

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

THIRTEENTH SESSION

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Committee has been able to adopt only the preambles and article 1 of both draft Covenants, ten substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and six substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As the report shows, articles 7 to 11 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted at this session.

2. I need not recall the decisions adopted in the past by the Assembly urging the completion of the Covenants; nor need I refer to resolution 651 B (XXIV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session voicing the opinion that the completion of the work on the draft Covenants this year would be a most fitting homage to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the Assembly observed at a special meeting last Wednesday.

3. However, fifteen substantive articles and all the articles relating to implementation, as well as all the final clauses of both Covenants, still remain to be considered. The Committee therefore recommends to the Assembly that the consideration of the draft Covenants be given priority at the next session.

4. Mr. ROSSIDES (Greece): I take the floor at this moment in order to draw the attention of the Assembly to a matter which most directly concerns it and on which it bears great, and indeed heavy, responsibility. It is in regard to the task of completing and adopting the draft International Covenants on Human Rights within a reasonable time, namely, within a time that will not be so distantly removed as in effect to amount to the stalling and eventual neutralization of the whole work of the United Nations on human rights; for the theoretic proclamation of principles indefinitely remaining without realization is bound in the course of time to become nugatory and ineffective.

5. What was accomplished in the field of human rights by the United Nations, during the early years of its establishment, is an achievement of outstanding significance. Following the Charter which makes human rights and the self-determination of peoples its cornerstone and central purpose, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was drafted, considered and adopted by the General Assembly at one and the same session, the third, with unique earnestness of purpose and promptness of execution under the inspired leadership of eminent men and women, among whom you, Mr. President, played a most important and decisive part.

6. Since 1948, however, the implementation of human rights which was then expected to follow promptly has been virtually stalled, deeply disappointing world expectations in the effectiveness of the United Nations and tending increasingly to shatter world faith in the steadiness and indeed the sincerity of purpose of the United Nations.

7. Actual protection of human rights by means of

**President: Mr. Charles MALIK (Lebanon).**

**Decision concerning the procedure of the meeting**

**Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Third Committee.**

**AGENDA ITEM 32**

**Draft International Covenants on Human Rights**

**REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/4045)**

1. Miss ADDISON (Ghana), Rapporteur of the Third Committee: In presenting the report of the Third Committee [A/4045] dealing with the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, I should like to recall that these drafts have been before the Assembly since its ninth session, in 1954. After five sessions, the Third

implementation was from the very start considered to be the very essence of the whole matter, without which, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would remain incomplete and unproductive.

8. As early as June 1946, the Economic and Social Council invited the Commission on Human Rights "to present at an early date appropriate suggestions to secure effective implementation of Human Rights". Again, at its sixth session in 1948, the Council stressed the importance and urgency of implementing the Declaration. Various suggestions for practical application were under consideration. In 1948 Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his annual report said:

"In short, several of the most difficult preliminary steps toward a realization of the aims of the Charter with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms have already been taken. Acceptance by Governments of the principles that have been so carefully formulated,"—he refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—"and of the measures of implementation that have been proposed, may, by establishing international machinery for the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, remove one of the principal causes of war." [A/565, p. 71.]

9. Regrettable though it may be, the fact remains that the eagerness in the endeavour to protect human rights that so nobly manifested itself during the first years of the United Nations is no longer in evidence. Has its edge been dulled or will it once more appear un tarnished?

10. Ten years have elapsed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Yet the principles enunciated therein remain hanging in the air without sequence, and without effect, while every day around us gross violations of human rights continue in the same way as before, following in the furrow of the denial of freedom and self-determination. Many are the cases of violations of human rights which have been reported to the Commission on Human Rights and, as its Chairman, Mr. Gunewardene, the Ambassador of Ceylon, told us on Wednesday, they have been put away in a drawer, never to be considered because of the lack of implementation. In some cases not only are all human rights denied but actual torture is practised for political reasons.

11. The annual observance, since 1948, of Human Rights Day and the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are indeed necessary to remind us that the protection of human rights continues to be a purpose of the United Nations, that, in spite of all, the spirit is still alive and that what has been an ardent faith is not being reduced to a mere ritual.

12. Implementation has been delayed by being made a part of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, while the adoption of the Covenants themselves is long protracted because of the procedure followed. Under that procedure, the Covenants are considered by the Third Committee during thirty or thirty-five meetings every session, or for about fifteen days every year; during the rest of the year—for the remaining 350-odd days—the draft Covenants are put away, to accumulate dust, until they are aired again for a few days the following session, and so on. In this way, of

the eighty-three articles making up the draft Covenants, during the five years of consideration by the Third Committee, only nineteen articles have so far been adopted; and there remain sixty-four articles to be discussed and adopted.

13. We have not, therefore, even covered one-fourth of the way in the last five years. The whole process consequently should take in all twenty years at the present rate, namely, fifteen more years will be spent before the Covenants are adopted, and perhaps more if some of the remaining articles are as controversial as they are important. This is a matter calling for the urgent consideration of the General Assembly. What particularly makes it urgent is the fact that all implementation of human rights is dependent upon the adoption of the Covenants. Early implementation, however, is a duty of the United Nations which cannot, and should not, be further shirked. There are two methods that can be followed: one is to apply special procedure ensuring the completion of the Covenants within, say, two years from now, and for this purpose extending the meetings of the Third Committee in order to allow it the necessary time for the consideration and adoption of the Covenants. Merely increasing the number of meetings during the regular session would make no difference. The other method of implementation is to adopt measures of implementation, interim or otherwise, independently of the draft Covenants—implementation, that is, of the provisions of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That was considered in 1948. It was then thought preferable to make the implementation part of the draft Covenants on the assumption that they would be completed within a reasonably short time. This now proves impossible in the present circumstances.

14. In 1956, at the eleventh session, my delegation proposed interim measures for the protection of human rights. Its draft resolution was radically amended and was adopted as resolution 1041 (XI), calling for the completion of the draft Covenants by the end of the thirteenth session, namely, the present session. But we can see how far we are from that position. That is why my delegation considers it its duty to draw the attention of the General Assembly to this important matter.

15. Means of effective protection of human rights is a compelling necessity not only from the humanitarian aspect but also from the aspect of peace. The United Nations, in implementing human rights, protects humanity as a whole, the sufferers as well as those who cause the suffering, the oppressors no less than the oppressed.

16. It is in this spirit, in the spirit that humanity is one and indivisible and that what injures one part of it cannot but also injure the other part, that my delegation makes this appeal for the effective protection of human rights. If nothing is done, my delegation proposes to introduce the subject of interim measures at the next session.

17. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to take a decision on the recommendation of the Third Committee, as set forth in its report [A/4045], that the Assembly give priority to the consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights at its fourteenth session.

In the absence of any objection, the recommendation was adopted.

### AGENDA ITEM 35

**Freedom of Information: report of the Secretary-General on consultations concerning the draft Convention on Freedom of Information**

#### REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/4050)

Miss Addison (Ghana), Rapporteur of the Third Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

18. Miss ADDISON (Ghana), Rapporteur of the Third Committee: The question of freedom of information has never failed to give rise to interesting and frequently lively debates in the Third Committee, and this year was no exception. The draft Convention on Freedom of Information has been before various bodies of the United Nations since 1948 when a text was forwarded to the Economic and Social Council from the Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information. The question was on our agenda this year as a result of the Assembly's decision in resolution 1189 A (XII) requesting the Secretary-General to consult with Governments concerning the project and to report to the Assembly on his consultation. There was considerable discussion on whether the Assembly should proceed immediately with the discussion of the draft Convention at this session. The result of the vote on this question was 32 votes in favour, 32 votes against, with 4 abstentions. This is the second occasion on which the Third Committee has had a tie vote on an important decision concerning the draft Convention. However, the Committee adopted by 49 votes to 14, with 10 abstentions, draft resolution C providing that the Assembly would proceed, at its fourteenth session, to a discussion of the text of the draft Convention. The Secretary-General will be requested to invite Governments to transmit comments, observations, suggestions, proposals or amendments concerning the text of the draft Convention and to report to the Assembly on this consultation at its next session.

19. The Committee's debates touched on other aspects of freedom of information, including the problem of developing media of information in under-developed countries. The Committee's draft resolution A expresses the hope that the Economic and Social Council will draw up a concrete programme for the development of information enterprises in 1959, and the Commission on Human Rights is also invited to give particular attention to this problem. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other specialized agencies are also invited to join in this effort.

20. In draft resolution B, the Third Committee proposes that the General Assembly recommend that all Member States encourage mutual understanding among peoples by taking practical measures to open their countries to greater freedom of communications by facilitating access to United Nations information programmes, supporting the activities of United Nations information centres and facilitating the free flow of accurate information through all media.

Mr. Schurmann (Netherlands), Vice-President, took the Chair.

