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## UN General Assembly Opens In Atmosphere of Cooperation

The 30th UN General Assembly opened yesterday in an atmosphere markedly different from that at most recent sessions. The successful conclusion of the Special Session on economic issues, which adjourned yesterday morning, showed that cooperation and compromise promise benefits to both developed and developing states and that the major powers are still committed to making the UN work.

The Special Session successfully avoided confrontation even though serious differences remain on such issues as the status of economic declarations issued by the developing states and aid targets. The moderate faction within the group of developing countries finally succeeded in overturning what has until now been the radicals' virtually unchallenged domination of the group. Other factors pointing to a less antagonistic session are the replacement as

Assembly president of Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika by Luxembourg Prime Minister Thorn and the new Sinai disengagement agreement.

### Political Issues

The old East-West political alignment will still determine the outcome of many votes. The vote on UN involvement in Korea will follow the old East-West lines and it will probably be close.

- South Korea's backers have proposed the dissolution on January 1, 1976 of the UN Command—the body responsible for preserving peace and security in the Korean peninsula—conditional only upon agreement by the North Koreans and their supporters to maintain the armistice agreement.

- North Korea's supporters have proposed the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the conclusion of a peace treaty between the US and North Korea, excluding Seoul as a treaty party.

(See Less . . . Page 2)

TOP SECRET

INTERNATIONAL

Less Antagonism Likely in 30th UN General Assembly Session

From Paris - Cyprus and the Middle East are other major political topics likely to be raised at this session. To a large extent, however, both issues depend on negotiations and compromise by the warring sides.

...complete such a move. Spanish Sahara, and the UN has already sent a visiting mission to test the aspirations of the territory's inhabitants. Algeria, Mauritania, and Morocco have also expressed interest in the territory. A national court of justice is also involved.

- Renewed fighting or further deterioration of the situation in Portuguese Timor could lead to calls for a UN peacekeeping force or at least for UN administrative assistance.

The routine administrative matters of any UN meeting may be more difficult to handle this year. The Assembly has scheduled for 1975 the annual sessions of the Credentials of South Africa's delegation. This year, however, Pretoria may not try to take part in the session, but the refusal of its credentials may be extended to additional UN members.

Actions at the July meeting in Kampala of the Organization of African Unity and the August conference of the nonaligned states may have defused a campaign led by the Palestine Liberation Organization for the UN. A continued stalemate in negotiations on the Golan front, however, may lead to attempts to curtail Israel's participation in the Assembly.

Chairman Chavlo's representation at the session. Chavlo's representation will increase this year to at least 141 with the admission of Sao Tome, Principe, Mozambique, and the East African Community. The session will, possibly, Surinam, Angola, and Papua New Guinea later on.

Despite earlier Security Council vetoes of their applications for UN admission, the three states have submitted their applications, even though there is little prospect for favorable action at this session.

The Assembly may face one of its most difficult in coming years. The positions are allocated on a regional basis and each geographic group has usually been able to resolve its own disputes.

...with the African and Asian groups have come to the African Security Council seat allocated to each region and the full Assembly will be required to decide the election. The Asian group includes India, Pakistan, and the Philippines. It is widely expected that the nonaligned group and the Group of 77, with implications for the cooperation of the developing countries in other areas.



Opening day of the UN Special Session on economic issues

consensus on the nuclear zone study and has stated that it will ask the General Assembly to draw up an internationally valid definition of nuclear free zones.

...annual disarmament conference and their annual disarmament conference by "filling a draft treaty that calls for 'full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.' The Soviets are undoubtedly participating in many of the preparations of the draft treaty, which is the subject of the current disarmament negotiations. The procedure for verifying compliance, and the Soviet response to press for only nuclear-armed states to accept the treaty.

While the draft has no chance of being accepted, the Soviets hope to gain some propaganda points by emphasizing the refusal of other countries, notably China, to discuss the issue of nuclear weapons.

The extent of UN involvement in colonial issues has been drastically reduced because of events in recent years. The process of granting independence to its former colonies.

...Papua New Guinea received its independence yesterday, leaving the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the US—the only active UN trusteeship. South Africa does not recognize UN trusteeship of Namibia.

Three decolonization issues may be on the agenda of the session. Representatives from Belize may attempt to gain Assembly endorsement of the colony's demands for independence. Britain is willing to grant the colony independence, but Guatemala territorial

Although the Assembly is not scheduled to take up the review conference's recommendations until next year, some nonaligned nations may raise the issue of nuclear free zones at the annual disarmament conference.

...filled their obligations to provide nuclear development assistance, feel the conference's final document merely provides a framework for future negotiations.

The annual report of the conference of the committee on disarmament as well as its special study on nuclear free zones is likely to spark debate. Mexico, in particular, feels the nuclear states prevented a

Disarmament and non-proliferation issues will doubtless be raised. The Soviets have indicated that they intend to raise the issue of nuclear free zones at the annual disarmament conference.

...to carry a special session on disarmament if progress toward convening a world disarmament conference is stalled in New York.

The Assembly will be called upon to review the activities of two meetings on these topics in the past year: the non-proliferation treaty review conference in May and the conference of the committee on disarmament in June.