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President: Mr. Víctor A. BELAUNDE (Peru).

Expression of sympathy for inundation victims in France

1. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Before we begin consideration of the items on the agenda, I should like, on behalf of the General Assembly, to express our condolence and sympathy with the French delegation in regard to the losses suffered by its compatriots and its country in the inundation of the Fréjus region.
2. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) (translated from French): The words of warm sympathy for my country, which the President has just pronounced on behalf of the General Assembly, went straight to the heart of the French delegation. The catastrophe which has plunged into mourning one of the loveliest regions of France, known to so many United Nations representatives, has already created in France a great impulse of national solidarity. To this now is added, through the words spoken here, an expression of international sympathy. The Government and people of my country will be deeply touched. On their behalf I thank the President, and, through him, the whole Assembly.

Organization of work

3. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): As the fifth report of the General Committee indicates [A/4315] it decided, by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, to recommend to the General Assembly that the closing date of this regular session should be postponed to 12 December 1959. If there is no objection, I shall conclude that the General Assembly adopts this recommendation by the General Committee.

It was so decided.

Decision concerning the procedure of the meeting

In accordance with rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fourth Committee, of the Second Committee and of the Fifth Committee.

AGENDA ITEMS 13 AND 39

Report of the Trusteeship Council

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/4320)

4. Mr. KENNEDY (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the report of the Fourth Committee [A/4320] resulting from its consideration of the report [A/4100] of the Trusteeship Council. The Committee's report sets out in considerable detail its consideration of the many proposals before it which resulted in the adoption of a large number of draft resolutions for submission to the General Assembly.

5. The report of the Fourth Committee speaks for itself, and I hardly feel it necessary, therefore, to discuss the terms of these draft resolutions individually or to go into the details of their adoption. But in presenting our report, may I endeavour, very briefly, to attempt to convey to the Assembly the importance and significance of the draft resolutions contained in the document and to say a few words about the spirit which animated the Fourth Committee in preparing them.

6. There has, I believe, been widespread satisfaction at the sustained and rapid progress made by many of the Trust Territories toward the achievement of the goal of self-government or independence, and at the imminent attainment of these basic objectives in an appreciable number of Territories. This satisfaction is reflected in the preamble of one of the draft resolutions contained in the Committee's report, namely in the preamble of draft resolution V.

7. In respect of Somaliland the Fourth Committee, after giving careful consideration to a request made by the Somali Legislative Assembly and the Somali Government, with the endorsement of the Government of Italy, has been able with considerable satisfaction to recommend in draft resolution X that the date of independence of that Territory should be advanced from 2 December 1960 to 1 July 1960, by which time

it was definitely assured that the necessary constitutional arrangements will be completed. We have thus every confidence of seeing representatives of three former Trust Territories amongst us at the next session of the General Assembly.

8. It is, of course, true that newly-independent States emerging from Trust status have to face up to difficult problems of an economic and social character. It is appropriate, accordingly, that the United Nations, which has sponsored the political independence of its former trustees, should make a special effort to promote their continued economic and social development. The Committee therefore has recommended draft resolutions VI and VII to deal with these problems.

9. For those Territories which will remain under trusteeship for some time to come, the Committee has put forward a number of draft resolutions relating to their advancement in various fields, and has in particular proposed that plans with target dates should be drawn up for their future political development.

10. In respect of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, it is recommended that time-tables and targets for their attainment of independence in the near future should be drawn up by the Administering Authorities concerned in consultation with representatives of the inhabitants.

11. The Committee was informed of constitutional discussions occurring in both of these Territories and was given details of the plans of the reforms which the Belgian Government proposed to institute in the latter Territory.

12. The Committee has recommended that the Trusteeship Council should be requested to consider these plans in detail and, in addition, to dispatch its next visiting mission to Trust Territories in East Africa early in 1960 so that that mission may report as soon as possible on the prevailing conditions there and on their relations to recent events in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

13. The Committee also heard a number of petitioners concerning conditions in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration, and a draft resolution relating to that Territory was presented but failed to be adopted by the Committee. Members of the Committee, however, were unanimous in reaffirming their support of the principles contained in the resolution on that Territory which was adopted by the General Assembly at its previous session [resolution 1349 (XIII)].

14. While differences of opinion continued to exist in the Committee and while some draft resolutions were the subject of protracted voting, I should like to point out, in conclusion, that nine out of the eleven draft resolutions presented by the Committee were adopted with no dissenting votes.

15. Moreover, even when opposition was recorded, it was couched in measured terms. It is therefore clear that the work of the Fourth Committee, which is becoming of increasing importance as more and more Trust Territories approach self-government or independence, is based on a constructive spirit of co-operation between Member States from all parts of the world. I think it would be fair to say that this is a happy augury for the future, especially for the next

few years when the United Nations may have to make arrangements for the attainment of independence or self-government by still further Trust Territories.

16. Mr. VILJOEN (Union of South Africa): The South African delegation would like to avail itself of this opportunity to say a few words on draft resolution X regarding the date of the independence of Somaliland. This draft resolution, which has our full support, has fittingly been called "the birth certificate of a new independent State", and we wish to congratulate the Government and the people of Somaliland, as well as the Administering Authority, Italy, on their achievement of the goal of independence laid down in the Trusteeship Agreement, even in advance of the original target date.

17. We shall be happy to welcome the new sovereign independent Somalia in our midst when it takes its place among us in these halls next year.

18. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia): I wish to make a brief statement regarding draft resolution X.

19. The head of the Ethiopian delegation stated before the General Assembly on 1 October 1959, regarding the independence of African States:

"... The complete emancipation and political, economic and social advancement of the peoples of the continent of Africa is of special and direct interest to my country. During the last few years, we have witnessed a trend which has brought to the family of the United Nations many a distinguished African State. Very recently, the Republic of Guinea has joined this group and assumed its rightful place in the United Nations. Four others, the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration and Nigeria, will soon take their places in this Assembly. All of them have achieved this remarkable victory by their determination, tenacity, love of liberty and good fortune in having great political leaders. We derive immense pleasure in welcoming to this house an ever-growing family of African States [817th meeting, para. 13].

"Of particular interest to my country is the independence of Somalia, now under Trusteeship Administration, and its admission to the United Nations, because Ethiopia and the present Trust Territory of Somaliland have so much in common, including a common frontier. The question of the delimitation of the frontier between the two sister countries which has been unnecessarily delayed is now on the right track, as the General Assembly has recommended its settlement by arbitration. We are confident that the judicial settlement of this question would satisfy both parties and that the two brotherly peoples would co-operate in all matters of common interest to them." [*Ibid.*, para. 14.]

