



Tuesday, 12 December 1950, at 10.45 a.m.

Flushing Meadow, New York

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President: Mr. Nasrollah ENTEZAM (Iran).

Consideration of the various items on the agenda of the meeting

1. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): As you can see, our agenda for this meeting is very heavy and we have very little time to deal with it. In accordance with past procedure, I shall consult the Assembly to determine whether it wishes to have a discussion on the various items on the agenda of the present meeting.

2. I shall not consult the Assembly on the twelfth item [item 26], which must in any event be discussed in plenary meeting, nor on the twenty-second and twenty-third items [items 32 and 21], which involve elections and so do not require a debate.

It was decided unanimously not to discuss the first two items (items 33 and 34).

It was decided, by 12 votes to 3, not to discuss the third item (item 35).

It was decided unanimously not to discuss any of the other items (items 53, 51, 55, 54, 74, 52, 12, 27, 47, 36, 40, 43, 39, 38, 61, 20, 30, 32 and 21) except the twelfth (item 26).

Question of the representation of China in the United Nations: membership of the Special Committee

3. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): Before putting the first item on our agenda to the vote, we should settle a matter which has been deferred for a long time—the composition of the Committee which is to report to the Assembly on the question of the representation of China. Some time ago [305th meeting], I made a proposal in that connexion. A delegation requested the postponement of the question. We must now take a decision.

4. I therefore now submit to the Assembly the names of the delegations which I propose should be elected as members of the Committee. They are the following: Canada, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Mexico, Philippines, Poland.

5. A few days ago the Assembly was not certain that it was ready to take a decision on my proposal. There are two alternatives before us: either to vote on my proposal or to hold a secret ballot.

6. I would first ask the Assembly to come to a decision on the question whether it is prepared to vote on my proposal.

7. Mr. ARUTIUNIAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): The question the President has raised has caught the General Assembly unprepared, since it was not included in our agenda for today. It is not, of course, a question which must necessarily be included in the agenda, but delegations should have been given some indication that it would come up for discussion this morning.

8. In view of the situation which has arisen, I would ask the President to postpone a decision on the question until our afternoon meeting. Delegations will then know that a proposal has been made by the President regarding the composition of the Committee and will have an opportunity of thinking it over; a decision can then be

taken after the luncheon recess, at our afternoon meeting.

9. That is what I wished to ask the President.

10. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): There was no need to place this item once again on our agenda; there had simply been a request for its postponement. Since, however, the representative of the Soviet Union has requested that the discussion of the question should be deferred until this afternoon, I can see no objection to complying with his request.

11. I wanted to submit to the Assembly the list of the delegations which I propose, so that the representatives may have time to consider it.

12. If there is no objection, we shall therefore resume the consideration of this question at the beginning of our meeting this afternoon and come to a decision.

It was so decided.

Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Fourth Committee (A/1642)

[Agenda item 33]

13. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): We shall now consider the first item on our agenda, but before doing so I should like to inform the Assembly that I do not intend to call upon every rapporteur to submit his report, unless he so requests. Generally speaking, such reports are self-explanatory.

14. I put to the vote the draft resolution contained in the report of the Fourth Committee [A/1642].

The draft resolution was adopted by 45 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

15. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I call upon the representative of the Soviet Union, who wishes to explain his vote.

16. Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): Both in the Fourth Committee and in the General Assembly the USSR delegation opposed and voted against the draft resolution which provided that the consideration of the question of administrative unions should be postponed until the sixth session of the General Assembly.

17. The question of administrative unions is one of the important questions of the whole International Trusteeship System. The discussion of it in the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee during the past few years has shown that a number of Administering Authorities—the United Kingdom, Belgium, Australia and some others—are pursuing in the Trust Territories under their administration a policy designed to deprive those Territories of their special status and to effect their annexation, by uniting them with their adjacent colonies in the form of so-called “administrative unions”.

18. This policy is intended to consolidate the colonial régime in the Trust Territories and is contrary to the Charter, Article 76 b of which requires the promotion of the “political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence”.

