Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.
Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
A/SPC/L.16 and Add.1, 2. Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution (on admission of Viet-Nam), adopted by Special Political Committee (as draft resolution B) by roll-call vote of 49 to 9, with 22 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.
Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/SPC/L.17. India and Indonesia draft resolution, rejected by roll-call vote of 37 to 33, with 10 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Abstaining: Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Thailand.
A/3712. Report of Special Political Committee (draft resolutions A and B).
RESOLUTION 1144 A and B (XII), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3712, adopted by Assembly on 25 October 1957, meeting 709 as follows: 1144 A (XII), by 51 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions, and 1144 B (XII), by 49 votes to 9, with 23 abstentions.
A
"The General Assembly,
"Recalling its resolutions 296 G (IV) of 22 November 1949 and 1017 A (XI) of 28 February 1957 finding the Republic of Korea qualified for membership in the United Nations,
"Noting with regret the continued inability of the Security Council to recommend the admission of the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council,
"Reaffirms that the Republic of Korea is fully qualified for and should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

B
"The General Assembly,
"Recalling its resolutions 620 C (VII) of 21 December 1952 and 1017 B (XI) of 28 February 1957 finding Viet-Nam qualified for membership in the United Nations,
"Noting with regret the continued inability of the Security Council to recommend the admission of Viet-Nam to membership in the United Nations owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council,
"Reaffirms that Viet-Nam is fully qualified for and should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

CHAPTER XV
QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CHARTER
ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

At its tenth session in 1955 the General Assembly decided, by resolution 992 (X), to appoint a Committee of all Members of the United Nations to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of arrangements for a General Conference, to be held at an
appropriate time, to review the Charter. The Committee was asked to report with its recommendations to the General Assembly's twelfth session.

This Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter met on 3 June 1957. At the opening of its discussions, the Committee had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Iran, Liberia and Panama. This draft resolution contained recommendations that the Committee be kept in being, that its report and recommendations be submitted to the Assembly not later than its fourteenth session, and that the Secretary-General be asked to continue the work on the preparation and publication of supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs.

Most delegations supported this draft resolution. They included some who had abstained in the vote on General Assembly resolution 992 (X) (whereby the Committee was set up) on the ground that a General Conference for reviewing the Charter should not be convened unless there were prospects of general agreement on possible amendments.

Those in favour of the 10-power draft resolution felt that a review conference should take place, but that the fixing of a time and place for it should be deferred, for not more than two years, because the "appropriate time" and "auspicious international circumstances" mentioned in resolution 992 (X) had not yet materialized. They also hoped that the international climate would be more favourable in two years time, thus making it possible to set the time and place for a Charter review conference.

The representatives of the USSR, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, the Belorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR were of the opinion that the Charter, as it stood, provided fully for the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of the political, economic and social advancement of all peoples. Any revision of the Charter, they felt, would hamper the attainment of those purposes, which could be realized if Member States fulfilled their Charter obligations. The will to make the Charter work, these delegations maintained, was more important than talking about how it ought to work.

The 10-power draft resolution was finally adopted by the Committee by 67 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

On 14 October, the Committee's report was taken up at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly. Before the Assembly was a draft resolution endorsing the Committee's recommendations. It was sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia and Panama. The Assembly adopted it by 54 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1136 (XII).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY——12TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 705.
A/AC.81/SR.1 and 2. Summary records of meetings of Committee on Arrangements for Conference for Purpose of Reviewing Charter.
A/L.225 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia, Panama, draft resolution.
RESOLUTION 1136 (XII), as submitted by 12 powers, A/L.225 and Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 14 October 1957, meeting 705, by 54 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,
"Recalling the provisions of its resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955,
"Having considered the report of the Committee established by the above resolution,
"1. Decides to keep in being the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter, established by General Assembly resolution 992 (X) and composed of all Members of the United Nations, and to request the Committee to report with recommendations, to the General Assembly not later than at its fourteenth session;
"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the work envisaged in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 992 (X)."

OTHER DOCUMENTS
The questions of amending the United Nations Charter in order to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for its decisions and in order to enlarge the Economic and Social Council were first discussed at the General Assembly's eleventh session. So was the question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice with respect to increasing the number of the Court's judges.

Consideration of these three items, however, was postponed to the Assembly's twelfth session, when they were assigned to the Special Political Committee.

