for multilateral assistance, including the proposed establishment of an International Development Association.

- (c) Methods and techniques for carrying out a study of world economic development: report by the Secretary-General and comments thereon by the Economic and Social Council /resolution 1428 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/

In 1959 the General Assembly, in a resolution on world economic development, proposed a world-wide study of the international action required to help the economic growth of underdeveloped countries. The Secretary-General was asked to arrange for a preliminary investigation into the methods and techniques to be employed in the study and to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session, for transmission, with the Council's recommendations, to the Assembly's fifteenth session.

The Secretary-General presented a preliminary report to the Council's thirtieth session on evaluation of long-term economic projections. By resolution 777 (XXX) the Council took note of the report and asked the Secretary-General to intensify his activities in this field. Further, the Council recommended that the

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regional economic commissions continue their work, in particular by encouraging their member governments to prepare necessary available data. By the resolution, members of the UN and the specialized agencies are invited to cooperate by various means, including participation in seminars and similar meetings designed to improve the utility and availability of national and international economic and social projections.

(d) Promotion of wider trade cooperation among states: report by the Secretary-General [resolution 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959]

In 1959 the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report on ways and means of promoting wider trade cooperation among states, irrespective of their economic systems and stages of development, including, among other things, all the arrangements for such cooperation. The Secretary-General was invited to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session and to the Assembly's fifteenth session.

The Secretary-General presented a preliminary report to the Council's thirtieth session, giving an analysis of the problems of international trade between free-enterprise countries and countries with centrally planned economies, and a description of the progress achieved in reducing some of the obstacles (see Press Release EC/2009).

The Council took note "with satisfaction" of the report, anticipating a further report by the Secretary-General as well as one by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on the strengthening and development of the world market and the improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries.

30. Programs of technical assistance

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council [see resolution 1383 B (XIV) of 20 November 1959]

In its annual report to the Assembly, still to be issued, the Council reviews the general activities of the UN Regular and Expanded Programs of Technical Assistance and gives an account of its own decisions on these programs.

In a report to the Council's Technical Assistance Committee (Doc. E/3337) the Technical Assistance Board noted that, during 1959, 83 governments pledged a total of \$29.6 million for the Expanded Program as compared to \$31.3 million in 1958. However, the report stated that the figures represented only "a temporary setback in the development of the program." Pledges for 1960 are expected to reach an all-time high of \$33.4 million.

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(b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1385 (XIV) of 20 November 1959/

In 1958 the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to assist governments participating in the UN technical assistance programs, at their request, to secure on a temporary basis the services of qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character, on the understanding that such duties would normally include the training of nationals to assume the duties temporarily assigned to these internationally recruited experts.

In 1959 the Assembly decided that the experimental program should be continued in 1960 on the basis outlined in 1958. By the 1959 resolution, the Secretary-General would be given adequate scope to carry out the experiment within the limits of the resources to be made available for 1960. The Secretary-General was invited to report to the Council's thirtieth session and to the Assembly's fifteenth session.

The Secretary-General presented a progress report to the Council's thirtieth session, recommending that the experimental program of the UN to provide operational and executive personnel, recruited by the UN to serve as members of the civil services of requesting countries, should be authorized "on a continuing basis" with increased financial resources. The program, known as OPEX (for operational and executive personnel) and started on a modest scale in 1959, has received a total of 176 requests for assistance from 39 countries, the report indicates (see Press Release OPA/8).

The Council adopted a resolution recommending to the Assembly that the program for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel be placed on a continuing basis within the UN programs. The Council also asked the General Assembly to give favorable consideration to the needs for additional resources to meet the demand for this program.

(c) 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 convene to review and approve the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for the year 1961, as recommended by the Technical Assistance Board. The program then will be submitted by the Committee to the Assembly, which will confirm the allocation of funds authorized by the Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Program.

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31. Opportunities for international cooperation on behalf of former trust territories and other newly independent states: report of the Economic and Social Council /resolutions 1414 (XIV) and 1415 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/

The General Assembly, in 1959, invited the Economic and Social Council to make a study, under Article 62 of the Charter, of all opportunities for international cooperation which could be of interest to the former trust territories which had become independent, within the spheres and framework of programs of international assistance.

In a separate resolution, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned "to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudice in any way to present assistance being given" to other UN members, to all requests they might receive to provide territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent states with (a) such high level technical experts as they might desire; and (b) all other forms of technical assistance required by the special circumstances in which they have acceded to independence.

The Secretary-General submitted to the Council's twenty-ninth session a memorandum containing his preliminary observations on the subject. In a report to the thirtieth session of the Council (Doc. E/3387), the Secretary-General explored both the long-term problems of newly independent countries and the special problems of transition to independence. He proposed that UN assistance should be increased by at least \$2.5 million a year during the next few years so as to meet the special needs of the countries which will gain their independence in 1960.

At its thirtieth session the Council commended the Secretary-General for his reports and expressed belief that special efforts must be made to provide, within the existing framework of the UN and the specialized agencies, prompt and effective assistance to newly emerging countries. It stressed the need to provide speedily and on an adequate scale operational, executive and administrative personnel where requested. It asked the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to prepare, so far as possible, detailed programs for consideration by the Assembly's fifteenth session and by the Technical Assistance Committee at its November 1960 session, to meet the additional needs of newly independent and emerging states, without prejudice to assistance to other countries.

The Council also recommended that the Assembly make appropriate provision for these purposes in the UN budget and urged that every effort be made to secure increased contributions to the UN Special Fund and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.

32. Question of assistance to Libya: report by the Secretary-General
[resolution 1303 (XIII) of 10 December 1958]

At its thirteenth session, the Assembly, after recalling the part played by the United Nations in the creation of the independent State of the United Kingdom of Libya, invited all governments willing, and in a position to do so, to provide financial assistance to it through the United Nations. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to make a special report at its fifteenth session on the question of United Nations assistance to Libya.

33. Assistance to refugees:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The report of the United Nations High Commissioner, Dr. Auguste R. Lindt, covers the period from May 1959 to May 1960. The report (Doc. E/3397-A/4378) was discussed by the Economic and Social Council in July and will come before the General Assembly at its forthcoming session.