20. I also had the opportunity, in the Fourth Committee, of welcoming the accession of Somalia to independence and of extending the congratulations of my delegation and my country. We are indeed happy to see the accession of African countries to independence. We wish them success and happiness. We all realize that the sober realities and responsibilities of statehood are many and difficult, but we are full of confidence that the new State will face these realities and responsibilities as becomes an African State.

21. We are now discussing the progress reports of my country and Italy on the negotiations between the two Governments concerning the terms of reference for arbitration regarding the delimitation of the frontier between the two countries and, as I reserved the rights of my delegation in the Fourth Committee, I wish to reserve here my delegation's rights in all aspects.

22. Before concluding, may I repeat what I stated in the Fourth Committee, namely, the wish of my delegation—indeed the wish of my country—that the two countries would enter an era of co-operation and independence.

23. Mr. ALWAN (Iraq): I should like to say a few words to qualify the position of the Iraqi delegation on draft resolution II on dissemination of information on the United Nations. My delegation attaches the greatest importance to the question of dissemination of information, particularly in the Trust Territories and the Non-Self-Governing Territories. We believe that it is the obligation of every Member State to do its utmost to promote the lofty ideals of our Organization. Therefore, my delegation will vote in favour of draft resolution II, as it did in the Fourth Committee. We were pleased to note that not a single vote was cast against this draft resolution in the Committee. However, we were disappointed to note many abstentions. It seems that it was not a mere coincidence that all the colonial Powers abstained and that, despite the several resolutions of the General Assembly, none of the Administering Authorities complied with those resolutions. We do hope that this situation will be rectified.

24. Miss BROOKS (Liberia): The delegation of Liberia will vote in favour of all the draft resolutions contained in the Fourth Committee's report [A/4320] before us. But my delegation would like to make special reference to draft resolution X. It becomes a time of rejoicing for the peoples of Africa as each dependent territory in that continent emerges into nationhood and takes its place among the free nations of the world. Therefore, today the States of Africa are very happy that tomorrow Somalia will join our ranks as an independent nation.

25. On behalf of the African States, I would like to extend my congratulations to the people of Somalia, and to the Government of Italy which, through the years, has led them toward this goal which we all appreciate. We would ask the Assembly to follow the procedure of the Fourth Committee in adopting this draft resolution. We adopted the draft resolution unanimously without the polling of votes. I think that it would add much to the pleasure and happiness of the peoples of Somalia if this method were adopted.

26. Mr. ORTONA (Italy): I have taken the floor with the desire to thank most cordially all those delegations which I have seen fit to express here and in the Fourth Committee their congratulations to the Governments of Italy and Somalia for their achievements in Somalia. These achievements have made it possible for the Trust Territory of Somalia to attain independence on an advanced date, which will be 1 July 1960, five months before the date which had been established by the Trusteeship Agreement.

27. This is the crowning of a process of active collaboration between the Administering Authority and the Somali people. This co-operation and this result

would not have been possible if the Administering Authority—aware as it has been all along of the great qualities and will of the Somali people to work out their progress—had not long since gradually developed, in the Somali political class and population, the growing feeling of political responsibility and encouraged their natural allegiance to democratic principles, those principles which are embodied in the Charter and which we in our Organization are here to uphold.

28. The response of the Somali Government and people to this policy of growing political responsibility has been for the Administering Authority a reason for increased satisfaction and the best reward for all its efforts. Today we have witnessed the happy conclusion of such a process. In an Organization in which we have already seen the development toward independence of other countries, I think it is fitting to congratulate ourselves upon having the date of the independence of an African country advanced because of the joint and successful efforts of their Government and population with the Administering Authority, within the framework of the principles of the Charter.

29. I have been requested by Hajji Farah Ali Omar, Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Government of Somalia, to express once more their deep and heartfelt gratitude to all the representatives who have conveyed felicitations to the Government and people of Somalia on behalf of their Governments and peoples.

30. In closing my statement, I wish to join all delegations present in this room in expressing to the Government and people of Somalia the warmest congratulations and heartfelt good wishes of the Government and people of Italy on their achievements and for future success.

31. Mr. Gopala MENON (India): My mind goes back to about ten years, the year 1949, when we debated the question of trusteeship for Somaliland and arrived at this great solution. I would like to congratulate the people of Somalia for achieving their independence not only in the period specified but six months earlier. I hope that this date of 1 July 1960 is a precursor in Africa of many other dates when the Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories of today will advance to self-government.

32. I would like to convey to the representatives of Somalia here and to the people of Somaliland our warm congratulations and best wishes. I would also like to congratulate the Government of Italy for successfully terminating their Trusteeship in Somaliland.

33. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The General Assembly should now take a decision on draft resolutions 1 to XI recommended by the Fourth Committee and contained in its report [A/4320]. The Fourth Committee having adopted draft resolution I without any objection, unless any is raised now, I shall consider the Assembly as having similarly adopted draft resolution I.

Draft resolution I was adopted.

34. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I now request the Assembly to vote on draft resolution II. A roll-call vote has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma.

Against: None.

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

Draft resolution II was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

35. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): A vote will now be taken on draft resolution III which was recommended unanimously by the Fourth Committee. I shall, if there are no objections, declare it adopted unanimously also by the General Assembly.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

36. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall now put to the vote draft resolutions IV to VI.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 68 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 52 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

37. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution VII, which was unanimously adopted by the Fourth Committee. If there are no objections, I shall consider this draft resolution as adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

Draft resolution VII was adopted unanimously.

38. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly has before it draft resolution VIII, which the Fourth Committee adopted without objections. If none are raised now, I shall consider draft resolution VIII as adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted unanimously.

39. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution IX, adopted by the Fourth Committee without objections. If none are raised now, I shall consider this draft resolution as adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

Draft resolution IX was adopted unanimously.

40. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Draft resolution X, unanimously adopted by the Fourth Committee, is now before the Assembly. If there are no objections, I shall consider it as adopted unanimously also by the Assembly.

Draft resolution X was adopted unanimously.

41. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly has before it draft resolution XI, unanimously adopted by the Fourth Committee. If there are no objections, I shall consider it adopted unanimously also by the General Assembly.

Draft resolution XI was adopted unanimously.

42. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) (translated from French): A few words are necessary to explain the attitude of my delegation towards resolution VI, on the study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have become independent. This resolution originates with a proposal made by my delegation at the 941st meeting of the Fourth Committee. As the suggestions which I had the honour to make at that time were, during the general debate, considered interesting and constructive by several delegations, the delegations of Cuba, Iran, the Philippines, Tunisia and Venezuela joined with mine in submitting a draft resolution. To my great regret, during the debate on this draft resolution certain friendly delegations suddenly raised objections of principle and application and seemed to find, in the resolution, traces of paternalism. Nothing could have been further from the thoughts of the authors of the draft resolution. Our draft was, indeed, designed to meet the known wishes of the Trust Territories about to become sovereign and independent. Our aim was to initiate a complete study of all the possibilities, existing or new, traditional or original, for helping these young States from the first days of their independence, because we knew that they were counting on the United Nations and we wanted to try not to disappoint them overmuch. As the idea was essentially new, the creation of a one-year *ad hoc* study committee, outside all existing frameworks, was suggested. There was no question of a permanent new organ; it was to be simply a small study group, designed to encourage new ideas.

