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

**Tribute to the memory of Mr. Georgi Damianov, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Georgi N. Zarubin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mr. Ahmed Bokhari, Under-Secretary for the Office of Public Information**

1. The PRESIDENT: Within the last few days we have heard, with regret, of the death of Mr. Georgi Damianov, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and also of the death of Mr. Georgi Zarubin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Mr. Zarubin, as all of us will recall, had frequently represented his country in organs of the United Nations. Today we learned of the death of Professor Ahmed S. Bokhari, Under-Secretary for the Office of Public Information. Professor Bokhari, who is well-known to all of us, and who was a friend of all of us, was also a distinguished and well-known figure in the affairs of the United Nations, having given most recently his exceptional qualities to the service of the Organization through his service in the Secretariat.

2. May I therefore, on your behalf, extend the condolences of the General Assembly of the United Nations to the families of Mr. Damianov, Mr. Zarubin and Professor Bokhari, as well as to the delegations of Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Pakistan. Now I wish to invite the Assembly to stand and observe a minute of silence.

The representatives stood in silence.

3. Mr. TARABANOV (Bulgaria) (translated from French): Mr. President, allow me, on behalf of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to thank you and all the delegations here for the sympathy and the condolences which have been expressed on the occasion of the great loss the Bulgarian people have just suffered in the death of our friend Georgi Damianov, the President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

4. Georgi Damianov was one of the great champions of freedom and an enthusiastic architect of our country's new era, particularly in the economic field.

5. The Bulgarian delegation will not fail to transmit the condolences and sympathy which have been ex-

pressed here to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to Mr. Damianov's family.

6. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Soviet delegation is deeply grateful to the President, and to all delegations who have paid tributes to the memory of our close friend and colleague, Mr. Georgi Nikolaevich Zarubin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

7. Mr. Zarubin was an outstanding Soviet diplomat, who was appointed by the Soviet Government to a number of important diplomatic posts in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; he was a member of almost every delegation of the Soviet Union to the General Assembly and he worthily upheld the interests of the Soviet Union, the interests of peace and co-operation among peoples.

8. We are sure that Mr. Zarubin will always be warmly remembered by those who had occasion to meet him and work with him for the cause of peace and friendship among nations.

9. Prince ALY KHAN (Pakistan): Mr. President, I would like to thank you and the members of the Assembly most sincerely on behalf of my delegation and my country for your very kind words of sympathy, which I shall convey to Professor Bokhari's family and to my Government.

10. Professor Bokhari was a close personal friend. I was devoted to him, as he was devoted during his lifetime to the service of humanity and peace. With his many friends, I shared in the benefits of his brilliant mind and inspiring personality. With his passing, I shall find the corridors of the United Nations a far lonelier place.

### AGENDA ITEM 13

#### Report of the Trusteeship Council

##### REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/4017)

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

Mr. EILAN (Israel), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

11. Mr. EILAN (Israel): Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee: Members of the General Assembly will see from this report that the Fourth Committee devoted no less than forty-six meetings to a very thorough consideration of this item, which has assumed particular significance this year in view of the fact that five Trust Territories are expected to achieve the objectives of the International Trusteeship System in 1960, as laid down in Article 76 b of the Charter.

12. In the course of these meetings, the Committee granted five oral hearings, four of them to representatives of organizations which asked to make statements concerning the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, the fifth to an individual petitioner concerning Ruanda-Urundi.

13. As a result of its discussions on this item, the Committee prepared nine draft resolutions which are annexed to the report and which it recommends for

adoption by the General Assembly. It is worthy of note that six of these draft resolutions were approved in the Committee without any dissenting vote.

14. Members of the General Assembly will also note, from paragraphs 52 to 72 of the report, that the Committee paid special attention to the question of the future of the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration.

15. In the course of its consideration of this item, the Committee received a memorandum from the Government of France notifying the General Assembly that the Cameroons under French administration had entered the final stage of trusteeship and requesting, in agreement with the Government of the Cameroons, that appropriate steps be taken with a view to terminating the Trusteeship Agreement simultaneously with the attainment of independence by the Trust Territory on 1 January 1960.

16. At the same time, the Committee heard a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom to the effect that his Government intended, with the agreement of the United Nations, that the people of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration should be consulted concerning their future before the Federation of Nigeria becomes independent on 1 October 1960.

17. The Committee considered this question at some length and heard statements by the Prime Minister of the Cameroons under French administration and by petitioners from both Trust Territories.