At the opening of the debate, the Committee decided, on the proposal of India, to consider all three items together. Following this decision, the Indian representative said that the matter could not be usefully discussed until agreement could be foreseen on the question of amending the Charter accordingly, and until it was fairly certain that the permanent members of the Security Council would agree to accept any proposals that might be adopted by the Assembly. Subsequently, he introduced a draft resolution providing for the postponement of the matter until the thirteenth session. The draft was sponsored also by the following 16 Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

The representative of Ecuador said that a satisfactory settlement of the problem of increasing the membership of the principal organs of the United Nations was most desirable, and that it should not be endangered by premature discussion. Those who had joined with India in proposing postponement, he said, had done so in the hope that the atmosphere would be more favourable at the next Assembly session. The Ecuadorian representative made the statement to this effect on behalf of the delegations which had originally proposed the items for the Assembly's agenda. (The item relating to the Security Council had been proposed for the agenda of the Assembly's eleventh session by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela. The item relating to the Economic and Social Council had been proposed by these same 17 Members plus Mexico, and that relating to the Court by Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti and Spain.)

The Committee adopted the draft resolution by 52 votes to 0. This was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 12 December 1957 by 65 votes to 0, as resolution 1190 (XII). Consideration of the matter was thereby postponed until the Assembly's thirteenth session.

**DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY——12TH SESSION**

Plenary Meeting 728.
Special Political Committee, meetings 74, 75.
A/SPC/L.20. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee by 52 votes to 0.
RESOLUTION 1190(xii), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3765, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1957, meeting 728, by 65 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly,
"1. Decides to give further consideration at its thirteenth session to items 19, 20 and 21 of the agenda of the twelfth session;
"2. Requests the Secretary-General to include these items in the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly."

"Item 19: Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council.

Item 20: Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council.

Item 21: Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice."
NINTH VICE-PRESIDENCY FOR ASSEMBLY'S TWELFTH SESSION

On 1 October 1957, Italy, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines and the Netherlands asked that the "question of the establishment of a ninth Vice-Presidency for the twelfth session of the General Assembly" be put on the agenda for that session, as an urgent matter. They were later joined in this request by Japan. These States were of the opinion that the composition of the General Committee should have a representative character reflecting the membership of the Organization, and that the number of Vice-Presidencies should therefore be considered in the light of the increase in that membership (which had risen by 22 since 14 December 1955).

Aware that a permanent increase in the size of the General Committee might require further consideration, they proposed that a ninth Vice-Presidency be established as an ad hoc measure for the twelfth session.

Acting on the recommendation of its General Committee, the Assembly agreed to the request, and, on 7 October, it agreed to the proposal for a ninth Vice-Presidency. Spain was elected to this position on 8 October.

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

On 4 October, Czechoslovakia asked that the question of the composition of the General Committee be placed on the agenda of the twelfth Assembly session as a matter of urgency.

In an explanatory memorandum, it said that ad hoc practices of enlarging the General Committee by increasing the number of the Assembly's Vice-Presidencies might lead to a violation of the principle that the General Committee should reflect an equitable geographical distribution in its membership. It was pointed out that there was a widely held view that the question of the composition of the General Committee and an increase in its size at future Assembly sessions should be considered in the light of the rise in the number of United Nations Members, due regard being paid to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Czechoslovakia proposed an increase in the number of Vice-Presidents in accordance with this view.

The Assembly agreed to place the item proposed by Czechoslovakia on its agenda. It was referred to the Special Political Committee which considered it at five meetings held between 6 and 11 December 1957.

At the outset of the discussions, a draft resolution was proposed by the following 13 Members: Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Thailand. Amendments to it were proposed by Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. Accepted by the sponsors of the 13-power draft, these amendments were intended to confirm the established practice for the geographical distribution of the chairmanships of the Assembly's Main Committees.

By the draft resolution so revised, the Assembly would: (1) confirm the already established practice of having two chairmen of Main Committees from Latin America, two from Asia and Africa, two from Western Europe and other countries, and one from Eastern Europe; (2) amend its rules of procedure (rules 31 and 38) so as to increase the number of Vice-Presidents from 8 to 13, and (3) to elect the 13 Vice-Presidents so that four would come from Asian and African States, one from Eastern Europe, two from Latin America, two from Western Europe and other States. The five permanent members of the Security Council would continue to serve as Vice-Presidents. The region from which the Assembly's President was elected would result in the number of Vice-Presidencies allocated to it being reduced by one.

The debate centred mainly on the two following points: (1) the principle of enlarging the composition of the Committee; and (2) the pattern proposed in the draft resolution for the allocation of Vice-Presidencies.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, India, and Ceylon pointed out that the admission of 22 Member States since December 1955—mostly from Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa—meant that the General Committee's present composition no longer reflected an equitable geographical distribution of seats on that Committee. Its present composition had been set at a time when there were fewer Members and when the various areas of the world were not as widely represent-
ed as they were now. The change proposed in the draft resolution would ensure a more adequate representation and contribute to the smooth working of the United Nations.

It was felt important that arrangements on the new system should be set down in a written text, seeing that, in the past, unwritten agreements on geographical distribution had not been adhered to. It might be that certain countries had a special role in some United Nations bodies, but in the General Assembly all States were equal and sovereign and should be able to act as such with the assurances that the General Committee should reflect the views of the Assembly as a whole. It was necessary to remedy such glaring inequalities as the fact that the Asian-African group, which was composed of 29 States had only four representatives on the General Committee, while the Western European group and other States, with 22 Members, had seven seats.

These views were also shared by the other sponsors of the draft resolution, and of the amendments to it, and also by other delegations, including those of Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Iraq, Nepal, Poland, Romania, USSR. They, too deemed it necessary to enlarge the General Committee so as to keep its representative character.

Some other delegations, however, were opposed to the principle of enlarging the General Committee, or else, though in favour of this disapproved of the way proposed for making the Committee larger. Among them were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Among the arguments advanced were the following: (1) The Assembly, with 82 Members, had one Vice-President for 10 Members, which seemed a reasonable ratio and was enough to ensure the representative character of the General Committee. (2) An increase in the membership of the General Committee in no way guaranteed an increase in efficiency and would lengthen its debates and increase the danger of a tendency to examine, in that procedural committee, the substance of proposed items. (3) There was no need to act hastily on the matter, since the Special Political Committee had recently decided to postpone consideration of the question of enlarging the membership of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice. (4) The division into so-called geographical groups would make for dangerous rigidity. (5) The phrase "Western Europe and other countries" used in the draft resolution did not obviously refer to a geographical concept since it apparently included such countries as France, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. Europe, however, was a geographical entity. There was thus a case for considering it as a single region irrespective of ideological differences. It was also considered regrettable that a functioning group such as the Commonwealth countries which were spread over the world should disappear from the groupings.

Delegations presenting these arguments also thought the matter should be postponed for further consideration.

On 10 December, however, the revised 13-power draft resolution was adopted by the Special Political Committee by a roll-call vote of 48 to 17, with 10 abstentions.

Two days later it came before a plenary meeting of the Assembly when eight Members—Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Liberia, Syria and Thailand—proposed an amendment providing for representation of a Commonwealth country.

The sponsors of the resolution in the Special Political Committee stressed the need for the proposed action and hoped for a unanimous vote for draft recommended by the Special Political Committee and for the eight-power amendment to it. Some Members, who had opposed the draft resolution in the Special Political Committee, considered that the proposed amendment was a valuable improvement. But they still questioned other provisions in the draft such as those which encouraged bloc voting. They said they would abstain in the vote.

The amendment, put to a roll-call vote, was adopted by 59 votes to 0, with 18 abstentions.

The draft resolution as amended was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 49 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as resolution 1192(XII).
NINTH VICE-PRESIDENCY FOR ASSEMBLY'S TWELFTH SESSION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—12TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 702, 704.
General Committee, meetings 113, 114.

A/3687 and Add.1. Item proposed by Italy, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Netherlands, Japan.

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—12TH SESSION

Plenary Meeting 728.
General Committee, meeting 115.
Special Political Committee, meetings 79-83.


ASSEMBLY'S TWELFTH SESSION

NINTH VICE-PRESIDENCY FOR

OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION

resolution and revisions, adopted by Special Political Committee by roll-call vote of 48 to 17, with 10 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Resolution

Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,
Taking also into account that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members,
Believing that for these reasons it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee,
Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,
1. Confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairmanships of the Main Committees, namely, two from Latin American States, two from Asian and African States, two from Western European and other States, and one from an Eastern European State;
2. Decides to amend as follows rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure:

Rule 31
"The General Assembly shall elect a President and thirteen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office during the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee."