The Executive Committee which administers the High Commissioner's programs has approved programs for 1960 amounting to some \$9.5 million. For 1961, with World Refugee Year over, the target is \$6 million. The refugee programs are financed by voluntary governmental and nongovernmental contributions.

The report pointed out that approximately 1,400,000 persons are considered to come within the High Commissioner's mandate. In addition, some 200,000 refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia require relief.

As of the end of 1959, the report noted, a total of 38,500 refugees had been firmly resettled under programs of the High Commissioner's Office since 1955, when the United Nations refugee program began. The number of non-settled refugees in Europe and other areas, coming within the scope of the current programs of the Office, had been reduced to approximately 110,000 at the end of 1959.

During the period under review, further progress had been made in the clearance of refugee camps in Europe. Increased opportunities had been offered for resettlement of refugees, under the influence of World Refugee Year. The legal protection activities of the High Commissioner's Office had been intensified, and UNHCR correspondents had been designated in six countries where the Office had not hitherto been directly represented.

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For 1960, priority has been given to the Office's Far Eastern program, designed to resettle in other countries an estimated 7,800 refugees of European origin still living in the Far East, and to the camp clearance program and the program for nonsettled refugees living outside camps.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year

In 1958, at its thirteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution emphasizing "the need to make a further world-wide effort to help resolve the world refugee problem." The resolution urged members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies "to cooperate, in accordance with the national wishes and needs of each country and from a humanitarian point of view, in promoting a World Refugee Year as a practical means of securing increased assistance for refugees throughout the world." It also asked the Secretary-General to help.

The aims of the World Refugee Year, in the language of the resolution, were: (a) "to focus interest on the refugee problem..."; (b) "to encourage additional financial contributions from governments, voluntary agencies and the general public..."; and (c) "to encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions, through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration, on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves."

When the World Refugee Year began in June 1959, it was estimated that there were still 15 million refugees throughout the world in need of help, of whom more than two million looked to the United Nations for aid.

The World Refugee Year consisted of a series of national efforts, each fitted to the needs of a particular country. Eighty-eight countries and territories took part.

As of 30 June 1960, some \$15 million had been pledged by governments for World Refugee Year purposes, in addition to their annual contributions for refugee programs. However, national efforts are continuing, and public subscription totals are still coming in. The Secretary-General's report on the final results of the Year will not be available until later.

The Secretary-General said on 30 June that "it is the end of a formal year but not the end of an effort."

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34. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights [resolution 1458 (XIV)
of 10 December 1959]

In 1959 the Assembly decided to give priority, at its fifteenth session, to consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights. These Covenants -- one on civil and political rights, the other on economic, social and cultural rights -- were originally prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and have been under consideration by the General Assembly since 1954.

So far, the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the Assembly has approved:

The preamble to the Covenants;

Article I, on the right to self-determination, which is the same in both covenants;

All the 10 substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, covering such matters as the right to work and fair wages, trade union rights, social security, welfare, health, education, and freedom for scientific research;

Articles 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 and 14 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, covering such matters as the right to life, prohibition of torture and slavery, freedom from arbitrary arrest, humane treatment of convicted persons, prohibition of imprisonment merely for failure to fulfill contractual obligations, freedom of movement, protection of aliens from expulsion from a state and the right of everyone to fair and public trial.

No final action on any article has as yet been taken by the plenary Assembly.

Among the main issues still to be dealt with by the Third Committee are 12 draft articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; special measures that would assure implementation of the rights set forth in the Covenants; the question of reservations that might be made by contracting states; and special provisions concerning the application of the Covenants in states with a federal system of government and in non-self-governing territories.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 772 C (XXX), drew the attention of the General Assembly, in connection with the Assembly's consideration of article 18 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to the study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices prepared for the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities by its Special Rapporteur, Dr. Arcot Krishnaswami, and to the fact that the draft principles drawn up by the Subcommission on the basis of this study have been submitted to governments for their observations.

(The texts approved by the Third Committee at the tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions are reproduced in an annex to the mimeographed version of Doc. A/3824. The

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texts approved by the Committee at the thirteenth session are reproduced in the General Assembly Official Records, 13th Session, Annexes, Agenda Item 32. The texts approved by the Committee at the fourteenth session are reproduced in the General Assembly Official Records, 14th Session, Annexes, Agenda Item 34. The original text of the draft Covenants and proposals relating to them are contained in the General Assembly Official Records, 10th Session, Annexes, Agenda Item 28, Parts I and II.)

35. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information [resolution 1459 (XIV) of 10 December 1959]

At its last session, the General Assembly decided to give priority at the fifteenth session to consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. The draft Convention was prepared in 1951 by an ad hoc committee of the Assembly. Since then it has been discussed on various occasions by the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly.

At the fourteenth session, the Assembly's Third Committee approved the preamble to the Convention and Article I. The 18 remaining articles of the draft Convention are still to be dealt with by the Third Committee.

No final action on any article has as yet been taken by the plenary Assembly.

(The text of the preamble and of Article I as approved by the Third Committee is given in the annex to the report of the Committee on its consideration of the item -- General Assembly Official Records, 14th Session, Annexes, Agenda Item 35. The text of the draft Convention is contained in the report of the ad hoc committee -- Doc. A/AC.42/7. Comments and proposals received from governments are reproduced in Docs. A/3868 and Adds. 1-8 and A/4173 and Adds. 1-3 and Corr.1)

36. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information [Economic and Social Council resolution 756 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960]

In April 1960, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly for its consideration the text of a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.

The question of such a draft Declaration was considered by the Council in 1959 at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions. By resolution 732 (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, the Council invited member states to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the desirability of the adoption by the UN of a declaration on freedom of information and on the draft text of the declaration which the Council had accepted for submission to member governments.

At its twenty-ninth 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.

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Comments from governments are reproduced in document E/3323 and Adds. 1-5. The text of the Draft Declaration as submitted to the General Assembly is annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 756 (XXIX).

37. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e 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 73 e 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) Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter /resolution 1461 (XIV) of 12 December 1959/

In accordance with a 1957 request of the General Assembly, the Secretariat of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned prepared for the last session of the Assembly a report of the progress achieved in the non-self-governing territories since the establishment of the United Nations. The report consisted of a general survey; studies on economic, social and educational conditions; and a summary of information from 54 territories. It was referred to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Committee's observations and conclusions on this report are contained in Doc. A/4371. They are to be submitted to the Assembly, and state among other things that of the 200 million people in dependent status at the time of the founding of the United Nations, approximately half had demonstrated the capability of governing themselves. The Committee also commented on such subjects as international collaboration in relation to the territories, economic conditions, industrialization, social welfare, health, race relations and human rights, and educational development.

(b) Information on economic 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/4371) is primarily concerned with economic conditions.

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This triennial consideration of economic conditions, while supplementing the over-all progress report mentioned in connection with agenda item 37 (a), was designed primarily to deal with aspects of particular interest to the Committee: trade and banking, the shift toward a monetary economy, and other changes in the economy that might affect the living conditions of the indigenous population.

(c) Information on other conditions

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

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

In the course of the Committee's consideration of this subject, the representative of Ghana considered that the progress which the territories in the French Community had so far made, though commendable, did not constitute a state of affairs that exempted France from transmitting information. The representative of France recalled that at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly his delegation had stated that the question of cessation of transmission of information by France was closed.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his government proposed to submit information on Malta beginning 1 May 1959.

The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India noted that Portugal continued to fail to supply information on territories under its administration. The representatives of Ceylon and Ghana hoped that Spain would also supply information.

The representative of Brazil recalled that the General Assembly had set up at its last session an ad hoc committee on the enumeration of principles guiding members on the transmission of information, and he regarded discussion of the question of information from Portuguese territories as inappropriate. The representative of the United Kingdom also stated that he did not consider that the affairs of Portugal and Spain, or any other matter not within its scope, should be considered by the Committee.

The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India maintained that the appointment of a special committee by the General Assembly should not prevent the Committee on Information from being concerned with the problem of transmission of information concerning territories administered by Portugal and Spain. (See also agenda item 38, page 26, of this release.)

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- (e) New developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1470 (XIV) of 12 December 1959/

Noting with concern that the administering members had not yet submitted sufficient information on the possible effects of the association of the non-self-governing territories under their administration with the European Economic Community, the Assembly last year again invited the administering members concerned to transmit information on this matter.

The Assembly also asked the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which was to examine particularly economic conditions in the territories (see agenda item 37 (b) above), to devote special attention to the matter. It further asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report on new developments, taking into account the information to be submitted by the administering members and studies that might be undertaken by UN bodies and other international organs.

The report of the Committee on Information (Doc. A/4371, pages 68-69) says, among other things, that, from the information available, it would appear that the association has been effected without adequate consultation of indigenous opinion in the territories concerned.

38. Study of principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV) /resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959/

The Assembly at its fourteenth session decided to establish a special committee to study the principles which should guide members as to whether an obligation existed to transmit information in regard to territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

The Committee, composed of three members transmitting information and three nonadministering members, consists of representatives of India, Mexico and Morocco (nonadministering) and the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States (transmitting authorities). It is scheduled to meet on 2 September 1960.

39. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1465 (XIV) of 12 December 1959/

The Assembly at its fourteenth session requested administering authorities to adopt necessary measures for the dissemination of information concerning the United Nations in non-self-governing territories, and for this purpose to seek the active support and participation of the organizations representative of these inhabitants.

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In making this request, the Assembly said that it was necessary to accelerate the advancement of the territories in all fields, and recalled that the principle underlying the public information activities of the United Nations was that the Organization cannot achieve its purposes unless the peoples of the world are informed of its aims and activities.

40. Participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959/

The Assembly at its fourteenth session invited administering members to submit to the specialized agencies the candidature of territories, and specially requested all members administering territories in Africa to propose the participation of those territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The Assembly also re-emphasized the great advantage of the inclusion of representatives of the non-self-governing territories in delegations participating in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and in Fourth Committee discussions.

41. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1471 (XIV) of 12 December 1959/

Bearing in mind that most non-self-governing territories do not have sufficient facilities for higher education to ensure the education of highly qualified indigenous cadres, the Assembly at its fourteenth session regretted that a great number of scholarships offered by member states had not been utilized and that some administering members do not provide all students with facilities to leave the territory after a scholarship has been awarded.

The Assembly asked all administering authorities which had not done so to give full publicity to the scholarships and facilities available, and requested the Secretary-General to give such assistance as is possible in regard to such scholarships and facilities.

42. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is composed of members transmitting information on the non-self-governing territories they administer and an equal number of non-administering members, usually elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the Assembly. First established on a three-year basis in 1949, the Committee was continued by the Assembly for further periods of three years in 1952, 1955 and 1958.

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At present, the Committee is composed of: Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States (transmitting information); Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India and Iraq (elected members).

An election will be held during the Assembly's forthcoming session to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration at the end of the year of Brazil's term on the Committee.

43. Question of South West Africa:

- (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa [resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953]

The General Assembly's Committee on South West Africa, 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, continued its work this year.

The Union Government having 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 might be available" concerning the territory.

Although the Union Government has not submitted annual reports, the Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa, by letters dated 14, 21 and 27 June 1960, officially transmitted to the Secretary-General certain documents, including the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the occurrences in the Windhoek location on the night of 10 - 11 December 1959. In his letter of 14 June, the Permanent Representative of the Union Government indicated that the documents were being made available "on a voluntary basis without in any way implying recognition of United Nations authority or an obligation on the part of the Union Government to provide such information."

The Committee this year devoted a considerable part of its session -- the seventh -- to the Windhoek disturbances which took place last December in connection with the opposition to the removal of "non-European" residents of Windhoek to a new "Native" location at Katutura, and to more recent related developments.

One resolution approved by the Committee would have the General Assembly, among other things, urge the Union Government "to refrain from the use of direct or indirect force to secure the removal" of these residents. The Assembly would express "deep regret at the action taken by the police and soldiers in the Windhoek

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'Native' location on 10 - 11 December 1959 against residents...resulting in the death of 11 Africans and many other casualties" and would request the mandatory power "to take steps to provide adequate compensation to the families of the victims of the events" in Windhoek.