21. Mr. ALDUNATE (Chile) (translated from Spanish): Eight years ago, in December 1950, the General Assembly decided [resolution 426 (V)] by a large majority to appoint a Committee to prepare a draft convention on freedom of information.

22. After much arduous work, this Committee, which included representatives of various geographical and economic regions, submitted the draft Convention on Freedom of Information [A/AC.4217 and Corr.1, annex] which has been on the agenda of the Third Committee for seven successive sessions.

23. The importance of the question and the serious differences of opinion regarding a convention are evident from the records of the Committee's deliberations. The debates in the Commission on Human Rights also reflect those differences, which were intensified as the years went by, as positions drew further and further apart and the division of opinion was sharpened. In this world, which unhappily is divided into blocs so far removed from the spirit created in San Francisco by our international organization, this is deplorable. As one who witnessed the first steps taken towards what was believed to be the beginning of an era of permanent peace and harmony based on greater understanding between racial groups, civilizations, religions and traditions, I feel that freedom of information, freedom to be informed, to know and to understand each other better, the cornerstone of good neighbourly relations among human beings, is still in danger.

24. Last year, when it submitted a proposal to initiate the study of the convention on freedom of information, the Chilean delegation obtained majority support for a proposal inviting Member States to provide a statement of the legal provisions relating to freedom of information in their countries and to submit their views and suggestions on the text.

25. I have carefully examined the replies which, although they all show very good will, do not in general fully comply with what was requested. There are eighty-one countries assembled here in the United Nations and, according to my information, only twenty-six replies on the draft Convention were received, many of them consisting only of a few lines. Ten of them, if my information is correct, are opposed to it and only very few are unequivocally in favour of it. When this draft Convention is considered next year, it is essential that the Committee and the Assembly should have full information, because this is not a question to be settled by majority vote; on the contrary, I believe there should be unanimous agreement on it. There must be a common desire if this most important doctrine of freedom of information is to be approved not by a narrow majority, but by a truly unanimous vote.

26. The Third Committee split virtually into two camps in the vote on the draft resolution under which it would take up the draft convention immediately. Thirty-two delegations were in favour and thirty-two against.

27. We then considered the draft submitted by Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the United Arab Republic. In its operative part, this draft resolution asked the Committee to proceed to a detailed discussion of the text of the draft Convention as formulated by the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information at the

fourteenth session, since it had been unable to do so at the current session. That is where the difference of opinion arose and that is the key to the problem. The draft Convention as formulated by the Committee is, in the view of many delegations including the Chilean delegation, unacceptable. A cursory examination of its articles was indispensable.

28. I would ask the Assembly to forgive me for going into controversial and detailed matters. It will take only a few minutes.

29. The two paragraphs of article 1 constitute what amounts to the articles of faith of freedom of information. But in article 2, another point of view becomes clear. That article states that the exercise of the freedoms mentioned in article 1 may be subject to limitations clearly defined by law with regard to the protection of national security—who is to define national security—and expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the systems of government or which promote disorder. What constitutes disorder? Does an opinion on something which is considered undesirable constitute disorder? Who is to define "disorder"? The Government. In other words the Government is to have control over freedom of the Press and of information.

30. After a number of other vague paragraphs and articles, article 7 deals in forthright terms with the question of the limitation of freedom of the Press and information. It states: "Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of any contracting State to take measures which it deems necessary...". In other words, freedom of information may be legally shackled. In subparagraph (c), States are entitled to control international broadcasting originating within their territory.

31. Article 9—and I am coming to the end of this analysis—limits the entry of correspondents and news agency employees by stating in sub-paragraph (a): "Nothing in the present Convention shall limit the discretion of any Contracting State to refuse entry into its territory to any particular person"—a correspondent—"or to restrict the period of his residence therein."

32. Article 11 is stern. Sub-paragraph (a) states: "In time of war or other public emergency"—and who is to decide when such an emergency exists—"a Contracting State may take measures derogating from its obligations under the present Convention to the extent strictly limited by the exigencies of the situation." That destroys the whole Convention.

33. The provision that a State may derogate from its obligations under the Convention in any national emergency must be considered in the cold light of reason. What constitutes a national emergency? A strike, a lock-out, a street meeting of citizens desirous of expressing their opinions? The limitation is indeed a broad one.

34. In our opinion there can be no question of adopting a convention or a *modus vivendi* on freedom of information on those foundations. It is as if—as I stated in the Committee—we were invited to open a hospital and the patients were killed off in the waiting room.

35. At this point a question of conscience arose. There were some representatives who felt that agreement should be reached to avoid giving the impression that we want to postpone indefinitely the consideration of a convention on the genuine principles of freedom of information. Personally, as an active journalist, an

editor and manager of various publications, Director of the Chilean Writers' Association and, above all, as a parliamentarian in a country where freedom of information is one of our main sources of pride, I could not give up the search for some solution to this apparent impasse.

36. In that connexion, our President, upon taking office as the twentieth constitutional President of the Republic of Chile, recently said in clear and unambiguous terms: "The proper exercise of democracy presupposes frank and total understanding between the Government and public opinion. To this end it is essential that the public should be informed at all times of the ideas, purposes and achievements which govern or guide governmental action."

37. Later, he had this to say: "Freedom of information"—the question we are considering this afternoon—"is one of the firmest foundations for the action of a Government which is determined to act with the irreplaceable support of the people."

38. Those are the words spoken recently by Jorge Alessandri Rodríguez, elected President of the Republic of Chile in the manner traditional in Chile, namely, in free, fair and democratic elections.

39. I must confess that one of the things which most impressed me in the debate was the statement of the representative of India that he was anxious that this Convention should be given effect so that, as a young State, India might learn the best ways of achieving freedom of information. I am most anxious that those ways should be the true ones and not the devious ones suggested for our consideration.

40. At the penultimate meeting of the Committee this year, Chile submitted a proposal which clearly reflected the consensus of opinion. The draft resolution submitted to the Committee, as amended by Chile, was adopted by 49 votes to 14, with only 10 abstentions. It provided that there should be a detailed discussion at the fourteenth session—the next session—of the text of the draft Convention as formulated by the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information, since that text could not be altered although we have not agreed on it, but added the following important phrase, which was accepted by the sponsors: "giving special consideration to any new proposals that may be made".

41. We appear to have safeguarded the idea of agreeing upon and adopting a broad and genuine convention on freedom of information by deciding to consider the draft already prepared and any new proposals which may be made next year. We hope in that way to go forward towards the light, towards freedom of information so that we may know what is happening in other countries and in our own.

42. Chile, which is not against the proposal for consideration of a convention containing the principles of freedom of Press and information, believes it speaks for those who voted in favour of the Chilean proposal when it expresses the hope that the real principles of freedom of information will be considered and will be embodied in the Convention.

43. Mr. WISE (United States of America): I should like to make a brief statement relative to the vote of the United States delegation.

44. In the Committee, the United States voted in favour of draft resolutions A and B, as amended, with considerable reserve. We believe that the draft resolution as presented by the Committee confuses and weakens the concept of freedom of information established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—and I refer particularly to the insertion of the words "accurate and undistorted" in relation to the free flow of information.

45. The United States delegation voted against the amendments which resulted in these additions. We believe that the basic question is, who shall determine what is accurate and undistorted? And we believe that there is danger to freedom of information and freedom of thought when Governments make such decisions. The original proposal advanced by the United States placed confidence, we believe, in the responsibility of news reporters and editors and in the intelligence of individual citizens to judge matters for themselves on the basis of the free flow of news and information. We still believe that eternal vigilance by the people themselves is the best guarantee of freedom.

46. My delegation would also like to address itself very briefly to the amended wording of paragraph 2 of draft resolution A on freedom of information, adopted by the Third Committee. In proposing the original wording of this paragraph, the United States meant to reaffirm the broad responsibility which the Commission on Human Rights has in keeping under constant review problems of freedom of information and the machinery to further it. But the amendment which was voted by the Committee would appear to limit the scope of annual review of these problems and measures in matters of technical assistance. This, in our opinion, would give the impression that the Commission on Human Rights is expected to interpose itself as another segment or layer in the processing of technical assistance in the field of freedom of information. This is plainly undesirable. Since the existing machinery is fully adequate, we see no reason to add unnecessary complications. The affirmative vote of my delegation was based on the assumption that the new wording is in no way intended to restrict or curtail the broad responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion of freedom of information as a basic human right, and that any consideration of technical assistance by the Commission be confined to matters of policy alone.

Mr. Malik, Lebanon, took the Chair.

47. The PRESIDENT: Since no one wishes to explain his vote, we shall proceed to vote on the draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in its report [A/4050].

Draft resolution A was adopted by 74 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 61 votes to none, with 17 abstentions.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 49 votes to 16, with 10 abstentions.