18. In view of the study now being made by the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council to the two Cameroons, which is to report to the Council on the best methods of consulting the inhabitants regarding their future, the Committee considered it best to postpone detailed examination of this very important matter until the reports of the Visiting Mission and of the Trusteeship Council become available. Accordingly, the Committee approved without objection the two draft resolutions which appear as draft resolutions VIII and IX at the end of the present report. The first proposes that the General Assembly should resume its present session on 20 February 1959 to consider exclusively the question of the future of the two Cameroons in the light of the reports of the Trusteeship Council and of the Visiting Mission. The second draft resolution draws the attention of the Council to the memorandum of the French Government and to the various statements made in the Fourth Committee, and requests the Council to examine the matter at the earliest possible time during its twenty-third session.

19. The report before the Assembly is a lengthy one; it deals with very important matters. I believe that the Assembly will welcome the large measure of agreement which was reached on the nine draft resolutions which the Committee is now submitting to the Assembly for adoption.

20. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolutions submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report [A/4017].

Draft resolution I was adopted by 57 votes to 18, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 54 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 67 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolutions V to VIII were adopted unanimously.

21. The PRESIDENT: As the Assembly has now unanimously adopted draft resolution VIII, the thirteenth session will therefore be resumed on 20 February 1959 for the purpose indicated in the resolution. That is the will of the Assembly, and I so declare it.

22. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) (translated from French): I wish to give a brief explanation of vote. We voted, in the Committee, for draft resolution IX, known as the "long draft resolution", because it embodies a number of facts which it was essential to record and because it mentions the statement of the Prime Minister of the Cameroons and the wishes to the Cameroonian Assembly.

23. We voted for draft resolution VIII, known as the "short draft resolution", because it provides for a resumption of the General Assembly session to deal with the question of the Cameroons and because this interim solution does not in any way affect the timetable which we had mutually agreed upon with the representatives of the Cameroonian people: independence of the Cameroons on 1 January 1960 and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement on the same date.

24. The text of the resolution indicates that the resumed session of the Assembly will be devoted exclusively to the question of the Cameroons. The agenda is therefore fixed and clearly defined. Any change in it would, of course, be a breach of the commitments mutually agreed upon and might prevent us from participating in the debate. The programme which has been laid down is therefore absolutely clear and we hope that the Assembly will by then be fully informed and in a position to meet the wishes of the Cameroonian people.

Draft resolution IX was adopted unanimously.

#### 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 71

#### The organization of an international public health and medical research year

##### REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/4010)

25. The PRESIDENT: I shall ask the Assembly to vote on the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report [A/4010].

26. I would like to propose one rectification in the title of the draft resolution. It is felt that the English, French and Spanish translations should be modified, by the suppression of the word "Public", to read, like the Russian text, "International Health and Medical Research Year". This would correspond to the title of the World Health Organization. If this title is acceptable, corrections should be made in the first and third paragraphs of the preamble, and in paragraph 1 of the operative part.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

27. Mr. PALAMARCHUK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) (translated from Russian): The General Assembly has just given its unanimous approval to the report of the Third Committee on the organization of an international health and medical research year, a proposal submitted for its consideration by the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It follows that the Ukrainian delegation has not decided to exercise its right to explain its vote in order to argue the merits of the draft resolution. There is no need for that; they have already been discussed in the Committee in connexion with the amendment submitted by the delegations of the United States and a number of other countries to the Ukrainian draft resolution.

28. Our thorough and well-grounded criticism of the amendment was accepted by the majority of the Third Committee and, as you know, the sponsors of the twenty-two-Power amendment showed a spirit of co-operation by withdrawing it. We are glad that we need not now revert to the differences of opinion which resulted in the lengthy though interesting and pithy discussion in the Third Committee, and hope that it will not be necessary in the future either. We interpret the unanimous approval of the resolution by the General Assembly as reflecting the desire of States Members of the United Nations to enhance the role and authority of that Organization and to strengthen its co-operation with the specialized agencies in solving important problems relating to the improvement of social conditions throughout the world.

29. I would now like to make a few remarks on the unanimous adoption of the Ukrainian Government's proposal. In the first place, our delegation is glad to note that the idea of an international health and medical research year has gained universal approval and support. This conclusion is based not only on the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution by the Committee, but also on the results of the consideration of the question as a whole. The delegations of almost all countries taking part in the discussion of our proposal pointed out that the execution of so important a project as an international health and medical research year through the united efforts of all countries would benefit all mankind.

30. Those who supported the idea of an international health year included representatives of all parts of the globe—Asia and Europe, the Near and Far East, and Africa and America. The advantage of States in organizing an international health and medical research year was well put by the representative of Liberia who said that such an international health year would unquestionably benefit both the under-developed and highly developed countries of the world.

