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*Chairman:* Mr. Omar Abdel Hamid ADEEL  
(Sudan).

## AGENDA ITEM 77

The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (A/5141 and Add.1, A/C.1/873, A/C.1/874, A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4, A/C.1/L.311) (continued)

### CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (continued)

1. Mr. MBOYO (Congo, Leopoldville) said that the Committee should act in the light of the statements made by the various delegations in the course of the general debate. Although some thought that nothing could be done without the consent of the great Powers, it was the voice of world opinion that must prevail. For that reason, he supported the Iraqi representative's courageous appeal to the United States and the United Kingdom to withdraw their draft resolution (A/C.1/L.311). At all events, his delegation would be able to vote neither for that draft resolution, nor for the revised Canadian amendments (A/C.1/L.313/Rev.2) to the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4), nor for the revised amendment submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.1/L.316/Rev.1) to the Canadian amendments.

2. It would support the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution, but it considered that operative paragraph 2 was open to misunderstanding, and it would have liked a new paragraph 3 to be inserted, reading: "Asks that negotiations should continue, it being understood that all tests shall be suspended until the conclusion of these negotiations, and not later than 1 January 1963". A time limit should be set for the negotiations so that they would not continue indefinitely. Generally speaking, his delegation would be willing to support any amendment which seemed objective.

3. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that for all its faults the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution did express the desire of the peoples of the world for the cessation of all tests without exception; and if it was adopted, all tests would be forbidden from 1 January 1963. The draft resolution also confirmed that the eight-nation memorandum should serve as a basis for negotiations. He noted in that connexion that encouraging possibilities were

emerging as a result of the exchange of letters between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. For that reason, the Soviet delegation would raise no objection to the first two Canadian amendments (A/C.1/L.313/Rev.2) to the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution. On the other hand, the Soviet delegation would vote against the fourth Canadian amendment, since the proposed paragraph 6 would obviously have the effect of permitting the continuance of underground tests, and consequently the nuclear arms race. For the same reason, the Soviet delegation would vote against the amendment submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.1/L.316/Rev.1) to the fourth Canadian amendment, which even in its revised form would have the effect of jeopardizing the possibility of reaching an agreement. The Soviet delegation was opposed to any ambiguity which would offer certain nations loop-holes thanks to which they would be able to avoid ceasing nuclear testing. As far as the last Canadian amendment was concerned, the Soviet delegation considered that there was no reason for modifying the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution in the way proposed. The Soviet delegation was of course in favour of negotiations, but it feared that the adoption of the amendment in question would adversely affect the consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament. If, however, assurances were given that the amendment would in no way limit the examination of that question, the Soviet delegation would be willing to support it. Finally, the Soviet delegation would vote against the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.1/L.311), which was designed to leave the way open for the continuance of certain tests.

4. Mr. DEAN (United States of America) recalled that the United States had drafted its comprehensive treaty banning all tests subject to international inspection and control in response to appeals made by Mexico, Brazil and other countries. Similarly, it was in response to an appeal based on grounds of humanity that the United States had put forward its draft partial treaty banning tests in three environments without any international control, although the United States remained firmly in favour of a comprehensive treaty. In that connexion, if the sub-amendment submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.1/L.316/Rev.1) and the fourth Canadian amendment in document A/C.1/L.313/Rev.2, proposing a new operative paragraph 6 of the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution, were adopted, the United States and the United Kingdom would not insist on the retention of operative paragraph 2 of their draft resolution (A/C.1/L.311).

5. Mr. VELLODI (Secretary of the Committee) said that the Acting Secretary-General wished to inform the Committee, in accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, that the

adoption of either of the two draft resolutions before the Committee would require additional credits in the 1962 budget. As was indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1962,<sup>1/</sup> if the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament reconvened at Geneva supplementary credits estimated at \$125,000 per month, i.e., approximately \$31,000 per week, would be required. It was expected that the Sub-Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests would stay in session while the Eighteen-Nation Committee was in recess. If the Sub-Committee decided to remain in session when the Eighteen-Nation Committee reconvened, the size of the supplementary credits required would depend on how the two bodies organized their meetings. If meetings of the two bodies took place simultaneously, the additional expenses would amount to about \$18,000 per week. In the absence of any firm information on that subject, the Acting Secretary-General was unable to make an accurate estimate of the total supplementary credits necessary.

6. The CHAIRMAN said he would first put to the vote the revised amendments submitted by Canada (A/C.1/L.313/Rev.2) to the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4).

*The first amendment was adopted by 98 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

*The second amendment was adopted unanimously.*

7. The CHAIRMAN said that by virtue of the adoption of the first two amendments, the third Canadian amendment was automatically adopted.

8. He put to the vote the amendment submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.1/L.316/Rev.1) to the fourth Canadian amendment.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Chile, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon.

*Against:* Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

*Abstaining:* France, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad.

*The amendment was adopted by 65 votes to 11, with 28 abstentions.*

9. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the fourth Canadian amendment, as amended.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Pakistan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway.

*Against:* Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia.

*Abstaining:* Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), France, Gabon, Guinea, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger.

*The amendment, as amended, was adopted by 62 votes to 11, with 31 abstentions.*

10. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the fifth Canadian amendment.