### AGENDA ITEM 33

Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination  
REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/4019) AND  
OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4028)

48. The PRESIDENT: I would draw the Assembly's attention to the fact that the report of the Fifth Com-

mittee [A/4028] relates to the financial implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee on this item.

Miss Addison (Ghana), Rapporteur of the Third Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

49. Miss ADDISON (Ghana), Rapporteur of the Third Committee: The Third Committee had before it draft resolutions I and II prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and a draft resolution prepared by the Economic and Social Council. The draft resolution prepared by the Council was rejected. Draft resolution I prepared by the Commission on Human Rights was adopted. In accordance with that draft resolution, the General Assembly would establish a commission to conduct a full survey of the status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources. The text of the draft resolution is to be found in paragraph 30 of the Third Committee's report.

50. In this connexion, I wish to draw the Assembly's attention to paragraph 27 of the report, which states, in part, that the Committee decided to leave it to the General Assembly to determine the membership of the proposed commission and the session of the Economic and Social Council to which the commission should report.

51. The Third Committee did not take action on draft resolution II prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, by which the General Assembly would establish a good offices commission. In this connexion, I refer the Assembly to paragraph 29 of the report, in which it is recorded that the Third Committee adopted a proposal to postpone action on draft resolution II until the General Assembly's fourteenth session. The General Assembly may therefore wish to decide to continue the consideration of that part of agenda item 33 at its fourteenth session.

52. The PRESIDENT: As the Rapporteur of the Third Committee has indicated, the Assembly must take a decision on two points before the vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee: the membership of the proposed commission and the session of the Economic and Social Council to which the commission should report.

53. In this connexion, may I suggest that the commission should consist of nine Government representatives, to be chosen by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of geographical distribution. May I also suggest that the commission should report to the twenty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council and that paragraph 3 of the draft resolution should be amended accordingly.

54. If there are no objections to those two suggestions, I shall regard them as adopted.

It was so decided.

55. The PRESIDENT: I appoint the following nine States as members of the commission proposed in the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in its report [A/4019]: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic and United States of America.

56. I now put to the vote the draft resolution, as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 52 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions.

57. Mrs. LORD (United States of America): The United States voted against the draft resolution, and I want to take this opportunity to explain the reasons for our doing so.

58. First, and most emphatically, no one questions the power of countries to control and to use their natural wealth and resources as they see fit, provided that they respect their obligations under contract and under international law.

59. Secondly, our voting against this draft resolution should not be interpreted to mean that we are against the desirability of promoting—to use the words of the United Nations Charter—friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. The United States, as it has done in the past, continues to sympathize fully with the desires of peoples to achieve equal rights and self-determination at the earliest possible moment.

60. We are opposed to this resolution because, in our opinion, it is against the best interests of the less developed countries. Past experience has shown, without question, that such resolutions have had unfortunate repercussions. Those who are in a position to supply private capital in many countries could not help but ask themselves whether a country which voted in favour of a resolution containing the words "permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources" might not likewise feel fully justified in terminating contracts or expropriating property without compensation. In other words, we feared that the adoption of this draft resolution might adversely affect that important element called investment climate among potential investors, regardless of the reasons which might be cited in favour of the draft resolution.

61. In this regard, I was greatly interested to read several days ago the final declaration of the Forty-fifth National Foreign Trade Convention, which met here in New York on 17 and 18 November. With your permission, and because it helps to further clarify the basis for our misgivings, I would like to quote one particular paragraph from this document, under chapter 2, entitled: "Expansion of Private Investment Abroad". It reads:

"The Foreign Trade Convention urges that our Government continue to seek, through improvements in our commercial treaty structure and through appropriate means, the establishment of conditions designed to encourage and safeguard investments abroad. Good faith and integrity are basic requirements in the creation or maintenance of an economic and political environment favourable to the flow of private investment capital. Sanctity of contract, security of property rights are of paramount importance. As a means to the assurances of these requisites, the Convention urges that our Government vigorously strive to gain acceptance by all nations of the principle that agreements must be observed and property rights respected."

62. My Government does not question the sovereignty of a country over its natural wealth and resources—

and I repeat: we do not question the sovereignty of a country over its natural wealth and resources—nor, as can be seen from the above statement, does this group of potential suppliers of foreign private investment capital question it.

63. Indeed, I think it can safely be said that we all believe that private capital is the type of capital import least likely to interfere with the exercise of sovereignty. What is important, however, in the minds of potential investors are the prospects for receiving fair treatment and for having the sanctity of contract respected. So much for the reasons for our voting against the draft resolution before us today.

64. Since ours does not represent the thinking of the majority, there will be a commission to study this aspect of self-determination. For two reasons, my Government has expressed its willingness to serve on this commission. First, our original misgivings have been somewhat lessened by statements in the Third Committee on the part of the supporters of the draft resolution reaffirming their belief in the sanctity of contract under international law, and their belief that sanctity of contract under international law will be respected in the study which this commission is to undertake. We hope, in fact, this will be the case. Secondly, we believe that now that this commission is coming into existence, it behoves all of us to do our utmost to make it as effective and as useful as possible. We, therefore, welcome the privilege of serving on such a commission.

65. Mr. BEAUFORT (Netherlands): As the members of the Third Committee certainly will remember, the Netherlands delegation voted in the Committee against the draft resolution. However, in view of the fact that the General Assembly has now adopted the resolution and has therefore decided to establish a commission to conduct a full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of the natural wealth and resources of peoples, and furthermore, since the Netherlands, in a spirit of co-operation, will not refuse to serve as a member in the said commission, we decided not to vote against the draft resolution but to limit ourselves to abstaining.

66. Mr. ROSSIDES (Greece): The object of my taking the floor at this time is to clarify something which appears in the Committee's report and to mention what the Rapporteur said regarding draft resolution II of the Commission on Human Rights. If I understood her well, she said that the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, may decide to include this item, that is, the consideration of draft resolution II, in the agenda.

67. It is stated in the report that the representative of Yugoslavia proposed that action on the draft resolution be postponed until the fourteenth session. I should like to clarify what took place in the Committee and to hear the Rapporteur say on this matter that there was a proposal, adopted by 39 votes to 7, that the General Assembly should continue the consideration of draft resolution II at its fourteenth session and not that it was postponing it, without stating whether it would be thought advisable to put it on the agenda or not.

68. The voting was on the proposal that the Assembly should continue the consideration of draft resolution II at its fourteenth session. I should be very grateful if the Rapporteur would make this clear.

69. The PRESIDENT: May I say, on this point, that since we have already acted on the item and are now dealing with another one, I am not going to inconvenience the Rapporteur by putting any question to her about it. It is a question of fact concerning what actually happened in the Third Committee, and that can always be determined by proper research. Consequently, if the question ever arises in the future about what actually happened in the Third Committee, a little study will reveal that directly. But I am grateful to the representative of Greece for calling attention to this point, which will be recorded in our proceedings.

70. Mrs. ROSSEL (Sweden): When this item was discussed in the Third Committee, the Swedish delegation voted against the draft resolution which we have just adopted in plenary meeting. Our objections were due to the wide differences of view prevailing in the Committee as to the whole problem, especially in view of the fact that a more clear definition of the terms of reference of such a Commission was indispensable if the survey to be undertaken by the Commission, as well as its future recommendations, were to yield any fruitful and constructive results.

71. The terms of reference of the commission still have to be hammered out. Sweden has, however, in a spirit of co-operation, agreed to serve on the Committee and to participate in the work of the Commission. In view of this, my delegation abstained in the voting on the resolution.

#### AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I, with the exception of section VI, and chapters VIII and IX)

72. The PRESIDENT: The Item under consideration relates to the report of the Economic and Social Council [A/3848], chapter I, with the exception of section VI, and chapters VIII and IX. May I assume that the Assembly takes note of these parts of the report of the Council?

It was so decided.

73. The PRESIDENT: With that action, the Assembly has completed its consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

74. Mrs. ERSHOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Soviet delegation deems it necessary to draw the attention of the Members of the General Assembly to paragraph 574 of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning the relationship of the Economic and Social Council and its organs with non-governmental organizations and to state the Soviet Union's position on this subject.

75. There is no need to dwell on the advantages, from the point of view of international understanding and implementation of the principles of the United Nations Charter, of associating various international non-governmental organizations with the activities of United Nations organs. This is primarily a matter for the Economic and Social Council, which should direct its activities towards the solution of the many problems immediately affecting the interests of the broad masses of the people in all countries and which should therefore be keenly interested in widening its contacts with non-governmental organizations of this sort.

76. In that connexion, the stand taken by the Economic and Social Council as a result of which widely representative international organizations are, without any justification, denied the opportunity of taking an active part in the work of the United Nations and its organs cannot but occasion surprise and condemnation. We have in mind, in particular, the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session [resolution 673 (XXV)] not to grant the request for category B consultative status submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation, which has a membership of over 200 million women in eighty countries of the world. The Economic and Social Council also rejected that Federation's request to be placed on the Secretary-General's register, which is the lowest consultative status.

