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President: Mr. Mongi SLIM (Tunisia).

AGENDA ITEMS 90 AND 91

Question of the representation of China in the United Nations (concluded)

Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (concluded)

1. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): At our last meeting we concluded the explanations of vote prior to voting. Any other explanations of vote must therefore be given after the vote. Consequently we can now vote on the draft resolutions before us. First, however, I should like to sum up the situation.

2. The Assembly has before it three texts: first, the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union (A/L.360); secondly, the amendment to this draft resolution submitted by Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia (A/L.375); lastly, the draft resolution submitted by Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and the United States of America (A/L.372).

3. The Chair has before it a request that draft resolution A/L.372 should be given priority in the vote. I shall therefore first invite the Assembly to discuss this request.

4. Mr. PLIMSOLL (Australia): On behalf of the five sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document A/L.372, namely Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and the United States of America, I should like to ask that priority in voting be accorded to that draft resolution.

5. I would hope that this is something which can receive general support, and I would hope that each representative can support priority, whether or not he intends to vote for or against the draft resolution, which provides that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question. It is, I think, a matter of logic that a decision of this nature—which governs, in fact, any proposal on the subject that is before us—should be decided before the As-

sembly proceeds to take a decision on a more substantive question.

6. The Soviet Union draft resolution [A/L.360] and the amendment [A/L.375] proposed by Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia, involve a change in representation of China in this Assembly, and by voting on that we are attempting to reach a decision on a question which is covered by the five-Power draft resolution.

7. Now it is logical, as well as convenient, that the President of this Assembly, when he announced the result of the vote on any particular paragraph, or on an amendment, or on the draft resolution as a whole, should know what the Assembly's decision is on whether or not this is an important question, and hence a question requiring a two-thirds majority. This is something which should have been decided for the President to take account of before he has to take us to the vote on the Soviet draft resolution and the amendment thereto. Consequently, I hope that everyone can support the five-Power draft resolution, whether or not he intends to vote for or against it.

8. I have not gone into the substance of any of the questions before us. This is purely a question now of priority which I hope we can decide irrespective of our views on the merits of any particular proposal before us.

9. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): The Assembly has just heard the explanations given by a representative in support of the request that priority should be given to draft resolution A/L.372. Do any other representatives wish to speak on this request?

10. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): In connexion with the question that has just been raised about priority for the resolution submitted by the delegations of Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and the United States of America [A/L.372], the Soviet delegation considers it necessary to point out that the Assembly has before it the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China, and that on this question there is only one resolution—the resolution submitted by the Soviet Union [A/L.360], which settles the question clearly and precisely.

11. An amendment to that resolution has been submitted by Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia [A/L.375].

12. Those are two documents which have a direct bearing on this question and amount to a decision on its substance.

13. The resolution submitted by Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and the United States is a procedural trick designed to evade a solution of this question and such a trick cannot be given any priority over a substantive solution of the problem.

14. Those who advocate a settlement of this problem must clearly state how they are voting—whether in favour of restoring the lawful rights of the People's

Republic of China or against it. To try to evade such a decision by adopting a procedural trick—that, I would say, is not very dignified behaviour on the part of the delegations which are now putting forward this resolution.

15. I shall not characterize the substance of this resolution since that has already been done in the course of our discussions; but the Soviet delegation considers that no priority of any sort should be given to such a resolution, and we shall vote against such priority being given.

16. Mr. STEVENSON (United States of America): We have heard the proposal of the representative of Australia, that priority be granted to the procedural resolution and the counter-proposal of the representative of the Soviet Union. I should like to say that we support the proposal of the representative of Australia that priority be given to the five-Power draft resolution, [A/L.372] of which the United States is a sponsor.

17. It is normal and proper to vote on procedural resolutions before voting on substantive resolutions, and the reasons for this are, of course, obvious. If the Assembly were first to vote on the Soviet draft resolution, [A/L.360] and the proposed amendment to it [A/L.375], it might require many hours to straighten out what could be procedurally a most complex situation; namely, what proportion of the votes was required to pass those substantive resolutions. To avoid this, it would be most advantageous if the Assembly could first decide what majority was required for the passage of the amendment to the Soviet draft resolution, and for the Soviet draft resolution itself, in whole or in part.

