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Chairman: Mr. Eduard MEZINCESCU (Romania).

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Farhâdi (Afghanistan), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 33

Assistance to refugees:

(b) **Report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year (A/4546, A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) (continued)**

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE WORLD REFUGEE YEAR (continued)

1. Mr. TSAO (China) noted that World Refugee Year had been successful beyond all expectations; it had only been a financial success, but would henceforth make it impossible for the refugee problem to be approached in the traditional manner marked by unimaginativeness and pessimism.

2. He paid a tribute to Mr. Christopher Chataway, the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom delegation for their action in initiating World Refugee Year. He also thanked all those whose activities had ensured the success of that undertaking. His delegation was pleased at the progress made, particularly with regard to the international protection and the resettlement of refugees.

3. The National Committee which had been set up in China for World Refugee Year had collected a total of \$300,000 in the course of the year. Of that amount, \$75,000 had been contributed to the High Commissioner's Programme as evidence of interest in the fate of refugees who were not of Chinese origin. A total of \$120,000 had been reserved for aid to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. The balance of the funds received would be given to the Free China Relief Association to be used for the benefit of Chinese refugees in Thailand, Burma, Viet-Nam, Laos, Macao and the Middle East. In addition, the National Committee had transferred 594 persons to Taiwan from India, Burma, Viet-Nam, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong and Macao. A further 1,200 Chinese refugees were to arrive in Taiwan before the end of the year. The Government had also aided 3,000 Chinese nationals resident in India to resettle in Taiwan.

4. Although World Refugee Year had officially ended, many activities which had been undertaken in connexion with it were continuing. The Third Committee should therefore invite the Governments and non-governmental organizations concerned to intensify their efforts in that regard. The people of the world must be made to realize that although much had already been done for the refugees, even more remained to be done in the years to come.

5. Mr. RUDA (Argentina) considered that the refugee problem, which was a direct consequence of the contemporary crisis, provided an unusual opportunity to evaluate the serious repercussions of political events on the lives of certain communities. While the refugee problem was not new, it no longer concerned isolated individuals but entire groups of human beings who abandoned their homes for reasons of survival rather than for personal political reasons. There were also refugees who had been cast adrift by the last world war and who were incapable of adjusting to a normal life.

6. The refugee problem was a humanitarian and moral problem that could not be solved merely through material aid. What mattered most was to enable the refugees to stop being refugees in the legal or psychological sense of the term. That had been one of the objectives of the Argentine delegation when it had joined with other delegations, at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, in proposing the establishment of World Refugee Year^{1/} and it was therefore particularly gratified at the success of that undertaking.

7. As the Argentine Government had decided to extend World Refugee Year to 31 December 1960, he was unable to relate everything that his country had done in that connexion. The National Committee had carried on an intensive campaign to make the objectives of World Refugee Year known throughout Argentina and to make the public aware of the seriousness of the refugee problem. The Argentine Government had participated in the joint UNHCR/UNRWA stamp plan, and it intended to accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees^{2/} as soon as the Chamber of Deputies had followed the example of the Senate in approving such accession.

8. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) thanked the co-sponsors of the draft resolution on World Refugee Year (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) for having taken his suggestion into account in their revision of that draft. He was also grateful to them for having stressed the universal character of World Refugee Year by using

^{1/} See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 31, document A/4001, paras. 23-28.

^{2/} United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 2 to 25 July 1951, *Final Act and Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 51.IV.4).

the words "world opinion" and "refugees everywhere" in the fourth preambular paragraph. The operative part of the resolution should have corresponded to that sentiment and referred to all the people of the world. In its present form, however, it referred only to the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, whereas many States which were not members of either the United Nations or the specialized agencies had taken part in World Refugee Year. He referred in that connexion to the contributions made by Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the Holy See and expressed his sincere thanks to them for their aid. The draft resolution before the Committee had a strictly humanitarian aim and should therefore be as broad as possible. Since his delegation also felt that States should be invited rather than urged, it suggested, following the terms used in the draft resolution previously adopted by the Third Committee (998th meeting) with regard to manifestations of racial and national hatred, that the sponsors of the draft under consideration should replace the words "Urges States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and" by the words "Invites all States and ...".