77. May I draw attention to the fact that both the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the decision of the Economic and Social Council were adopted without the participation of representatives of the Women's International Democratic Federation and without any indication or explanation of the reasons why that organization's request was turned down. Furthermore, the discussion of the Federation's application by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations was extremely formal and tendentious in character and the decision on the matter was taken at a closed meeting. It is also noteworthy that the report of the Economic and Social Council does not mention by name the organization concerning which the decision was taken.

78. This conspiratorial attitude is obviously due to the fact that the sponsors of the resolution discriminating against the Women's International Democratic Federation are themselves ashamed openly to admit that they have, without any justification, denied to the largest and most influential women's organization in the world, which co-ordinates the efforts of fine and courageous women to defend their rights and the rights of children, the opportunity to express its views in the United Nations. It is also obvious that the Economic and Social Council's decision had to be presented in this way in order to conceal and disguise the policy of favouritism which prevails in certain United Nations organs. If world public opinion knew about this, many people would undoubtedly draw attention to the fact that the same resolution which barred an organization representing 200 million women from participation in United Nations activities granted that right to a number of unimportant organizations with very limited membership, such as the International Bureau of Motorcycle Manufacturers, to say nothing of the fact that consultative status with the United Nations is enjoyed by organizations whose activities bear very little relation to the United Nations, such as the International Federation of Senior Police Officers and the International Vegetarian Union.

79. The complete groundlessness and injustice of the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council becomes particularly obvious and blatant if we describe even in bare outline the activities of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

80. The Federation was organized as a result of the great efforts and sacrifices made by millions of women throughout the world for the cause of victory in the war against fascism. After the war, women from different countries with differing political convictions and

religious beliefs, recognizing their responsibilities and the increasingly important role which they were called upon to play, decided to unite their efforts in the struggle for full equality of rights for women in order to spare their children and their homes from the horrors of another war.

81. Fidelity to those human aspirations which are so close and understandable to the heart of every woman made the Women's International Democratic Federation the largest and most representative women's organization in the world, with a membership that includes scientists and workers, housewives and peasants, women of the most varied sectors of the population and the most varied occupations. The Federation now guides and coordinates the universal striving of women to take an active part in modern society and to achieve full equality of rights—a movement which is characteristic of our times and which, like the aspiration of peoples to national independence, cannot be arrested.

82. A major role in this connexion was played by the Declaration of the Rights of Women adopted in 1953 by the World Congress of Women at Copenhagen, which reflects the vital interests of all women striving for equality of economic, political and social rights. That declaration found wide support among the women of various countries and greatly encouraged them in their struggle for their rights. The Federation and its national chapters do much to improve working conditions and safety provisions for women and vocational training for girls, to establish facilities for working women with family responsibilities and to solve other problems affecting the status of women.

83. A further step towards uniting women in the struggle for their rights was taken by the Federation when it organized the Fourth World Congress of Women at Vienna in June 1958, which adopted a manifesto concerning the role and responsibilities of women as mothers, workers and citizens in modern society.

84. Realizing the importance for the future of humanity of the proper upbringing of children and the protection of their interests, the Federation also engages in many activities in this sphere. Suffice it to say that the Federation sponsored the World Congress of Mothers and the establishment of the date 1 June as the international day for the defence of children from the threat of war, hunger and disease, which is now widely celebrated each year in many countries of the world. At its most recent congress held at Vienna in June 1958, the Federation again drew the attention of world public opinion to the vitally important problems connected with the upbringing of the rising generation.

85. One of the great services rendered by the Federation is the fact that it has been able to unite in its ranks women with the most widely differing views from different sectors of society. It works daily to strengthen friendship and solidarity among all women by organizing meetings and visits of various kinds for the exchange of information and the establishment of stronger ties. Giving effect to the will of its members, the Federation wholeheartedly supports the aspirations and the determination of women of all countries to strengthen friendship and co-operation among peoples, so that all disputes may be settled by peaceful means.

86. The great variety of subjects dealt with by the Women's International Democratic Federation reflects the new position which women occupy today in the eco-

nomie and political life of modern society. It is natural that women, who now constitute approximately 30 per cent of the total number of people engaged in productive industrial labour throughout the world and who are playing an ever-increasing role in the political and social life of their countries, should be interested in all the vital problems of our age. Such activity is entirely consonant with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The charge made by some delegations to the Economic and Social Council that the Federation engages in activities which are supposedly contrary to the United Nations Charter is therefore completely groundless, fictitious and unwarranted. Apparently these people consider that a woman's place is, as in the past, in the home and that the activities of women's organizations should be limited accordingly. These gentlemen should be told that they are at least half a century behind the times and that it is precisely this kind of outlook which should be considered contrary to the United Nations Charter and an impediment to the development of woman's knowledge of herself.

87. In its activities the Women's International Democratic Federation fully respects and conforms to the principles of the United Nations Charter. Furthermore, the Federation strives constantly to put into practice the recommendations of the organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In particular, through international conferences and the activities of its national chapters, the Federation has repeatedly supported convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organisation concerning equal remuneration for work of equal value and has fought for its implementation. Similarly, in its activities, the Federation has always taken into consideration the relevant recommendations adopted by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and has frequently submitted its own recommendations and transmitted information to that Commission on important problems affecting the vital interests of women.

88. In the light of all these facts it is perfectly obvious that the refusal of the Economic and Social Council to grant category B consultative status to the Women's International Democratic Federation is incorrect and unwarranted and that it violates the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and deals a serious blow to the prestige of the United Nations. The decision taken by the Economic and Social Council proves that there is a dangerous habit in the United Nations of disregarding practical considerations in favour of the narrow political interests of certain groups. Such a habit gives rise to protests from the millions of women who are members of the Women's International Democratic Federation and democratic public opinion all over the world.

89. On behalf of the members of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the General Secretary addressed the following telegram, dated 13 November 1958, to the President of the General Assembly at its current session:

"It has come to our notice that the General Assembly is considering the report of the twenty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council which includes recommendations to reject the request of the Women's International Democratic Federation for consultative status B. The Fourth Congress of our organization representing hundreds of millions of women on every continent meeting last June has

sent a letter to General Secretary Hammarskjöld protesting the injustice of such decision and stating that it can only be explained by lack of information. Activities of our organization to improve the conditions of women and children fully correspond to the principles of the United Nations Charter and are a direct contribution to the programme of the ECOSOC and the Commission on the Status of Women. All documents concerning our activities are regularly sent to the United Nations agencies. In name millions of women affiliated to the WIDF we consider the recommendation of ECOSOC discriminatory and unacceptable and urge the General Assembly to instruct the Economic and Social Council to examine thoroughly and reconsider this matter."

90. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supports the protest of the Women's International Democratic Federation against the discriminatory decision of the Economic and Social Council. In so doing, the Soviet delegation expects the delegations of the various countries, particularly those delegations which are members of the Economic and Social Council, to review their position in the matter and, in accordance with the Charter and the principles and purposes of the United Nations, to refrain from preventing the Women's International Democratic Federation from being granted its rightful status in relation to the United Nations when the matter is next considered by the Economic and Social Council. We hope that justice and reason will triumph and that the democratic women of the world will, in the very near future, be given the opportunity to participate actively in the work of the United Nations.

91. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America): I do not wish to take very much time to reply to the statement just made by the representative of the Soviet Union. I wish simply to state the record clearly as regards the application of the Women's International Democratic Federation for consultative status in category B.

92. Contrary to the statement just made by the Soviet representative, the question of eligibility of the world federation of women for consultative status in category B was carefully considered, in open and public meeting, by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session. The text of the long statement made at that time by the representative of the Soviet Union in the Economic and Social Council [1019th meeting] has been distributed to the representatives here this afternoon.

93. There is, therefore, no semblance of truth in the suggestion that the Council acted secretly and without carefully considering the arguments for and against the application for consultative membership. I think it is sufficient to say that the application was considered, that the overwhelming majority of the Council voted to uphold the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and that only three votes were cast in favour of the admission of the Women's International Democratic Federation to consultative status. I believe the record speaks for itself.

## AGENDA ITEM 26

Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/4066)

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Special Political Committee.

Mr. Sylvain (Haiti), Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

94. Mr. SYLVAIN (Haiti), Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee, (translated from French): I would draw the attention of the members of the Assembly to the fact that on 15 June 1958, just before the end of the period covered by the report, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, the Director of the Agency, resigned after four years of indefatigable labour, inspired by the keen sense of duty which we all know him to possess.

95. The Committee devoted fourteen meetings to the examination of this report, during which forty-five representatives spoke. Mr. Carver, the Acting Director of the Agency, also addressed the Committee.

