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**Chairman: Mr. Jiří NOSEK (Czechoslovakia).**

**AGENDA ITEM 12**

**Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters IV and V) (A/2686, A/C.3/573, A/C.3/L.432) (continued)**

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. COATON (Union of South Africa) said that he wished to make some general remarks on reports on social, cultural and humanitarian matters. To illustrate his arguments, he would refer specifically to sections VI and VIII of chapter V of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/2686)<sup>1</sup>, dealing with freedom of information and forced labour respectively. It was true that those two subjects were separate items on the Committee's agenda, but to make his meaning clear he would be obliged to refer to certain aspects of them simultaneously.

2. The report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Forced Labour (E/2431)<sup>2</sup> showed that the Union of South Africa, having reserved its juridical position, had co-operated to the fullest extent with the Committee, although it contended that every one of the allegations referred to it for comment should have been rejected from the outset as being absolutely irrelevant to the Committee's terms of reference. It was unfortunate, however, that an *ad hoc* committee entrusted with a specific task should have so misinterpreted the facts. There could be no doubt that it was the first duty of any State to manage its affairs so that the maximum social benefits might accrue to its peoples within the framework of a sound economy, or that a State should curb excessive urban migration of unskilled workers to ward off the consequent social evils. With rehabilitation and reformation as the objectives, it was also surely in the best interests of a serious offender against the penal laws of a country to allow him to accept, at his express wish, occupation against pay in congenial surroundings until he could again take his proper place in society.

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Joint United Nations and International Labour Organisation document. Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 and No. 36 in the Studies and Reports (New Series) of the International Labour Office.

3. There was no such thing as forced labour in the Union of South Africa; forced labour could not exist in a country where slavery had been abolished more than a century previously. To assert or even insinuate the contrary would be libellous in the extreme, were it not so completely preposterous. The Union rejected and condemned the system as strongly as any other civilized country in the world. Yet the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Forced Labour had concluded, in the face of all the factual material submitted to it, that in various degrees three of the eight original charges against the Union were substantiated. The Union Government had submitted to the Economic and Social Council further detailed observations on the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report, which appeared in document E/2431/Add. 5 of 17 March 1954, and it hoped that the misleading picture given in the report would thereby to some extent be corrected.

4. The Union of South Africa had no quibble with the purposes of the report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information (E/2426)<sup>3</sup>, as defined by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 442 C (XIV)). Nevertheless, the Rapporteur had submitted a report which, in so far as references to the Union of South Africa were concerned, was full of inaccuracies, insinuations and unsubstantiated allegations, largely based on information supplied by certain Press agencies. Moreover, the manner of presentation and the Rapporteur's own comments gave the impression that he had had little hesitation in accepting that material at its face value. For example, referring to censorship of outgoing news dispatches, the Rapporteur had affirmed that various types of censorship were employed in different countries of the world and had then proceeded to quote a survey compiled by the Associated Press on conditions in a number of countries, including the Union of South Africa. The fact that he had made it clear that the findings were not his own did not detract from the conclusion that, by linking them with his own affirmation, he was clearly endorsing them.

5. The Associated Press survey alleged that, in the Union of South Africa, dispatches by foreign correspondents were scrutinized during transit through government-controlled communication channels. Had the Rapporteur probed that allegation impartially and objectively he would have found that there was no censorship whatsoever of Press dispatches in the Union and that the only peace-time control exercised by the Postmaster-General over all outgoing telegrams (Press or ordinary) was the normal statutory control to prevent the transmission of any telegrams containing blasphemous, indecent, obscene, offensive or libellous material. That limitation of freedom of information was clearly recognized by the General As-

<sup>3</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 12.

sembly, and the Rapporteur himself admitted that it might be necessary in certain circumstances.