In another resolution recommended by the Committee, the Assembly would urge the Union Government "to instruct the competent authorities" in the territory "to cease the arbitrary imprisoning and deporting of Africans, including the leaders and members of the South West Africa Peoples Organization, and to ensure the free exercise of political rights and freedom of expression by all sectors of the population." Reports of imprisonment and deportations were given to the Committee on 11 August in an oral hearing of petitioners and in a number of written petitions.

The Committee also drew the attention of the General Assembly to a resolution adopted by the Second Conference of Independent African States held at Addis Ababa in 1960, recalling Assembly resolution 1361 (XIV) and proposing that the international obligations of the Union concerning the territory should be submitted to the International Court of Justice for adjudication. The African resolution noted that the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia had "signified their intention to institute such a proceeding."

The Committee commended the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia for this intention, as "one of the practical approaches" for implementing the Assembly resolution dealing with legal action open to member states in relation to the question of South West Africa.

In addition, the Committee approved a resolution which would have the Assembly draw the attention of various petitioners to the Committee's report and observations regarding conditions in the territory submitted to the forthcoming Assembly session and to action taken by the Assembly on that report.

The Committee's report to the forthcoming Assembly has not yet been issued.

- (b) Report on negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1360 (XIV)
[resolution 1360 (XIV) of 17 November 1959]

In November 1959, the General Assembly, noting the readiness of the Government of the Union of South Africa to enter into discussions with the United Nations, invited that government to do so through the Committee on South West Africa, with a view to placing the territory of South West Africa under trusteeship.

By letter dated 29 July 1960, addressed to the Committee Chairman, South Africa's Minister of External Affairs, Eric H. Louw, indicated that the Union Government was not prepared to negotiate under the terms laid down by Assembly resolution 1360 (XIV). However, it remained willing, as it had announced prior to the adoption of that resolution, to enter into discussions with an appropriate United Nations ad hoc body appointed after prior consultation with the government, and with broader terms of reference. The Union stated that its decision was "without prejudice" to its "consistently held stand on the juridical aspect of the issue."

(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 of whom are elected each year by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee.

Members of the Committee are: Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay (elected to serve until 31 December 1960); Guatemala, Ireland and the Philippines (31 December 1961); Brazil, Denmark and Ethiopia (31 December 1962).

44. Question of the future of Western Samoa [Trusteeship Council resolution
2014 (XXVI) of 1 June 1960]

In its resolution recommending that the question of the future of Western Samoa, a trust territory administered by New Zealand, be inscribed on the agenda, the Trusteeship Council noted that, in accordance with the tentative timetable submitted by the administering authority and endorsed in broad outline by the Council, it was envisaged that a plebiscite be held in the territory early in 1961.

The Council said that the arrangements for this plebiscite, to be held under United Nations supervision, and the precise form of the questions to be asked, should be considered by the General Assembly.

New Zealand told the Council that, conditional on the plebiscite, it expected Western Samoa to become independent or self-governing in line with the objectives of trusteeship by the end of 1961 at the latest.

45. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi [Trusteeship Council resolution
2018 (XXVI) of 30 June 1960]

In its resolution recommending that the question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi, a trust territory administered by Belgium, be inscribed on the agenda, the

Trusteeship Council noted the progress made toward the objectives of trusteeship and the administering authority's declaration that it intended to hold elections in 1961 on the basis of universal adult suffrage under the supervision of the United Nations.

Belgium told the Council that after these elections there would be legislative assemblies in Ruanda and Urundi, and it was proposed that at roundtable conferences following these elections the elected representatives and Belgium would consider further steps to be taken for the achievement of self-government or independence.

46. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report by the Secretary-General [resolution 1410 (XIV) of 5 December 1959]

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with the administering authorities concerned with a view to establishing, during 1960, United Nations information centers in at least some of the larger trust territories, such as Tanganyika (United Kingdom), Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium), and New Guinea (Australia). The Assembly preferred that responsible positions in these centers be held by indigenous inhabitants of the territories concerned.

The Secretary-General has held consultations on this matter, and the results will be included in a special report to the General Assembly.

47. Offers: by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report by the Secretary-General [resolution 1411 (XIV) of 5 December 1959]

At its fourteenth session, the Assembly, bearing in mind that most trust territories did not have sufficient facilities for higher education to ensure the education of highly qualified indigenous cadres, expressed regret that most scholarships offered were not utilized and that some administering authorities did not provide all students with facilities to leave the territory after a scholarship had been granted.

It requested those administering authorities which had not done so to publicize fully the scholarships and facilities, and asked the Secretary-General to give whatever assistance is possible.

It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the fifteenth session a report concerning the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by member states to students from the trust territories. This report is not yet available.

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48. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959)

The report on UN finances (Doc. A/4380) shows that obligations incurred for 1959 amounted to \$61,460,607 compared with total appropriations of \$61,657,100. Income credited for the financial year represented by members' contributions and miscellaneous income (\$62,102,201) exceeded the total of obligations incurred by \$641,594.

(b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959)

The financial report on UNICEF (Doc. A/4382) reveals that income from all sources in 1959 amounted to the equivalent of approximately \$24 million, an \$800,000 increase over 1958.

(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959)

The report (Doc. A/4383) shows that expenditures of UNRWA during 1959 amounted to \$34,138,380, or \$179,502 more than was contributed for the year. The balance in the Working Capital Fund at the end of 1959 was \$22,131,106.

(d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959)

This report (Doc. A/4389) shows that as of 31 December 1959 the consolidated surplus for all voluntary funds administered by the High Commissioner amounted to \$2,417,726.

(e) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (liquidation and final accounts)

The report has not yet been issued. (For further information see Press Release KOR/642.)

49. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1960

A report on supplementary expenses not included in the regular budget appropriations for 1960 will be submitted by the Secretary-General in the course of the Assembly session.

50. Budget estimates for the financial year 1961

An estimated gross budget of \$67,453,750 for 1961 has been submitted by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/4370). Income from all sources to offset 1961 expenditures

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is estimated at \$12,051,780, leaving a net expenditure level of \$55,401,970. This compares with an estimated net expenditure level for 1960 of \$51,463,200.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has submitted a report (Doc. A/4408) recommending an over-all reduction of \$942,850 in the Secretary-General's estimates for 1961.