*The amendment was adopted by 88 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.*

11. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that in the vote on the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution, a separate vote should be taken on each paragraph of the preamble and a separate roll-call vote on each operative paragraph.

*It was so decided.*

12. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4).

*The first four preambular paragraphs were adopted unanimously.*

*The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by 78 votes to none, with 20 abstentions.*

*The sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 25 abstentions.*

*The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.*

*The eighth preambular paragraph was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.*

*The ninth preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.*

*At the request of the Ethiopian representative, a vote was taken by roll-call on the tenth preambular paragraph.*

<sup>1/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 61, document A/5223, para. 19 (b).

*China, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* China, El Salvador, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia, Belgium.

*Present and not voting:* Cameroon.

*The tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.*

13. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that as a result of the adoption of the first Canadian amendment (A/C.1/L.313/Rev.2) the last preambular paragraph of the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution became the twelfth preambular paragraph. He put that paragraph to the vote.

*The twelfth preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.*

14. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote operative paragraph 1 of the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4).

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Ecuador, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic,

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Ro-

mania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia.

*The paragraph was adopted by 81 votes to none, with 25 abstentions.*

15. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote operative paragraph 2.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Uganda, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia.

*Against:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey.

*Abstaining:* China, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Thailand.

*The paragraph was adopted by 88 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions.*

16. The CHAIRMAN noted that, with the adoption of the second Canadian amendment (A/C.1/L.313/Rev.2), operative paragraphs 3 and 4 became, respectively, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the amended draft resolution. He called for a vote on operative paragraph 4.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Madagascar, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad,

Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France.

*The paragraph was adopted by 105 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

17. The CHAIRMAN called for a vote on operative paragraph 5.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*The United Arab Republic, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France.

*The paragraph was adopted by 105 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

18. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, with the adoption of the fifth Canadian amendment, the last operative paragraph of the draft resolution was deleted; the fourth and fifth Canadian amendments were now, respectively, operative paragraphs 6 and 7.

19. He called for a vote on the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.310 and Add.1-4), as a whole, as amended.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Japan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thai-

land, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy.

*The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 81 votes to none, with 25 abstentions.*

20. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) appealed to the United States and United Kingdom delegations not to press for a vote on their draft resolution (A/C.1/L.311).

21. Mr. DEAN (United States of America) recalled that at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament at Geneva the Ethiopian representative had asked the nuclear Powers to work out procedures for an agreement on the basis of the eight-nation memorandum. The United States and the United Kingdom had done precisely that; they had prepared a draft treaty covering all aspects of the problem.

22. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly had recognized the necessity of inspection machinery adequate to ensure compliance with a treaty banning nuclear tests (resolution 1649 (XVI)). Since it was still impossible to detect all underground explosions from a distance, the Assembly should reaffirm that principle at its current session.

23. In accordance with what he had just said, he wished, on behalf of his own delegation and that of the United Kingdom, to withdraw operative paragraph 2 of the two-Power draft resolution.

24. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) said that the resolution just adopted represented a compromise formula which took account of all positions. It was therefore regrettable that the United States and the United Kingdom were unable to withdraw their draft resolution.

25. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that he shared the view of the Ethiopian representative. The substance of operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the two-Power draft resolution was already embodied in the resolution just adopted. If operative paragraph 1 was felt to be essentially covered by the resolution just adopted, there was no need for the Committee to pass on it again; if on the other hand, it contained an altogether different idea, its adoption might cause confusion and impair the effectiveness of that resolution. In the event that the two-Power draft resolution was not withdrawn, the Committee could decide, in accordance with rule 132 of the rules of procedure, not to put it to the vote.

26. Mr. GODBER (United Kingdom) said that the United Kingdom and United States delegations had already modified their position substantially by agreeing to withdraw operative paragraph 2 of their draft resolution even though they still felt that a partial treaty could be concluded immediately. Operative paragraph 1 of their draft resolution was more specific than the resolution just adopted in calling for the conclusion of a nuclear test ban treaty. He felt, moreover, that it was essential to reaffirm the principles enunciated in General Assembly resolution 1649 (XVI).

27. Mr. QUAISON-SACKKEY (Ghana) pointed out that the impact of the resolution just adopted was heightened by the fact that it reflected the consensus of the Committee and had been amended to take account of all aspects of the problem. A vote on the two-Power draft resolution could only weaken the Committee's voice by emphasizing certain differences of opinion.

28. The CHAIRMAN called for a vote on the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.1/L.311), without its operative paragraph 2, which had been withdrawn by the sponsors.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Indonesia, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia,

Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India.

*Against:* Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

*Abstaining:* Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea.

*The draft resolution, as amended by the sponsors, was adopted by 50 votes to 12, with 42 abstentions.*

29. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia), referring to the thirty-seven-Power draft resolution which had been adopted by the Committee, suggested that, in the first preambular paragraph, the word "unchecked"—which, he felt, did not reflect the Committee's intentions—should be deleted from the text to be submitted to the General Assembly.

30. Mr. DEAN (United States of America) said that he would object to that change.

31. At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) withdrew his suggestion.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.