6. Furthermore, the Rapporteur described a memorandum of the International Press Institute (E/2426, annex C) as an example of the type of factual report on conditions which could be undertaken effectively by the profession. That memorandum, however, predicted that a recommendation might be adopted by the South African Press Commission of Inquiry for a system of licences for all correspondents serving newspapers abroad and for their filing copies of their dispatches with the State Information Office. Far from being an example of factual reporting, the statement was an example of mischievous journalistic conjecture, which should not have been included in the report, as the Press Commission had not yet formulated its conclusions and recommendations. The Union Government had submitted its detailed comments on those and other inaccuracies in the Rapporteur's report to the Economic and Social Council in document E/2535 of 1 February 1954.

7. The two reports to which he had referred were world-wide in their scope and could therefore be discussed and criticized by any Member State without prejudice to its legal position under Article 2, paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter. The Union Government's concern about reporting methods in the United Nations was not, however, confined only to those used in the case of world-wide reports. The Organization also issued wholly unconstitutional reports concentrated directly on the domestic affairs of a single Member State, thus rendering it legally impossible for the State to defend itself in the United Nations. In undertaking that kind of activity, the United Nations had embarked on a dangerous course. Inaccurate and tendentious reports were hardly likely to promote the attainment of the Organization's purposes, but could all too easily serve as ammunition for propaganda in the hands of political pressure groups.

8. It was time for the United Nations to take stock of its activities and, instead of dissipating its efforts on projects of doubtful value, to concentrate its energies on important and constructive tasks. The criteria for such tasks set forth in the introduction to the Secretary-General's report (A/2663)<sup>4</sup> were sound and commendable and their strict application in determining future priorities would go a long way towards confining the activities of the United Nations to worthwhile spheres.

9. In cases where the good name of a Member State was impugned in world-wide reports, the State should at least be given an opportunity of submitting its own observations and having them printed in the same document. The existing machinery obviously placed the aggrieved State at a great disadvantage, as the damage was done as soon as the report was issued as an official United Nations document.

10. Mr. ZDANOWSKI (Poland) said that he would confine his remarks on chapters IV and V of the Council's report (A/2686) to questions which were not listed as separate items on the Committee's agenda and, in particular, to the aspect of the right of self-determination which related to permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources. Independence and

sovereignty could be only fictional unless the people or nation concerned controlled its natural wealth and resources. Poland had experienced exploitation by foreign capitalists between the two world wars, when its national resources had been used by aliens and to serve the political and economic interests of great landowners and industrialists. Although those conditions no longer prevailed in Poland, many countries, and especially the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, did not enjoy sovereignty over their national wealth.

11. The Commission on Human Rights at its tenth session had adopted a draft resolution proposing that a commission should be established to survey the status of that basic constituent of the right of self-determination<sup>5</sup> and also a draft resolution recommending the establishment of a commission to examine any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realization of the right of self-determination<sup>6</sup>. When the resolutions had been submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its eighteenth session, however, the Council had unjustifiably decided to refer the question back to the Commission, instead of transmitting the resolutions to the General Assembly. That decision was yet another example of the Council's tendency to hinder the adoption of provisions aimed at promoting the implementation of the right of self-determination; it had previously initiated the movement to divide the covenant into two parts, in contravention of the decisions of the Commission and of the General Assembly at its fifth session. Such action was hardly likely to promote the economic and social progress of nations or to lead to international co-operation.

12. Mrs. ELLIOT (United Kingdom) said that she would refer to three matters dealt with in chapters IV and V of the report (A/2686): the United Nations Children's Fund, narcotics control and the status of women.

13. The reports before the Committee showed how universal was international concern with child welfare. On other subjects, there was frequently disagreement among nations, but on the vital importance of the work of UNICEF there was none. The United Nations Children's Fund was an excellent example of world co-operation.

