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President: Mr. Juan I. COOKE (Argentina).

Present:

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky

1. The PRESIDENT paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, head of the USSR delegation. Everyone, even his adversaries, had respected the ability in controversial debate and the intelligence, humour and untiring energy which had made Mr. Vyshinsky such a striking personality. On behalf of all the members of the Council and on his own behalf he extended his sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the USSR delegation and requested it to convey the Council's sentiments to the Soviet Government and people and to Mr. Vyshinsky's family.

2. He asked the members of the Council to observe one minute's silence.

The Council observed one minute's silence in memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky.

3. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the President and all the members of the Council for the sympathy they had just expressed to his delegation and Government. He recalled the active part which Mr. Vyshinsky had played in the establishment of the United Nations. At the darkest hours in the history of the Soviet people, even before the Nazi forces had been conquered, Mr. Vyshinsky had been engaged in perfecting the guiding principles now incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations. Thus the four-Power Declaration signed at Moscow in 1943 had laid the foundations of the United Nations. Subsequently, in his capacity as USSR representative in the

General Assembly, Mr. Vyshinsky had fought unceasingly for the victory of those same principles. He had devoted all his time, ability and energy to that work and, like a soldier, had died in the performance of his duty.

Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (E/2623 and Add.1 to 3, E/L.648) (*concluded*)

4. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to elect the members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, pursuant to Council resolution 557 F (XVIII).

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Renouf (Australia) and Mr. Stanovnik (Yugoslavia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Belgium	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18
France	17
United States of America	17
Argentina	16
Australia	16
Brazil	16
Canada	16
Denmark	16
Egypt	16
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16
Venezuela	16
Chile	14
Pakistan	14
Poland	14
Turkey	14
China	12
India	12
Indonesia	11
Mexico	9
Uruguay	9
Yugoslavia	2
Afghanistan	1
Bolivia	1
Cuba	1
Ecuador	1
Sweden	1
Thailand	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1

Having obtained the required majority, the following countries were elected members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey, Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

5. The PRESIDENT recalled that under paragraph 2 (f) of the operative part of Council resolution 557 F (XVIII) the term of office of one-third of the members would end on 31 December 1956, one-third on 31 December 1957, and one-third on 31 December 1958. He proposed that the names of the countries whose term of office would be two, three and four years respectively should be drawn by lot.

It was so decided.

The following members were elected for the two-year term of office: Brazil, Canada, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

The following members were elected for the three-year term of office: Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The following members were elected for the four-year term of office: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, China, Denmark.

6. Mr. KING (United States of America) thanked the delegations that had voted for his country. His Government was not, however, in a position to say whether it would take part in the Commission's work. He would probably be able to inform the Council of his country's final decision at the next meeting, in December.

Application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2657, E/L.651)

[Agenda item 39]

7. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) said that shortly — on 29 November — the Albanian people would celebrate the tenth anniversary of its liberation not only from the fascist yoke, but from centuries of foreign oppression and exploitation. In those ten years, the Albanians had radically changed their country's economic structure. As a result of its highly successful first five-year plan, Albania possessed modern industrial plants, such as textile factories, sugar-refineries, electric power-stations and saw-mills, and many others were in the process of construction. Cultural progress had kept pace with that economic development; whereas in 1948 Albania had had only 634 primary schools with an attendance of 52,000 students, it now had 2,100 such schools with a total attendance of 140,000 students, 288 secondary schools with 36,000 students, 6 higher education establishments and a recently created Academy of Sciences. Although those data gave only a slight indication of the contrast between the old Albania and the new People's Democratic Republic they sufficed to justify Albania's application for membership in the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. His delegation had accordingly proposed a draft resolution (E/L.651) stating that the Economic and Social Council had no objection to the application.

8. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) recalled that at the Council's preceding meeting his delegation had emphasized that, before recommending the admission of any country to UNESCO, the Council should satisfy itself that the country was willing to co-operate with

the international community and able to carry out the obligations laid down in the United Nations Charter.