9. Mr. QUIAMBAO (Philippines) congratulated the Secretary-General and his Special Representative on their efforts in ensuring the success of World Refugee Year and paid a tribute to Mr. Lindt, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and to Mr. Davis, the Director of UNRWA, for their encouraging achievements. He also expressed his satisfaction with regard, in particular, to the vigorous action during World Refugee Year on behalf of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. Despite the economic and social difficulties with which his country had to contend, particularly at the present time, the Philippine National Committee had been able to offer the High Commissioner's Office seventy-five tons of rice worth 35,000 pesos to be used for those unfortunate people. He was gratified that the refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco had also been given increased aid as a result of World Refugee Year, and he expressed his conviction that even greater efforts would be made in that regard by reason of the adoption of the four-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.861/Rev.1), which had been supported by his delegation. The Philippine National Committee had arranged for the provision of 150 tons of sugar to the refugees from Algeria and to the Arab refugees from Palestine. It was likewise encouraging that the camp clearance programme in Europe was well on the way to completion.

10. After noting that the Philippine National Committee had participated in the joint UNHCR/UNRWA stamp plan, he said that the exact amount of the Philippine contribution to World Refugee Year was not yet known but would probably be about 100,000 pesos. While that was undeniably a modest amount in relation to the needs of the refugees, it had, he recalled, been derived solely from private sources. The interest and enthusiasm which World Refugee Year had aroused in all countries, including the Philippines, could not but promote better understanding among the people of the world.

11. He would vote in favour of the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1), which was based on praiseworthy considerations and contained useful recommendations.

12. Mrs. LORD (United States of America) said that her Government, as one of the sponsors of the draft resolution which had resulted in the setting up of World Refugee Year, was particularly gratified at the results achieved, and that it had taken an active part in the World Refugee Year activities. Her Government had been endeavouring to alleviate the unfortunate plight of the refugees ever since the end of the war. The people of the United States had given the refugees more than \$1,000 million and had granted 750,000 of them asylum in the United States. Under the impetus of World Refugee Year, the United States had made an additional effort and contributed more than \$70 million (including \$5 million representing a special contribution) for the purpose of financing the camp clearance programme in Europe, of aiding the refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia and of supporting the efforts being made by the authorities of Hong Kong on behalf of Chinese refugees. There had likewise been an increase in the funds collected by voluntary agencies. That amount would assuredly exceed \$13 million by the end of the year. Those funds were intended mainly for the Far East, North Africa and other areas receiving less international aid. In addition, the 86th Congress had authorized the entry, as non-quota immigrants, of a number of refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner's Office; the total number thus admitted would be determined in relation to the number of refugees admitted by other countries since the beginning of World Refugee Year. The United States Government had also issued commemorative stamps. It should be noted that the United States Committee for Refugees was continuing its publicity campaign and had announced the establishment of seventy-two affiliated committees throughout the country. One of the most interesting aspects of that Committee's work was its action in bringing together in a joint effort the large religious organizations concerned with refugees, the principal non-denominational associations and also individuals. The Committee had been able in that way to mobilize on behalf of the refugees the efforts of thousands of American citizens who were not members of any of the organizations in question. The mass communications media had also been enlisted on behalf of that humanitarian cause. She concluded by saying that the success of World Refugee Year was evidence of the effectiveness of international co-operation and demonstrated the dynamism of the United Nations.

13. Mr. EDWARD (Ceylon) expressed gratification at the great task accomplished by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for World Refugee Year. He thanked all who had contributed to the success of that humanitarian undertaking which had engendered a sense of international solidarity.

14. The Secretary-General's report (A/4546) and the statements made to the Third Committee provided abundant proof that the aims of General Assembly resolution 1285 (XIII) had been realized. He referred in that connexion to the many projects that had been made possible by the financial contributions made during World Refugee Year and pointed out that, because of that undertaking, a very large proportion of the world's population was now concerned with the problems of refugees and realized that they could be solved by concerted action. By liberalizing their immigration criteria and acceding to the Convention

relating to the Status of Refugees, many countries had shown their desire to contribute to that solution.