51. Appointment to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the 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. Members whose terms of office expire at the end of 1960 are Thanassis Agnides (Greece), Eduardo Carrizosa (Colombia) and Alexei Fedorovich Sokirkin (USSR) (Doc. A/4375).

(b) Committee on Contributions

This is a 10-member Committee whose members also retire by rotation and are eligible for reappointment. Members whose three-year terms of office expire at the end of 1960 are Georgy Petrovich Arkadev (USSR), Rene Charron (France), C.S. Jha (India) and Jose Pareja y Paz Soldan (Peru).

By a letter of 31 May 1960, Mr. Arkadev submitted his resignation from the membership of the Committee. Thus, it will also be necessary for the Assembly to appoint a member to the Committee to fill the unexpired term of office of Mr. Arkadev (Doc. A/4381).

(c) Board of Auditors

The Board consists of three members. 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 Norway (Doc. A/4379).

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

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

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The Secretary-General may report to the fifteenth session on the question of reconstituting the Investments Committee. In any event, a vacancy will be caused by the expiration of the three-year term of office of Leslie Rounds (United States) on 31 December 1960.

(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The Tribunal is composed of seven members appointed by the Assembly for three-year terms. Those members whose terms of office expire at the end of 1960 are Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay) and Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden) (Doc. A/4376).

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

At its thirteenth session, the Assembly approved a report of the Committee on Contributions containing a revised scale of contributions which would not normally be reviewed until 1961. However, under Rule 161 of the Assembly's rules of procedure, the Committee is instructed to advise the Assembly on the assessment recommended for new members. The Committee is expected to meet during the fifteenth session for this purpose.

53. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account [resolution 519 A (VI) of 12 January 1952]

Subject to the confirmation of the Assembly, the Technical Assistance Committee authorizes the allocation of funds to each of the participating organizations 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 TAB.

An audit report (Doc. A/4422) under this item relates to expenditure of technical assistance funds for the year ended 31 December 1959.

54. 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 [resolution 1437 (XIV) of 5 December 1959]

At its fourteenth session, the Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to keep under review the growth and developments in respect of offices, operations and

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conferences of the United Nations and the agencies at locations away from their headquarters, and to report to the Assembly on possibilities of further administrative and budgetary coordination. The report of the Advisory Committee has not yet been issued.

55. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
[resolution 1440 B (XIV) of 5 December 1959]

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 fourteenth session again requested the President to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to serve until the close of the fifteenth session of the Assembly. The President appointed a Committee composed of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

As in previous years, the Assembly will also convene, during its fifteenth 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.

56. United Nations Library: report by the Secretary-General
[resolution 1354 (XIV) of 3 November 1959]

At its last session 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.

A progress report on the question by the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.

57. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress
report by the Secretary-General [resolution 1407 (XIV) of 1 December 1959]

At its last session, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparation of plans for, and the construction of, a UN building in Santiago, Chile, at a cost not to exceed \$1,550,000.

A progress report on the question by the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.

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58. Organization and work of the Secretariat: report of the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) and provisional recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General /resolution 1446 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/

At its last session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts to review the activities and organization of the Secretariat with a view to effecting or proposing further measures designed to ensure maximum economy and efficiency of the Secretariat.

A report on the question by the committee of experts, to be presented together with provisional recommendations by the Secretary-General, has not yet been issued.

59. Public information activities of the United Nations: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1405 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/

At its fourteenth session the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, among other things, to include in his report on the Office of Public Information, to be submitted to every Assembly session, outlines of the policy and programs planned for execution during the coming year. The Secretary-General was also asked to plan the information programs in 1960 on the assumption that the total net expenditure for the year would be about \$5 million.

In his report (Doc. A/4429), the Secretary-General reviews the activities of the UN Office of Public Information and concludes that every effort has been made to strengthen UN information services to member states "without impairing the over-all central direction of the UN information program or the present facilities" at Headquarters "for the representatives of media of mass communication." Efforts have also been made, the report says, to continue to make available objective and factual information concerning the UN and its activities to all the peoples of the world through the appropriate media, while keeping the total expenditure at about \$5 million as requested.

The Secretary-General also notes that experience shows that it is not realistic to expect that media of information and publicity, nongovernmental organizations and educational institutions will be able to expand their efforts to promote greater understanding of the UN unless they can count on the Secretariat to provide basic services and materials at the level necessary for them to do the job.

60. Personnel questions:

- (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General /resolution 1436 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/
- (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff
- (c) Other personnel questions

At its last session, the Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General should continue his efforts to achieve a better geographical distribution of the staff at all levels, giving particular regard to posts at the top level, and that more interchange of personnel between Headquarters and UN field offices should be carried out whenever possible.

A progress report on the question by the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.

61. United Nations International School: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1439 (XIV) of 5 December 1959/

At its last session, the Assembly decided to invite the Board of Trustees of the UN International School to establish an International School Fund. It also decided to contribute to the Fund and requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Board of Trustees in matters concerning the raising of funds to provide the school with permanent accommodations in the immediate vicinity of UN Headquarters.

A progress report on the question by the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.

62. 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. Its report, which has not yet been issued, will contain, among other things, the Board's recommendations regarding policy decisions for the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Review Group on the Comprehensive Review of the Pension Fund.

63. Comprehensive review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund /resolution 1310 (XIII) of 10 December 1958/

At its thirteenth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a panel of experts to undertake a comprehensive review of the system of

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benefits and their present and future adequacy, the methods by which pensionable remuneration could be revised and the financial and technical bases of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund. In conjunction with the executive heads of other member organizations and in cooperation with the Joint Staff Pension Board, the Secretary-General was further requested to submit proposals for action by the Assembly at its fifteenth session.

The detailed report of the pension review group is contained in Doc. A/4427. The specific recommendations of the Secretary-General and the executive heads of other member organizations will be presented at a later date.

64. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice [decision of the General Assembly of 1 December 1959, see Doc. A/4297, paragraphs 3 and 11]

The Assembly will be called upon to consider two matters relating to the regulations governing the pensions of members of the International Court of Justice. The first question concerns possible amendment of the regulations in such a manner that the award of a pension to a member who resigns from the Court after five years of service shall not depend on a discretionary decision of the Court, and the second relates to the amount and method of computing pensions of members of the Court who retire in the ordinary way.