31. We are gratified to find such understanding and appreciation of our proposal, since it was precisely those high aims which motivated the Ukrainian Government in submitting the proposal for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. We regard an international health and medical research year as an international project of exceptional humanitarian value, which is designed to improve the health of the world population and which reflects the common interest of all countries in a unanimous effort to conquer man's oldest enemy—disease. All countries,

whether large or small, can make a worthwhile contribution to the common cause of securing a healthier future and improving the well-being of the world population.

32. An essential prerequisite for the success of the international health year is close and fruitful co-operation between all States in organizing both international and national arrangements under the plans to be drawn up by the World Health Organization (WHO) in conformity with the wish and recommendation expressed by the General Assembly. This co-operation will be the most important and decisive factor in the success achieved in combatting disease during the international health year.

33. We have every reason to say that, even at the present initial stage, mutual understanding was achieved among all States Members of the United Nations in the examination of our proposal and that a good beginning has thus been made; we are looking confidently towards the future. There is reason to believe that all the subsequent work of preparing and organizing an international health and research year both in the United Nations and in the World Health Organization will be marked by a business-like approach and by co-operation among Governments and among the national organizations concerned.

34. We wish WHO success in its task and anticipate receiving from it interesting, constructive proposals which we can all study at the next session of the General Assembly in 1959. We also hope that the recommendation made by the Assembly at its thirteenth session for the organization of an international health and research year will be given the attention and interest it deserves as a priority task at the session of the World Health Assembly, since the recommendation emanates from all States Members of the United Nations. It is an important recommendation which expresses a profound desire by Member States for international co-operation in the social field and has priority over other possible proposals which may be submitted in one form or another by any Government for consideration by WHO. This is how our delegation understands and interprets subsequent developments.

35. The question of organizing an international health and medical research year occupies a modest place in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. The success of the work of the session will be judged by world public opinion largely on the basis of the results achieved in settling a number of important political issues which are at present disturbing all the peoples of the world. We must not underestimate, however, the fact that, of the many and varied factors in international life which determine relations among peoples and States in the modern world, co-operation in solving international problems concerning economic, cultural, social and other matters have their importance as well as political factors. Every success achieved by such co-operation narrows the gulf between peoples of different countries and promotes better understanding among peoples which in turn influences the over-all political atmosphere in the world. I am sure that the general agreement we have reached on an important aspect of international co-operation in the field of public health will be a good illustration of this point.

36. In conclusion, I would like to thank Mrs. Tsaldaris,

Chairman of the Third Committee, for her sympathetic and skilful guidance of the Committee during the examination of the Ukrainian proposal.

## AGENDA ITEM 31

### Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

#### REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/4001) AND OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4020)

37. The PRESIDENT: I wish to call the attention of the General Assembly especially to the report submitted by the Fifth Committee [A/4020] on the financial implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in its report [A/4001] relating to the World Refugee Year. It is important to keep in mind these financial implications as we vote on any draft resolutions before us.

Miss Addison (Ghana), Rapporteur of the Third Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

38. The PRESIDENT: I now call upon the Assembly to vote on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its report [A/4001].

Draft resolution I was adopted by 59 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 59 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 60 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

39. Mrs. ERSHOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Soviet delegation would like to explain why it was unable to vote in favour of the draft resolutions adopted by the Third Committee on the question of the World Refugee Year and on the confirmation of the United Nations refugee programmes for 1959.

40. The Soviet Union's position on the question of refugees and displaced persons has often been explained at sessions of the General Assembly, and we continue to believe that the principal and most humane solution of the refugee problem is voluntary repatriation. Many facts, however, serve to show that the principle of voluntary repatriation, which was acknowledged by the General Assembly as early as 1946 as one of the basic methods of solving the refugee problem, far from being implemented, is being virtually ignored by the United Nations organs dealing with the refugee problem.

41. We are obliged to note with regret that the basic activities of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) are really being directed towards perpetuating the refugees' exile from their countries of origin. Many instances have made it clear that intensive propaganda is being conducted among the refugees with a view to preventing their repatriation. Not only are obstacles placed in the way of their return to their countries of origin; worse still, these persons, who are in such difficult circumstances, are even recruited for subversive and diversionist work against their countries of origin, in contravention of the fundamental provisions of the Charter and the aims and purposes of the United Nations.

42. The Soviet delegation would like to draw special attention to the inadmissibility of detaining children

who, for various reasons, are in foreign countries separated from their parents. We consider that any delay in returning children to their countries and families is criminal, and that, accordingly, the only correct solution of this problem would be their immediate repatriation. We must point out that placing artificial obstacles in the way of the return of all persons, and, above all, of children to their countries introduces an element of tension into international relations and, of course, is contrary to the humanitarian principles on the basis of which the refugee problem should be solved.