43. The adoption of an amendment transferring the study in question to the Economic and Social Council has, in the view of my delegation, weakened and even distorted the project. It is not to this important organ of the United Nations, operating in a well-established framework and in addition, already overburdened with work, that this initial study should be entrusted—although it would have been logical, as we proposed, to consult the Economic and Social Council, at a later stage, about the report and the proposals of the committee which was to be set up. Moreover, this amendment was submitted as a means of solving—how, I do not quite know—certain imaginary difficulties of principle.

44. It was because the draft resolution was amended in that way, but still more in order to protest against the manner in which the draft resolution as a whole had been interpreted by some, that my delegation felt compelled, in the Committee, to vote against it.

45. Now, in the General Assembly, my delegation's attitude is based on the following considerations. Although we consider that resolution VI, in the form in

which it has just been adopted, no longer has the potentialities of the original draft, my delegation none the less hopes that it will be productive of something useful and constructive. Moreover, the preamble of the resolution, especially in its fourth paragraph, still forcefully expresses the key idea corresponding to the intent and spirit of the original draft. For these reasons, my delegation felt able to vote in favour of this resolution.

46. I should like to add a few words about draft resolution X on the date of the independence of Somaliland. It was a source of great satisfaction to my delegation to note the unanimous agreement on this resolution, which meets the wish expressed by the Legislative Assembly and the Government of Somalia for the advancing of the date of the Territory's attainment of independence from 2 December 1960, the date foreseen in the Trusteeship Agreement, to 1 July 1960.

47. On this formal occasion my delegation wishes to convey once more the congratulations of the Haitian Government to the Government of Italy, the Administering Authority, on the manner in which it has carried out its obligations, and to the Government and people of Somaliland, who are now seeing their dearest wish come true—that of assuming, as soon as possible, full responsibility for the destiny of their country.

48. The delegation of Haiti is already anticipating with pleasure the welcome which will be given, at the beginning of the General Assembly's next session, to the new Member of the United Nations.

49. My delegation believes that it would be failing in its duty if it did not pay special tribute to the three members of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somalia who, throughout the years of close co-operation with the Administering Authority and the Somali Government and people, have served with zeal and intelligence the high ideals on which the United Nations Charter is based.

50. Mr. BUSNIAK (Czechoslovakia) (translated from French): We have just adopted resolution VIII, which provides for Togoland's accession to independence on 27 April 1960, and resolution X, providing for Somalia's attainment of independence on 1 July 1960. The Czechoslovak delegation, together with the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Albania, voted in favour of these resolutions with great pleasure and satisfaction.

51. I wish to take this opportunity of conveying the warmest congratulations of the Czechoslovak delegation, and of all the delegations of the socialist countries, to the peoples and Governments of Togoland and of Somaliland. We wish them the greatest success in their new life of freedom.

52. Mr. ASHA (United Arab Republic): As a co-sponsor of draft resolution X concerning the date of the independence of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, which the General Assembly has just adopted unanimously, I should like, on behalf of the United Arab Republic, to extend our sincere congratulations to the people, the Government and the leaders of Somalia, to Italy as the Administering Authority, to the United Nations Advisory

Council for Somalia and to the United Nations itself on this happy occasion.

53. We in the United Arab Republic have stated on many occasions that we would welcome the independence of Somalia well ahead of 2 December 1960. We stated in the Trusteeship Council and in the Fourth Committee that we would be the first to welcome an earlier independence if that should be the wish of the Somali people. The Somali Legislative Assembly has finally decided that it is their wish that their country become independent and sovereign on 1 July 1960 and that the Trusteeship Agreement cease to be in force as of that date. We welcome this decision which to us in the United Arab Republic is another manifestation of the eagerness and the desire of the Somalis to regain their independence as soon as possible and to be able to make their contribution to the welfare of humanity. The Government and the people of Somalia should be congratulated for their courage and determination, and we pray that the harmonious final transition from tutelage to freedom and independence shall obtain in the few months to come.

54. This is a momentous day in the history of the United Nations and of the International Trusteeship System. It is an historic event of the greatest significance. It has proved to us that the evolution from colonial status to complete freedom and independence is possible not only within the period of ten years prescribed by the Trusteeship Agreement, but approximately one-half year before that date—to be exact, five months and one day. This is also a happy precedent which should guide other Administering Authorities and colonial Powers in the preparation of dependent people to assume responsibility for their own affairs and to enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence. It should help Administering Authorities and colonial Powers in setting up intermediate and final target dates for the fulfilment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

55. The Somali people might have had difficulties in undertaking this gigantic task alone. The faithful implementation of the Trusteeship Agreement by Italy as the Administering Authority must be recognized and appreciated. We are fully aware of Italy's great task and the debt which civilization owes to its completion. My country, both in the north and in the south, has had throughout history links of culture and commerce with Italy, and I think that I am not boasting if I remind this Assembly that Syria, the northern part of the United Arab Republic, has given six Popes to the Holy See and two Emperors to the Roman Empire. I am sure that Italy must have a feeling of deep satisfaction as a result of this happy experiment.

56. The United Nations Advisory Council for Somalia has earned not only our respect but our gratitude for assisting and advising the Administering Authority and the people of Somalia. At this time, may I be permitted to pay a high tribute to the members of the Advisory Council, present and past, for their advice and selfless interest and co-operation and for the exemplary manner in which they have discharged delicate and difficult tasks. I cannot let this occasion pass without paying a high tribute to the memory of our late beloved colleague, Mr. Kamal El-Din Salah, who sacrificed his life in the noble service of Somalia and its people.

57. This is a happy event which is also of great historic importance in the political development of

Africa and in the life of the United Nations. We are confident that, when Somalia takes its place among us, it will play its role and make valuable contributions to furthering the principles and objectives of the Charter.

58. When the United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco in 1945, only three independent States from Africa participated. Since then, six more States from Africa have gained their independence and joined us. Next year, we hope to have four more States from that great continent. This will undoubtedly give additional strength to the new freedom-seeking constructive forces in Africa in their struggle to regain their independence. These States, working together, will intensify their efforts to consolidate peace and security in the world. They will dedicate themselves to the development of their vast resources and riches in order to raise the standard of living of the millions of Africans who have suffered for many years.