96. The fact that the present extension of the terms of reference of the Agency—which, I would remind you, was established in 1949—expires on 30 June 1960 lent urgency to the examination of the question. As explained in the report, the draft resolution submitted to the Committee originally included a paragraph requesting the Secretary-General to arrange for the submission to the fourteenth session of the Assembly of proposals for the continuation of assistance to the Arab refugees. The Secretary-General, however, stated that in view of the situation he would, as part of his regular duties, look into the technical operation of UNRWA in preparation of such proposals as he might consider helpful or necessary to put forward to the next session, and the sponsors of the draft resolution then withdrew the paragraph, which appeared unnecessary. Hence it is in this amended form that the Special Political Committee commends the draft resolution at the end of its report to the General Assembly for adoption.

97. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in its report [A/4066].

The draft resolution was adopted by 57 votes to none, with 20 abstentions.

98. Mr. EBAN (Israel): My delegation voted in favour of the resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee because it makes provision in its operative part for the maintenance for another year of the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. It does not make provision beyond that date.

99. In the meantime, the Secretary-General has informed us of his intention to make proposals for United Nations activity in relief and rehabilitation after 1960, and an important declaration by the United States as the chief contributor to the Agency stands on the record. While the action taken by the Special Political Committee covers urgent relief needs for a further year, it does not advance any substantive solution of the problem. The only substantive solution, in my Government's view, lies in the resettlement of refugees in kindred countries. The debate held in the Special Political Committee has strengthened my Government's view in this connexion.

100. The statement that I made in the Committee on this problem and on the related compensation problem will, we hope, be taken seriously into account when an attempt is made to chart the future. In the meantime, we support the short-term measure recommended by the Special Political Committee, while sharing the general dissatisfaction at the absence of real progress towards resettlement and at the negative attitude of Arab Governments towards Israel's compensation proposal. We thank the many Members of the General Assembly who have found ways to indicate their appreciation of this compensation proposal.

#### AGENDA ITEMS 28 AND 12

**Economic development of under-developed countries:**

- (a) Establishment of the Special Fund: reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund and of the Economic and Social Council;
- (b) International tax problems: report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I, section VI, and chapters II, III, IV and V)

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/4054 and Add.1)

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Second Committee.

101. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it an amendment [A/L.256], submitted by the United States, to draft resolution H recommended by the Second Committee in its report on item 28 [A/4045 and Add.1].

Mr. Fiere (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur of the Second Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

102. Mr. FLERE (Yugoslavia), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: An extensive debate on items 28 and 12 took place in the Committee. During the debate, all major international economic problems were considered, and the attention of the Committee was focused primarily on problems of the economic development of less developed countries.

103. It is, therefore, understandable that during the debate a large number of draft resolutions were presented. More precisely, ten draft resolutions were presented to the Committee; one of them, dealing with conditions under which private foreign investments operate in the under-developed countries, was not pressed to the vote.

104. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark): Ever since the question of financing economic development of under-developed countries has been on the agenda of the General Assembly, my delegation has supported the proposal to establish a multilateral capital development fund within the framework of the United Nations. Consequently, we will vote for a resolution urging Member States to continue to work for the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund.

105. My delegation wants, however, to make it clear that we vote for the resolution without taking any stand with regard to the particular organization and structure of such a fund, since at this time we do not deem it advisable to decide whether the fund should be established as a specialized agency, as an organization

working under the auspices of the United Nations or an already-established agency within the United Nations family, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Another and perhaps more likely possibility might be to establish a fund which might have a working relationship with the International Bank, the United Nations, the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. My delegation considers that this intricate problem has to be solved at a later date when capital-exporting as well as capital-importing countries have succeeded in reaching a unanimous agreement as to the actual establishment of a multilateral capital development fund within the framework of the United Nations.

106. My delegation pledges its support of this goal and is ready to continue to work for the establishment of such a fund.

107. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The delegation of the Soviet Union considers it essential to note that the Second Committee adopted certain important and useful draft resolutions in connexion with items 12 and 28 of the agenda. In particular we attach great importance to the adoption of draft resolution B concerning a United Nations capital development fund; the fund is known as the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED).

108. It is known that the idea of establishing a United Nations collective fund to facilitate the financing of the economic development of under-developed countries has not heretofore been put into effect because of the objections raised by the United States and other Western countries. The under-developed countries continue to insist, quite rightly and reasonably, on the establishment of SUNFED.

109. The delegation of the Soviet Union, like the delegations of the other socialist countries, has repeatedly voiced its support of the idea of establishing SUNFED. That position was made clear during the General Assembly's twelfth session and currently during the thirteenth session when this question and draft resolution B were discussed in the Second Committee.

110. We attach great importance to this initiative on the part of the under-developed countries and we shall therefore vote in favour of draft resolution B, which has been approved by the Committee.

111. During the discussion of this question in the Committee the USSR representative drew attention to the important bearing on the establishment of SUNFED of his delegation's proposal submitted to the current session regarding the 10 to 15 per cent reduction in the military budgets of the great Powers. Part of the funds freed by that reduction could certainly be used to help promote the economic development of the under-developed countries, in particular through SUNFED.

112. The Second Committee also approved other important draft resolutions the implementation of which would have particularly great significance for the economies of the under-developed countries. We have in mind draft resolution G concerning the promotion of international co-operation in the field of trade which was submitted by the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Romania and draft resolution H concerning questions relating to the promotion of international trade and to assistance in the development of less developed

countries, which was submitted by Bulgaria and supported by Brazil, Poland, India and other countries in the course of the debate. The implementation of these draft resolutions would facilitate the improvement of conditions in the world market and the removal of obstacles in the way of the development of international trade, particularly as regards the exports and imports of under-developed countries. It would also promote the establishment of fairer terms of trade for the under-developed countries. Unfortunately, it must be noted that there still exist artificial barriers restricting the development of international trade. That festering appendix, the embargo on trade with the great People's Republic of China, has not yet been removed nor have the restrictive lists applying to trade with other socialist countries been lifted. The removal of those barriers, which are maintained through the efforts of certain Powers for political reasons but which constitute a harmful anachronism, cannot but facilitate the development of international trade and, consequently, promote international economic co-operation. The Committee's report includes draft resolution F, submitted in the Committee by the delegation of Mexico, concerning objectives and means of international economic co-operation.

113. At the General Assembly's twelfth session the Romanian delegation submitted to the Second Committee a draft resolution formulating the basic principles of international economic co-operation. After discussion of that proposal, a joint Mexican-Romanian draft resolution on the question of those principles was adopted. Draft resolution F, which has now been approved by the Committee, carries the idea of formulating the principles of international economic co-operation a step further. We consider that idea extremely important. It is essential that the United Nations should give its attention to this problem. In doing so it would be giving effect to the purposes and principles of its Charter.

114. It is known that the Government of the Soviet Union, attaching great importance to this question, published an outline of the basic principles of international economic co-operation in its proposals of 5 May 1958 for a summit conference. We hope that that important document will be duly taken into account when the matter is considered in the United Nations.

115. For all these reasons we support draft resolution F.

116. Draft resolution D submitted in the Committee by Albania, Czechoslovakia and Romania, concerning the organization of international assistance to the under-developed countries in the development of their petroleum resources, warrants particular attention. Although the Committee approved a very modest resolution in this connexion, to the effect that the experience of the petroleum symposium now being held at New Delhi under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East should be utilized, we consider the very fact that the United Nations has begun to study this problem to be of the utmost importance. The problem is of crucial significance to the whole question of the economic development of under-developed countries. Further study and exploration of this problem by the United Nations may well disclose the possibility of organizing national petroleum industries in the

under-developed countries, which would accelerate their general economic development.

117. The USSR delegation could not support the draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Australia, Denmark, Canada, the Federation of Malaya and other countries, which appears as draft resolution C in the Second Committee's report. The USSR delegation voted against that draft resolution because its sponsors did not accept the proposal of the Ukrainian delegation, a proposal which would have improved the content of the draft resolution considerably by introducing a reference to the provision adopted by the Economic and Social Council back at its thirteenth session to the effect that foreign capital can be used in under-developed countries without the imposition of any political, economic or military conditions on those countries.

118. That very sound provision, formulated and adopted by our Organization, has enormous significance as a point of principle in that it serves as a safeguard for the under-developed countries into which flows the capital of private banks, companies and other investors. This provision protects the under-developed countries to a certain extent from the infringement of their sovereign rights by such capitalists. As we all know—and as was mentioned during the discussion in the Second Committee—history records innumerable examples of dictation by foreign capital to the under-developed countries and the imposition on them of various conditions.