15. In Ceylon, there had been an active campaign to interest the public in refugee problems, chiefly by showing films and distributing pamphlets. A committee formed by private individuals from different social strata had carried out a publicity campaign in co-operation with the Ceylonese Association for the United Nations. At Colombo, funds had been collected on 25 August 1960 by the sale of badges. The national broadcasting system had devoted several programmes to World Refugee Year. The Ceylonese Government had contributed \$1,000 to the United Nations refugee programmes on the occasion of the World Refugee Year, and its participation in the joint UNHCR/UNRWA stamp plan had amounted to 46,980 rupees.

16. His delegation was happy to support the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1), which was fully in accord with the Ceylonese Government's aims. It hoped that all Governments and all peoples would continue to concern themselves with the refugee problem until its final solution.

17. Mrs. PELLEBOER (Netherlands) said that it was now clear that the General Assembly's decision to institute a World Refugee Year (resolution 1285 (XIII)), on the proposal of the United Kingdom, had been an excellent one. The success of that undertaking had been due in part to the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Thanks to World Refugee Year not only had very large sums been collected, but also—and, in her delegation's eyes, most important—opportunities for resettlement had been greatly increased since certain countries had liberalized their immigration criteria and had opened their doors to handicapped immigrants.

18. True to its tradition of hospitality to refugees, the Dutch people had taken an active part in the World Refugee Year programmes; the public authorities had contributed 1,350,000 florins, which would be distributed as follows: 1 million florins to the High Commissioner's Programme, 100,000 florins for aid to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, and 250,000 florins for UNRWA. The National Committee, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, had obtained from private sources the sum of 6,550,000 florins (\$1,750,000), the greater part of which would go towards carrying out the High Commissioner's programmes.

19. World Refugee Year had not only made it possible to collect funds from all quarters of the globe, it had also drawn public attention to the refugee problem. However, impressive though the results were, much still remained to be done and it was to be hoped that countries which had come to realize the universal character of the refugee problem would do everything possible to sustain the interest stimulated during the Year by that problem of international scope.

20. Mr. SAVINA (Italy) paid a tribute to Mr. Lindt and said that his delegation had wished to join in sponsoring the thirteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.860)—which, incidentally, had been adopted unanimously—in order to give him a well-deserved vote of thanks.

21. The refugee problem was a matter of great concern to Italy which, between 1945 and 1960, had given refuge to 320,000 foreign refugees—without counting the 500,000 national refugees from Africa—and which, at mid-1960, was sheltering a further 10,000 refugees housed in camps and 1,250 living outside camps but needing assistance. Italy was also receiving an average of 5,000 additional refugees a year. It had taken various measures to help them, including, in addition to material relief, the establishment of welfare centres where language and vocational training courses were given and the institution of arrangements for the naturalization of refugees and their integration in the Italian economy, as well as their repatriation or their resettlement in such countries as Australia, Canada and the United States. His delegation was happy to have been one of the sponsors of the draft resolution on the High Commissioner's report (A/C.3/L.864), which the Committee had adopted by a very wide majority with a view to promoting the final solution of the problem.

22. With regard to World Refugee Year, the aims stated in General Assembly resolution 1285 (XIII) had been achieved: ninety-seven countries and territories had participated in the Year, thirty-nine national committees had been formed, seventy-eight voluntary agencies had set up at Geneva the International Committee for World Refugee Year and seventy countries had agreed to issue commemorative stamps. The contributions received totalled some \$80 million. Lastly, various Governments had liberalized their immigration criteria, permitting the resettlement of 4,000 handicapped refugees with their families, or a total of about 7,000 persons. In general, the countries of immigration seemed to care less about the physical aptitudes of each member of a family than about the economic viability of the family as a unit.