A report by the Secretary-General in connection with this item is contained in Doc. A/4424.

65. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twelfth session

The International Law Commission held its twelfth session in Geneva from 25 April to 1 July 1960. Its report (Doc. A/4425) reviews the work accomplished at that session. The main topics follow.

Consular Intercourse and Immunities. A draft convention on consular intercourse and immunities was one of 14 subjects selected by the Commission at its first session for codification.

Jaroslav Zourek of Czechoslovakia, who was appointed Special Rapporteur for the topic in 1955, submitted his first report in 1957, but it was not until 1959 that the Commission drew up the first 19 articles of the proposed code. The Commission then decided to give priority to completion of the first draft at its 1960 session.

In 1960 the Commission drew up an additional 46 articles and completed work on the convention -- which now consists of 65 articles, accompanied by commentaries.

The draft convention, which deals with the functions and privileges of career and honorary consuls, will be submitted to the forthcoming General Assembly for its information and, through the Secretary-General, to governments for their observations. In the light of these observations the Commission is expected to adopt a final draft next year.

The convention is intended as a companion piece to the Commission's earlier draft convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities, adopted in 1958, which is to be the subject of a plenipotentiary conference on diplomatic intercourse and immunities to be held in Vienna from 2 March to 14 April 1961.

Ad Hoc Diplomacy. At its 1959 session the Commission decided to place this item on the agenda of its 1960 session and requested A.E.F. Sandstrom (Sweden), Special Rapporteur on diplomatic intercourse and immunities, to study the subject.

In 1960 the Commission drew up three articles, with commentaries, on ad hoc diplomacy -- a term covering itinerant envoys, diplomatic conferences and special missions sent from one country to another to carry out specific assignments.

The Commission agreed that these articles, with commentary, should be regarded as constituting only a preliminary survey, designed mainly to present certain ideas and suggestions that could be taken into account at the Vienna conference.

State Responsibility. At its 1955 session the Commission appointed F.V. Garcia Amador of Cuba as its Special Rapporteur on the subject of state responsibility, which comprises such questions as the nationalization of property and the responsibility of a state for injuries caused in its territory to the person or property of aliens.

In 1960 the Special Rapporteur submitted his fifth report on the question. The Commission decided to take up the subject at its 1961 session upon completion of its work on consular intercourse and immunities at that session.

Progress of Other Work. Chapter IV of the report notes that the Commission requested the Secretariat to undertake a study of the question of the juridical regime of historic waters, including historic bays, and to extend the scope of its preliminary study in connection with the first United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The Commission designated Mr. Garcia Amador of Cuba as its observer at the fourth session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, to be held in Tokyo in February 1961. It notes that among the topics on the agenda of the session is that of state responsibility.

66. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook: report by the Secretary-General /resolution 1451 (XIV) of 7 December 1959/

In 1958 the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of the publication of a UN juridical yearbook, including the technical and financial implications of such a project.

At its 1959 session the Assembly decided that a yearbook which would include documentary material of a legal character relating to the United Nations should be published. The Secretary-General was asked, as a first step, to submit a report to the 1960 Assembly session containing a detailed outline of such a yearbook.

The report of the Secretary-General is contained in Doc. A/4406 and Corr.1.

67. Disarmament and the situation with regard to the fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1578 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the question of disarmament /item proposed by the Soviet Union/

The Soviet Union, in submitting this item for the agenda (Doc. A/4385), recalled that the Assembly, on 20 November 1959, had unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament, "thus giving ground for the hope that concrete results would at long last be achieved in the sphere of disarmament."

In its memorandum, the Soviet Union said that it had made a substantial contribution to the cause of disarmament by putting into effect "a further major unilateral reduction in its armed forces, amounting to one-third." In addition, the Soviet Union had "done everything possible to help to carry into effect the General Assembly resolution on disarmament and to create a more favorable atmosphere for successful negotiations in the 10-nation disarmament committee."

Unfortunately, it added, the negotiations in the 10-nation committee had not justified the hopes placed in them. The reason, said the memorandum, was that the United States "and the other Western powers, acting in concert, showed no desire to come to agreement on the implementation of any real measures of disarmament." The Soviet Union declared that it could not reconcile itself to use of the 10-nation committee "as a screen to conceal the policy of military preparations and intensified rearmament pursued by militaristic circles in some Western countries," and so had broken off its participation in the "fruitless" discussions.

In bringing this item to the United Nations, the Soviet Union said that it was still prepared to participate in negotiations, but "of such a kind as to promote the practical and fruitful examination of the disarmament problem, and not for mere idle debate."

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68. The problem of the Austrian minority in Italy [Item proposed by Austria]

In a letter dated 23 June (Doc. A/4395), Austria asked for inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda. In the accompanying explanatory memorandum, Austria declared that a peace treaty following World War I "handed over to Italy the territory of what is today the province of Bozen, which had for centuries formed an integral part of Austria." This separation, said the memorandum, took place "against the express wish of the Austrian part of the population," which then formed 97 per cent of the total.

The memorandum went on to say that Italian assurances of protection of the ethnic character of "South Tyrol" and of autonomy for the territory were not fulfilled. Despite the agreement signed in 1946 between Austrian Foreign Minister Karl J. Gruber and Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi, the province of Bozen had been amalgamated with the Italian Trentino into one autonomous region, in which the Italians had a two-thirds majority.

Considering that the United Nations "cannot remain indifferent to the fate of minorities," Austria asked the General Assembly "to consider the Austro-Italian dispute that has arisen from Italy's refusal to grant autonomy to the province of Bozen and, in the spirit of the Charter, to bring about a just settlement based on democratic principles, by which the Austrian minority in Italy is conceded a true autonomy..."

69. Suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests [Item proposed by India]

In requesting inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc. A/4414), India noted that the General Assembly had considered the problem at its last five sessions. Last year, the Assembly had taken note of the negotiations in progress on this subject at Geneva and had expressed hope for an early agreement. It had also appealed to the states taking part in the Geneva talks to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests and had appealed to other states to desist from such tests.