19. This policy of consolidating the colonial régime in the Trust Territories by means of so-called "administrative unions" is also contrary to the General Assembly resolution of 18 November 1948 [resolution 224 (III)], which endorsed the Trusteeship Council's view that an administrative union "must remain strictly administrative in its nature and its scope, and that its operation must not have the effect of creating any conditions which will obstruct the separate development of the Trust Territory, in the fields of political, economic, social and educational advancement, as a distinct entity".

20. As we know, both in the General Assembly and in the Trusteeship Council, the USSR delegation has proposed the adoption of a recommendation to the Administering Authorities to put an end to annexation of Trust Territories by way of "administrative unions", to establish in the Trust Territories legislative and executive organs which would not be subordinate to any organs established as a result of the unification of such Territories with adjacent colonies, and to that end to take the necessary legislative and other measures to secure the participation of the indigenous population in the legislative, executive and judicial organs.

21. Because of the opposition of the Administering Authorities, however, the proposals of the Soviet Union have not so far been adopted. Neither the Trusteeship Council nor the General Assembly has as yet taken the necessary measures to ensure strict compliance by the Administering Authorities with the United Nations Charter and with the General Assembly decisions on the subject of administrative unions.

22. In view of this, the USSR delegation pressed for a discussion of the question of administrative unions at the current session of the General Assembly and for the adoption of the necessary decisions to secure the accomplishment of the purposes of the International Trusteeship System as set forth in the United Nations Charter. For the same reason, it voted against the proposal for deferring the consideration of this question until the sixth session of the General Assembly.

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Fourth Committee (A/1638)

[Agenda item 34]

23. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I am going to put to the vote, in turn, the draft resolutions appearing in the report of the Fourth Committee [A/1638].

Draft resolution I was adopted by 50 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 49 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

24. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): A roll-call vote has been requested on draft resolution III.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Honduras, Peru.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 37 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions.

25. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): A roll-call vote has also been requested on draft resolution IV.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti.

Against: India, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France.

Abstaining: Indonesia, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru, Yugoslavia, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iceland.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 32 votes to 13, with 13 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 41 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Postponement of the vote on the question of South West Africa

26. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): Some delegations have expressed a desire that the vote on the third item on our agenda should be postponed until this afternoon's meeting. Since an amendment has been submitted, it is proper that the members of the Assembly should have time to consider it.

27. If there is no objection, the question of South West Africa will be put to the vote this afternoon. I shall ask the Assembly to decide that point.

It was decided, by 35 votes to none, with 14 abstentions, to postpone the vote.

Draft rules for the calling of non-governmental conferences: report of the Sixth Committee (A/1632)

[Agenda item 53]

28. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put to the vote the draft resolution contained in the report of the Sixth Committee [A/1632].

The draft resolution was adopted by 35 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

Designation of non-member States to which a certified copy of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes shall be communicated by the Secretary-General for the purpose of accession to this act: report of the Sixth Committee (A/1633)

[Agenda item 51]

29. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put to the vote the draft resolution contained in the report of the Sixth Committee [A/1633].

The draft resolution was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Regulations to give effect to article III, section 8, of the Headquarters Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America: report of the Sixth Committee (A/1641)

[Agenda item 55]

30. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put to the vote the draft resolution contained in the report of the Sixth Committee [A/1641].

The draft resolution was adopted by 47 votes to none.

Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: reports of the Sixth Committee (A/1626) and the Fifth Committee (A/1663)

[Agenda item 54]

31. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put to the vote the draft resolution contained in the report of the Sixth Committee [A/1626].

The draft resolution was adopted by 50 votes to none.

Provision of a United Nations distinguishing ribbon or other insignia for personnel participating in Korea in the defence of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Sixth Committee (A/1631) and the Fifth Committee (A/1664)

[Agenda item 74]

32. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put to the vote the draft resolution contained in the report of the Sixth Committee [A/1631].

The draft resolution was adopted by 38 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

33. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I call upon the representative of the Soviet Union, who wishes to explain this vote.

34. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): The USSR delegation wishes to explain why it voted against the Sixth Committee's draft resolution on the provision of a distinguishing ribbon or other insignia for personnel participating in Korea allegedly in the defence of the Charter of the United Nations.

