

Considering that the number of governments making contributions to UNICEF has increased constantly since 1950,

1. *Affirms* that the regulations which govern the activity of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have enabled it to achieve satisfactory techniques, to acquire valuable experience and to accomplish its task successfully;

2. *Reaffirms* the pertinent provisions of General Assembly resolutions 57 (I) and 417 (V), with the exception of any reference to time-limits contained in these resolutions;

3. *Decides* to change the name of the organization to the *United Nations Children's Fund*, retaining the symbol UNICEF;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to review periodically the work of UNICEF and to make recommendations to the General Assembly as appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure that the programmes carried on by UNICEF continue to be co-ordinated effectively with the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(b) To report thereon to the Economic and Social Council in 1954 and subsequently as appropriate;

6. *Commends* UNICEF, the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned for the close working relations which have developed progressively and requests them to strengthen those relations in giving full effect to the desires of the Assembly as expressed in resolution 417 (V) and the present resolution.

452nd plenary meeting,
6 October 1953.

803 (VIII). Report of the Security Council

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report³ of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1952 to 15 July 1953.

455th plenary meeting,
3 November 1953.

804 (VIII). Question of atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item "Question of atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea" proposed by the United States of America in documents A/2531 and A/2531/Add. 1 of 30 and 31 October 1953,

Recalling that basic legal requirements for humane treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in connexion with the conduct of hostilities are established by general international law and find authoritative reaffirmation

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

in the Geneva Conventions of 1929⁴ and 1949⁵ relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and in the Geneva Convention of 1949⁶ relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war,

Recalling that these Conventions also embody precise and detailed provisions for giving effect to the basic legal requirements referred to above, and that these provisions, to the extent that they have not become binding as treaty law, have been accorded most general support by the international community,

Desiring to secure general and full observance of the requirements of international law and of universal standards of human decency,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* at reports and information that North Korean and Chinese Communist forces have, in a large number of instances, employed inhuman practices against the heroic soldiers of forces under the United Nations Command in Korea and against the civilian population of Korea;

2. *Condemns* the commission by any governments or authorities of murder, mutilation, torture, and other atrocious acts against captured military personnel or civilian populations, as a violation of rules of international law and basic standards of conduct and morality and as affronting human rights and the dignity and worth of the human person.

467th plenary meeting,
3 December 1953.

805 (VIII). Application of Japan to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

Whereas the Government of Japan, by a communication⁷ dated 24 October 1953 addressed to the Secretary-General, has expressed the desire to learn the conditions under which Japan could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Whereas Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter provides that a State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the Court on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council,

Whereas the Security Council has adopted a recommendation⁸ on this matter,

The General Assembly

Determines, in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter and upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the conditions on which Japan may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as follows:

"Japan will become a party to the Statute on the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument, signed on behalf of the Government of Japan and ratified as may be required by the constitutional law of Japan, containing:

⁴ See *League of Nations Treaty Series, Publication of Treaties and International Engagements Registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations*, Volume CXVIII, 1931-1932, No. 2734, page 343.

⁵ See *Treaty Series, Treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations*, Volume 75, 1950, No. 972, page 135.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 973, page 287.

⁷ See document S/3126.

⁸ See document A/2600.