43. In the light of these considerations, the Soviet delegation considers that, in deciding to institute a World Refugee Year, the General Assembly should have laid special stress on the necessity of bringing to an end the abnormal situation which has hitherto prevailed with regard to repatriation.

44. When this question was discussed in the Third Committee, the Soviet delegation introduced a number of amendments to the draft resolution which would have enabled the Assembly to advance towards a humanitarian solution of the refugee problem and to express itself clearly in favour of measures directed towards promoting the voluntary repatriation of refugees. In the first place, we urged that the basic aim of all measures put into effect by the United Nations, including the World Refugee Year, should be, above all, to promote the earliest voluntary return of the refugees to their home countries and the unconditional return thereto of children who have been separated from their parents. Secondly, we urged that refugees should be given material assistance to facilitate their repatriation, that they should be given objective information on their home countries and that an end should be put to the inadmissible practice of taking advantage of the plight of the refugees in order to recruit them for hard labour under discriminatory conditions and of using them for subversive and diversionist activities against their countries of origin.

45. However, these amendments were not adopted by the Third Committee, and we were therefore unable to support the draft resolutions it adopted. The Soviet delegation cannot agree that the General Assembly, having proclaimed a World Refugee Year, should at the same time sanction the fundamentally incorrect approach to the solution of the refugee problem which has hitherto prevailed in the practice of United Nations organs. Accordingly, the Soviet delegation objects to that resolution in its present form and voted against it.

46. At the same time, we wish to state that the Soviet delegation also regarded as unacceptable the draft resolution approving United Nations programmes for refugees in 1959. The draft in fact proposes that the General Assembly should again approve the improper and unsatisfactory work methods of the UNREF Executive Committee to which we have already referred. It is characteristic that this draft completely ignores the question of voluntary repatriation and contains no provisions which might give rise to the assumption that the UNREF Executive Committee will substantially improve its work and eliminate all its present shortcomings. For these reasons, the Soviet Union delegation voted against the draft resolution.

47. With regard to the draft resolution on assistance to refugees from Algeria, the Soviet delegation has

already expressed its views on this question in detail during the debate in the Third Committee. We shall confine ourselves now to saying that we supported the draft resolution, in the belief that the refugees from Algeria must be given international assistance.

## AGENDA ITEM 68

### Question of Cyprus

#### REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE (A/4029 AND ADD.1)

48. The PRESIDENT: I should like to call representatives' attention to the fact that a paragraph has been omitted from the preamble to the draft resolution appearing in the First Committee's report [A/4029 and Add.1]. This paragraph, reading as follows, should be inserted between the first two paragraphs of the preamble: "Recalling its resolution 1013 (XI)".

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

49. The PRESIDENT: In conformity with the decision just taken by the Assembly, I would ask representatives to limit their statements to explanations of vote.

50. I understand that the representative of Mexico will have some good news to report to the Assembly.

51. Mr. MATSCH (Austria), Rapporteur of the First Committee: I have the honour to submit to the General Assembly the report of the First Committee on the Cyprus question [A/4029 and Add.1] and the draft resolution adopted by that Committee. As in previous years, the debate has shown the complex nature of this problem, since not only the different aspirations of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots but also geographic, ethnic and strategic factors are involved. Many representatives have expressed concern that no solution has emerged since General Assembly resolution 1013 (XI) adopted on 26 February 1957.

52. It was contended in the debate that the question of Cyprus is not simply a colonial problem, but has become an international one as well, and, further, that the United Kingdom bears the moral responsibility for the welfare of the Cypriots.

53. As all representatives taking part in the debate agreed on the desirability of future negotiations between the parties concerned to find a solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter, two different positions were advocated as to the further contents of a resolution. A large number of representatives expressed the view that fundamental elements as directives for future negotiations should be contained in the resolution. Other representatives urged the General Assembly not to point, at the present time, the way to any particular final settlement, so as not to prejudice the future.

54. The representative of the United Kingdom stated, in particular, that it was the essence of the interim arrangements outlined by him that none of the parties should at present be required to abandon their long-term aspirations in the delicate stage of inter-communal feelings in Cyprus today. He further stated that his Government continued to be ready for negotiations with the Greek and Turkish Governments, and also with the representatives of both Greek and Turkish

Cypriots. The British representative denied that his Government is in favour of the partition of Cyprus.