14. The programmes of UNICEF were so simple that everyone could understand what UNICEF workers, the best ambassadors of the United Nations, were trying to do. The United Nations Children's Fund was helping in the endless struggle against disease by making the discoveries of the laboratories available, in their simplest form, to combat such terrible diseases as malaria and tuberculosis. It had been established recently, but the results achieved had been amazing. The United Nations Children's Fund was carrying on 250 different programmes in eighty-eight countries all over the world. In 1954, 31 million mothers and children would receive BCG vaccine and a similar number would be benefited by the anti-malarial, anti-yaws and feeding programmes.

15. Meanwhile, there was a shortage of trained workers to overcome superstition and prejudice against modern medicine and to teach the people of under-developed countries how to benefit from medical care. It was of enormous importance that the training of workers should be expanded. The United Nations Children's

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 7*, annex IV, draft resolution F I.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, draft resolution F II.

Fund had assisted 5,500 maternity and child welfare centres, but the real problem was the shortage of trained midwives, health visitors and competent supervisors.

16. A valuable factor in fighting disease had been the use of modern foodstuffs. Apart from operating 165 milk-conservation plants, UNICEF had used milk substitutes in areas where milk could not easily be obtained. Protein foods such as fish flour and cod-liver oil had been of great value in promoting good health and combating starvation. In addition to milk and other foods distributed under emergency programmes, the long-range feeding programmes in forty-three countries had provided 1,750,000 children with food in 1954.

17. A gratifying aspect of the reports was the success of UNICEF in obtaining matching contributions from recipient countries, to such an extent that each dollar invested in UNICEF had been matched by \$1.57 from recipient Governments. The UNICEF financial report showed that its work had expanded each year, and that each year more countries had contributed. In 1953, the United Kingdom had been able to double its contribution and it was hoped that it would at least maintain that contribution in future. Some countries were still not contributing, but the response had been generally gratifying. The United Nations Children's Fund had a good record of administration but it was necessary to keep a careful eye on any extravagance and unnecessary expenditure so that the administrative costs could be kept as low as possible.

18. The United Kingdom was particularly grateful to UNICEF for its help in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, where the administrations, UNICEF and the populations had co-operated successfully. The cost had been very moderate, owing to the use of modern techniques.

19. Although the international control of narcotic drugs received little publicity, it was of very great importance. Drug addiction was not a major problem in the United Kingdom, but it was a serious social problem in certain other countries. It was sad to note the conclusion of the Narcotics Commission that in the world as a whole addiction and illicit traffic were on the increase. The control of narcotics had been a major concern of the international community for many years, but the final responsibility for the control of illicit traffic belonged to individual Governments. It was therefore to be hoped that all Governments would adhere closely to Economic and Social Council resolution 548 B (XVIII), and especially to the information requirements under the Conventions of 1925<sup>7</sup> and 1931<sup>8</sup>.

20. During the year a favourable development had taken place on the coca leaf problem. Previously, it had not been generally agreed that the coca leaf was harmful, but the position had changed and it had been agreed that countermeasures were necessary. The Peruvian delegation to the Narcotics Commission particularly deserved congratulation in that connexion.

21. The United Kingdom delegation hoped later to introduce the joint draft resolution of France, Turkey and the United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.432) on the establishment of a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory at Geneva, based on the recommendations of the Narcotics Commission and the Economic and Social Council.

22. The status of women was one of the most important social subjects before the Committee. The United Kingdom Government would have preferred the question of the nationality of married women to be dealt with in the general context of nationality and statelessness, but meanwhile it supported the majority view that there should be a convention such as that proposed by the Cuban representative, in which account had been taken of many of the United Kingdom Government's observations.

23. The United Kingdom Government's position on equal pay for equal work was that the Government had no power over the wages and salaries of most workers, which were negotiated by trade unions and by individual contracts, but it supported the principle of equal pay for equal work and was taking steps to apply it to Government employees.

24. The acute shortage of trained women to work in teaching, social and health activities made the question of part-time work very important. It was gratifying to note that the International Labour Organisation would continue to study the problems of part-time employment of older women, and that its conclusions would be considered by the Commission on the Status of Women.