However, the Indian memorandum went on, progress in the Geneva talks seemed to be less rapid than had been hoped for, and meanwhile the situation was growing worse. The growth of nuclear stockpiles, the development of new weapons, the progress made in the production of missiles and in launching satellites into outer space added to possible future tests "an additional dimension of danger." Moreover, the memorandum observed, the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons had increased and tests had taken place, in spite of the General Assembly's appeal.

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There was every possibility that still more countries might be in a position to manufacture and to test nuclear weapons.

In these circumstances, India considered it urgent that an agreement be reached on cessation of tests, to which all countries would adhere. India's view was that a renewed appeal should be addressed to the powers taking part in the Geneva talks to "redouble" their efforts to reach agreement, and that the Assembly should call upon all states to desist from the testing of nuclear weapons.

70. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa:
report by the Government of India /item proposed by India/

71. Treatment of people of Indo-Pakistan origin in the Union of South Africa
/item proposed by Pakistan/

Items 70 and 71 both apply to the same question, which has been before the General Assembly since 1946 under the heading as worded in item 70. At the last session, 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. The Assembly appealed to the South African Government to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan, and invited the parties 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 20 July, both India (Doc. A/4416) and Pakistan (Doc. A/4417) requested inclusion of the item in the agenda of the forthcoming session. Both countries stated, in their explanatory memorandums, that they had addressed communications to the South African Government expressing readiness to enter into negotiations. However, they had received no response, beyond acknowledgement of receipt of the communications, and they were not aware of any steps taken by any member states in accordance with the Assembly's invitation to states to use their good offices.

72. Question of Algeria /item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen/

In their explanatory memorandum (Doc. A/4418), the 25 sponsoring delegations recalled that this question had been on the agenda at each session of the General Assembly since 1955. They noted that the resolution considered by the Assembly last year -- which would have had the Assembly "recognize the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, and urge the holding of pourparlers with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination" -- had failed by a narrow margin to obtain the required two-thirds majority in the Assembly in the vote on the text as a whole.

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The failure of this resolution was "unfortunate," the memorandum declared. "The situation in Algeria today continues to cause deep concern," embittering international relations and increasing international tensions. It constituted a threat to the peace of the world, the memorandum said.

Recently there had been some prospect of pourparlers between the two parties concerned, it went on. While the sponsoring delegations hoped that all impediments would disappear and that negotiations would take place at an early date, on the basis of the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, they felt that the situation must continue to engage the attention of the United Nations until a peaceful solution in conformity with the Charter was reached.

73. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa /item proposed by Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia/

Iceland and El Salvador later joined the sponsors, making a total of 42 (Docs. A/4419 and Corr.1 and Add. 1 and 2).

This item has been before the General Assembly since 1952. In submitting it for the agenda again this year, these delegations said that, in spite of past Assembly appeals that the South African Government "reconsider governmental policies which impair the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms," additional discriminatory measures had been put into effect and the system of apartheid "intensified and extended."

The "mounting tension and bitterness" between racial groups in South Africa had culminated in the past year in "acts of violent repression," they said in their memorandum. "At a time when large areas of Africa are rapidly emerging into independent nationhood," the racial policies of the South African Government, "amounting to a mass denial of human rights," constituted a continuing violation of the Charter, they asserted.

In these circumstances, they felt that the Assembly should take up the matter once again, with a view to making "appropriate recommendations."

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ITEMS ON SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (Doc. A/4450)

1. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons /item proposed by Ireland/

In considering this matter last year, also at the request of Ireland, the General Assembly adopted a resolution "recognizing that the danger now exists that an increase in the number of states possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tension and the difficulty of maintaining world peace and thus rendering more difficult the attainment of general disarmament agreement."

The Assembly suggested that the 10-nation committee on disarmament consider appropriate means, including the feasibility of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, "whereby the powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from handing over the control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and whereby the powers not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them."

Ireland, submitting the item for the agenda again this year (Doc. A/4434), expressed belief that "in the light of subsequent developments" the General Assembly would wish to consider further "this important and urgent question."

2. Land reform /item proposed by Cuba/

On 17 August, Cuba requested inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc. A/4439). The accompanying explanatory memorandum pointed out that the item had appeared in the agenda of a number of General Assembly sessions in the past, although not since 1954. This matter, "which is so essential for the economic development of the underdeveloped countries," had not, said the memorandum, been given the attention it deserved by the Assembly.

"In view of the importance to the underdeveloped countries of the transformation of their agrarian structure," the Revolutionary Government of Cuba believed, it said, that the General Assembly would wish to consider again "this vitally important question" at the forthcoming session.

3. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good-neighborly relations among European States having different social and political systems /item proposed by Romania/

In submitting this item for the agenda on 18 August (Doc. A/4440), Romania pointed out that Europe had been "the starting point of the two world wars which caused so much suffering to mankind during the last 50 years." Consolidation of

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peace in Europe was a problem of great importance for assuring peace and security in the world as a whole, and it was in the interest of all peoples to "initiate concrete actions aimed at improving the relations among European States with different social and political systems."

To achieve this goal, said the memorandum, it would be of importance if the governments concerned would pledge to refrain from "violence or other aggressive acts" in their relations and from any action which might hamper the development of friendly relations. Also, the governments concerned could initiate talks for removal of causes that might create tension between them and for the settlement of outstanding issues, and could sign "treaties of understanding and collaboration."

4. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples /item proposed by Romania/

Submitting this item on 18 August (Doc. A/4442), Romania pointed out that "the outcome of the efforts to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war largely depends on the spirit in which the youth, called tomorrow to lead the society, is brought up today."

The furthering by all available means of the ideas of peaceful coexistence, coupled with the condemnation of racial and national intolerance and hatred, of "militarist-revengeful spirit" and of any form of war propaganda, would undoubtedly have a beneficial influence on the young generation, the memorandum went on.

The General Assembly, it said, should give careful attention to this problem, recommending that governments concern themselves with it, and taking measures, in cooperation with the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, to assist national efforts. "The drafting of an international convention providing that all educational programs be directed toward international peace and understanding seems particularly desirable," the memorandum stated.

5. Appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging States for strengthening their independence /item proposed by Czechoslovakia/

Czechoslovakia submitted this item for the agenda on 19 August (Doc. A/4443), stating that, "as a result of the national liberation struggle of the colonial nations, the entire colonial system has reached a stage of rapid disintegration." Many new states were joining the family of independent nations. However, in the process of acquiring independence, the newly emerging states had to overcome various difficulties and obstacles of political, economic and social character.