55. The Greek representative called for guaranteed independence for Cyprus, following a period of self-government and adequate guarantees for the protection of the Turkish minority as well as for its participation in the administration of the island. He suggested that partition of the island should be excluded. He further considered the Cyprus question as a colonial issue, and claimed that the problem should be dealt with between the British Government and the Cypriot people, which alone is sovereign over and owner of the island.

56. The Turkish representative stated that there was no Cypriot nation or political entity, but that the inhabitants of Cyprus constituted two distinct communities with different national aspirations; further, that the Turkish community wished to be treated not as a minority, but as an entity entitled to the same rights as the Greek community.

57. The different approaches to the matter were reflected in the seven draft resolutions submitted, which appear in the report. Six of them were either rejected or not pressed to a vote. Despite great efforts made to reach a compromise resolution which would have been acceptable particularly to the three delegations directly concerned, the efforts were not successful until yesterday evening, but were continued this morning.

58. The draft resolution adopted by the First Committee, which had been proposed by the representative of Iran, envisages a conference between the three Governments directly concerned and representatives of the Cypriots, at which there would be discussions not only for the interim arrangement for the administration of Cyprus, but also of a final solution with the assistance, if desired, of Governments and personalities acceptable to the interested parties, and which would offer the best hope for peaceful progress towards an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem.

59. The belief is further expressed that self-government and free institutions should be developed in accordance with the Charter, in order to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Cypriots.

60. This draft resolution was adopted by 31 votes in favour, 22 against, with 28 abstentions.

61. Mr. DE LA COLINA (Mexico) (translated from Spanish): It gives me great pleasure to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration the text of a draft resolution [A/L.252] negotiated with all the parties directly concerned, which will, I hope, in view of its conciliatory nature, be unanimously adopted by the Assembly; and I also hope there will be no need for further debate or explanations of vote.

62. I would request the President, if there are no objections, to take up this draft resolution first.

63. The PRESIDENT: Are there any objections to the procedural suggestion just made by the representative of Mexico that I take up his text first in preference to any other matter? I take it there is no objection, and that that is the will of the Assembly.

64. I now ask the Assembly to vote on the draft resolution submitted by Mexico [A/L.252].

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

65. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Soviet delegation feels obliged to make the following statement in connexion with the vote that has just been taken on the question of Cyprus.

66. The draft resolution on the question of Cyprus, which was submitted by the Iranian delegation to the First Committee, was discussed by the Committee and was adopted by a small majority, representing little over one-third of the Members of the United Nations, was absolutely unsatisfactory and could not serve as a basis for solving the problem of Cyprus. That text did not even mention the basic principle by which delegations should be guided in reaching a solution, namely, the principle of self-determination of peoples, which is enshrined in the United Nations Charter. Instead, the Iranian draft referred to self-government, which, if it is to take place within the framework of British colonial rule over Cyprus, naturally could not in any way meet the legitimate claims of the Cypriots. In addition, the draft resolution called for a conference between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Turkey and Greece, with the participation of Governments and persons invited by them, not only to discuss temporary measures for governing Cyprus, but also to take final decisions in the matter.

67. It is obvious from the whole discussion of the question of Cyprus, both inside and outside the Assembly, that such a recommendation was tantamount to referring the question of Cyprus to the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), for decision within that military bloc.

68. Of course, that method of settling the question of Cyprus could not possibly meet the legitimate interests of the Cypriots, since the colonial Powers which dominate NATO cannot be relied on for an impartial judgement on the future of Cyprus, whose colonial status is a matter of concern to the United Kingdom, a leading NATO Power, and the United States, which supports it.

69. The fact that the NATO countries were the first to speak in favour of this draft resolution and that the United States also endorsed it serves as irrefutable proof that British colonial claims are being supported by that military bloc and that the United States has now openly come out against the national claims of the people of Cyprus and against the position held by Greece.

70. The Soviet delegation voted in the First Committee against the Iranian draft resolution, which was quite clearly prompted by the United Kingdom and the United States. The Soviet Union has always supported the basic requirement of the self-determination of nations, laid down in the United Nations Charter; the satisfaction of that requirement can alone meet the legitimate aspirations of the Cypriots.

71. With regard to the draft resolution which was submitted today and was adopted without a vote, the Soviet delegation regrets that the General Assembly has been constrained to return to its decision of February 1957, instead of taking a step forward and ensuring a settlement of the question of Cyprus in accordance with the interests of the people of the island and with their aspiration towards free and independent development. This outcome of the discussion of the question of Cyprus at this Assembly is a direct consequence of the anti-popular attitude of the principal colonial Powers, including the United Kingdom and the United States,

which give no thought to the national interests of peoples, but are concerned only with their own military-strategic interests, however flagrantly these may prejudice the cause of peace and the independence of peoples.