119. We consider that it was quite wrong to reject the entirely proper proposal of the Ukrainian delegation that the above-mentioned provision by the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council should be referred to in draft resolution C, which we are now discussing. Without that specific provision the resolution in question becomes a unilateral document the purpose of which is to open the way to an unlimited flow of private capital to the under-developed countries under conditions which would be entirely favourable to the investing individuals, companies and banks and would enable them to exercise absolute domination in the under-developed countries, something which might well lead to regrettable consequences.

120. In that connexion I should like to point out to the General Assembly that the Second Committee's report includes references to the extremely important proposal of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should organize a study of agreements governing the activities of private foreign companies in the under-developed countries, particularly with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of increasing royalty and other payments by companies to countries whose natural resources are being exploited.

121. Although the Byelorussian representative, after the discussion which took place in the Committee on his proposal, agreed not to press it to the vote on the understanding by the Committee that the Secretary-General would take into consideration the discussion on the proposal in the Committee in preparing the report called for in draft resolution C, we are convinced that the study of this question can in time yield practical results which would be of great interest to the under-developed countries and could have considerable significance for their economic development.

122. When the Second Committee voted on draft resolution I on international commodity problems, the USSR delegation abstained from voting on the eight preambulatory paragraphs and operative paragraphs 1 and 3 and voted for the Iraqi amendment that the present operative paragraph 4 should be deleted. The USSR delegation was nevertheless able to vote in favour of the resolution as a whole because that resolution deals, if only half-heartedly, with the problem of improving trading conditions for the products of the under-developed countries in the world market and the need for studying that problem.

123. At the same time, the USSR delegation shared the view of the delegations of Brazil, Morocco, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Colombia and other countries that this resolution hardly touches upon the important problem of the need to establish a fair correlation between the prices of the primary commodities produced by the under-developed countries and those of the manufactured goods imported by them from the industrially developed capitalist countries.

124. Many of the speakers mentioned the rise in the prices of the manufactured goods imported by the under-developed countries and the sharp decline in the prices of the primary commodities exported by them. The operation of these "scissors" is causing the under-developed countries to suffer substantial financial losses which seriously affect their possibilities for economic development. The fact that the resolution in question by-passes the problem of the rise in the prices of items imported by the under-developed countries renders it defective and deprives it of much of its value. In this respect, too, the USSR delegation is in agreement with the views expressed by many other countries. It was in the light of these considerations that the USSR delegation supported the amendments submitted to the Committee by Morocco, Iraq, Yugoslavia and other countries with a view to improving the content of the resolution.

125. We supported the Iraqi amendment to delete the present operative paragraph 4 because it is not clear what the international trading arrangements are, which the paragraph calls upon countries to observe. It is not clear from that paragraph whether the reference is to international arrangements concerning primary commodities or to arrangements concerning goods of any kind. Indeed, the paragraph can be so broadly interpreted that the arrangements it refers to might be understood to include arrangements concerning the common market, the free trade zone, the existing imperial preference systems and the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Naturally none of these apply to countries which did not take part in concluding or signing those agreements.

126. Similarly, the USSR delegation was unable to support what is now operative paragraph 3 setting forth provisions, which are to some extent compulsory, concerning the participation of States in existing international trading arrangements dealing with the problems of commodity trade. Nevertheless, while the USSR delegation does not consider it possible to accept such compulsory provisions without reservation it wishes to make it clear that the USSR is co-operating with other countries under many international agreements and arrangements. The USSR intends in future not to curtail but rather to expand its co-operation along those lines.

127. Mr. NIELSEN (Norway): The Norwegian delegation will vote in favour of draft resolution B contained in the report of the Second Committee [A/4054 and Add.1], which deals with the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund. The Norwegian delegation abstained when this draft resolution was voted on in the Second Committee, because we felt that we should not bind ourselves to an organizational form of multilateral capital development fund which the potential contributing countries might not charter, at least not at this time.

128. By voting for the draft resolution now my delegation wishes to reaffirm its support of the basic idea which is expressed in the draft resolution, that is, to give the United Nations and its organs an increasing role in the field of economic assistance to under-developed countries. It has been the consistent policy of the Norwegian Government to support efforts to strengthen the United Nations in this field. We do not advocate this course of action as an end in itself, but it is our view that the United Nations can provide us with a most valuable instrument for channelling economic aid to under-developed countries. It seems to my delegation that we have not taken full advantage of this opportunity, and we hope that the draft resolution before us will serve as a reminder in this respect.

129. The General Assembly, at this session, has decided to establish a special projects fund. This decision demonstrates what can be achieved when nations with different views as to the organizational forms of a multilateral development fund approach the issue realistically and with a flexible attitude. We hope that the same sense both of realism and of flexibility will prevail in years ahead when we discuss the question of promoting capital financing within the framework of the United Nations.

130. Mr. MANSFIELD (United States of America): My delegation has presented an amendment [A/L.256] because it believes that draft resolution A and draft resolution H are very closely related. Draft resolution A calls upon Member States to undertake a review of accomplishments to date and, in the light of this review, to chart their future courses of co-operative action relating to both the public and private sectors for the purpose of giving further impetus to the economic development of the less developed countries. Member States are then to express their views on measures for promoting economic development to the Secretary-General. Draft resolution H requests the Secretary-General to prepare an analytic summary of various means to accelerate economic growth in less developed countries through international action. As you see, the two draft resolutions deal with exactly the same subject matter.

131. In the view of my delegation the best and most up-to-date source material for the Secretary-General in preparing the summary called for in draft resolution H will be in the replies of the Governments submitted in response to draft resolution A. We realize that in many cases such replies may not have been made by Member Governments at the time the summary is prepared. The Secretary-General would then have to fall back on the other sources mentioned in draft resolution H, namely, the records of the work of the United Nations economic bodies during recent years and other appropriate materials. These will give less recent and perhaps less precise material, but would of

course be used where replies from certain Governments have not been forthcoming. For these reasons we are convinced that adoption of this amendment would facilitate the preparation of the best possible summary and would involve no delay.

132. As other delegations are aware, the United States does not ordinarily present in plenary meeting an amendment which has already been considered in a committee. We have done so in this case for the following reasons:

133. First, our amendment was presented to the Committee very late in the proceedings, and many delegations were unable to give it full consideration at that time.

134. Secondly, the vote in the Second Committee was very close. Twenty delegations supported our amendment, twenty-one voted against it and twenty-six abstained. The large number of abstentions is particularly significant and probably reflects the fact that delegations had not had time to give the amendment full consideration.

135. Thirdly, subsequent to the vote on our amendment, the original subparagraph (a) was replaced by one proposed by Brazil, Mexico and the Netherlands. Although our amendment would have fitted the former language, it appears even more useful in relation to the present text.

136. In view of these considerations, it is our hope that the proposed amendment will receive general support. If it is adopted, the delegation of the United States will be happy to vote for the draft resolution as a whole.

137. I would like to make two statements in explanation of votes. The first has to do with the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund. My delegation will abstain on draft resolution B concerning a United Nations capital development fund. We are compelled to take this position despite the fact that we have no quarrel with the ultimate objectives of this draft resolution. Our Government and our people have vigorously supported and will continue to support the efforts of the under-developed countries to achieve a satisfactory rate of economic and social progress. As the Members of this Assembly are aware, it was the United States which first launched programmes of substantial public assistance to promote the economic development of other countries. Since their inception my country has continued to make major efforts in this field. Moreover, the past six months have seen increased activity on the part of the United States in promoting economic development in the less-developed countries. In May the Congress authorized an increase in the capitalization of our Export-Import Bank of \$2,000 million. In August it appropriated \$400 million for the Development Loan Fund which makes loans on flexible terms for economic development. In that same month President Eisenhower announced to the third (emergency special session of the General Assembly [733rd meeting] that if a soundly based Arab development institution were established and supported by the Arab countries themselves, the United States would also be prepared to support it.

138. We shall shortly—on 8 January, to be exact—join with the other American States in drafting the charter of an Inter-American Bank to finance economic development.

139. Recently the United States put forward, and the Board of Governors of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund approved, proposals that the capital of the International Bank and the quotas of the International Monetary Fund should be substantially increased. These are substantial efforts in international co-operation for the economic growth of the under-developed countries.

140. As for the Special Fund, which is the subject of paragraph 1 of draft resolution B, the United States has been disappointed in the lack of sufficient financial support from certain Member Governments. It now appears that the funds available for the Special Fund in 1959 will be about \$25 million, including \$10 million from the United States. This falls far short of the amount which my Government stands ready to contribute if other Governments will match our contribution.

141. Clearly, a great deal more financial support must be forthcoming before even the Special Fund will have adequate resources to make its proper contribution in the fields outlined in its terms of reference. The implications of this situation with respect to the feasibility of the United Nations moving into other areas of development, such as SUNFED, are at this time very obvious.