9. Albania fulfilled neither of those conditions. Since the end of the Second World War, it had given no indication of international goodwill; on the contrary, it had refused to collaborate with the Special Committee on the Balkans which had been set up by General Assembly resolution 109 (II) and it had disregarded the General Assembly resolutions on the repatriation of Greek children. Another very important factor to be considered was the Corfu incident, in which two British vessels had been sunk after hitting mines laid in the Corfu Strait by Albanian naval forces. Albania, although not a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, had accepted the jurisdiction of the Court, to which the United Kingdom had submitted the dispute; but when the Court had ruled that Albania should pay damages, Albania had refused to comply. That was the only case in which a judgment of the International Court had been ignored by one of the parties to a dispute. A country which flouted the ruling of that high international tribunal did not belong either in the United Nations or in any of its specialized agencies.

10. His delegation therefore hoped that the Council would reject the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651).

11. Mr. KING (United States of America) said that the case of Albania was little different from that of Romania and Bulgaria. The Council could not ignore the fact that at its current session at Montevideo the Conference of UNESCO had rejected those two countries' applications for membership. The attitude of the Albanian Government failed to indicate that Albania was either able or willing to fulfil the obligations of the UNESCO Constitution.

12. That Constitution committed Member States to belief "in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge". Yet all communications between the Albanian people and the free world had been severed. No correspondents from the free world were allowed into Albania. The United States Library of Congress had recently sent technical publications to Albania, with a letter expressing the hope that the Albanian Government would reciprocate by sending it similar publications. That letter had not even been acknowledged.

13. According to the testimony of the few persons who, at the risk of their lives, had escaped across the heavily guarded frontiers, of Albania, the Albanian Government was guilty of constant violation of human rights. Many persons had been sentenced to forced labour; it was estimated that about 10,000 persons were imprisoned for political reasons and that 10,000 to 15,000 persons were in concentration camps. According to the Albanian penal code, adopted in May 1952, the most serious crime was "endangering socialist society". The lower age limit of general penal responsibility was set at fourteen years, but for political crimes it was as low as twelve years. The major penalties provided by the code were death, imprisonment and internment in "corrective labour" camps.

14. All those facts were plainly incompatible with the principles set forth in the Constitution of UNESCO and with that agency's high purposes. His Government was therefore unable to support the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651).

15. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would vote for the Czechoslovak draft resolution, which was wholly satisfactory. The People's Republic of Albania, a country able and willing to assume all the obligations laid down in the UNESCO Constitution, could make a useful contribution to that specialized agency, and there was no reason to keep it out.

16. Albania had been liberated at the end of the Second World War by United Nations forces and at the time the United Nations had been ready to admit it to membership. Since then, in the space of less than ten years, Albania had carried out a virtual cultural revolution and had all but eliminated illiteracy, which had previously been almost universal.

17. While he had no intention of engaging in polemics with the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, he took issue with their remarks, in particular those relating to the Corfu incident. It was well known that some States did not respect the sovereignty of other countries—especially of the small countries—and did not hesitate to violate their territorial waters and their air space. Any nation jealous of its sovereignty would have acted exactly as Albania had done.

18. With reference to the charges of terror in Albania, he said that they were part of a campaign of slander against that State, a campaign all the more inexcusable as Albania was not represented in the United Nations and could not defend itself.

19. Albania was a free and democratic country, and had the right to join UNESCO if it so desired. The USSR delegation therefore urged the Council to adopt the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651).

20. Mr. GARCIA OLANO (Argentina) said that his delegation, faithful to the principle of universality of

the United Nations, its specialized agencies and its regional commissions, a principle it had supported at the eighteenth session at Geneva in connexion with the admission of Romania and at the Council's preceding meeting in connexion with that of Bulgaria, would vote in favour of the admission of Albania.

21. The PRESIDENT put the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651) to the vote.

The draft resolution was rejected by 10 votes to 8.

22. Mr. PIRACHA (Pakistan) explained that, in keeping with its well-known views on the admission of new Members to the United Nations, his delegation had naturally voted in favour of the Czechoslovak draft resolution.

23. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) said that his delegation had voted against the draft resolution solely because Albania, in contravention of the rules of international law, had refused to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in the case of the Corfu incident.

24. Mr. EL-TANAMLI (Egypt) stated that Egypt had always upheld the principle of universality; he had therefore voted for the admission of Albania to UNESCO and regretted the Council's decision in the matter.

25. Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia) explained that his delegation had voted for the Czechoslovak draft resolution for the same reasons for which it had supported the applications of Romania and Bulgaria for admission.

26. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) said he had voted against the Czechoslovak draft resolution because, in utterly disregarding the judgment of the International Court of Justice, Albania had flagrantly violated the principles of the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.