72. Mr. PLAJA (Italy): My delegation has not taken part in the debate on the question of Cyprus. Its views on the question have been fully explained in the debates in previous years and they have not changed. What we hope for, what we earnestly desire, is that a peaceful, democratic and just solution, based on the Charter, may be attained in a spirit of co-operation. To that end, the Italian delegation was inspired in its action, guided by Italy's friendship for and understanding of all the parties concerned and by the consideration of the particular ties which link us in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

73. We are glad that a resolution acceptable to all concerned has finally been worked out in the same spirit of friendship and conciliation.

#### AGENDA ITEM 56

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its tenth session

##### REPORT OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE (A/4007)

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

Mr. Agolli (Albania), Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

74. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolutions submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report [A/4007].

Draft resolution I was adopted by 62 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Draft resolutions II and III were adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

75. Mr. BELTRANENA (Guatemala) (translated from Spanish): In the course of the debate on diplomatic intercourse and immunities, my delegation expressed its views fully.

76. When we came to vote on the item, the representative of Norway requested a separate vote on the words "with a view to the early conclusion of a convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities" in operative paragraph 4, and on operative paragraph 5. That request was rejected by the Committee. To our recollection, this is the first time in a long time that a request for a separate vote on a controversial matter was refused in the Sixth Committee.

77. Many delegations which abstained in the vote would have voted in favour of most of the draft resolution, thus creating a more favourable atmosphere for the early conclusion of a convention on the subject.

78. My delegation voted for the draft resolution, but wishes to reaffirm that the second part of paragraph 4, which opens the way for a convention, in a sense dictates and prejudges the decision to be taken at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly next year.

79. While it is true that the best way to codify international law is by concluding a convention—and my delegation supports that procedure—it is also true, in principle, that the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, might want to recommend or adopt other methods; and, just as the Committee had done in connexion with other matters which it deferred, we should have given the Assembly, at its fourteenth session, full latitude to determine its own procedure, so that the good work of the International Law Commission might receive wider support in future.

80. My delegation hopes to be able to co-operate fully in carrying out the progressing codification of that important branch of international law.

#### 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 45

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

- (b) Committee on Contributions;
- (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

##### REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4005, A/4006)

81. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Fifth Committee concerning the Committee on Contribution [A/4005].

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

82. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/4006] concerning the United Nations Staff Pension Committee [A/4006].

The draft resolution was adopted by 67 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

83. Mr. LAGUMBAY (Philippines): The Philippine delegation abstained in the Fifth Committee and would have abstained again had the draft resolution contained in the report of the Committee [A/4005] been put to a vote today with respect to appointments to fill three vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions. At this plenary meeting I propose to explain why we took that stand.

84. We should like to invite the attention of the Assembly to rule 130 of the rules of procedure, which I quote in part:

"The members of the Committee on Contributions, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience, and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three financial years ..."

85. In passing, we should like to mention here that no less than the permanent representative of Japan, who sat in the Fifth Committee and made a statement on the scale of assessments, touched upon this very point of "broad geographical distribution" in the Committee's membership.

86. Of the ten members of the Committee at present, two are from South America, two from North America, four from Europe, and two from the Near East. The three members whose terms of office expire on 31 December 1958 represent the United States, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan respectively. Elected to succeed them are three candidates from the United States, Poland and Iran. It is thus clear at a glance that there are no representatives from Africa and South-East Asia, to which region my country humbly belongs.

87. The last election in the Fifth Committee merely emphasizes the discrepancy. In effect, we are being asked now to perpetuate a system of representation which cuts across the grain of the very sense of justice and fairness. In Asia alone, one-third of the total population of the world is concentrated. Yet a wide percentage of these peoples will continue to remain voiceless in the management of the affairs of the Committee under the present system.

88. The importance of the work of the Committee on Contributions cannot be overemphasized. It discharges, in so far as the United Nations is concerned, a function equivalent to the taxing power of a State. And this is a power which, in the language of United States Chief Justice Marshall, includes the power to destroy. While we do not believe that any member of the Committee will be so inclined, yet it is undeniable that lack of familiarity with actual conditions obtaining in the unrepresented areas may lead to unrealistic, if not oppressive, assessments upon them. In any event, human nature being what it is, the regions or areas represented by the Committee's members stand a better chance of getting fairer treatment in the distribution of the financial burden falling on Member States. This is, I think, the raison d'être for the broad geographical representation required under the rules of procedure.