18. The representative of Ceylon, Ambassador Perera, last night, in introducing the three-Power amendment to the Soviet resolution, said:

"Our amendment takes into account the two preambular paragraphs of the Soviet draft *in toto*. We do not disagree at all. Nor, may I say with emphasis, do we reject in any way the primary purpose, or the ultimate purpose, of the Soviet draft." [1079th meeting, para. 172.]

Ambassador Perera said his amendment was based on the proposition that:

"... in seating the lawful Government of China, which is the Peking Government, there is an automatic removal of any pretender now claiming the seat or attempting to claim the seat which is not lawfully the pretender's" [*ibid.*, para. 179].

19. At this late stage of our consideration of this item, I do not propose to enter into the substance of the question again. I do wish, however, to draw the attention of Members present to the explicit intention of the three Powers which have introduced the amendment, namely, to change the representation of China most drastically. The Soviet draft resolution as a whole, and therefore the amendment to it, would be regarded as important questions under the draft resolution we have sponsored. By granting priority to the procedural draft resolution we could eliminate, in advance, any confusion which might arise if the three-Power amendment were first put to a vote. Without a prior decision of this Assembly as to the majority required for the passage—as I have said—of the substantive proposals, confusion and controversy is inevitable. The terms used last night in the intro-

duction of the amendment make it quite clear that it does not in any sense alter the substance, or the intent, of the Soviet draft resolution, despite the fact that, as I myself noted last night, it is set forth with greater sophistication than the Soviet proposal.

20. Therefore, we will oppose it, as we will oppose the Soviet draft resolution, as a whole or in part, and we would urge the Assembly, in the interests of the celerity of our proceedings, to grant priority to the procedural resolution. It will simplify our voting this afternoon: it is usual and customary.

21. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): I invite the Assembly to vote on the motion for priority submitted by Australia to the effect that we should vote first on draft resolution A/L.372. A vote by roll-call has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast.

Against: Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq.

Abstaining: Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Austria, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana.

The motion was adopted by 61 votes to 21, with 20 abstentions.

22. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): The motion for priority having been adopted, I shall put the draft resolution submitted by Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and the United States of America (A/L.372) to the vote. A vote by roll-call has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El

Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy.

Against: Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq.

Abstaining: Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanganyika, Austria, Cyprus.

The draft resolution was adopted by 61 votes to 34, with 7 abstentions.

23. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): I shall now put the amendment [A/L.375] which Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia have proposed to the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union [A/L.360] to the vote.

24. I give the floor to the representative of Nigeria on a point of order in connexion with the voting procedure.

25. Mr. IFEAGWU (Nigeria): My delegation requests a vote by division. We should like separate votes, first, on the words "... in accordance with the above declaration", and then on the phrase "that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China be seated in the United Nations and all its organs".

26. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): The representative of Nigeria has asked for the amendment to be voted on in two parts. If there is no objection, I shall put the two parts of the amendment [A/L.375] to the vote one after the other.

27. The Assembly will now vote on the first part of the amendment, that is, the words: "in accordance with the above declaration". A vote by roll-call has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon.

Against: China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Chile.

Abstaining: Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta, Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad.

The result of the vote was 23 in favour and 41 against, with 39 abstentions.

The first part of the amendment was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

28. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): I shall now put to the vote the second part of the amendment, which reads: "that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China be seated in the United Nations and all its organs". A vote by roll-call has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway.

Against: Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua.

Abstaining: Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Hungary, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger.

The result of the vote was 30 in favour and 45 against, with 29 abstentions.

The second part of the amendment was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

29. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): I now invite the Assembly to vote on the draft resolution submitted by the USSR [A/L.360]. A vote by roll-call has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,

Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana.

Against: Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Tanganyika, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala.

Abstaining: Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway,^{1/} Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Austria, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey.

The result of the vote was 36 in favour and 48 against, with 20 abstentions.

The draft resolution was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

30. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): I shall now call upon those representatives who have asked to explain their votes.