Rule 38
"The General Committee shall elect the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the thirteen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions."

Resolutions

1192(xii), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3781, and as amended by 8-power amendment, A/L.242, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1957, meeting 728, by roll-call vote of 49 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: China.
Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,
Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,
Taking also into account that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members,
Believing that for these reasons it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee,
Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,
1. Confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairmanships of the Main Committees, namely, two from Latin American States, two from Asian and African States, two from Western European and other States, and one from an Eastern European State;
2. Decides to amend as follows rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure:

Rule 31
The General Assembly shall elect a President and thirteen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office during the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee."

Rule 38
The General Committee shall elect the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the thirteen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions."

Resolution
1192(xii), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3781, and as amended by 8-power amendment, A/L.242, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1957, meeting 728, by roll-call vote of 49 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: China.
Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,
Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,
Taking also into account that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members,
Believing that for these reasons it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee,
Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,
1. Confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairmanships of the Main Committees, namely, two from Latin American States, two from Asian and African States, two from Western European and other States, and one from an Eastern European State;
2. Decides to amend as follows rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure:

Rule 31
'The General Assembly shall elect a President and thirteen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office during the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee.'

Rule 38
'The General Committee shall elect the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the thirteen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions.'

Resolution
1192(xii), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3781, and as amended by 8-power amendment, A/L.242, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1957, meeting 728, by roll-call vote of 49 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
Against: China.
Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,
Taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations,
Taking also into account that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members,
Believing that for these reasons it is desirable to enlarge the composition of the General Committee,
Noting that the General Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees,
1. Confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairmanships of the Main Committees, namely, two from Latin American States, two from Asian and African States, two from Western European and other States, and one from an Eastern European State;
2. Decides to amend as follows rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure:

Rule 31
'The General Assembly shall elect a President and thirteen Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office during the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees referred to in rule 101, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee.'

Rule 38
'The General Committee shall elect the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the thirteen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation, and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions.'

Resolution
1192(xii), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3781, and as amended by 8-power amendment, A/L.242, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1957, meeting 728, by roll-call vote of 49 to 1, with 27 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
ANNEX

"1. The thirteen Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following pattern:

"(a) Four representatives from Asian and African States;

"(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

"(c) Two representatives from Latin American States;

"(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

"(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

"2. The region from which the President is elected will, however, reduce by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated in paragraph 1 of the present annex.

"3. At least one of the Vice-Presidents in categories (a) or (d) above, or the President or one of the Chairmen of the Main Committees, will be from a Commonwealth country, without altering the geographical distribution of seats in the General Committee, as denned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this annex and in paragraph 1 of the resolution."


APPOMNT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

On 10 April 1953, following his election by the General Assembly, Dag Hammarskjold took the oath of office as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of five years. On 26 September 1957, at a meeting held in private, the Security Council unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Mr. Hammarskjold be appointed as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a new five-year term of office.

In a letter dated 26 September, the President of the Security Council informed the President of the General Assembly of the Council's recommendation. He also addressed a letter to Mr. Hammarskjold conveying to him the decision of the Council, expressing sincere appreciation of the able and devoted manner in which he had been carrying out the great responsibilities entrusted to him under the Charter, and earnestly expressing the hope that he would agree to serve the United Nations as its Secretary-General for a second term, should the General Assembly proceed with re-appointment following the Council's recommendation.

On 26 September 1957, the General Assembly, by secret ballot, unanimously decided to appoint him for a new five-year term of office.

On 14 December, the Assembly unanimously decided, by resolution 1229(XII), that the terms of appointment for the Secretary-General's second term of office should be the same as for his first term. This decision was taken on the basis of a proposal by Brazil, India and Italy.


DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 792 (in private).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—12TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 690, 731.

A/3682. Letter of 26 September 1957 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly.

A/L.243. Brazil, India, Italy draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1229(XII), as submitted by three powers.

A/L.243, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 14 December 1957, meeting 731.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 11(I) of 24 January 1946, 13(I) (paragraph 32) of 13 February 1946 and 709 (VII) of 7 April 1953,

"Decides that the terms of appointment of the Secretary-General during his second term of office shall be the same as during his first term."