89. We would therefore strongly urge the Assembly to take the proper steps as soon as it is practicable to correct the glaring imbalance in the representation on the Committee on Contributions. No one would contest the qualifications of the individual members of the Committee, but the present composition of the membership is a patent negation of the letter and spirit of the principles underlying the establishment of the Committee.

90. As long as the present situation obtains, the Philippine delegation will find it difficult to support candidates, however personally qualified, who do not meet the requirement of equitable geographical representation.

#### AGENDA ITEM 53

##### Personnel questions:

- (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
- (d) Staff Regulations of the United Nations: report of Secretary-General

##### REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4012)

Mr. Quijano (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

91. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolutions I and II contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/4012].

##### The draft resolutions were adopted unanimously.

92. Mr. MANGASHA (Ethiopia): During the debate on this item in the Fifth Committee, there were some divergent views on the question of the geographical distribution of the United Nations Secretariat. These views are clearly recorded in the summary records of the Fifth Committee. In implementing this resolution which has now been unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, we do hope that our Secretary-General will keep in mind the discussion in the Fifth Committee.

93. Mr. LEVYCHKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): During the discussion in the Fifth Committee on the principle of the geographical distribution of United Nations staff, the Soviet delegation, together with many other delegations, made some serious criticisms with regard to the Secretary-General. It was pointed out that in practice the Secretary-General had violated Article 101 of the Charter concerning the geographical distribution of staff.

94. Under this Article, the Secretary-General must, in the employment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service, follow unswervingly the principle of geographical distribution which, in addition to the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, must be his paramount consideration.

95. In actual fact, as was pointed out in the Fifth Committee, the Secretary-General has permitted violation of the principle, and as a result the present Secretariat staff is not as representative as it should be, which prevents its work from being duly objective.

96. Practically all the key posts in the Secretariat are occupied by citizens of the United States of America and of countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. The countries of Asia and Africa and some of the Latin American countries, which have been playing an increasingly important role in international life, are very poorly represented.

97. Particularly obvious is the intentional and artificial restriction on the employment of citizens of the USSR and other socialist countries in the United Nations Secretariat. Despite the active part played by the Soviet Union in international life, which is common knowledge, and its large financial contribution to the Organization, the number of Soviet citizens in the Secretariat amounts to only 2.5 per cent of the total number of employees, recruited on a geographical basis. Soviet citizens are not permitted to work in the most important departments or in the Office of Personnel; this is absolutely inadmissible.

98. Everything I have said can be confirmed by a great many facts and figures given in the Secretary-General's own report, as well as by other data.

99. Many delegations very rightly expressed the opinion that to put into practice the principle of geographical distribution through the employment on the United Nations staff of persons from countries in different geographical regions and with different systems, different cultures and different administrative experience, would help the United Nations to amass useful experience in varied fields and to acquire knowledge of the way of life of the peoples of various geographical

regions and countries together with their immediate national and international problems.

100. A staff of that kind would make the Secretariat more flexible, adaptable, efficient and objective and would give it a truly international character, in keeping with the purposes and principles of our Organization. It is quite clear that the shortcomings I have mentioned in the Secretary-General's work should be remedied and that the machinery of the United Nations—an international Organization for peace and justice—should be brought into conformity with the principle of geographical distribution, as laid down in Article 101 of the Charter.

101. The resolution adopted on this issue is not an adequate expression of the views of the majority of delegations. Nevertheless, in its present form it calls on the Secretary-General to remedy what is an abnormal situation.

102. The Soviet delegation, which voted in favour of the resolution, hopes that the Secretary-General will draw the necessary conclusions from the discussions and criticism of his work, and that in carrying out the said resolution he will be guided not only by its letter but also by the spirit of the speeches of a large number of delegations in the Fifth Committee.

#### AGENDA ITEM 46

##### Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

##### REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4021)

Mr. Quijano (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

103. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, (translated from Spanish): In presenting the Committee's report on item 46 [A/4021], I would point out that the Fifth Committee, in formulating those recommendations, believes that they partially fulfil the General Assembly's responsibility for ensuring financial support for the refugee programmes. Only by the positive response of Governments to the requests for contributions made to them can the targets be met and the implementation of the programmes approved by the General Assembly be ensured.

105. The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, I shall put to the vote, together, draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report [A/4021].

The draft resolutions were adopted unanimously.

105. The PRESIDENT: Resolution B which has just been adopted requests the President to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds consisting of not more than ten members. I would like to propose to the Assembly at this time that the Negotiating Committee, to serve from the close of the thirteenth session to the close of the fourteenth session, be composed of the same members who served last year, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

It was so decided.