31. Mr. GONZALEZ CALVO (Guatemala) (translated from Spanish): The decision of my delegation—against the admission of Communist China and therefore against the draft resolutions favouring its admission—is in keeping with the ideas set forth by the representatives of Costa Rica and El Salvador in the splendid statements made during the general debate in this Assembly. The long-standing problem of the admission of the People's Republic of China as a State Member of the United Nations is indeed a problem of undeniable political significance, of unprecedented complexity and of the utmost importance for the prestige of this Organization. Any solution must be sought within the principles of international law and in complete accordance with the precepts established in the Charter of the United Nations; to ignore the former or to violate the latter would be to detract from the lofty purposes of the United Nations. Only by adhering to law and respecting the mandates of the Charter can we satisfy justice and fulfil our duty.

32. My delegation was not convinced that the Government of Nationalist China is not the Government which is referred to in the Charter and which is a member of the Security Council. This Government represented the Chinese State at the San Francisco Conference; it was this Government which led its heroic people during the victorious war against German nazism, it has not ceased to exist for a single day, for it has functioned continuously; it is situated in an important territory and governs an appreciable number of millions of human beings. Moreover, it has diplomatic relations with many Member States and in the United Nations it completely fulfils its obligations and is a model of industry and co-operation. How, then, and on the basis of what precepts of the Charter could the General Assembly deny this Government the place which its delegation legitimately occupies in the United Nations? To do so would be to commit a serious injustice, an intolerable act, a violation of the

rules stipulated in the Charter; in a word, it would be harmful to the institutionality of our Organization.

33. It has, however, been said that the Government of the People's Republic of China exists and has many times more territory and more people than the Government of Nationalist China; it also has diplomatic relations with numerous Member States and—its panegyrists add—is working for the happiness of the world and of its people. All this may be true and worthy of serious consideration but this does not invalidate—in the light of international law and of the precepts of the Charter signed at San Francisco—the right, the legitimate right of the Government of Nationalist China. How can such a difficult problem be solved? It is not easy to decide on this subject, particularly in the atmosphere which has been created in connexion with the debate. This is a question which requires the utmost care, patient and honest study, and a desire to find a solution which will not prejudice the prestige of the United Nations.

34. In the light of the above considerations my delegation voted in favour of the five-Power draft resolution and against the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union and the three-Power amendment.

35. Mr. GODBER (United Kingdom): The United Kingdom voted for the Soviet draft resolution as well as for the three-Power amendment to it. It did this because it believes that the People's Republic of China should be seated in the United Nations as representing the State of China. This is the sense both of the Soviet proposal and of the amendment.

36. I wish, however, to make it clear that, in the view of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, sovereignty over the island of Formosa is undetermined. It therefore follows, in that Government's view, that the question as to who should represent Formosa in the United Nations is also undetermined. The vote which I cast in favour of the draft resolution and of the amendment does not prejudice the position of Her Majesty's Government on this point.

37. In voting for this draft resolution, I must also make it clear that while we accept its sense, we disassociate ourselves entirely from some of its language, which in our view is abusive. Moreover, it implies that decisions previously taken by the General Assembly are invalid and this, in our view, is a decision that the Assembly can hardly be expected to take.

38. I must also add, with reference both to this draft resolution and to the amendment to it sponsored by the delegations of Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia, that the General Assembly can, of course, bind only itself and its subsidiary organs, and can only make recommendations to other principal organs of the United Nations.

39. This explains the votes which I have just cast.

40. Mr. OKAZAKI (Japan): In its intervention on 6 December [1072nd meeting] my delegation pointed out the difficult and complex nature of the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations and urged the Assembly to give most careful consideration to all the related facts and elements involved, as well as to the possible implications, in order to reach an equitable and orderly solution of this crucial question. The fact that many different views have been expressed during the general debate as to the various ways and means available for the solution of this question bears witness to its complexity.

^{1/} The Norwegian delegation subsequently informed the Secretariat that Norway wished to appear among those countries which had voted in favour of the draft resolution.

