

# List of Items Proposed for Agenda of U. N. Assembly Session Opening Tomorrow

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**UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 16**—Following are items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the 17th session of the United Nations General Assembly, which will convene here Tuesday (explanatory material within parentheses was compiled by the United Nations Office of Public Information.

## Provisional Agenda

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Tunisia.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.
4. Election of the President.
5. Constitution of the main committees and election of officers.
6. Election of Vice Presidents.
7. Notification by the Secretary General under Article 12, Paragraph 2, of the Charter.  
(Article 12 of the Charter first states: "While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.")
8. Adoption of the agenda.
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 express the views of their countries on problems in political, economic and other fields.)
10. Report of the Secretary General on the work of the organization.  
(The report for the period from June 16, 1961, to June 15, 1962, deals with all aspects of United Nations activity.)
11. Report of the Security Council.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15. Election of nonpermanent members of the Security Council.  
(The Security Council consists of five permanent members—China, France, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States—and six nonpermanent members elected by the Assembly for two-year terms.  
(The terms of Chile, Ireland and the United Arab Republic expire at the end of 1962.)
16. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.  
(The present members of the Council are Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.)  
(The six members whose terms of office expire at the end of this year are Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, the Soviet Union and Britain.)
17. Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council.  
(The composition of the Trusteeship Council on Jan. 1, 1962, was as follows: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, China, France, India, New Zealand, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.  
(On July 1, 1962, upon the termination of the trusteeship agreement for Ruanda-Urundi, Belgium ceased to be a member of the Council.  
(The terms of the two elected members—Bolivia and India—will expire at the end of the year.)
18. Appointment of the Secretary General of the United Nations.  
(The late Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, following his appointment on Sept. 26, 1957, began his second five-year term on April 10, 1958. Following his death on Sept. 18, 1961, the Security Council, at a closed meeting on Nov. 3, 1961, unanimously recommended to the Assembly that U Thant of Burma be appointed as Acting Secretary General of the United Nations for the unexpired portion of the term, ending on April 10, 1963.)
19. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission.  
(The terms of the fourteen members of the commission—China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and Uruguay—expire at the end of 1962.)
20. Admission of new members to the United Nations.  
(Applications for membership in the United Nations by states which have achieved independence in 1962 will be considered by the Assembly at its seventeenth session.)
21. Report of the committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter.  
(The committee is scheduled to meet before July, 1963.)
22. Report of the commission of investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold and of members of the party accompanying him.  
(This five-member commission submitted on April 24 a report stating it had been unable to determine any definite cause for the plane crash in which the Secretary General and 15 other persons lost their lives near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, during the night of Sept. 17-18, 1961.)
23. Organization of peace.
24. The situation in Angola.

enteenth session. The item was proposed by Honduras on Dec 8, 1961.)

24. United Nations Year for International Cooperation.  
(Under the terms of a draft resolution, the Assembly, "believing that sustained efforts at cooperation and joint endeavors in all possible fields and exploration of more and more areas to that end through the United Nations and by all states will result in growing areas of cooperation among nations and in the world as a whole for peace and human welfare," was to designate the year 1963 as the United Nations Year for International Cooperation.)

25. The situation with regard to the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of Nov 27, 1961.  
(The General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all forms and manifestations. To this end, it adopted a declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.  
(Later, at its sixteenth session, the Assembly adopted a resolution establishing a Special Committee on Colonialism) "to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the declaration, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.")

26. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons; report of the Secretary General.  
(The General Assembly declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons requested the Secretary General to consult the governments of member states on the possibility of convening a special conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of such weapons for war purposes. The Secretary General was also asked to report on the results of such consultation to the forthcoming session.)

27. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space; reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union.  
(Under this item, the Assembly will have before it the report of the 28-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.  
(The committee was assigned a number of tasks by the General Assembly in a resolution which expressed belief that "the United Nations should provide a focal point for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.")

28. The Korean question; report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.  
(The Assembly will consider the twelfth annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.  
(The seven-member commission was established by the General Assembly on Oct. 7, 1950, to "represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea" and to carry out other functions relating to relief and rehabilitation.)