#### AGENDA ITEM 54

##### United Nations International School and delegation office facilities: reports of the Secretary-General

##### REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4026)

Mr. Quijano (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

106. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, (translated from Spanish): With regard to the International School, which is dealt with in the first part of the report, members of the Fifth Committee once again indicated the importance they attached to it as a facility for the members of the staff of the United Nations and as a most successful experiment in teaching.

107. In its draft resolution, which is annexed to the report, the Committee notes the continued need of the School for suitable permanent premises as near as practicable to the United Nations Headquarters building, and expresses appreciation of the efforts made by the Secretary-General to find temporary accommodation for the School, requesting him to continue those efforts with a view to a permanent solution.

108. The transfer of the School and its expansion have caused a serious deficit in its budget, and the Fifth Committee recommends that a special grant should be made to help cover that deficit.

109. The second part of the report deals with the efforts made by the Secretary-General, pursuant to the request of the General Assembly at its twelfth session, to assist interested delegations in finding suitable facilities in the vicinity of United Nations Headquarters. The Secretary-General has reported that just north of the Headquarters site an office building will be constructed in which the permanent missions will have absolute priority in renting space and will have special facilities for their work. The Fifth Committee merely took note of the report and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts he had made.

110. The PRESIDENT: If the Assembly is ready to take a decision on this matter, I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report [A/4026].

The draft resolution was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

#### AGENDA ITEM 18

##### Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

##### NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

111. The PRESIDENT: Are there any comments on the draft resolution submitted by Panama and Peru [A/L.251] recommending the reappointment, for the calendar years 1959 and 1960, the present members of the Peace Observation Commission?

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

112. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Soviet delegation did not object to the re-election to the Peace Observation

Commission of representatives of those countries which are members of it at the present time.

113. At the same time, the Soviet delegation feels in duty bound to draw the attention of the Members of the General Assembly to the absolutely abnormal situation in which China's seat in the Commission is unlawfully occupied by the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique which was expelled from China long ago. The Soviet delegation considers it inadmissible that the great Chinese people is not represented in the said organ of the United Nations. Only a representative appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China can be the lawful representative of the Chinese people in the United Nations.

114. If there had been a separate vote for each member of the Commission, we would, of course, have voted against the follower of Chiang Kai-shek who represents no one in the United Nations but himself.

### AGENDA ITEM 28

#### Economic development of under-developed countries (continued):

#### (a) Establishment of the Special Fund: reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund and of the Economic and Social Council

#### NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/4024)

115. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly has before it the Secretary-General's note [A/4024] submitting to the Assembly, for its confirmation, the appointment of Mr. Paul G. Hoffman for the post of Managing Director of the Special Fund as of 1 January 1959.

116. If there is no objection, I shall declare the appointment of Mr. Hoffman unanimously confirmed by the Assembly.

It was so decided.

117. Mr. CHRISTIANSEN (Denmark): My delegation considers the establishment of the Special Fund as one of the United Nations major accomplishments in the economic field. But, however correct the decision, and

however much intelligence has been employed in setting up the Fund, its failure or its success highly depends on the human factor—that is to say, on its leadership, or, to be specific, on its first Managing Director.

118. In our opinion, this post requires a rare combination of qualities, such as intelligence and tact, imagination and a sense of realism. This seems enough to expect of any man, but for the Managing Director of the Special Fund it is not enough. He must, in addition to this, in his own mind be truly convinced that action through the United Nations can contribute substantially to raising the standard of living in the less developed countries by accelerating their economic development, and that this goal is beneficial to all, developed and under-developed, countries alike.

119. In our opinion, Mr. Hoffman is just such a man, and we have, therefore every reason for gratification that he is willing to serve the United Nations as the first Managing Director of the Special Fund.

120. Not words but actions alone can convince those who are still sceptical as to the possibilities of improving the economic structure of the less-developed countries by assistance through the United Nations. We believe and trust that Mr. Hoffman, given the tools—the sincere collaboration of all Member States here present—will provide proof of the beneficial effects of multilateral economic assistance through the United Nations.

121. Denmark still benefits from the help to self-help received through the Marshall Plan, whose efficient administrator we are happy to greet again in a new capacity, similar in character but with even greater scope: administering assistance not from one country, but from the United Nations as well as from non-Government sources which are in a position to contribute to the vast enterprise of helping under-developed areas in the world to help themselves.

122. From these few remarks, the Assembly will understand that the Danish delegation is happy to have supported the Assembly's confirmation of Mr. Hoffman's appointment.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.