23. Italy had made every effort to implement General Assembly resolution 1285 (XIII). A National Committee had been set up, with Mme Carla Gronchi as its chairman; it had carried out a publicity campaign in the Press and on radio and television, it had brought out various publications and it had organized "refugee days". Italy's financial contribution amounted to 550 million lire (\$US871,000), of which 500 million had been given by the Government. The funds would go to institutions caring for refugees; in addition, negotiations were proceeding to enable young refugees to attend arts and crafts schools free of charge. World Refugee Year had been an imposing demonstration of international solidarity, thanks in particular to the United Nations. The Italian delegation had joined ten others in submitting the draft resolution on that subject (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) which, it hoped, would be adopted unanimously.

24. Mr. MAQUIEIRA (Chile) considered that even without knowing the final results of World Refugee Year it could already be said that the objectives sought by the General Assembly in its resolution 1285 (XIII) had been achieved: international public opinion had become aware of the refugee problem and both Governments and private organizations had attempted to find permanent solutions for it. He was gratified that the funds collected had made it possible, in particular, to resettle a large number of refugees, many of whom had been handicapped.

25. At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, his delegation in the Third Committee had de-

scribed (944th meeting) the measures Chile had taken in 1959 in connexion with World Refugee Year. In 1960, Chile had, among other things, participated in the joint UNHCR/UNRWA stamp plan. Its accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees was now contemplated by the Parliament.

26. His country had taken part, to the extent of its resources and in the light of its immigration criteria, in the United Nations campaign to help those who had had to abandon their homes. It would have done still more if the earthquakes and floods it had experienced in May 1960 had not compelled it to devote the bulk of its resources to the rehabilitation of the devastated areas. The Secretary-General's report mentioned the Chilean disasters, as well as those that had occurred in Morocco, the Republic of China and France (A/4546, para. 42). He had been glad to note that, despite those disasters, the campaigns organized in those countries during World Refugee Year had received generous contributions.

27. In conclusion, he reaffirmed the profound interest of his Government and people in the great cause of the refugees.

28. Miss DOBSON (Australia) expressed gratification at the success which World Refugee Year had achieved in the ninety-seven participating countries and territories thanks to the magnificent efforts of Governments and private individuals, and paid a tribute to the United Kingdom Government, to which the credit for having launched the idea of the Year was due.

29. In Australia—and it appeared that the same had applied in many countries—it had been the National Committee, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and under the auspices of the Australian Association for the United Nations, which had played the principal role, although the authorities had provided assistance, through financial contributions and otherwise. Provisional figures indicated that £A750,000 had been collected by 26 September, although the goal set had been only £A500,000. The amount collected included the contribution of the Government (£A50,000), which had been paid to the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as that of the religious and voluntary agencies (£A100,000), which would use it for the execution of their own projects. Expenses had totalled £A81,654. The Committee had distributed £A516,000 in the following way: programme for the evacuation of two refugee camps in Europe, £A97,770; assistance to non-settled refugees living outside camps, £A150,000; assistance to refugees in the Far East, £A161,000 (£A100,000 for the construction of dwellings for Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, and £A61,000 for the resettlement of European refugees from China); assistance to refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco, £A10,000; transfer of the San Sabba Camp in Trieste, £A25,000; assistance to Tibetan refugees in Nepal, £A13,230; assistance to Arab refugees in the Middle East, £A27,000; old peoples' home for Greek and Armenian refugees at Heliopolis, £A2,000; contribution to the Jewish programme launched in Australia for handicapped refugees and children of refugees, £A25,000; transportation of refugees by ICEM (in the event of shortage of funds): £A5,000. The balance of the contributions received would be used to finance the activities of the National Committee and for carrying out projects approved initially by the Office

of the High Commissioner and then by the National Executive, following consultation with the State Committees.

30. Furthermore, the Australian Government had liberalized the criteria for the selection of immigrants: for instance, it had been decided to admit during World Refugee Year 500 families, each including one handicapped person. In addition, the 250,000th refugee to be admitted to Australia since the end of the war had been received during the Year. On that occasion, the High Commissioner's representative had presented a plaque to the Australian Government and people. World Refugee Year had been the theme of the Australian Citizenship Convention held at Canberra in February 1960.

31. In Australia, both the authorities and the National Committee intended to continue their efforts beyond the end of World Refugee Year. In relation to its population, Australia was one of the countries which had contributed most to World Refugee Year. Her delegation was glad to be included among the co-sponsors of the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1).