35. It will be remembered that the delegation of the Soviet Union voted [294th meeting] against including this question in the agenda of the General Assembly, considering it to be another attempt to commit a flagrant violation of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter.

36. The aggressive war which the United States has been waging against the Korean people for over five months is once more described in this resolution as "repelling aggression" and "defence of the principles of the Charter". This latest attempt to distort the true nature of the events in Korea will be as unsuccessful as all those which have preceded it.

37. During the consideration of the Korean question in the First Committee¹ and in the General Assembly [292nd to 294th meetings inclusive] at this session, the USSR delegation and a number of other delegations repeatedly cited numerous facts proving incontrovertibly that armed intervention had been undertaken by the United States in Korea, an intervention constituting direct aggression against the Korean people, who are fighting for their national independence and unification. Consequently there is no need to repeat these facts, not one of which has been refuted.

38. As a ground for providing a United Nations distinguishing ribbon or other insignia, the resolution refers to the Security Council resolution of 7 July of this year² authorizing the so-called Unified Command to use the flag of the United Nations. This reference is of no value whatsoever, since the resolution of 7 July was illegal, as the USSR delegation has also repeatedly pointed out.

39. In reply to the Secretary-General's cablegram transmitting the text of the resolution of 7 July, the Government of the Soviet Union stated that "the adoption of this resolution [constituted] the same flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter as the Security Council resolution of 27 June on the Korean question".³ In that reply, the USSR Government further drew attention to the fact that the Security Council resolution of 7 July was "directed towards the illegal use of the United Nations flag as a cloak for United States military operations in Korea", which were "a direct aggression by the United States against the Korean people". It added that all that gave "the Government of the Soviet Union grounds for declaring that the Security Council resolution of 7 July first, [was] illegal and, secondly, [constituted] a direct act of assistance to armed aggression against the Korean people".

40. No matter what efforts are made to distort the truth, it is clear to everyone that it is the armed forces of the United States and several other countries, and not the armed forces of the United Nations, which are

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, First Committee, 346th to 353rd meetings inclusive.*

² See document S/1588.

³ See document S/1596/Rev.1.

taking part in the military operations in Korea, and that such participation in the United States aggression against the Korean people is a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter.

41. In these circumstances, the adoption of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee represents another violation of the Charter and may lead to a further decline in the authority of the United Nations in the eyes of millions of ordinary people throughout the world.

42. For these reasons, the USSR delegation voted against that resolution.

43. Mr. DROHOJOWSKI (Poland): My delegation voted against the resolution for reasons which I shall explain.

44. First, the majority in the Sixth Committee failed to establish the right of the United Nations to create any sort of decorations, ribbons or otherwise, and to bestow them upon military or civilian personnel allegedly in the service of the United Nations.⁴ There is not a single word in the Charter in support of the opinion expressed by the majority in the Committee. References to Article 10 and Article 11, paragraph 4, are entirely irrelevant to the item under consideration. The alleged precedent of the seal and the flag of the United Nations is far from convincing. Efforts to involve the authority of the International Court of Justice must be discarded. The International Court of Justice stated only that the United Nations had the powers necessary for the performance of its duties⁵ and to propose that decorations are necessary for the performance of the duties of our Organization is too far-fetched as well as undignified. My delegation maintains that the right to bestow decorations belongs only to States and governments.

45. Secondly, my delegation continues to believe that in spite of arguments to the contrary, the intervention in Korea was and is illegal. The so-called resolutions of 25 June, 27 June and 7 July 1950⁶ were illegally adopted by several members of the Security Council in flagrant violation of the Charter and with the sole purpose of masking the armed intervention of the United States Government in Korea. It would therefore be immoral, in the opinion of my delegation, to reward those who knowingly or unknowingly were and are the instruments of aggression.

46. Thirdly, those engaged in the ranks of the forces of the aggressors and those who have helped the aggressors are directly or indirectly responsible for atrocities in the form of the inhuman bombing of civilian populations and of towns and villages, and of rape and arson. To reward those people or their assistants for such barbarous acts would be a form of approval of such acts, which are revolting to every fair-minded human being.

