

have had it "remove the Chiang Kai-Shek representatives from all United Nations organs" and invite representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China to "occupy China's place in the United Nations and all its organs."

The debate, which took up six of the Assembly's plenary meetings, afforded a number of delegations the opportunity to make their views heard on the current Sino-Indian dispute. Speaking under the right of reply on October 29, the Representative of India, B. N. Chakravarti, said that "if the Chinese really wanted peaceful settlement, they should accept our reasonable proposal, that is, they should restore the *status quo ante* September 8. We would then be prepared to talk with them." Valerian Zorin, the Soviet Representative, urged a peaceful settlement of this frontier dispute by means of negotiations, and said that the communique issued on October 24 by the People's Republic of China contained constructive proposals that could serve as the basis for a settlement.

The Assembly had earlier (October 23) adopted without objection a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council that noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by member states in establishing and supporting the Dag Hammarskjöld 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." On the same day, the Assembly had agreed, also without objection, to postpone for the time being the holding of a conference the purpose of which would be to review the Charter of the United Nations in the light of the developments that had taken place in the organization since 1945. The Committee charged with making arrangements for the conference had nevertheless been kept in existence and invited to report to the Assembly's eighteenth session on the outlook for such a meeting.

The Assembly on October 26 also took note of the report of the five-member Commission that investigated the death of the late Secretary-General and members of his party in a plane crash near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, in September 1961. The report, which was introduced by the Commission's chairman, Foreign Minister Shaha of Nepal, stated that it had not been possible to determine the cause of the accident.

Finally, on October 30, the President of the General Assembly, Sir Zafrulla Khan, appointed the Assembly's 13 vice-presidents, as well as the past Presidents of the Assembly attending the current session (Dr. Victor Andres Belande of Peru, Mr. Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, and Mr. Mongi Slim of Tunisia), to act as members of an *ad hoc* committee to study the various suggestions put forward by delegations under the item "The Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly."

Acting on an earlier recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly approved on November 7, by 92 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, with 7 abstentions, an international convention designed to protect human rights in marital matters. The convention will be opened for ratification