32. Begum Aziz AHMED (Pakistan) said that World Refugee Year was one of the most remarkable humanitarian enterprises on record. The Year had made it possible to progress towards achievement of the three goals which had been set, and it had created much hope throughout the world. The United Kingdom delegation deserved commendation for having conceived the idea. Those were the factors underlying the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1).

33. Pakistan had within its territory several million refugees who, being Pakistani citizens, did not come within the mandate of the High Commissioner. Notwithstanding the difficult tasks with which it was faced, her Government had given top priority to the problem created by the presence of those refugees and it had done much to improve their lot. Through low-cost housing programmes, it had been possible to accommodate many refugees. Thus 25,000 families had been integrated into the community during World Refugee Year. However, 150,000 families were still awaiting that opportunity. Apart from the valuable assistance provided by UNICEF, her Government could normally count only on its own resources in order to settle its refugee problem. The assistance which it had received on the occasion of World Refugee Year was therefore of particular value to it. She wished to express deep gratitude to the voluntary agencies which had rendered important aid to her country.

34. Despite its own difficulties, Pakistan had made a modest contribution to World Refugee Year, and it had joined about seventy other countries in an issue of commemorative stamps. Many countries had responded generously to the appeal made by the General Assembly. She wished especially to congratulate Norway, the country with the highest per caput contribution. Mention should also be made of the assistance given to refugees from Algeria by Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar which, for the first time, had responded to a United Nations appeal.

35. World Refugee Year had demonstrated that, when human beings had faith in an organization, they were prepared to give and to assist, knowing that their

gifts and their aid would be used in the most effective manner and without discrimination. That fact was worthy of attention and, with World Refugee Year as an example, consideration might be given to the idea of concentrating efforts each year upon a particular problem.

36. Miss HAMPTON (New Zealand) expressed her satisfaction at the results of World Refugee Year, which had exceeded the most optimistic forecasts. All countries, even those in process of development, had responded generously to the appeal addressed to them.

37. Her Government had participated in World Refugee Year in four different ways. First, it had carried out a general publicity campaign and had encouraged New Zealand non-governmental organizations to cooperate in the Year. Combined in a Council called "CORSO", those organizations had made collections throughout the country. Secondly, the New Zealand Government had made a special financial contribution for World Refugee Year. The funds collected had been distributed partly to the Office of the High Commissioner and to UNRWA and partly to the ICEM transportation programmes, the programmes for Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, the programme undertaken by the Indian Government for the resettlement of Tibetan refugees, the joint UNHCR/ICEM programme for European refugees in the Far East, and other programmes in Asia and Europe. Thirdly, her Government had decided to receive on its territory 100 refugee families which included handicapped or elderly persons. Finally, on 30 June 1960, her country had deposited its instrument of ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The New Zealand Government and people had been glad to have thus contributed to the success of World Refugee Year.

38. Mr. BOUQUIN (France) congratulated the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for World Refugee Year on the work they had done, and paid tribute to all the Governments, organizations and private individuals that had contributed to the success of the enterprise. Despite its financial burdens, his Government could not have remained indifferent to the appeal made by the General Assembly. A National Committee had been established for World Refugee Year; but unfortunately, owing to the earthquake in Morocco and the catastrophe at Fréjus, it had been unable to carry out its campaign as scheduled. The decision had therefore been taken to postpone the end of the World Refugee Year in France to 31 December 1960. The activities which had been organized included newspaper campaigns, collections, the issue of a special stamp, and a National Refugee Day. The results would not be known until early in 1961.

39. From the outset of World Refugee Year, the French Government had decided to place the main emphasis on the admission of refugees to its territory for resettlement. In addition to the 250 non-rehabilitable refugees mentioned in the Special Representative's report to the Secretary-General, 100 further refugees had been admitted. Moreover, his Government had agreed to receive 110 refugees from camps in Greece, and voluntary organizations had been authorized to receive forty refugees living in camps in Europe. The admission of other refugee groups was contemplated. However, his Government regarded those achievements not as a final result but

as a starting-point, and it was in that spirit that his delegation had joined the co-sponsors of the draft resolution on World Refugee Year (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1).

40. Mr. EL-ERIAN (United Arab Republic) said that his country was pleased to have been able to contribute to the success of World Refugee Year. He thanked the co-sponsors of the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) for having agreed to revise their original text. However, it should be borne in mind that World Refugee Year had served not only the cause of refugees but also the cause of universal co-operation, and that non-Member States of the United Nations such as Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar had taken part. He therefore considered that the scope of the project should be extended, and he supported the suggestions made in that connexion by the Saudi Arabian representative.

41. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece) noted that Governments (including those of developing countries), voluntary organizations and the public had responded generously to the General Assembly's appeal. She thanked the Australian and French Governments for the aid which they had given, or intended giving, to her country.

42. The Greek Government, for its part, had ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and had endeavoured—by making a modest cash payment, by establishing a National Committee, and by taking part in the events organized at Geneva as "la kermesse"—to contribute, to the fullest extent of its capacity, towards the success of World Refugee Year. The voluntary organizations and the people of Greece had joined in those efforts.

43. It was particularly gratifying to note that World Refugee Year had made it possible to assist not only refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner, but many other refugees as well. It was to be hoped that the interest aroused by World Refugee Year would remain keen, so that one of the most tragic of problems could be solved without undue delay. She thought that the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) reflected both the Third Committee's views and world public opinion.

44. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) recalled that at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly her delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution urging Governments to promote World Refugee Year because it was not prepared to participate actively. She wished nevertheless to congratulate those countries which had taken the initiative in organizing the Year, as well as those which had contributed to it. She also welcomed the results achieved, especially in connexion with the final clearance of the camps in Europe and the assistance granted to refugees who were not under the mandate of the High Commissioner, such as refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco. Her delegation was particularly gratified that a number of refugees had received assistance to return voluntarily to their own country. In that connexion she affirmed that the will of refugees to return to their country of origin could not be regarded as freely expressed unless those concerned were given the material and financial prerequisites for making that choice.

45. Her delegation paid a tribute to those countries which had liberalized their immigration laws and

received handicapped refugees. She was glad that the funds collected during World Refugee Year had made it possible to relieve the sufferings of so many unfortunate persons; and she thanked the voluntary agencies, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, and all those private individuals who had worked so zealously for the humanitarian cause involved. Through the imagination shown by the competent bodies, it had been possible to obtain contributions from new sources: thus Arab peoples of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar had had an opportunity to participate in a humanitarian enterprise of the international community. From the financial standpoint, World Refugee Year had been a success; over \$80 million had been collected, and more important still, \$54 million had been contributed by voluntary agencies and private individuals—now that the effort had aroused in millions of people a new sense of responsibility towards their fellow men and women. It was to be hoped that all who had generously contributed towards the solution of the problem of refugees would continue their efforts, not only with financial help but also by giving to those unfortunate people their moral support for the final solution of refugee problems. It was important to remedy the tragedy of the refugees, but it was even more important to avert it.

46. She asked the sponsors of the draft resolution on World Refugee Year (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) to take into account the observations made by the representative of Saudi Arabia, so that the Iraqi delegation might vote in favour of that proposal.

47. Mr. DARAI (Iran) welcomed the encouraging results described in the Secretary-General's report (A/4546), and the goodwill shown by Member States, which had greatly facilitated the High Commissioner's task. There nevertheless remained thousands of refugees living under very precarious conditions. The efforts to find a final solution for the problem should therefore be continued; in that connexion he drew attention to the value of the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1). He suggested that in future a "Refugee Day", like the existing Children's Day, might be observed each year.

48. Reporting on the events organized in Iran during World Refugee Year, he mentioned press campaigns, radio and television broadcasts, and various ceremonies and receptions, through which it had been possible to collect \$39,000.

49. Some representatives had spoken of Bahrain as an independent State; he wished to point out that the status of that archipelago—which Iran, for its part, regarded as an integral part of its territory—had been in dispute for many years.

50. In conclusion, he paid a tribute to the High Commissioner for the latter's untiring efforts on behalf of refugees, and extended his congratulations and thanks to all the organizations and private individuals that had collaborated in World Refugee Year.

51. Mr. KARAPANDZA (Yugoslavia) emphasized that the refugee problem was not yet solved. No one was unaware that the camp clearance programme was not yet completed, and that the refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia stood in great need of assistance. The work must therefore continue; but care should be taken to prevent assistance to refugees from being rendered in such a way as to risk in-

creasing political tensions and thus provoking further influxes of refugees. The Yugoslav delegation, counting on the United Nations to conduct those operations on a purely humanitarian basis, would support the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) and would welcome any amendment designed to improve it.

52. Mr. ASIROGLU (Turkey) thought that World Refugee Year was probably one of the finest achievements standing to the credit of the United Nations in the social and humanitarian field. He paid a tribute to all who had contributed to its success.

53. In Turkey the campaign launched on behalf of refugees during World Refugee Year had had positive results. The National Committee had collected from the population and the voluntary agencies 50,276 Turkish liras. The Government for its part had decided, subject to the approval of the competent authorities, to pay 135,000 Turkish liras. It had also participated in the execution of the joint UNHCR/UNRWA stamp plan. Lastly, formalities were in progress for the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

54. His delegation would support the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1).

55. Mr. JEAN-LOUIS (Haiti) wished to pay tribute to those who had organized World Refugee Year, the results of which had been so far most encouraging. Haiti, as a small country still in process of development, had not been able to contribute as much as it would have wished; but World Refugee Year was not yet over in Haiti, and his delegation would indicate at a later stage the results which had been achieved.

56. Lady TWEEDSMUIR (United Kingdom) said that the sponsors of the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.863/Rev.1) could not accept the suggestion of the Saudi Arabian representative, despite their most careful examination of it. States which were not Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency had, it was true, made a substantial contribution to World Refugee Year—a fact duly recognized in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. The latter was, however, based on General Assembly resolutions 1285 (XIII) and 1390 (XIV) and must therefore be addressed, as they had been, to future action by States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies.

57. Mr. BARODY (Saudi Arabia) said that the explanation given by the United Kingdom representative had satisfied him to some extent. He would therefore withdraw his suggestion concerning operative paragraph 2 and would simply ask that that paragraph should begin with the word "Invites".

58. But his delegation did not think it was sufficient to express thanks to the "many Governments ... who have contributed to the success of the World Refugee Year", as in operative paragraph 1. Consequently he would suggest, in the first place, that a new paragraph be added to the preamble, to read: "Noting that many Governments, including those of States not Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, have contributed to the funds of the World Refugee Year"; and secondly, that a third paragraph be added to the operative part, to read: "Appeals to all peoples [everywhere] to consider contributing to the assistance of refugees

[everywhere]". In a spirit of compromise his delegation had deliberately refrained from addressing the appeal contained in that paragraph to States, and it left it to the sponsors to insert the word "everywhere" at the place they wished, either after the word "peoples" or after the word "refugees". He would remind the Committee that the General Assembly had often in the past—for example, at its fourth, fifth and sixth sessions—addressed an appeal to all peoples or all nations. Where it was a question of advancing a humanitarian cause, any assistance, from whatever source, must be eagerly accepted.

59. Lady TWEEDSMUIR (United Kingdom) did not think it possible to devote one paragraph of the preamble to Governments which had contributed to World Refugee Year without also devoting one to the national committees, non-governmental organizations and private individuals that had supplied 75 per cent of the contributions received in connexion with World Refugee Year. The authors of the draft resolution hoped they might satisfy the Saudi Arabian delegation by replacing, in operative paragraph 1, the words "to the many" by the words "to all". They were moreover, prepared in operative paragraph 2 to replace the word "Urges" by the word "Requests". They did not think it necessary to add a third operative paragraph, since sub-paragraph (d) of operative paragraph 2 recommended the further encouragement of financial contributions, for international assistance to refugees, from the general public—in other words, from all peoples.