⁴ For the discussion on this subject in the Sixth Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Sixth Committee, 247th meeting*.

⁵ See *Reparation for injuries suffered in the service of the United Nations, Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1949*, page 174.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifth Year*, Nos. 15, 16 and 18.

47. Fourthly, the decision taken by the General Assembly on 20 October 1947 [*resolution 167 (II)*] clearly stipulates that the use of the flag is to be regulated and its dignity protected. It has consequently been decided that the flag must be flown by the Secretary-General only on United Nations buildings and buildings in which United Nations commissions and committees are housed. If, therefore, the flag is to serve exclusively for peaceful purposes, a decoration, whatever it might be, cannot serve any other purpose, much less any contrary purpose.

48. Fifthly, in the opinion of my delegation decorations cannot be awarded to those who have participated or are participating in the intervention in Korea. That would be a reward to those who are waging war on a foreign territory against those who are fighting on their own soil for their native land and who are helping to repel aggression. The troops of the aggressors in Korea are not soldiers of the United Nations, for they have not been sent in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter.

49. Lastly, the adoption of the resolution gives the impression that certain individuals are to be rewarded for their political beliefs or the beliefs of those who ordered them to participate in the intervention.

50. For the above reasons the Polish delegation voted against the resolution. Its adoption was, in our estimation, illegal, immoral, uncalled for and untimely and, furthermore, in the opinion of my delegation, will bring discredit upon the Organization.

51. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia): The Czechoslovak delegation voted against the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly by the Sixth Committee. By its stand, the Czechoslovak delegation has repeatedly—ever since the opening of discussions in the General Assembly—demonstrated its opposition, on grounds of principle, to the Philippine proposal that a United Nations distinguishing ribbon or other insignia should be provided for persons who have participated in the events in Korea.

52. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, in the General Assembly [*294th meeting*], and in the Sixth Committee, and in the Fifth Committee⁷ submitted for consideration by the members of those bodies serious objections to the Philippine proposal and thoroughly explained their vote against it. The Czechoslovak representatives stressed the fact that the Philippine proposal was based on illegal resolutions of the Security Council which were nothing but an attempt to disguise United States aggression in Korea and to conceal United States imperialistic aims in the Far East. Further, the Czechoslovak representatives stated that the Philippine proposal was an obvious violation of the Charter, since it would confer upon the Secretary-General powers far exceeding those conferred upon him by the Charter.

53. The text just adopted by the General Assembly was approved by the Sixth Committee on 30 November 1950, just a few days after hundreds of millions of peace-loving peoples all over the world had enthusiastically welcomed the manifesto of the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace and its message to the

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Fifth Committee, 278th meeting*.

United Nations. Allow me to quote, in connexion with this resolution, article 6 of the message of the Warsaw congress to the United Nations [A/1660]:

“Since all decent men, irrespective of their political beliefs, regard the ruthless mass extermination of the civil population of Korea as a crime against mankind, we ask that an authoritative international commission should be called upon to investigate the crimes which have been committed in the Korean war and, in particular, the question of General MacArthur’s responsibility.”

54. Allow me also to quote a few sentences from the speech delivered to the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace in Warsaw by the Korean woman delegate Pak Den-ai:

“American aggressors who have suffered defeat after defeat have indulged in barbarous reprisals against the Korean people and in criminal methods of war-making. Under the United Nations flag the American aggressors launched their barbarous and terroristic air raids during which the helpless and innocent inhabitants of Korean cities and villages have been massacred. The American Air Force destroyed entire living quarters; American bombs poured upon thousands of Korean women and children, destroyed schools, theatres and cultural institutions. American airplanes malevolently bombed Korean villages and hospital trains. American fliers strafed and bombed Korean peasants working on fields.”

55. I should like to ask the President a question, if I may. Can there be a greater argument against the resolution than this shattering testimony of the Korean representative? I ask the Assembly how it is possible to vote in favour of a resolution which provides for the conferring of distinguishing ribbons or other insignia on those who have committed the inhuman crimes described by an eye-witness of the Korean people to the World Peace Congress?