59. Finally, the delegation of the United Arab Republic wishes to stretch out its hand to Somalia, to its people, to its Government and to its leaders, in amity, fraternity and friendship. We have full confidence in them. We know that they will try to establish for themselves the atmosphere of national co-operation and unity which is essential for their future life as an independent nation. We have confidence in the Administering Authority also. We are sure that the remaining governmental functions will be transferred to the Somali authorities in the most satisfactory and orderly manner. We again congratulate the people and the Government of Somalia on this happy occasion, and we hope that this day, on which the Assembly has unanimously adopted resolution X, will be remembered throughout the coming years and will be celebrated as a national day.

60. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) (translated from French): My delegation, which had the honour of co-sponsoring, with Haiti and certain other Powers, draft resolution VI which was then submitted to the Fourth Committee, would like to explain its vote on this draft resolution which has been adopted by the General Assembly.

61. For the reasons which the Haitian representative has brilliantly expounded, my delegation abstained from the vote in the Committee, but this abstention was due solely to the meaning which certain delegations had sought to attach to our draft resolution—a meaning that seemed to us, at the time, somewhat contrary to the intentions of its co-sponsors. However, as the key ideas of the original draft resolution were retained and as draft resolution VI appeared to us to correspond as closely as possible to the idea which had led us to submit the original draft, we have now voted in favour of draft resolution VI, in the hope that the fullest possible study on the problem will be submitted to us next year by the Economic and Social Council.

62. I take this opportunity to express, in my turn, my delegation's gratification at the unanimous approval of draft resolutions VIII and X on the attainment, in 1960, of independence by Togoland under French administration and Somaliland under Italian administration—draft resolutions which my delegation had the honour of co-sponsoring when they were discussed in the Fourth Committee. While congratulating France and Italy, as Administering Authorities, for having contributed, together with the United Nations,

to bringing the peoples of Togoland and of Somaliland to independence, my delegation, on behalf of the people and Government of Iran, would like to offer its warmest congratulations to the peoples and Governments of Togoland and Somaliland. These are two historic events which bring honour and glory to the United Nations and to all the free peoples of the world. We wish every possible happiness and success to the peoples of Togoland and Somaliland, and extend the most cordial welcome to their delegates who will, next year, sit among us as representatives of two new, free and independent African peoples.

AGENDA ITEMS 30 AND 12

Economic development of under-developed countries:

- (a) Report by the Secretary-General on measures taken by the Governments of Member States to further the economic development of under-developed countries in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII);
- (b) Progress in the field of financing the economic development of under-developed countries

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II to V)

REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/4321) AND OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4326)

Mrs. Wright (Denmark), Rapporteur of the Second Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows.

63. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: The Second Committee has devoted most of its time and effort to items 30 and 12, dealing with the economic development of under-developed countries and the relevant chapters of the Economic and Social Council's reports, a subject to which the General Assembly attaches increasing importance.

64. This year our Committee had an unusually stimulating and full general discussion, in which a Prime Minister and several officials of Cabinet rank, as well as the chiefs of a number of delegations, participated. The report [A/4321] before the Assembly contains no less than twelve draft resolutions, four of which deal with commodity problems and international trade, three with industrial development, two with the financing of economic development, and the remaining three with such varied subjects as agrarian reforms, a study of economic development on a world basis, and international co-operation in the field of education and science.

65. I should like to emphasize the fact that the Second Committee, on this vital question of economic development, has adopted twelve draft resolutions of which none have been passed with any dissenting votes, a rather remarkable fact considering that the Second Committee comprises Member Governments with widely different economic systems which by necessity must lead to the expression of different views with regard to the best methods of promoting economic development. On this background it is, therefore, noteworthy that of the twelve draft resolutions, three were adopted unanimously, three with only one abstention, one with two abstentions, one with seven abstentions, one with nine abstentions, two with eleven abstentions, and only one with twelve

abstentions which was the highest number of abstentions recorded.

66. Thus, I am pleased to bring before you proposals which the Committee believes will not only be adopted by the Assembly but will also be acceptable—and even welcomed by the vast majority of the delegations here present.

67. Mr. MATSUDAIRA (Japan): My delegation should like to explain our vote on draft resolution XI, titled: Latin American common market. At the time when the draft resolution before us was being discussed in the Second Committee, my delegation expressed its uneasiness and concern over the possibility that the formation of the Latin American common market might give rise to discriminatory treatment to the countries outside such a common market. My country, as you are aware, which is heavily dependent for its economic growth and even for its survival upon international trade, is naturally very sensitive to any move which could restrict the freedom of trade.

68. My delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution as it has done in the Second Committee with the understanding that no discriminatory treatment for outsiders is intended by the members of the common market and such intention is made implicit in the draft resolution.

69. We have full sympathy for the economic growth of Latin America. We have been increasing our share of capital investment in Latin American countries to accelerate their economic development. We have been contributing also our human resources to meet the needs brought about by the vast exploitation of the natural resources in those countries. Such sympathy is strengthened by the traditional ties of friendship, trade and cultural exchanges.

70. My delegation wishes most earnestly, in the name of my Government and that of the people of Japan, the success of the noble endeavour of the Latin American common market which draft resolution XI embodies.

71. Mr. MENDOZA LOPEZ (Bolivia) (translated from Spanish): I believe that the Second Committee has this year fulfilled the world's highest expectations regarding the course to be taken by the United Nations. It has considered the economic development of nations on the basis of scientific studies. It has dealt with matters connected with the normal functioning of the world economy, with the basic problem of land and, consequently, with the problem of its inhabitants, for the land alone, without inhabitants, presents no problems. It dealt with the small industries which are being established by new countries. It gave some consideration to light industry. It dealt with the admission of new countries to the world community, the sale of their raw materials and the need for them to synchronize, harmonize and dovetail their trade with that of the industrialized countries. It dealt with the possibility of developing those basic industries, which have been, and unquestionably still are, the key to world progress. In its discussion of industrialization, it dealt with the forces governing the world economy. It also referred to the problems of iron and coal, which are the sources of world development and provided the basis for the establishment of the three great industrial centres of the world—Europe, the United States, and now the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—as well as for

the emergence of new nuclear Powers such as Japan and India.

72. It dealt with the machine industry and, as a consequence, with the problem of petroleum, for without petroleum no machinery can operate. It discussed the basic principles of the world economy, in terms of an ideal objective: the Indian draft resolution, which suggests the need for the United Nations to undertake long-range planning in order to accelerate and methodically to direct the world's development, is essentially concerned with the world of the future.

73. This year, the Second Committee adopted draft resolutions of very great importance to the world and to the United Nations.

74. The agrarian problem gave rise to no difficulty, although there was some reluctance about mentioning Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII), which relates to the procedure to be adopted by United Nations technical staff in drafting their reports. This basic resolution indicates the procedure to be followed in drawing up United Nations reports—reports which have previously been uncoordinated and diverse in character.