60. Her delegation hoped that the Committee would be able to begin as soon as possible its discussion of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights. It also agreed with the strictures which the Saudi Arabian representative had passed at an earlier stage of the Committee's deliberations on the tabling of amendments at a very late stage. She hoped therefore he would not insist on his proposed change.

61. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) said that he was equally anxious for discussion of the draft International Covenants to begin as soon as possible; but he thought that the Committee could not year after year, on the pretext of speeding up its work, put off discussing the question of the universality of the resolutions it adopted. That was a very important question, on which a decision would have to be reached sooner or later. If the sponsors of the draft resolution really wished their text to be universal in scope, their objection to the addition of a new preambular paragraph was not valid, since they likewise were in a position to propose a paragraph recognizing the value of the contribution made to World Refugee Year by national committees, non-governmental organizations and private individuals.

62. Nevertheless, in order to show its readiness to compromise, his delegation was prepared to withdraw its suggestion for the addition of a new preambular paragraph and to accept the amendment which the United Kingdom representative suggested for operative paragraph 1. The Saudi Arabian delegation could not, however, relinquish its demand that the draft resolution should be universal in character.

63. Miss MacENTEE (Ireland), while acknowledging the importance of the principle of universality in the conduct of the affairs of the United Nations, asked the representative of Saudi Arabia not to compel the

Committee to discuss that question at the current meeting. Since World Refugee Year had been initiated at the suggestion of the United Kingdom delegation, special consideration should be given to the views of that delegation when a draft resolution dealing with that matter was being studied.

64. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) replied that he appreciated the very special contribution which the United Kingdom delegation had made to World Refugee Year; but he could not on that account renounce the principle of the universality of General Assembly resolutions.

65. Lady TWEEDSMUIR (United Kingdom) asked the Saudi Arabian representative whether the insertion of the word "everywhere" after the words "public interest" in sub-paragraph (b), and after the words "general public" in sub-paragraph (d), of operative paragraph 2, would meet his objections and enable him not to insist on the addition of a new paragraph which would burden the text considerably. She had not had time to consult all the co-sponsors on that possibility.

66. Begum AZIZ AHMED (Pakistan) thought that the wording of sub-paragraph (b) of the English text would be more satisfactory if the word "everywhere" were placed after the word "maintain".

67. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) said he could accept the proposal of the United Kingdom representative on the understanding that the word "everywhere" signified "everywhere in the world".

68. Lady TWEEDSMUIR (United Kingdom) confirmed that that was the meaning of the word "everywhere".

69. The CHAIRMAN said that that explanation would be included in the summary record of the meeting and in the Committee's report.

70. Mr. MAQUIEIRA (Chile) said that he had listened with interest to the exchange of views between the representatives of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom. He would, however, ask the representative of Argentina, as one of the sponsors of the draft resolution, to indicate for the benefit of the Spanish-speaking delegations the oral amendments made in the revised draft. He could not vote without knowing the exact Spanish wording of the text on which a vote was to be taken, although he did not wish to invoke rule 121 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and insist that the amendment should be submitted in writing.

71. Mr. RUDA (Argentina) regretted that he could not give an official Spanish translation of the text as amended during the meeting; such a translation would be prepared by the Secretariat.

72. Although he deplored the Committee's growing habit of taking decisions on texts amended orally, he was prepared to vote immediately, out of courtesy to the members of the Committee who wished to proceed to a vote as soon as possible.

73. Mr. QUIAMBAO (Philippines) also protested against the practice, which had become current, of putting to the vote proposals which had not been circulated in all languages.

74. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) requested that the words "everywhere in the world" be added at the end

of sub-paragraph (d) of the draft resolution's operative paragraph 2.

75. Lady TWEEDSMUIR (United Kingdom) regretted the Saudi Arabian representative's insistence on the addition of words the meaning of which, as she had already explained, was implicit in the word "everywhere" and which he had earlier agreed to dispense with.

76. Mr. REY (Venezuela) associated himself with the comments made by the representative of Chile,

Argentina and the Philippines. He moved the adjournment of the meeting under rule 119 of the rules of procedure.

77. The CHAIRMAN put that motion to the vote.

The motion to adjourn the meeting was adopted by 27 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.