56. The resolution which has been adopted is directed against hundreds of millions of peace-loving people all over the world and against the Charter of the United Nations. For this reason, my delegation voted against it.

57. Mr. COHEN (United States of America): I wish briefly to explain the reasons why the United States voted for this resolution.

58. Forces not only of the United States but of many other nations are fighting together in Korea under the United Nations flag to support the rule of law in the world. The very least we can do to show our appreciation of their deeds of valour and of their sacrifices is to authorize the granting to them of the insignia of the United Nations. It is the only way we can show our appreciation of those who are willing to fight and die for the United Nations.

59. If we want peace in this world, we must show our willingness to support and to show our appreciation of those who are willing to die in order to support the rule of law in the world. Without law, there can be no peace. If we want peace and if we are citing all the so-called peace conferences which are being held throughout the world, let us show our willingness to support the law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its second session: reports of the Sixth Committee (A/1639) and the Fifth Committee (A/1648 and A/1665)

[Agenda item 52]

60. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I am going to put to the vote the draft resolutions contained in the report of the Sixth Committee [A/1639].

Draft resolution A was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

61. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): An amendment [A/1640] has been submitted to draft resolution B by the following States: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela. A roll-call vote has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador.

Against: New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia.

Abstaining: Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France.

The amendment to draft resolution B was adopted by 41 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions.

Draft resolution B, as amended, was adopted by 43 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 45 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 50 votes to none.

Draft resolution E was adopted by 42 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 42 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III and IV): report of the Second Committee (A/1625)

[Agenda item 12]

62. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put to the vote the recommendation which appears in paragraph 4 of the report of the Second Committee [A/1625].

The recommendation was adopted by 44 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

63. Mr. ARUTIUNIAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*translated from Russian*): The USSR delegation abstained from voting on the recommendation concerning the report of the Economic and Social Council for reasons which I shall proceed to explain.

64. In connexion with the consideration by the General Assembly of the Economic and Social Council's report for the period 16 August 1949 to 16 August 1950, the delegation of the Soviet Union wishes to state that the Economic and Social Council was not empowered to take decisions with the participation of the Kuomintang representative, who does not represent China, and in the absence of the representatives of four members of the Council—the USSR, China, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Such decisions of the Council, taken in violation of the United Nations Charter, are illegal.

65. I would ask the President to take this statement as applying to the whole report of the Economic and Social Council. As the President is aware, different chapters of this report were examined by different Committees, and these Committees are presenting the results of their deliberations separately for the consideration of the General Assembly. In the end, a single resolution will be adopted on the Economic and Social Council's report. We declare that we shall abstain from voting on that occasion. In that connexion, we request that the statement we have just made should be recorded as applying to the whole report of the Economic and Social Council.

66. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): The statement of the representative of the Soviet Union will of course appear in the verbatim record. Moreover, the report of the Second Committee already mentions, in paragraph 5, the attitude adopted by the USSR delegation and specifies the other delegations which have adopted a similar attitude.

Action to achieve and maintain full employment and economic stability: reports of the Second Committee (A/1627) and the Fifth Committee (A/1666)

[Agenda item 27]

67. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put to the vote the draft resolutions contained in the report of the Second Committee [A/1627].

Draft resolution A was adopted by 43 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 50 votes to none.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 51 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 53 votes to none.

Postponement of the discussion on international control of atomic energy

68. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I propose that the Assembly should not now embark upon a discussion of the twelfth item of our agenda, namely, international control of atomic energy. It is a very important question, and the members of the First Committee wish to be present during the discussion.

69. I therefore propose that the Assembly should postpone its discussion of this item and should pass on to the thirteenth item of the agenda for this meeting.

It was so decided.

United Nations telecommunications system: report of the Fifth Committee (A/1635)

[Agenda item 47]

70. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put the draft resolution contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/1635] to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted by 49 votes to none.

Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Fifth Committee (A/1634)

[Agenda item 36]

71. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): I put the draft resolution contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/1634] to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted by 46 votes to none.

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.