25. Although the Commission on the Status of Women had been understandably interested in the protection of the mother and child, the Economic and Social Council had been wise to resolve that the subject should be considered further by the Social Commission, to avoid possible duplication of effort.

*Mr. Núñez (Costa Rica) took the Chair.*

26. Mrs. LORD (United States of America) said that by omitting mention of the Secretariat's work the Council's report (A/2686) had not done full justice to the social activities of the United Nations. She drew the Committee's attention to the Secretary-General's annual report on the work of the Organization (A/2663), in which the Secretariat's social activities had been summarized. It would be useful if, in the future, a brief summary of the Secretariat's work were included in the Council's report, so that the Committee would be in order in discussing it.

27. The change in the title of UNICEF reflected the trend towards the development of permanent services for children, especially in under-developed countries. That meant that permanent health services could consolidate the achievements of the mass health campaigns. It was heartening to note that some Governments were taking over activities initiated by UNICEF. The real test of the work of UNICEF was the achievement of permanent results of the kind stressed by the General Assembly in its resolutions on UNICEF. The object of the activities of UNICEF should be the permanent improvement of children's health.

28. The United States delegation was pleased that much progress had been made in co-ordinating the work of UNICEF with that of the specialized agencies and the United Nations social welfare programme. The new policy of financing limited local costs should be applied with proper caution lest it undermine self-help, the cardinal principle of UNICEF assistance.

29. The United States Government had always supported international action to control the manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs as a kind of collective security deserving the fullest support of all Govern-

<sup>7</sup> International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925.

<sup>8</sup> Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931.

ments. The international opium protocol (E/NT/8)<sup>9</sup>, which the United States had signed and which the Senate had approved by 71 votes to none, was a major step forward in the international control of narcotics, and the United States delegation hoped that the largest possible number of States would ratify it. It was to be hoped, too, that many more States would ratify the Protocol on synthetic drugs of 1948<sup>10</sup>. A majority of nations had prohibited the manufacture and importation of heroin, a highly dangerous addiction-producing drug which was not indispensable in medicine.

30. A large amount of the narcotics seized in illicit trade could be traced to Communist China. As Communist China was a police State, it had to be assumed that there was official complicity. The United States delegation supported the Chinese representative's recommendation that that problem required special attention.

31. The United States delegation generally endorsed the Council's action to promote freedom of information and whole-heartedly supported its recommendation that the Secretary-General should be authorized to provide technical assistance in that field. The United States reaffirmed its devotion to freedom of speech and freedom of the Press and its desire to co-operate in all United Nations activities to promote them.

32. It was gratifying to note the steady progress being made year by year in the achievement of political rights by women. The Secretary-General's report showed that women enjoyed full political rights in sixty countries (A/2663, chapter II, section A, 11 (a)) and since the publication of that report the Government of Colombia had extended full political rights to women. Similar action seemed likely in Peru.

33. The fact of stressing political rights did not mean that there was no need to promote equal rights for women in other fields, but history had shown that equal suffrage was a pre-condition of equal rights in other fields. The Commission on the Status of Women had developed a number of useful methods for dealing with those problems. Some of the Commission's resolutions, however, had been so concerned with the specific legislation of States and so encumbered with detail that the United States delegation had been unable to support them. In future, the Commission might devote more attention to practical measures, particularly education.

34. The Council had already requested the Commission on Human Rights to study further measures for promoting the right of self-determination. In accordance with its traditions and with the Charter of the United Nations, the United States supported the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, which the Pacific Charter, recently proclaimed at Manila, fully recognized. It should be stressed that the right of self-determination did not relate only to dependent territories, as some speakers had seemed to insist, but also to the vast new communist empire. Indeed, the problem was much more significant and urgent there than in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>9</sup> See *United Nations Opium Conference, Protocol and Final Act, signed at New York, 23 June 1953*. United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1953.XI.6.

<sup>10</sup> Protocol, signed at Paris on 19 November 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946.

35. Since the Commission on Human Rights was no longer preoccupied with the drafting of international instruments, it would be able at its next session to give full attention to other items on its agenda. Its most important task would be to devise practical means for promoting human rights. Many proposals for such measures had been made by various Governments, the Secretary-General, and non-governmental organizations. The United States Government had introduced three proposals for biennial reports from Governments, special studies of individual rights, and technical assistance.<sup>11</sup> The Commission would have an opportunity to consider and perfect all those various proposals and consolidate them into a practicable programme.

36. The United Nations had moved ahead with regard to the social field and human rights. Progress was necessarily slow but the very fact that the Organization was debating those problems and trying to find solutions for them should give encouragement and hope to people everywhere.

37. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, objected to the fact that the United States representative used the absence of the legitimate representative of China in the Committee to make slanderous attacks against the great Chinese people. He protested against such practices, which did not redound to the credit of the United States representative.

38. Similar mendacious attacks against the People's Republic of China had been made before in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council. The USSR delegations to those bodies had amply proved that the fabrications were useless and unfounded. It was true that foreign exploiters had in the past derived vast profits from the opium trade. Since China had cast off the imperialist yoke, however, the position had changed entirely and the production and use of narcotic drugs was prohibited by law.

39. The CHAIRMAN said that the USSR representative's statement had not been a point of order; he had been exercising the right of reply under rule 116 of the rules of procedure.

40. Mr. TSAO (China) agreed with that interpretation. He would avail himself of the same right in due course in order to explain more fully about the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs on the mainland of China, a matter which he had raised first and on which he had been supported by the United States representative.

*Mr. Nosek (Czechoslovakia) resumed the Chair.*

41. Mr. KUEHN (France) said that France, as a member of the Executive Board of UNICEF, had taken the greatest interest in the day-to-day activities of the Fund and of its secretariat, to which it wished to pay a tribute. The extent of the assistance given by the Fund, as shown in paragraph 576 of the Council's report (A/2686), was impressive. His delegation was particularly gratified to see that UNICEF was helping the execution of programmes in seventy-eight countries or territories and that the Board had decided in 1954 to extend its help to thirteen more. That success was due to good co-ordination between the secretariat's work and inter-governmental activities. It was also due to the painstaking way in which policy was worked out. The general outlines, worked out by the secretariat and Member States, were brought up to date from

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 8*, paras. 263, 269 and 271.

time to time, in order to keep abreast of new scientific discoveries. The system of committee work had been satisfactory. Thus, an *Ad Hoc* Board Policy Committee, meeting in spring 1954 and composed of governmental representatives, had suggested guiding principles, which had been approved by the Board. The Committee on Administrative Budget was careful to keep administrative costs as low as possible. The Programme Committee prepared the Executive Board's decisions. Success had also been achieved by excellent collaboration with the Department of Social Affairs, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Another important factor was the collaboration of the beneficiary Governments, which submitted their own programmes to UNICEF and thus ensured that the special conditions prevailing in each country were taken into account. Very often international action merely provided a lever for the programmes and after a few years the beneficiary Governments operated the programmes on their own. In all cases, Governments made matching contributions, often larger than those supplied by the Fund.

42. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had extended its work from the legal to the medico-social realm. It was methodically studying the enforcement of international treaties concerning narcotic drugs. A new development had been the 1953 opium protocol, already ratified by a number of countries. Good progress had been made in drafting the proposed single convention. International enforcement was being carried on efficiently by the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body. Progress had been made on the coca leaf problem, thanks to the collaboration of the countries concerned. The Council and the Commission had paid due attention to the problem of synthetic narcotic drugs, more dangerous, because easier to obtain, than opium or heroin and had asked Governments to prohibit the manufacture, import and export of ketobemidone. His delegation favoured the establishment of a United Nations narcotics laboratory and had co-sponsored a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.432) on the subject.

43. The Council would be discussing in 1955 a programme of concerted practical action in the social field. Prevailing conditions and the many pressures exerted within international organizations compelled those organizations to deal with social problems somewhat haphazardly. Obviously, no uniform programme of social progress throughout the world could be drawn up, but more effort should be made to draw a clear distinction between the responsibilities to be assumed by Governments, which could only be stimulated by the United Nations, and the responsibilities normally incumbent on the international organizations. Social activities embraced both specific technical activities, such as demography, narcotic drugs and refugees, and far more generalized and sometimes even rather vague projects such as the improvement of living standards. The two groups of problems arose in varying political, economic and historical contexts and their solution could be sought only empirically. The solutions would be effective to the extent that governmental action was coherent and international assistance flexible. The Council had borne those considerations in mind; the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/267/Rev.1)<sup>12</sup> was to be welcomed. That

and similar studies showed that the international officials were well aware of the interrelation of their efforts, while they enabled national officials to obtain a comparative assessment of social problems and ways of solving them. The publication of a situation report and also of a report on national and international measures every four years would make it possible for the reports to be examined alternately every two years, and the competent departments of the Member States would in the meantime have leisure thoroughly to study the conclusions and recommendations of the international agencies concerned. The same consideration justified holding meetings of the Social Commission every two years.

44. His delegation did not overlook the importance of the sections in chapters IV and V of the Council's report dealing with such matters as slavery and the status of women; but it had expressed its views fully to the Council. The matters on which he had dwelt showed that effective action useful to the international community could be carried on in fields which did not lend themselves to eloquent exposition.

45. Mr. LUCIO (Mexico) said that his delegation welcomed the Council's amendment of its resolution 496 (XVI) by resolution 511 (XVI), with its explicit reference to the improvement of the situation with respect to health, education and social welfare in the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, as that proviso fitted well with the provision in resolution 496 (XVI) referring to the special attention to be given to the under-developed areas. Referring to the worldwide interest in the improvement of living conditions, he stated that the Mexican Government had recently established rural welfare centres, well equipped and embracing a very wide scope of activities.

46. His Government attached particular importance to Council resolution 543 (XVIII) on UNICEF and approved of the Executive Board's policy of longer-range planning set out in paragraphs 582 and 583 of the Council's report (A/2686). Assistance from UNICEF would thus induce Governments to plan long-term national programmes in addition to the immediate assistance they received. The low administrative costs of UNICEF were also to be commended. The extension of UNICEF assistance to seventy-eight countries showed how wise the General Assembly had been in recommending that UNICEF should be a permanent institution. As the world economic situation improved, UNICEF would certainly receive larger contributions.

47. The Mexican delegation felt that the idea of the enforcement abroad of claims for maintenance, subject to the domestic legislation of each country, warranted support. The competent Mexican authorities were studying the draft conventions on the recovery abroad of claims for maintenance and on the enforcement abroad of maintenance orders recommended by the Council in resolution 527 (XVII).

48. With regard to narcotic drugs, in the control of which Mexico had actively collaborated, his delegation hoped that the proposed single convention would soon be completed.

49. The Council's decision to defer action on the recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, contrary to General Assembly resolutions 637 (VII) and 738 (VIII), was regrettable. Anything which retarded the application of the principle of self-deter-

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1952.IV.11.

mination, regardless of the technical reasons alleged in justification, was a serious impediment to international peace.

50. The conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination proposed in Council resolution 546 (XVIII) would be of great value to the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to the Commission on Human Rights.

51. In connexion with section XI of chapter V, of the Council's report dealing with the status of women, and the reference to Mexico in paragraph 797, he was

happy to report that in the only federal election held since the enactment of the legislative reform granting women full political rights, a woman had been elected deputy to the Federal Congress. Many more would probably be elected at the forthcoming federal and local elections.

52. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the list of speakers should be closed, and the time limit for the submission of draft resolutions be set, at 1 p.m. on Monday, 22 November 1954.

*It was so agreed.*

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.