75. After giving deep consideration to this question—which has so far received relatively little attention—I am convinced that this resolution meets all the aspirations of the world's peoples in the matter of land reform, which is carried out in accordance with established programmes; these aspirations are that the land should be removed from the sphere of trade and should no longer be a marketable object; that the land should be the property of the nation, both in title and in fact so that its utilization can be intelligently directed by the nation with a view to ensuring the progress of its peoples and to preventing the re-emergence of the system of large mediaeval estates which hamper a nation's progress. It has been scientifically proved that no economic progress is possible unless there is a sound distribution of the land. Land must be so distributed that every inhabitant, through his access to the land, feels he has a stake in the nation. The question also arises of financing man's activities on the land, establishing co-operatives, adopting a more scientific approach to training, providing schools and centres which will promote and increase technical knowledge; in other words, man must be integrated with his environment, even when he is an immigrant, through the creation of national schools which will inculcate a sense of belonging to the country in which he lives.

76. The report^{1/} I am referring to deals first with the planning of agrarian reform measures and their integration in the general economic planning—both of which must be taken into consideration. Specific attention will be given to the relative weight of efficiency considerations as against welfare or equity considerations in planning land reforms. Secondly, it deals with the implementation of agrarian reform programmes, with specific attention to the nature of legislative or executive provisions made to the efficiency of the administrative machinery; to obstacles to be overcome during the process of implementation; and to the adequacy of supporting measures, such as community development, extension services and training of agricultural manpower. Thirdly, the report

deals with the short-term and long-term effects of agrarian reform measures on agricultural and economic development, including employment, and on the living standards of the farming population, on incentives, productivity and capital improvements on land. Fourthly, it deals with the financial aspects of agrarian reform policies, including the financing of agrarian reform measures; the needs of the cultivator for production capital; and the impact of agrarian reform measures on public finance.

77. Other supporting measures are involved, which I shall not touch upon now in order not to tax the Assembly's patience. It is suggested that the information should be provided by United Nations technical staff. A second source should be reports and information provided by the team of experts on Latin American land reform. A third, reports and monographs prepared by qualified research institutes, and a fourth, information furnished by Governments where specific gaps need to be filled.

78. The information to be obtained will, therefore, be complete. May I conclude by recalling that the draft resolution on land reform was originally submitted by the representative of our sister nation, Cuba, with the enthusiastic collaboration of the representatives of Venezuela, Mexico and Bolivia.

79. Bolivia will vote for all the draft resolutions contained in the report [A/4321] which our Rapporteur has introduced in so well-organized, concise and efficient a manner.

80. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The ideas contained in draft resolution II on the strengthening and development of the world market and the improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries, originally submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, which was unanimously approved by the Second Committee, are very important. They rightly envisage the need for the development of trade between all countries, regardless of their economic systems.

81. The broad development of trade is playing an extremely important role in the strengthening of mutual trust among all nations and in the easing of international tension, and is an essential condition for normal relations among the peoples of all countries of the world.

82. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation the General Assembly should recognize the need to strengthen and develop a single world market, for the improvement of trading conditions and the expansion of the trade of all countries of the world will promote the maintenance and development of peaceful, friendly relations among peoples and the well-being and prosperity of the peoples themselves.

83. Draft resolution II rightly requests the Secretary-General, "taking fully into consideration all the views expressed and proposals submitted on this subject at the present session of the General Assembly to prepare a report on the ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States".

84. Section II of the draft resolution deals with such vitally important matters for the under-developed countries as measures for the stabilization of the commodity markets, the development of trade between the highly-developed and the less-developed countries

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh session, Annexes, agenda item 5 (b), document E/3208.

on a reciprocally beneficial and non-discriminatory basis and recommends that, where appropriate, countries should conclude short, medium or long-term trade agreements. Lastly, the draft resolution contains the recommendation that "the industrially developed and the economically less developed countries should continue to encourage, by means of freely negotiated credit arrangements, the export of machinery and industrial equipment to the less developed countries ...".

85. It should be recalled that the original text of the draft resolution contained a very important proposal for the creation of a single international trade organization. The Soviet Union delegation believes that conditions are fully ripe for the creation of such a universal trade organization. The facts themselves provide compelling evidence of the need to rectify the present wholly unwarranted situation in which there are specialized agencies of the United Nations to deal with cultural matters, agriculture, aviation and so on, but no universal international organization for dealing with questions of international trade has been set up or exists within the framework of the United Nations.

86. It should be said, in this connexion, that the existing organizations concerned with matters of trade such as GATT are closed and limited organizations from the point of view both of their composition and of their functions.

87. There can be no possible doubt that events themselves will compell the United Nations to revert to the question of the creation of an international universal trade organization. The Soviet delegation is convinced that this question will be resolved in a positive manner in the interests of all countries. The work of an international trade organization will undoubtedly help to extend trade and economic relations among all countries of the world and to develop a world market.

88. It is also unfortunate that the reference was dropped from the second part of the draft resolution to the desirability of providing the less developed countries with medium-term and long-term credits at low interest rates in order to help them obtain industrial equipment. The socialist countries follow the practice of providing such low-interest credits to countries with insufficiently developed economies and we are convinced that they are of great benefit to these countries.

89. The Soviet Union delegation believes, however, that, even in its present form, the draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and discussed in the Second Committee, could, if properly implemented and carried into effect, make an important contribution to the expansion of world trade. It was for this reason that the Soviet delegation supported this draft resolution in the Second Committee and will vote for it in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

90. I should also like to inform the General Assembly that, having regard to the wishes and interests of the Latin American countries, the Soviet Union delegation will vote for draft resolution XI on a Latin American common market.

91. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly must now vote on draft resolutions I to XII, recommended by the Second Committee and con-

tained in its report [A/4341]. I will first put to the vote successively draft resolutions I to IV.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

92. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I now put to the vote draft resolution V, for which a roll-call vote has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

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

Against: None.

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

Draft resolution V was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.

93. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall vote now on draft resolution VI.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

94. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall put to the vote draft resolution VII. A roll-call vote has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Re-

public, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Union of South Africa.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 81 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

95. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): A vote will now be taken on draft resolution VIII.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 73 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

96. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall now put to the vote draft resolution IX which was adopted unanimously in the Second Committee. If there is no objection I shall declare it adopted unanimously also by the Assembly.

Draft resolution IX was adopted unanimously.

97. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I now invite the Assembly to take a decision on draft resolution X, unanimously adopted by the Second Committee. If there is no objection, I shall take it as also unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

Draft resolution X was adopted unanimously.

98. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on draft resolution XI.

Draft resolution XI was adopted unanimously.

99. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on draft resolution XII, adopted by the Second Committee unanimously. If there are no objections, I shall consider it adopted unanimously also by the Assembly.

Draft resolution XII was adopted unanimously.

100. Mr. COCKE (United States of America): Reference to a universal international trade organization was deleted from draft resolution II because it was clear that a majority of the countries represented in the Second Committee did not consider it realistic or advisable to consider establishing such a universal organization under existing world conditions. We shared that view. It was because this reference and other objectionable features were eliminated that we were able to vote for this draft resolution. Our vote was based also on the understanding that this draft resolution would not involve any contact by the United Nations with any unrecognized régimes.

AGENDA ITEM 31

Programmes of technical assistance (concluded)*:

(c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/4322 AND CORR.1)

101. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: The report [A/4322 and Corr.1] before the Assembly refers to the confirmation of the

allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. I shall take only a few minutes in presenting a very brief report.

102. As the Assembly will recall, it adopted last week the draft resolutions presented under agenda items 31 (a) and 31 (b). With regard to item 31 (c), the Second Committee decided, without a vote, to approve the draft resolution recommended by the Technical Assistance Committee and to transmit it to the General Assembly for final adoption.

103. As representatives will observe, the draft resolution proposed by the Technical Assistance Committee confirms the allocation of funds among the participating organizations in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1960.

104. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Second Committee approved the draft resolution recommended to it by the Technical Assistance Committee without voting. If there is no objection, I shall declare this draft resolution adopted by the Assembly.

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 32

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency: progress report of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the Agency

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/4332)

Mrs. Wright (Denmark), Rapporteur of the Second Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

105. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee and contained in its report [A/4332] on agenda item 32.

The draft resolution was adopted by 51 votes to 9, with 19 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X)

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4316)

106. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly must now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its report [A/4316] on agenda item 12. If there is no objection, I shall consider that the Assembly has adopted the draft resolution unanimously.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 43

Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1959

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4327)

Mr. Naik (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows:

107. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: During the course of the discussion on

* Resumed from the 841st meeting.

agenda item 43 in the Fifth Committee, many representatives noted with favour that the supplementary requirements for 1959 were appreciably lower than in previous years. Others, while recognizing that some progress had been made in reducing the supplementary requirements, felt that a heavier reduction could have been made by a strict adherence to budgetary discipline. In their opinion, the expenditures should be kept within the appropriations authorized by the General Assembly and the aim should be to confine the supplementary appropriations to unforeseen items governing the political and economic needs of the United Nations.

108. The **PRESIDENT** (translation from Spanish): the General Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its report [A/4334].

The draft resolution was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 54

Personnel questions:

- (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
- (c) Other personnel questions

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4329)

Mr. Naik (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, presented the report of that Committee and then spoke as follows:

109. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: The report of the Fifth Committee, [A/4329] on agenda item 54 contains a draft resolution which the Fifth Committee recommends for adoption by the Assembly. The draft resolution reflects the main points to which the Fifth Committee addressed itself during the consideration of this item. It was noted with appreciation that, during 1959, progress had been made towards achieving a numerical balance of Secretariat posts among a large majority of nationalities. The need for greater efforts was, however, expressed by several delegations for a more equitable regional and cultural representation at the policy-making level of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

110. The **PRESIDENT** (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its report [A/4329].

The draft resolution was adopted by 74 votes to none.

AGENDA ITEM 49

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4328, A/4276)

111. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to present to the Assembly the two reports of the Fifth Committee, [A/4328, A/4276] on agenda item 49.

112. In its first report [A/4328], the Fifth Committee has recorded its appreciation of the useful work of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and in particular of the research which the Advisory Committee had done since 1954 in the matter of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

113. The discussion in the Fifth Committee centred mainly around the question of determining what should be the focal point of authority in the appraisal of administrative and budgetary co-ordination, in the first instance within the United Nations, and secondly, among the various organizations comprising the United Nations family.

114. As regards the activities of the United Nations, it was generally agreed that the General Assembly exercised exclusive budgetary responsibility for all activities financed from the regular budget. However, where the special programmes were concerned, responsibility was diluted among a number of organs or subsidiary organs. It thus seemed generally advisable, in the matter of inter-agency programmes, to leave the task of co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council, assisted, where appropriate, by the Advisory Committee.

115. On the wider issue of co-ordination among the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Committee noted the fact that the programme appraisals for the period from 1959 to 1964 were being prepared for the Economic and Social Council, to be considered at its thirtieth session. For the present, in order to achieve better co-ordination between programming bodies on the one hand and administrative bodies on the other, delegations were in general agreement to enlarge the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee so as to enable it to respond to direct requests for advice, in the field of its competence, from the organs and committees of the United Nations concerned with special programmes.

116. This agreement was included in the draft resolution which the Fifth Committee adopted by 55 votes in favour and none against, and now recommends to the Assembly for adoption.

117. In the second report [A/4276], on this item, the Fifth Committee unanimously recommends a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, containing certain proposed changes in the terms of reference of the Joint Panel of Auditors which had been set out in Annex B of General Assembly resolution 347 (IV).

118. The **PRESIDENT** (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its first report [A/4328].

The draft resolution was adopted by 78 votes to none.

119. The **PRESIDENT** (translated from Spanish): I invite the Assembly to take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its second report [A/4276] on agenda item 49. This draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the Fifth Committee; if there are no objections, I shall consider it adopted also unanimously by the Assembly.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 51

United Nations International School; report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4331)

120. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to present to the Assembly the report [A/4331] of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 51. A large majority of the delegations once again indicated the importance they attached to the United Nations International School and expressed appreciation for its important contribution towards the education of the children of the members of the Secretariat and of permanent missions.

121. The main point to which the Fifth Committee devoted its full attention was how to ensure the financial solvency of the International School. As a means of attaining this objective, many delegations agreed with the Secretary-General's suggestion concerning the desirability of placing the net revenue of the United Nations Gift Centre in a special fund for assisting the School. This would obviate the necessity for considering annually a grant-in-aid for the School. In their opinion, with an assurance of its solvency, the School could proceed to plan for the future, thus qualifying it for assistance from voluntary sources for such purposes as the building and equipping of new premises.

122. On the other hand, some delegations, while expressing support for the School, felt that the proposal concerning the allocation of the net proceeds of the Gift Centre deserved further study in terms of its implications on budgetary policy and in the light of the expressed desire to preserve the autonomy of the International School.

123. By the conclusion of the debate, these views were largely harmonized when many delegations agreed that the Board of Trustees should be invited to establish an International School Fund. Many delegations were also in favour of recommending that the General Assembly decide to contribute to the Fund, for the period of the next five years, appropriate financial assistance. Several delegations, however, felt it imprudent to take such a decision without a careful examination of its budgetary implications and preferred that the matter be further studied by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

124. Finally, the Fifth Committee adopted, by 38 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions, a draft resolution which it now recommends to the General Assembly for adoption.

125. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its report [A/4331]. I shall first put to the vote operative paragraph 3 on which a separate vote has been requested.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 46 votes to 15, with 13 abstentions.

126. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on the resolution as a whole.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 19 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 46

Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4334)

Mr. Naik (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, presented the report of that Committee.

127. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolutions A and B recommended by the Fifth Committee and which are contained in its report [A/4334] on agenda item 46.

The draft resolutions were adopted by 66 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

128. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Resolution B, which the Assembly has just adopted, requests the President to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds consisting of not more than ten members, to serve from the close of the fourteenth session to the close of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. In accordance with the authorization granted to me, I hereby appoint the following members to the Committee: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

AGENDA ITEM 28

United Nations Emergency Force (concluded): *

(a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force;

(b) Manner of financing the Force: report of the Secretary-General on consultations with the Governments of Member States

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4335)

129. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to present to the Assembly the report [A/4335] of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 28 (a) and (b). The Fifth Committee devoted four meetings to the consideration of the cost estimates for the maintenance of UNEF and the manner of financing UNEF. A large number of delegations paid warm tribute to the exemplary manner in which the Emergency Force was fulfilling its task under the wise guidance of the Secretary-General and the able command of General Burns. As regards the cost estimates for 1960, the Fifth Committee approved an appropriation of \$20 million, which it now recommends for adoption by the General Assembly.

130. On the manner of financing UNEF delegations participating in the discussion in the Committee reiterated the views of their Governments as set out in the Secretary-General's report [A/4176 and Corr.2 and A/4176/Add.1 and 2] which he has submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1337 (XIII). However, during the course of the discussion, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, while stating that their Governments maintained their position that the expenses of the Force should be financed on the regular scale of assessments, announced the voluntary contributions of their Governments in the amounts of \$3.2 million and \$275,000 respectively towards the 1960 expenses of UNEF. Many delegations expressed appreciation for

*Resumed from 842nd meeting

these voluntary contributions and welcomed the proposal that these voluntary contributions should be applied as a credit to reduce considerably the contributions in 1960 of as many Member Governments as possible, and particularly contributions of those Governments which have the least capacity to pay. This proposal was later adopted by the Committee and forms the basis of the draft resolution which the Fifth Committee now recommends for adoption by the General Assembly.

131. Mr. URABE (Japan): I wish to explain my delegation's vote on the draft resolution concerning the financing of UNEF contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/4335].

132. The position of my Government regarding UNEF has repeatedly been made clear. We feel that the ideal of the United Nations has been given its practical expression in the creation of UNEF. This is one of the reasons why my country has paid in full its share of the costs of UNEF in past years. My country supports UNEF and will continue to support it. It is our considered opinion that UNEF should be permitted to serve in the interests of peace and order wherever its presence is deemed necessary.

133. We are aware, however, that there are many Member States which have failed to pay their share of the cost of UNEF, causing very serious financial difficulties not only to UNEF itself but also to the United Nations as a whole. There seems to be not much indication, to my delegation's knowledge and great regret, that this situation will improve. This situation makes it inevitable to face the stark problem of financing UNEF.

134. As a question of principle, my Government is now convinced that such an important function of the United Nations as that of UNEF should be sustained by the regular budget of the United Nations and not by an independent account. My Government is not against the special assistance or voluntary contributions to this important function and wishes to pay tribute to the United States and the United Kingdom for their continued assistance to UNEF and also to those countries which continue to send their contingents to it. However, it remains true that the maintenance of peace and order in any part of the world ought to be considered as the responsibility of all the Members of the United Nations under the Charter. The expenses should be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations itself. This is the only logical way to finance UNEF. Any solution short of the incorporation of the cost of UNEF, however ingenious it may be, as indeed the present one is, will be rather self-defeating. We feel that it is important to face reality. We also feel that nothing can be expedient except that which is right. Any device other than this can be termed only a piece of patchwork.

135. My delegation wishes to add on this occasion that the practice of setting up independent budgetary systems apart from the regular budget of the United Nations has reached a point where we should stop and ponder upon the advisability of continuing on this path. There are serious arguments for curtailing this practice in favour of sound administration and financing. We are perplexed, on the basis of the wider and longer-range interests of the United Nations, about the wisdom of this practice.

136. On the basis of these considerations, my delegation abstained in the Fifth Committee in the voting

on the draft resolution. There is still another reason for that abstention. If my delegation had voted in favour, we consider that it might have been construed in such a way as to create difficulties for my Government in making a special effort such as is envisaged in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

137. However, after further consideration, my delegation decided to vote in favour of the draft resolution at the risk of failing to respond favourably to the invitation implied in operative paragraph 4. In so doing, my delegation wishes to dispel any doubt which might arise as to its support of UNEF. We are happy to say also that we are doing this in deference to those with whom we share the same ideal and the same devotion to its expression.

138. Mr. BONILLA (Honduras) (translated from Spanish): My delegation takes special pleasure in stating that it will vote in favour of the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and that it will give it its warmest support. Although my Government's contribution will necessarily be very modest because of its limited resources, we are convinced that the advantages to be derived from the maintenance of peace in the Near East will be shared by all mankind and by all Member States of the United Nations. Primarily, as a matter of principle, my Government is prepared to shoulder its share of the burden.

139. My delegation hopes and expects that in future those Member States which for one reason or another have not yet been able to contribute to the support and maintenance of peace in the Near East will assist those Members who have collaborated to maintain peace and prosperity for the benefit of all Member States.

140. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee and contained in its report [A/4335]. A roll-call vote has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand.

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

Abstaining: Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nepal.

The draft resolution was adopted by 49 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions.

141. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly has before it the draft resolution submitted by Norway [A/L.272]. Unless there is any objection, I shall consider it adopted by the Assembly.

*The draft resolution was adopted.**

142. Mr. VANKATARAMAN (India): Mr. President, I ask for the floor to thank very warmly and sincerely the General Assembly for the honour conferred on my country and the confidence reposed in Major-General P. S. Gyani as Commander of UNEF to succeed General Burns who has rendered eminent service to the cause of peace in that area.

AGENDA ITEM 44

Budget estimates for the financial year 1960

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/4336)

143. Mr. NAIK (Pakistan): I have the honour to present to the Assembly the report [A/4336] of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 44. This report summarizes the debates in the Fifth Committee and reproduces the different positions taken which are now put forward as recommendations to the General Assembly in the form of seven draft resolutions.

144. In draft resolution I, the Fifth Committee recommends gross appropriation for 1960 in the amount of \$63,149,700. The estimate for income for 1960, other than staff assessment, is indicated in the amount of \$5,357,500. Draft resolution II refers to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1960.

145. Draft resolution III and draft resolution VI, refer to the Working Capital Fund for 1960, and recommend that the Working Capital Fund for 1960 be increased from its previously approved level of \$23.5 million to \$25 million.

146. Draft resolution IV deals with the organization and management of work of the Secretariat of the United Nations. In this draft resolution the Fifth Committee recommends the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts composed of six persons with broad and practical experience in the various aspects of administration to work together with the Secretary-General in reviewing the activities and organization of the Secretariat. The objective is to effect and propose further measures designed to ensure maximum economy and efficiency of the Secretariat. Delegations hope that the six experts will be chosen with due regard to geographical distribution and in consultation with the respective Governments concerned.

147. Draft resolution V recommends certain changes in the programme of modernization of the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Draft resolution VII—the last—relates to the budget estimates for 1960, and requests all organs of the United Nations to restrict to a minimum additions to a total programme of work which has already been formulated for a given year, and reflected in the main budget estimates approved by the General Assembly for that year.

* The following Members informed the Secretariat that they had not participated in the Assembly's decision: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

148. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Assembly has before it seven draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Fifth Committee and contained in its report [A/4336]. Since some representatives have asked for the floor in connexion with draft resolution IV, we will first vote successively on draft resolutions I to III.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 62 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.

149. Mr. TUGARINOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Fifth Committee has submitted to the General Assembly for its approval draft resolution IV concerning the appointment of a committee of experts which is to work together with the Secretary-General in reviewing the activities and the organization of the Secretariat and to propose measures to ensure the maximum economy and efficiency of the Secretariat. It is the first time that the General Assembly has taken a decision to set up such a body, and we hope that it will give real assistance to the Secretary-General in finding ways of improving the work of all branches of the Secretariat with the minimum outlay of funds.

150. It is significant that this draft was originally submitted by the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The United Arab Republic joined them as a sponsor. The sponsors of the draft did not reach unanimity immediately. Patiently and persistently over many weeks, they sought a solution which would be acceptable to all; step by step, they overcame the obstacles confronting them.

151. It is important to point out that work on the proposal was marked throughout by a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding among its sponsors. Now, when all this has been left behind and when draft resolution IV is before the General Assembly, we should like to say very sincerely that the proposed draft resolution is the fruit of genuine co-operation, based on a mutual respect for the interests of the parties. It should be stated that in the preparation of the draft, in addition to its authors, many other delegations took part in the process of consultation and made a valuable contribution to the draft resolution.

152. The Soviet delegation attaches particular importance to the fact that, although this was a comparatively minor specific question, collaboration on the draft resolution represented a practical application of the principle enunciated by Mr. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Government, and President Eisenhower, that all international questions should be settled by peaceful means, by means of negotiations. In this resides the deeper significance and value of the work done by the sponsors.

153. We should like to express the hope that this method will be increasingly employed in the work of the General Assembly.

154. Mr. FULTON (United States of America): This is a pleasant occasion today, and an unusual one. I am speaking in favour of draft resolution IV, entitled: Organization and management of work of the Secre-

tariat of the United Nations. I have been glad to join with our friends from the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United Arab Republic in co-sponsoring this draft resolution as the United States representative on the Fifth Committee.

155. This is a draft resolution for an outside survey of the United Nations Secretariat by a committee of six experts, working together with the Secretary-General. I believe that this is the kind of approach to the United Nations problems that will not only be good for the present but will be part of the pattern for the future, on methods of looking at the United Nations through an outside survey to see where we are on both efficiency and economy in our Organization.

156. The proposed survey has been the result of many weeks of patient work and compromise by each of the sponsors of the draft resolution, with the advice and consultation of many other delegations, and I am glad to join in acknowledging that. Mr. Lodge, of the United States delegation, and I myself have been particularly interested in this draft resolution. He had initiated somewhat similar procedures by legislation when he was a member of the United States Senate, and they have worked out successfully in obtaining more economy and efficiency in our own United States Government. Sir Pierson Dixon, of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Kuznetsov, of the Soviet Union, have likewise been of real assistance to the representatives of the sponsors in the Fifth Committee: Mr. Tugarinov, of the Soviet Union, who has just spoken, Sir John Carmichael, of the United Kingdom, as well as Mr. El Hakim, of the United Arab Republic, and myself, who have worked together for this successful result.

157. Every year we ask the United Nations to act more and more often in widely separated fields, in the political, economic and social areas. The Secretary-General and his staff have always responded to these requests. We think, and I think, that the Secretary-General and his staff have done a fine job. The Secretary-General himself has initiated steps to streamline his Secretariat operation. The intention of the draft resolution under consideration is to supplement these worthwhile efforts to ensure greater efficiency and economy, and I am sure we can all join in that.

158. Draft resolution IV invites the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of six experts to work together with him in reviewing the work of the Secretariat. We expect these experts to be men of the highest calibre and experience in the administrative field. We expect to put professional considerations above national interests. We want them to use their best ideas in making the machinery of the United Nations work more efficiently and economically. We want to see the United Nations translate effectively into action the aims and aspirations of all peoples represented here. My delegation expects that this will be an honest and effective survey conducted with the highest standards of integrity, and with this high objective in mind at all times.

159. The United States delegation hopes that draft resolution IV will be approved unanimously and looks upon it as a real step forward in both the procedures and the efficiency of the United Nations.

160. Sir John CARMICHAEL (United Kingdom): On behalf of the United Kingdom delegation, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the representatives of the Soviet Union and of the United States. As they have said, draft resolution IV has been the result of lengthy discussions involving our three delegations and the Secretary-General, and I should like to join them in paying tribute to the spirit of co-operation, cordiality and understanding which have marked these decisions at every stage.

161. It is our belief that the procedure envisaged in this draft resolution will strengthen the hands of the Secretary-General in overhauling and improving the organization of the Secretariat and in adapting it to the ever changing needs and demands of the United Nations.

162. The co-operation which led to this joint draft resolution and the unanimity with which it was received by the Fifth Committee are, I think, happy auguries for the success of the proposed review. I commend draft resolution IV to the General Assembly.

163. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously by the Fifth Committee. I shall, if there is no objection, declare it unanimously adopted by the Assembly, subject to the interpretations attached to it by the various speakers who have just explained their votes.

Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.

164. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): Draft resolution V was recommended by the Fifth Committee with no objections. Unless there are any now, I shall take it that it is unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

Draft resolution V was adopted unanimously.

165. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We now come to draft resolution VI. The Assembly will first vote on paragraph 3, for which a separate vote has been requested.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 63 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions.

166. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall now put to the vote draft resolution VI as a whole.

Draft resolution VI as a whole was adopted by 63 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions.

167. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The Fifth Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution VII. Therefore, if there are no objections, I shall consider it also as unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

Draft resolution VII was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 2.5 p.m.