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In some cases, it was stated, the sovereign rights of countries which had already acquired independence were "curtailed by various political and military commitments imposed on them by the former colonial powers." The memorandum gives as an example the Republic of the Congo which, faced with armed intervention of the former colonial power, "had been "compelled to seek assistance from the Security Council of the United Nations." In almost all cases, the memorandum went on, the colonial powers tried to maintain political, military and economic influence in the newly emerging states by means of "unequal agreements," and various conditions and "by forcing these states to participate in various economic and political groupings as well as by establishing military bases in their territories."

Czechoslovakia considered this situation contrary to the Charter, and expressed the view that the United Nations should give attention to the matter and should "adopt measures capable of ensuring a smooth transition of the new states to independence..."

It was desirable, the memorandum stated, that "the governments of all countries help these states to liquidate the sad heritage of colonialism and grant them over-all assistance without any conditions attached and on the principle of equality."

6. The question of Tibet /item proposed by the Federation of Malaya and
by Thailand/

The two states, requesting on 19 August the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the General Assembly (Doc. A/4444), recalled the resolution adopted by the Assembly on this question last year which called for "respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life."

Despite this "solemn appeal," they said, the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people "continue to be systematically disregarded" and the situation in Tibet today "remains a source of grave concern." The two states, "deeply convinced that the United Nations has an obligation and duty to address itself once again to this question," were requesting inclusion of the item in the agenda. They hoped that renewed consideration of the matter would "pave the way for the restoration of the religious and civil liberties of the Tibetan people."

7. The problem of Mauritania [item proposed by Morocco]

On 20 August, Morocco requested inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc. A/4445).

It stated, in its explanatory memorandum, that "France has not denied reports that it would soon grant 'independence to Mauritania,' thus attempting to sanction at the national and international levels the final separation of this region from the rest of Moroccan territory."

The memorandum went on to say that Morocco, "faced with the impossibility of resolving the frontier problem through bilateral negotiations," inasmuch as France had "rejected the Moroccan claims in advance," and also faced with "the threat of a fait accompli," was bringing this item to the General Assembly in the hope that a peaceful solution could be found within the framework of the United Nations.

8. The menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of the United States of America against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [item proposed by the Soviet Union]

On 20 August, the Soviet Union requested inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc. A/4446), declaring that the United States Government, "ignoring the purposes and principles of the United Nations, is continuing to pursue its policy of sending its military aircraft into the airspace of the Soviet Union."

The memorandum described the U-2 incident of 1 May 1960 and the RB-47 incident of 1 July 1960. It said that these United States military planes had violated the state frontiers and state sovereignty of the Soviet Union and had committed "direct acts of aggression."

The memorandum went on to say that the "gravity" of the situation was increased further by the fact that the United States was continuing to use military bases it had set up on the territory of other countries which are its allies "for the purpose of its dangerous acts of provocation against the Soviet Union." These countries, by permitting the use of their territory, were thus "participants in the aggressive acts," the memorandum asserted.

In bringing this item to the General Assembly, the Soviet Union hoped that the Assembly would consider the matter "with all seriousness" and would take "appropriate measures." For, if these "aggressive and provocative actions," and the policy they reflected were not brought to an end, there might be "grave consequences for the peace of the world."

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9. The question of Hungary /item proposed by the United States of America/

On 20 August, the United States requested inclusion of this item in the agenda (Doc. A/4447).

In its explanatory memorandum, the United States recalled that the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, had requested Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand), the UN Special Representative on the question of Hungary, to continue his efforts and had called upon the Soviet Union and "the present authorities in Hungary" to cooperate with him. In April of this year, Sir Leslie had announced that his efforts to consult with Soviet and Hungarian authorities had been rejected.

In these circumstances, and in absence of any indication that the Soviet and Hungarian authorities were prepared to cooperate with Sir Leslie, the United States said it believed that the United Nations should consider further the question of Hungary at the forthcoming session.

10. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum /Economic and Social Council resolution 772 E (XXX)/

The resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council transmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration the draft declaration prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, together with the records of the discussions and the comments received from governments.

The draft declaration, annexed to a memorandum by the Secretary-General on this question (Doc. A/4452 and Add.1), contains five articles. Among them is one providing that "asylum granted by a state, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to persons entitled to invoke Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall be respected by all other states."

Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that "(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution; (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from nonpolitical crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

11. Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends /Economic and Social Council resolution 804 B (XXX)/

In November 1958, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting that a survey be made on this subject and on the steps which might be taken by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency toward encouraging the concentration of efforts on the most urgent problems.

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The survey (Docs. E/3362 and Corr.1 and Add.1) came before the Economic and Social Council at its 1960 summer session. The Council, in this resolution, transmitted the survey to the General Assembly and decided, subject to any action which the General Assembly might wish to take, to give detailed consideration to the survey next year.

A memorandum by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/4461) relates to the matter.

12. Question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council [item proposed by the Secretary-General]

Article 86 of the Charter sets out the composition of the Trusteeship Council as follows: United Nations members administering trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and as many other nonadministering members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms as are required to ensure on the Council an equal number of countries which administer trust territories and of those which do not.

Members of the Council on 1 January were:

Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States (administering members);

China and the Soviet Union (permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories);

Bolivia, Burma, India, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic (elected non-administering members).

The explanatory memorandum submitted with this item pointed out that on 27 April 1960, upon the attainment of independence by the trust territory of Togoland under French administration (now the Republic of Togo), France ceased to administer any trust territory. However, as a permanent member of the Security Council, France remained a member of the Trusteeship Council.

Also, on 1 July 1960, upon the attainment of independence by the trust territory of Somaliland (now the Republic of Somalia), Italy ceased to administer any trust territory and was no longer a member of the Trusteeship Council.

Thus, said the memorandum, the Trusteeship Council was now "not composed in accordance with the provisions" of Article 86 of the Charter.

The matter had been discussed by the General Assembly last year, the memorandum noted. The changes in the composition of the Council which had occurred since then required that the Assembly review the matter again at this session in the light of the provisions of the Charter.