41. The Soviet draft resolution attempted to solve this question simply by replacing the Government of the Republic of China by the Government of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. This proposal paid no regard whatever to the substantive factors inherent in this question, and was nothing but an attempt to reach a solution based on a one-sided conclusion. My delegation did not consider any such proposal a valid approach to a solution. Therefore, my delegation opposed the draft resolution.

42. With regard to the amendment to the Soviet draft resolution which was submitted by Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia, this amendment may have appeared to remove from the Soviet draft some of the controversial elements by eliminating harsh words about the Government of the Republic of China. But as one of its sponsors indicated last night, the amended operative paragraph would also amount to a replacement, pure and simple, of the Government of the Republic of China by the Government of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The effect of this amendment would in no way differ from that of the Soviet draft in its original wording. My delegation has to vote against the amendment proposed by the three Powers.

43. Mr. BENHIMA (Morocco) (translated from French): The position of the Moroccan Government on the question of the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations was solemnly defined as soon as Morocco itself was admitted into the world Organization. That position has remained unchanged each time the issue has been considered in the General Assembly.

44. Once again this year we did not intend to allow ourselves to be swayed by the nature or tone of the debate and we adhered to our position. We therefore voted in favour of the draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union and in the case of the other proposals we adopted certain attitudes which I should like to explain.

45. As far as the five-Power draft resolution is concerned, it is certainly in conformity with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to have recourse to certain procedures in order to alter the substance of a problem. While recognizing that the exercise of this right is in keeping with the rules of procedure, we realized that it might change our position with regard to the substance of the matter and we therefore abstained in the vote on the motion for priority, since that was a purely procedural proposal.

46. With regard to the amendment submitted by Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia, we welcomed its submission since it was designed to rectify the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, some of the terms of which we deplored. The adoption of this amendment would certainly have enabled the General Assembly to achieve the same objective while at the same time meeting the various views and conveying them in language that should be customary in this Assembly. Since this amendment was rejected, however, we were compelled, in order to remain true to our position, to vote in favour of the whole text proposed by the Soviet Union.

47. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): In connexion with the results of the voting, the Soviet delegation feels it necessary to state that it was unable to support the amend-

ment submitted by Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia [A/L.375], although we realize that this amendment reflected the good intentions of those delegations. As we stated yesterday, we were and are in favour of solving this problem without compromise, doubt or vacillation, and we accordingly considered it necessary to vote only for our own draft resolution [A/L.360], which in this sense was completely clear and definite.

48. On the other hand, the Soviet delegation would like to say that the result of the voting has clearly shown that the resolution which clearly and definitely posed the question, not only of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China but simultaneously of expelling those who are unlawfully occupying the place of the People's Republic of China mustered an impressive number of votes: thirty-six delegations voted in favour of it, including most of the larger countries of Asia and Africa, not to speak of the other States which recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of the Chinese people and which insist on restoration of the People's Republic of China's lawful rights in the United Nations.

49. As is obvious from the statement of the United Kingdom representative, the motives that inspired the votes cast by certain delegations were somewhat different from those of the absolute majority of the delegations which voted in favour of our resolution, but it is none the less quite clear that an impressive number of delegations are in favour of having the question solved immediately, without delay and in radical fashion. We regard this as the scoring of a great political gain in the voting on this resolution.

50. And there is a third remark which I want to make. It is impossible, by procedural tricks, to evade a vitally important problem which has to be solved. We are convinced that many of those who for various reasons felt compelled to vote against our resolution, or to abstain, will at the next session vote completely in favour of a fundamental solution of this problem.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Report of the Security Council

51. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): We have before us a draft resolution submitted by Chile and Liberia [A/L.373] under the terms of which the General Assembly takes note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 July 1960 to 15 July 1961 [A/4867].

52. If no one wishes to speak on this matter and if there is no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly adopts this draft resolution.

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter

53. The PRESIDENT (translated from French): The last item on today's agenda relates to the report of

the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter [A/4877].

54. If no representative wishes to speak on the draft resolution submitted by the Committee, appearing in paragraph 10 of its report, and if there are no ob-

jections, I shall take it that the Assembly adopts this draft resolution.

The draft resolution was adopted.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.