29. The situation in Angola; reports of the subcommittee.  
(The subcommittee on Angola met in Congo (Leopoldville) from Aug. 18 to Aug. 24, 1962. Its report will be before the

Assembly at the seventeenth session. The report will also be submitted to the Security Council.)

30. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.  
(The Assembly will consider the second comprehensive report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation—the first study of its kind since 1958.)

31. Report of the Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.  
(The agency, whose operations are financed by voluntary contributions, provides relief and other services to about 2 million Arab refugees from Palestine, now living in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.)

a. Report on the force.  
b. Cost estimates for the maintenance of the force.

32. United Nations Emergency Force.  
33. Economic and social consequences of disarmament; report of the Secretary General.  
34. United Nations Development Decade; report of the Secretary General.  
(In proclaiming the decade on Dec. 19, 1961, the Assembly asked the Secretary General to draw up specific measures and targets designed to bring about conditions in which the national income of less-developed countries will be increasing by 5 per cent yearly by 1970, with continued annual expansion thereafter.)

35. Economic development of underdeveloped countries:  
a. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries; report of the Secretary General.  
b. Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund; report of the committee established under General Assembly resolution.  
(These proposals stem from a resolution in which the Assembly agreed, in principle, to the establishment of such a fund. It also set up a committee to consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary for the creation of the fund.)

c. Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization.  
(A draft resolution recommends that high priority be given to appropriations for expanding United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, including industrial advisory services, to meet the needs of developing countries.)

d. Long-term projections of world economic trends; progress report prepared by the Secretary General.  
e. Land reform; report of the Secretary General.  
f. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions.  
36. Questions relating to international trade and commodities:  
a. Question of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating especially to primary commodity markets; report of the Secretary General.  
b. International measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices.

37. Population growth and economic development.  
(The Assembly will continue consideration of this item which was placed on last year's agenda on the initiative of Denmark and Sweden.)

38. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources.  
(The General Assembly will have before it a proposed declaration on the right of peoples

and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.)

39. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.  
(At its seventeenth session, the Assembly will have before it the annual report of the managing director of the Special Fund covering 1961 and reports of the Governing Council covering sessions of the Council held during 1962.)

40. United Nations programs of technical cooperation:  
a. Review of activities.  
(A report describing the United Nations' own technical assistance activities in 1961 describes the three-fold increase in aid to Africa, the shift from research and study to action and operation, and the increase in aid for the development of national resources.)

41. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:  
a. Report of the High Commissioner.  
(The report deals with the High Commissioner's participation in work for the repatriation of Algerian refugees; progress in camp-clearance programs in Europe; resettlement of refugees of European origin from the Far East, and use of the High Commissioner's "good offices" to encourage contributions for aid to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.)  
b. Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner.

42. Draft International Conventions on Human Rights.  
(The Assembly's third committee will take up proposed articles relating to the right of asylum and the rights of the child. It will also consider measures of enforcement of the rights enumerated in the covenant.)

43. Draft convention and draft recommendation on consent to marriage, minimum age of marriage and registration of marriages.  
44. Draft convention on freedom of information.  
45. Draft declaration on the right of asylum.  
46. Draft declaration on freedom of information.  
47. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.  
(A draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly would have it invite governments, specialized agencies, nongovernmental and private organizations to continue efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.)

48. Information from non-self-governing territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations; reports of the Secretary General and the Committee on Information From Non-Self-Governing Territories.  
(Under Article 73e of the Charter, member states administering non-self-governing 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.)  
a. Political and constitutional

organization's operation in the Congo; advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

64. Review of the pattern of conferences.  
(This report will deal in particular with a review of the basic pattern of conferences and the determination of arrangements for the five-year period commencing Jan. 1, 1963.)

65. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly.  
a. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.  
b. Committee on Contributions.  
66. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations report of the Committee on Contributions.  
\* (For the three-year period 1962-64, the General Assembly in 1961 approved a new scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations. The new scale contained slight increases for 22 countries and reduced percentages for 37 countries. Almost all of the changes were less than 1 per cent.)

67. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:  
a. Earmarkings and contingency allocations from the special account of the expanded program of technical assistance  
b. Earmarking and allotments from the Special Fund.

68. 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.  
69. Personnel questions:  
a. Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat, report of the Secretary General  
b. Proportion of fixed-term staff.  
c. Other personnel questions  
70. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board  
71. United Nations International School; report of the Secretary General.  
72. Question of the publication of a United Nations judicial yearbook.  
73. Consular relations.  
(In 1961, the General Assembly decided to place on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session an item entitled "consular relations," to allow "further expressions and exchanges of views" concerning a set of draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission on the subject.)

74. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.  
(At its sixteenth session, the Assembly decided to place on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session an item entitled "consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.")

75. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fourteenth session.  
76. The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea; item proposed by the Soviet Union.  
(In submitting this item for the agenda on June 22, the Soviet Union asserted that, although nine years had passed since the end of the war in Korea, foreign troops, mainly from the United States, still remained on South Korean territory.)

77. The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests; item proposed by India.  
(India noted that on Nov. 6, 1961, the General Assembly had adopted a resolution urging the states concerned to "refrain from further test explosions pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements in regard to tests."  
(Unfortunately, said the Indian memorandum, there has been no cessation of tests nor had agreements been reached as a result of discussions on suspension of tests. Nuclear powers were continuing to engage in testing, which was causing "grave concern," it said, "not only because of the radiation hazards to which the present and future generations are being subjected, but also because it is leading to an intensification of the arms race.")

78. Rwanda and Burundi; report of the Secretary General.  
(The General Assembly approved July 1 a declaration for the independence of Rwanda and Burundi and for termination of the trusteeship agreement for the Belgian-administered trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi—the last United Nations trust territory in Africa.  
(On July 26, the Security Council unanimously recommended to the General Assembly that the new states of Rwanda and Burundi be admitted to the United Nations.)

79. Question of Oman; item proposed by Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen.  
(In their explanatory memorandum, the 11 delegations observed that they had first brought this matter to the Security Council in 1957, charging "British armed aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Imamate of Oman" in the southeastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula.)

## Supplementary List

1. Advisory services in the field of human rights.  
(The Economic and Social Council, at its 1962 summer session, expressed the hope that the Assembly would give favorable consideration to the question of expanding the program of advisory services in the field of human rights and will con-

sider awarding an additional number of fellowships.)

2. Implementation of the supplementary convention of 1951 on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery.  
(A report by the Secretary General shows that forty-one states have ratified or acceded to the 1956 international convention on the abolition of slavery, which covers not only the abolition of slavery and the slave trade but also institutions and practices similar to slavery.)

3. The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation.  
(The United Nations Economic and Social Council, at its 1962 summer session, recommended that the Assembly endorse the initiative taken by members of the United Nations in establishing and supporting the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation as a living memorial devoted primarily to furthering his efforts to promote the objectives of the United Nations in the training of citizens of developing countries to hold responsible posts.)

4. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.  
(In 1960 the General Assembly asked the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider ways of intensifying action in this field, including the possibility of drawing up a draft declaration giving principles for the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace and understanding between peoples.)

5. The Cairo declaration of developing countries; item proposed by the United Arab Republic.  
(The declaration comprises a preamble and seven sections dealing with internal problems of development, cooperation among developing countries, problems of international trade, regional economic groupings, economic aid for development, international technical assistance and United Nations development activities.)

6. The question of Hungary; item proposed by the United States.  
(The United States states that, "since the events of 1956" in Hungary, this item has received "close attention," first in the Security Council, then by the General Assembly in emergency special session, then at regular sessions of the Assembly.)

7. Improvement of the methods of work of the General Assembly; item proposed by Tunisia.  
(The Assembly will consider a proposal that steps be taken to adapt the procedure and practice of the Assembly in the face of a heavier agenda and increased membership, with a view to speeding its work and achieving optimum effectiveness.)

8. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.  
(Item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana,