

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

THIRTEENTH SESSION
Official Records



**778th
PLENARY MEETING**

Thursday, 30 October 1958,
at 3 p.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Agenda item 14: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (concluded)	409
Decision concerning the procedure of the meeting. .	410
Agenda item 39: Question of South West Africa: (a) Report of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa; (b) Report of the Committee on South West Africa; (c) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa; re- sumed consideration of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa Reports of the Fourth Committee and of the Fifth Committee	410
Agenda item 67: Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of the Union of South Africa Report of the Special Political Committee.	412
Agenda item 45: Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly: (a) Board of Auditors; (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General; (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal Reports of the Fifth Committee.	414

President: Mr. Charles MALIK (Lebanon).

AGENDA ITEM 14

**Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
(concluded)**

1. Mr. PALAR (Indonesia): Allow me, on behalf of my delegation, to join previous speakers in thanking and congratulating the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for his report,^{1/} and for the enlightening statement he made before this Assembly to introduce the report.
2. Long before the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency, my country had demonstrated keen and active interest in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. This interest has increased considerably since the inception of the Agency.
3. After having served on the Preparatory Commission, Indonesia was elected a member of the Board of Governors for a period of a year, which period was

^{1/} Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly of the United Nations (1 November 1957 - 30 June 1958). Transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/3950).

extended at the Second Session of the General Conference.^{2/}

4. May I add, in passing, that Indonesia was given the honour of presiding over the deliberations of that session. We have great expectations with regard to the close co-operation of the Agency with the United Nations, and especially with regard to the fact that the Agency has become a participating organization of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The relationship agreements^{3/} between the Agency and the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Meteorological Organization, will make the benefits of atomic science available to those specialized agencies.

5. My delegation notes with satisfaction that at the invitation of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund, the Agency was represented at its meetings, and that the Director General's suggestions^{4/} dealt with the special responsibilities of the Agency with regard to any projects that it would undertake deriving from the special nature of the materials with which the Agency works. These suggestions also embraced various proposals concerning the types of projects that the Special Fund might finance. This brings atomic energy, the power of the future, in close connexion and co-operation with technical assistance and the financing sources in aid of less developed countries.

6. The organization of the Agency's operations is, in the opinion of my delegation, efficient and promising. The providing of expert advice, the granting of fellowships and scholarships, the exchange of scientists and experts, the holding of conferences, seminars and symposia will be of great help especially for the less developed countries.

7. We cannot emphasize strongly enough this important task of assisting less developed countries. At least two-thirds of mankind live in less developed countries. Their well-being is decisive for the prosperity and peace of the world. My delegation is happy to note that this specific question is given due consideration in the report before us.

8. In conclusion, may I express the hope, and indeed the expectation, that close co-operation will be continued among the principal atomic Powers, while mutual understanding among the receiving countries as regards their needs, will guarantee the successful operation of the Agency.

^{2/} The second session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency was held in Vienna from 22 September to 4 October 1958.

^{3/} See International Atomic Energy Agency, resolutions adopted by the General Conference during its second session, document GC(II)/RES/22..

^{4/} See A/AC.93/L.12 (available in mimeographed form only).

AGENDA ITEM 39

9. My delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution [A/L.249] submitted by Brazil, Pakistan and Poland.

10. Mr. BROWNE (Canada): I would like, on behalf of the Canadian delegation, to express our thanks to Mr. Cole, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the comprehensive statement which he made this morning [777th meeting]. We should like to extend our congratulations to him on the progress of the work of the Agency and the satisfactory approach to many problems, which his own statement and the Agency's report [A/3950], which we have before us, reflect.

11. The strengthening of the links between the United Nations and the Agency, to which he has referred, is particularly welcome, bearing in mind the need for the Agency to play its full part in its own field of activities, the need for co-ordinated action, and the avoidance of duplication of effort.

12. The Agency's programme of direct service to member States, particularly in the economically less developed areas, gives promise of most important results for these countries in the use of atomic energy in peaceful fields. We have had considerable experience in our own country of what it is possible to achieve in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, both in the field of health and industrially. We know how important it is for other countries as well as ourselves to proceed further along these lines.

13. Canada has a special interest in the promotion of research in the health and safety fields, and in the steps which the Agency is contemplating to ensure that its assistance does not further any military purposes.

14. Apart from our assessments under the Administrative Budget and the Working Capital Fund, it is our intention, as already announced at Vienna,^{5/} subject to parliamentary approval, to contribute the sum of \$50,000 to the Agency's General Fund. We are also prepared to consider making a further contribution up to the amount \$25,000, over and above this initial contribution, depending upon the response of other countries to the Agency's appeal.

15. It has been a great privilege to serve on the Board of Governors of the Agency.

16. I am happy to take this opportunity to emphasize the great importance which Canada attaches to the International Atomic Energy Agency and its further development, and to give assurance of our continued support.

17. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution [A/L.249] submitted by the delegations of Brazil, Pakistan and Poland.

In the absence of any objections, the draft resolution was adopted.

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 Fourth Committee, of the Special Political Committee and of the Fifth Committee.

^{5/} See International Atomic Energy Agency, document GC(II)/COM.3/OR.1.

Question of South West Africa:

- (a) Report of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa;
- (b) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
- (c) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa: resumed consideration of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa

REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/3959) AND OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/3967)

18. The PRESIDENT: The first report before the Assembly [A/3959] is that of the Fourth Committee. In this connexion and in accordance with the provisions of rule 154 of our rules of procedure, the Fifth Committee has submitted a report [A/3967] on the financial implications of draft resolution I proposed by the Fourth Committee.

Mr. Eilan (Israel), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

19. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it the five draft resolutions submitted by the Fourth Committee. Does any member wish to explain his vote on any of these five draft resolutions?

20. Miss BROOKS (Liberia): I would merely like to ask that we proceed immediately to the vote and that any explanation of vote should come thereafter.

21. The PRESIDENT: I have before me only two speakers thus far who wish to explain their votes, and since neither insists on explaining his vote now, the General Assembly will now vote on draft resolutions I to V recommended for adoption in the report of the Fourth Committee [A/3959].

Draft resolution I was adopted by 61 to 8, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

22. The PRESIDENT: A request has been made for a separate vote to be taken by roll call on paragraph 3 of the operative part of draft resolution III.

A vote was taken by roll call.

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

In favour: Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras.

Against: Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey,

United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 59 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions.

Draft resolution III as a whole was adopted by 64 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 62 votes to none, with 14 abstentions.

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

23. The PRESIDENT: I shall now recognize representatives who wish to explain their votes.

24. Mr. Usman SASTROAMIDJOJO (Indonesia): When the problem of South West Africa was being debated in the Fourth Committee, several delegations made very strong reservations with regard to their position concerning the report of the Good Offices Committee. Some went so far as to argue that the members of the Good Offices Committee had exceeded their terms of reference by postulating the idea of partition as a possible solution of the complex problem of South West Africa.

25. The idea of partition or annexation was considered by a majority in the Fourth Committee to be contrary to Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. What is more important is that it would deprive the people of South West Africa of their fundamental rights and freedoms as prescribed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is therefore wholly unacceptable to most delegations.

26. My delegation, together with several other delegations, therefore stressed the importance of protecting the rights and interests of the inhabitants of the Territory. This was to be the primary consideration in arriving at any solution of the problem.

27. My delegation was very disappointed, therefore, at finding no reference to the interests of the inhabitants in resolution I. The opposition to the enumeration of those conditions which would be a prerequisite for defining the interests of the inhabitants seems to stem from a certain apprehension of imposing undue difficulties on the Good Offices Committee in their future discussions with the Government of the Union of South Africa.

28. These considerations have led my delegation to believe that the insertion of the reference to "appreciation of the difficulties of the task" of the Good Offices Committee could only be interpreted as questioning the position thus far adopted by the United Nations. Since my delegation could not approve any deviation from the established position of the United Nations, it had to oppose the insertion of the first preambular paragraph in the amended five-Power draft.

29. In my delegation's view, the United Nations has already gone more than halfway towards meeting the demands of the Government of the Union of South Africa. Thus far, it has refrained from imposing sanctions on the Union Government, and has instead consistently upheld the principle of negotiation and co-operation as the most effective means of solving controversial problems. This position is in accord with the purposes of its Charter, and any deviation from these estab-

lished rules could only suggest a negation of its own raison d'être.

30. Obviously, if there is to be any change or modification, it must originate with the Government of the Union of South Africa itself. It is because of this that my delegation has been very anxious to preserve what has hitherto been accomplished by the United Nations with a view to a possible solution of this problem.

31. It is therefore my delegation's view that if resolution I is to be truly representative of the majority opinion in the Fourth Committee, it should not anticipate difficulties before the Good Offices Committee has even started negotiations with the Union Government. Despite the fact that difficulties will inevitably arise between the Union Government and the Good Offices Committee, my delegation is unable to subscribe to any idea which may cast doubt on the correctness of the course so far followed by the United Nations in dealing with this problem. My delegation therefore abstained in the vote on the five-Power draft resolution which appeared as draft resolution I.

32. Mr. MARTIROSYAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the General Assembly must take practical steps to ensure that the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa will be able to exercise their lawful right of self-determination, so that these long-suffering people may order their national life as they see fit and use their efforts and resources not for the enrichment of foreign monopolies, but for the balanced development of their own economy and the promotion of their own welfare.

33. The present situation in South West Africa is one of arbitrary rule by believers in racial discrimination from the Union of South Africa who have turned the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory into helpless slaves in order to provide a source of cheap labour for South African, United States and other foreign-owned companies. This situation is a disgrace to the United Nations, and the General Assembly must put an end to it. The Assembly should call on the Union of South Africa to fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and in accordance with the Charter to place the Territory of South West Africa under the International Trusteeship System. Trusteeship would not of course mean that all the problems of the Territory would be solved, but it could and should be regarded as a first step towards the liberation of its peoples from the condition of colonial oppression and slavery in which they now languish. Such an action would be in accordance both with the United Nations Charter, and with the wishes of the indigenous population of the Territory as expressed in a large number of petitions that have reached the United Nations.

34. The report submitted by the Fourth Committee [A/3959] does not contain any recommendations enabling the General Assembly to fulfil its duty to the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa.

35. However, four of the five resolutions adopted are aimed at safeguarding the interests of the Territory's indigenous population. The delegation of the Soviet Union voted for them at this plenary meeting of the Assembly, but it makes a reservation with regard to the references in those resolutions to the Mandates system and to the advisory opinion of the International

Court of Justice of 11 July 1950.^{6/} Our delegation has explained, at earlier sessions of the General Assembly, the reasons for our non-recognition of the Mandates system and of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950 and our position is well known to all delegations.

36. Resolution I, on the other hand, has nothing to do with safeguarding the rights of the indigenous population of South West Africa. It provides for a continuation of the so-called Good Offices Committee, the members of which have made a colonialist bargain with the Union of South Africa, disregarding both the United Nations Charter and the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa. The report of the Good Offices Committee [A/3900] has revealed to the whole world what were the real aims pursued in that Territory by the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom. All the actions of those representatives have shown that their sole aim was to find ways and means of fostering the colonialist ambitions of the Union of South Africa and of preserving the colonial regime in South West Africa, which enables United States and United Kingdom companies to make enormous profits by exploiting the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory.

37. The great majority of the members of the General Assembly have condemned and rejected the colonialist plan for the partition and annexation of the Territory of South West Africa, which the so-called Good Offices Committee wished to foist upon them. By this action the General Assembly has condemned the activities of this Committee as incompatible with the principles of the Charter.

38. The delegation of the Soviet Union sees no grounds for continuing the existence of this Committee, which consists mainly of colonial Powers and pursues colonialist aims. It therefore voted against resolution I both in the Fourth Committee and here in the plenary meeting.

39. Mr. LOIZIDES (Greece): I should like to explain the vote of the Greek delegation on the resolution dealing with the Good Offices Committee. My delegation voted in favour of resolution I authorizing the Good Offices Committee to continue negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa. It did so for two reasons.

40. First, this Good Offices Committee succeeded in its efforts to start negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa. It was therefore reasonable and realistic to give this Committee an opportunity to renew discussions in order to find a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord an international status to the Mandated Territory of South West Africa as a whole, and would be in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

41. Secondly, my delegation voted in favour of resolution I because of paragraph 1 of the operative part, which in principle rules out any idea of partition of the Territory as a basis for the solution of the question of South West Africa. It is the deepest conviction of my delegation that the idea of partition violates the Charter of the United Nations, is contrary to international law and undermines peace and order in the whole world.

^{6/} International status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1950, p.128.

Partition wherever applied in the past has been an utter failure and has perpetuated conflict and unrest.

AGENDA ITEM 67

Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/3962)

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

42. Mr. SYLVAIN (Haiti), Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee (translated from French): The draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report [A/3962], the only one which the Committee had before it, was adopted by a greater majority than that obtained in previous years. It is worth mentioning that most of the delegations which voted against the draft resolution or abstained explained that they had done so in view of the provisions of the Charter limiting the competence of the United Nations and that their negative vote or abstention did not imply approval of the policy of apartheid. The Special Political Committee has the honour to recommend this draft resolution to the General Assembly for its adoption.

43. The PRESIDENT: If no representative wishes to explain his vote at this stage, the General Assembly will proceed to vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in its report [A/3962].

A request has been made that a separate vote shall be taken by roll call on the preamble, on each of the four operative paragraphs and on the draft resolution as a whole. I now call for a vote on the preamble.

A vote was taken by roll call.

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

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

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain.

The preamble was adopted by 65 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

44. The PRESIDENT: I now call for a vote on paragraph 1.

A vote was taken by roll call.

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

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

Abstaining: Luxembourg, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

45. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on paragraph 2.

A vote was taken by roll call.

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

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

Against: Portugal, Belgium, France.

Abstaining: Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Dominican Republic, Luxembourg.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 70 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

46. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on paragraph 3.

A vote was taken by roll call.

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

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary,

Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania.

Against: Belgium, Portugal.

Abstaining: Australia, Dominican Republic, France, Luxembourg, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 70 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

47. The PRESIDENT: I now call for a vote on paragraph 4.

A vote was taken by roll call.

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

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

Against: Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Belgium, France.

Abstaining: Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Dominican Republic, Finland, Italy.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 68 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

48. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

A vote was taken by roll call.

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

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

Against: France, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Belgium.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 70 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 45

Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:

- (c) Board of Auditors;
- (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/3968, A/3969, A/3966)

49. The PRESIDENT: I request the General Assembly to take a decision on the draft resolution appearing in

the report of the Fifth Committee [A/3968], referring to agenda item 45 c.

In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was adopted.

50. The PRESIDENT: I request the Assembly to take a decision on the draft resolution appearing in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/3969] and referring to agenda item 45 d.

In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was adopted.

51. The PRESIDENT: I request the Assembly to take a decision on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Fifth Committee, [A/3966] and referring to agenda item 45 e.

In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was adopted.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.