142. During the past two months the United States has been actively engaged in exploratory talks with other Governments concerning the establishment of an International Development Association affiliated with the International Bank, for the purpose of making loans on flexible terms to under-developed countries. Such a capital development fund could, in the view of my Government, if adequately supported by countries able to contribute, provide a useful supplement to the existing lending activities of the International Bank and thereby accelerate the pace of economic development in less developed countries. Naturally, the possibility in this connexion depend on the views of the Governments concerned regarding the need and the desirability of establishing such an institution. The United States believes that consideration by Governments regarding the establishment of such a capital development fund, rather than the type of fund referred to in draft resolution B, presents the most practicable next step in the exploration of ways of further using multilateral channels to assist in the economic development of under-developed countries. For this reason, my delegation will, as I have stated, abstain on draft resolution B.

143. The discussion in the Second Committee of current economic problems emphasized the serious difficulties which some of the less developed countries have faced in recent months as a result of the instability of primary commodity markets. As the United States delegation indicated during these discussions, we are ready to help within the limits of what is sound and within our governmental capabilities. We stand ready to discuss with other countries the difficult problems of commodity trade in an effort to find practical and acceptable solutions. The general objective of draft resolution I is to advance international co-operation in the examination and treatment of commodity problems. Its virtue, as we see it, is that it avoids prejudging the conclusions which may be reached as to the best methods for dealing with particular commodity problems that may arise.

144. In addition, my delegation was glad to hear the statement made in Committee, on behalf of the spon-

sors, that the reference in the first paragraph of the preamble to the impact of changes in terms of trade is in no way intended to alter the terms of reference of the reconstituted Commission on International Commodity Trade as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 691 A (XXVI).

145. It is in the light of these considerations that the United States delegation supports draft resolution I.

146. Mr. TODOROV (Bulgaria): I am somewhat surprised at the fact that the delegation of the United States has found it necessary to reintroduce its amendment in the General Assembly after it was rejected by the Committee. This amendment does not at all correspond to the general aim of our draft resolution. It attempts to fix an incorrect and one-sided direction of the work which should be done in the future in the implementation of the draft resolution. As can be seen, draft resolution H which has been adopted by the Second Committee is of a more general nature.

147. During the discussions in the Committee my delegation showed its wish to co-operate with other delegations with the same desire. In working out the text of our draft resolution, we endeavoured to take into account almost every proposal and suggestion, such as those made by the delegations of France, Italy, Morocco, Afghanistan, Costa Rica, India, Iraq, Pakistan and others. Despite all this, it seems to me that the United States delegation is somehow suspicious of the draft resolution submitted by my delegation, and already adopted by the Second Committee, and is trying to find in it some hidden and secret intentions. However, the aim of the draft resolution is quite clear, as my delegation has stated repeatedly in the Second Committee.

148. At this, as at previous sessions of the General Assembly, during the general debate, even greater attention is being paid to international economy problems. A number of proposals and suggestions, often very interesting ones, have been put forward in the course of the debate. In other organs of the United Nations, too, economic questions have been discussed and views expressed as to the necessity of taking practical steps. Unfortunately, many of these opinions, proposals and suggestions remain only on the records and no one pays any attention to them afterwards. In view of this situation, my delegation wishes to explain that it would be useful for the United Nations to take the initiative in examining this material in general. If we take only this year's debate in the General Assembly, we shall discover so many economic problems of interest to a large number of countries that, on the basis of this material itself, we could prepare a whole programme for consideration.

149. The Bulgarian delegation is of the opinion that these facts cannot be passed over in silence by the United Nations and that it is necessary to consider taking certain concrete measures in this connexion. Guided by these considerations, the Bulgarian delegation has submitted its draft resolution.

150. Thus, our draft resolution, emanating from the stipulation of the United Nations Charter regarding economic co-operation, draws attention to the highly destructive effects of the uneven rate of development of the economies of the less developed countries, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical summary containing the necessary information and

data and describing the means for accelerating the rate of economic progress of the less developed countries through international action. In speaking of means by which the rate of economic growth of the less developed countries can be accelerated, we must also mention the promotion of international trade by means of a more general approach, as provided for in the draft resolution adopted by the Second Committee. This more general approach will offer the Secretary-General the opportunity of exercising a greater flexibility in preparing the analytical summary. In the same way, the individual delegations will be given greater flexibility in considering this analytical summary in the future, as well as in taking adequate steps towards planning concrete measures.

151. It would not be correct in this case to focus attention in one direction or another, on this or on that resolution. It will be seen that the draft resolution in question makes no mention of any other resolution. If one were mentioned, all would have to be mentioned, and that would lead to a long list. Why should we mention the draft resolution referred to in the United States amendment, and not other resolutions—for example, that proposed by Mexico and that proposed by Czechoslovakia and Romania at this session, or General Assembly resolution 1151 (XII), or many others?

152. In the Second Committee, some delegations suggested that one or another resolution should be mentioned in the draft. After consultations, they became convinced that the more general approach was correct, and did not insist that the present draft resolution should mention others. Such a reference would incorrectly focus attention in a one-sided way, and that is not the purpose of the draft resolution. I cannot understand why only the United States delegation insists on the adoption of its amendment.

153. Moreover, draft resolution A—and I should like to emphasize this—relates to item 28 of the Assembly's agenda, but draft resolution H relates to another item—item 12.

154. In this particular case, even Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, in the Second Committee [552nd meeting], pointed out that the United States amendment raised a difficulty of timing. He went on to point out that, as the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.378/Rev.1 invited Governments to supply information for the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General could hardly submit a memorandum based on that information to the same session, especially if the memorandum was to be comprehensive.

155. Having in mind this general approach contained in draft resolution H which has been adopted by the Committee, my delegation appeals to the United States delegation, once again, not to press for the adoption of its amendment. If the amendment is put to the vote, we shall vote against it.

156. Mr. GIRETTI (Italy) (translated from French): The Italian delegation will vote in favour of draft resolution B, concerning the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund.

157. The Italian Government has consistently supported the idea of establishing an international capital development fund which could assist in speeding up the

economic development of the countries which are still under-developed and it welcomes all efforts to that end.

158. My delegation considers, however, that the establishment of this fund would not have much significance unless the accompanying circumstances were such as, by appropriate means, to enable its activities to take the form of large-scale investments.

159. Moreover, the Italian Government considers it neither possible nor practicable for the time being to commit itself with regard to details of the future organization and structure of a capital development fund to be set up under United Nations auspices.

160. Mr. PSCOLKA (Czechoslovakia): Czechoslovakia has always paid and continues to pay great attention to the economic aspects of peaceful co-existence. It approaches the problems facing the United Nations in the economic sphere from that same standpoint.

161. We are fully aware of the magnitude and urgency of the economic problems, on whose solution the general well-being of peoples and the prosperity of the world largely depend. This was duly emphasized during the general debate at the very outset of the deliberations of this session, more than two months ago.

162. In the Second Committee, we had an opportunity of discussing these important problems in more detail, against the background of the report of the Economic and Social Council and the latest developments, and the Committee now presents its report and conclusions to the Assembly.

163. There are several major trends which characterize the present economic situation in the world. First, peaceful competition in the economic field between the socialistic and capitalistic countries has apparently entered a new phase. As may be concluded from the available data, by 1965 the socialistic countries will account for more than half of the volume of world industrial production. This will make it possible for those countries to co-operate to a greater extent with other countries in the years to come, and to increase their assistance to the economies of the less developed countries.

164. The economic development of the capitalistic part of the world, on the other hand, has been unbalanced and unstable during the past two years—particularly in the United States, and later in Western Europe.

165. The decline in the economic activity of the most developed capitalistic countries has naturally caused a deterioration in international trade, which has hit the under-developed countries particularly hard. Those countries are the victims of the fall in the prices of primary commodities and the rise in the prices of manufactured goods, and of the ever-worsening terms of trade, which have now become alarming.

166. The socialistic countries, which do not suffer from depressions and the economies of which are constantly expanding, represent today a powerful stabilizing force, because they offer increasingly important opportunities for the expansion of international economic co-operation and, also, important outlets for the exports of the under-developed countries.

167. All these developments indicate the major changes and trends dominating the present economic

scene. Basing ourselves on these facts, we should be realistic in our appraisal of recent United Nations achievements in the economic field, as shown in the report.

168. If we examine the report before us and the draft resolutions contained in it—which are our major conclusions for this session in regard to economic matters—we cannot deny the significance and usefulness of the majority of the conclusions, but, at the same time, we cannot be satisfied with our results as a whole. First of all, we have been unable to set up a United Nations capital development fund that would grant the under-developed countries the long-term, low-interest loans they must get in order to accelerate their economic development, since they cannot count on private capital, which does not contribute to the balanced growth of their economies.

169. We consider it regrettable that efforts are being made to increase private capital investment in the under-developed countries, while at the same time the establishment of a fund for multilateral assistance—the SUNFED—is being prevented. It is well known that private capital often hinders the diversification of the economy in the less developed countries, since the exploiting companies repatriate the excessive profits they earn.

170. We, therefore, do not support draft resolution C on the promotion of the international flow of private capital, particularly after an amendment has been rejected, an amendment to the effect that private investments would not impair economic and political independence of those countries in which they are being made.

171. My delegation hopes with the majority that the efforts to establish SUNFED will ultimately be crowned with success, and that part of the resources released by disarmament or reduction in military expenditure would go to such fund. The earlier action of the Assembly established the Special Fund [resolution 1240 (XIII)], from which many special projects in the field of technical assistance will be financed: this cannot be considered as a substitute for SUNFED, unless it is gradually transformed into a capital investment fund. My delegation warmly supports draft resolution B, which keeps the idea of SUNFED alive.

172. There are several other draft resolutions in the report which we have supported, and of two of them we were co-sponsors. We hope that the draft resolution on promotion of international co-operation in the field of trade, which we have sponsored with Romania, will prove effective with regard to further expansion of trade and inter-regional economic co-operation at a time when efforts aimed at the establishment of inward-looking economic groupings tend to divide the world economy.

173. We are also hopeful that draft resolution D, submitted in the Committee by my delegation, together with the delegations of Albania and Romania, drawing attention to the possibilities of international co-operation in the field of development of petroleum resources in the less developed countries, will receive proper attention when considered by the Economic and Social Council and other appropriate United Nations bodies.

174. Similarly, we attach considerable importance to draft resolution F, on objectives and means of inter-

national economic co-operation; and draft resolution H, on assistance in the development of less developed countries, which calls for an analytical summary of various means to accelerate economic growth in less developed countries to be prepared by the Secretary-General. We think that the implementation of this draft resolution can lead to a well-developed and practical action in the field of economic development, as it may follow from a new, fresh and unbiased analysis.

175. We also support draft resolution I on commodity trade problems, though it tries to force a partial solution to a large and complex problem which, in our opinion, has to be treated as a whole, and cannot be solved in isolation or on a commodity-by-commodity basis, as the draft resolution proposes. Here we feel the major problem is rather that of terms of trade, of just and equitable prices, and of preventing the continuing decrease of commodity prices in relation to the prices of manufactured goods, from which the less developed countries suffer immensely.

176. This is, in brief, the position of my delegation with regard to the present report and the draft resolutions submitted for final adoption by the General Assembly. We feel obligated to continue our efforts in the direction where the United Nations has so far partially failed in the solution of basic problems of economic development and further expansion of international, economic co-operation in the pursuit of the major goals of the United Nations Charter in this sphere.

177. Since I have the floor, I should like to say a few words on the amendment which has been submitted this afternoon by the delegation of the United States of America. It is regrettable that the United States delegation deems it fitting to resubmit, at this stage of our deliberations, an amendment [A/L.256] to the effect that the Secretary-General, when preparing the analytical summary under draft resolution H, should base himself also on information which may, or may not, be communicated under the terms of draft resolution A.

178. I should like to recall that the very same amendment was rejected by the Second Committee at a time when draft resolution H was considered by that Committee, and justly so. In our opinion, the amendment tends to inject a strange purpose into the text as approved by the Committee, an extraneous idea, a reference to a draft resolution which deals with a different subject. A reference of this kind is not only irrelevant to the text of draft resolution H; it does not improve this text. On the contrary, it may only lead to confusion, and would complicate, unnecessarily, the task of the Secretary-General. We may fairly assume that the information mentioned in this amendment will hardly be available at the time when the Secretary-General will be preparing the analytical summary under draft resolution H.

179. In our opinion, the United States amendment, by its very nature, is not constructive; it is obstructive, as it actually does not serve any practical purpose. It may only cause undue delays in the implementation of draft resolution H. The vote cast in the Committee has shown sufficiently that the said formula did not meet with sufficient support and was, in due course, rejected. My delegation will also now cast a negative vote on this amendment, for the reasons I have mentioned.

180. Mr. MENDOZA LOPEZ (Bolivia) (translated from Spanish): Bolivia abstained in the Committee in the vote on draft resolution D concerning the symposium on the development of petroleum resources of Asia and the Far East. The draft resolution implies two things: first, it implies an attitude of wait-and-see, which is why my delegation abstained. On the other hand, it presumably incorporates what my delegation had in mind. Otherwise, it would mean delaying matters unduly. Secondly, the resolution requests that the report should be transmitted to the appropriate organs and bodies, which means that it will also apply at the regional level.

181. The terms of the draft resolution on which we abstained are in fact implicit in the terms of draft resolution G, which we supported. It would be illogical for my delegation to abstain in the vote on a draft resolution which embodies a goal that we have consistently advocated, namely, inter-regional development. As my delegation has advocated that goal and it is in fact embodied in the draft resolution on which we abstained, it is logical that we should withdraw our abstention.

182. My delegation will therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution on which it previously abstained.

183. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who wishes to speak on the United States amendment [A/L.256].

184. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The reason why I did not speak about the United States amendment in my earlier statement was that the United States representative had not yet formally submitted it to the plenary meeting of the General Assembly. As that has now been done and the amendment is formally before us, I should like to state that the USSR delegation objects to the inclusion in draft resolution H of the words "including information to be received from Governments in response to resolution A". As is known, that proposal was already discussed by the Second Committee and was rejected by it for very good reasons.

185. After all, draft resolution H deals with matters concerning primarily the development of international trade and with factors of world economy influencing the rate of economic development of the less developed countries.

186. Draft resolution A calls upon Member States to undertake a review of accomplishments to date and to chart their future courses: it seeks to elicit information of various kinds from developed and underdeveloped countries, calls for consultations with universities, etc.

187. Thus each of these draft resolutions has its own purpose. Why, then, drag one into the text of the other? This is incomprehensible. It can only do harm and cause such confusion that even the Secretary-General would have difficulty making sense out of the resulting hodge-podge of topics and lines of endeavour. We must maintain the independent character and direction of each of these draft resolutions. If at any given stage the material received under both draft resolutions should serve one and the same purpose, that would be all to the good. The two resolutions, when implemented, should serve as two guide lines determining the activities of the Secretary-General and the economic organs

of the United Nations in the important field of the economic development of under-developed countries. It should also be borne in mind that draft resolution H likewise envisages efforts relating to the promotion of international trade, which is a matter of concern not only to the under-developed countries but to all the other countries of the world as well.

188. If we were to decide to include in the Bulgarian draft resolution a mention of draft resolution A, as the United States representative suggested, we should also have to include dozens of other resolutions or references to them, including the draft resolutions already adopted by the Second Committee during this session of the General Assembly under which the Secretary-General is to request various kinds of information from States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

189. Why does the United States insist on its amendment? It is perfectly clear that it does so not for reasons of expediency but purely for reasons of prestige. Apparently the United States representatives cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the United States amendment was rejected by the Committee, which considered that it was not useful and therefore not necessary.

190. I can only express regret that the amendment, which is of no value, should be brought up in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly and that we should be obliged to concern ourselves with it at this time.

191. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in its report [A/4054 and Add.1].

Draft resolution A was adopted by 68 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

192. The PRESIDENT: A roll-call vote has been requested on draft resolution B.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

France, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya.

Abstaining: France, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 14 abstentions.

193. The PRESIDENT: A roll-call vote has been requested on draft resolution C.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Norway, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua.

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

Abstaining: Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mexico.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 69 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution E was adopted by 70 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

In the absence of any objection, draft resolution F and G were adopted.

194. The PRESIDENT: In connexion with draft resolution H, the United States has submitted an amendment [A/L.256] on which the Assembly will vote first.

The amendment was adopted by 41 votes to 21, with 8 abstentions.

Draft resolution H, as amended, was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

195. The PRESIDENT: A roll-call vote has been requested for draft resolution I.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Albania, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan.

Against: Brazil.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 80 votes to 1.

Organization of work

196. The PRESIDENT: I should like to take counsel with the General Assembly on a matter that has just developed. I have received a letter from the Chairman of the First Committee, dated 12 December, which reads as follows:

"I wish to inform you that at its 1021st meeting held this afternoon the First Committee has decided to request the General Assembly to extend the term of the thirteenth regular session"—that is to say, this part of the session—"to Saturday, 13 December 1958 inclusive, in view of the impossibility of concluding today the consideration of and the voting on the item entitled 'Question of Algeria'. In adopting this decision, the First Committee has also taken

into consideration that the General Assembly is due to consider shortly the reports of the First Committee on the items entitled 'Effects of atomic radiation', 'Question of the peaceful use of outer space', and 'Question of Algeria' and that the representatives attending the meetings of the First Committee should also be present at the plenary meetings of the General Assembly when these items come up for consideration."

197. If there are no objections to the request of the First Committee, I take it that the Assembly decides to extend this part of the thirteenth session until tomorrow, 13 December inclusive.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.