

tions, and in that respect appeared to place the Peking regime and the United Nations on the same moral and political footing.

The representative of El Salvador stated that he would vote for the United States draft resolution because, of all the proposals before the Committee, that was the one which was based on the best and most realistic appreciation of the present situation. He could not support the twelve-Power draft resolution or the USSR amendments to it because, among other things, it proposed a seven-nations conference which did not represent Latin America and included some States which had recognized the so-called People's Republic of China, including some States which had expressed themselves against United States naval protection of Formosa.

The representative of the Union of South Africa stated that, since the United States draft resolution, which he would support, provided for acceptable machinery and indicated ways for achieving a peaceful solution, he would not be able to support the twelve-Power draft resolution. However, in view of the sincerity of the delegations which had submitted it, he would not vote against it, but would abstain.

The representative of Sweden stated that, while fully understanding the motives that inspired the United States draft resolution, his Government strongly doubted whether possible collective action could further a solution of the Korean and other problems through the means mentioned in the last paragraph, namely, through negotiations. The Swedish Government felt that it could not foresee, and was not prepared to take responsibility for the consequences of a decision made in accordance with that draft resolution. He would therefore abstain from voting on the draft resolution, either in parts or as a whole. He would also abstain on the twelve-Power draft resolution which, he considered, did not propose a correct preliminary approach to negotiations.

The representative of Yugoslavia stated that the door for negotiations which had previously appeared to be closed on account of the Peking Government's reply of 17 January, now appeared to be open in view of the clarification received from that Government. He felt that it was the duty of the United Nations to do everything to localize the conflict in Korea. The adoption of the United States draft resolution condemning China, would help, not the United Nations, but those who were attempting to mask the true character of the war in Korea; all the more so as the adoption of the

condemnatory resolution would force the United Nations to apply sanctions against China. He would therefore vote for the twelve-Power draft resolution.

**(6) Resolution Adopted by the First Committee**

At its 438th meeting on 30 January, the Committee first rejected the USSR amendments (A/C.1/655 and A/C.1/657) to the joint twelve-Power draft resolution A/C.1/642/Rev.2), the votes being respectively 35 to 5, with 18 abstentions, and 42 to 5, with 12 abstentions.

A USSR amendment, submitted orally, to provide that the cease-fire arrangement contemplated in the joint draft resolution would be "provisional" was rejected by 33 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

The joint twelve-Power draft resolution was voted on in paragraphs which were all rejected by votes ranging from 27 to 18, with 14 abstentions, to 32 to 14, with 14 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was not put to the vote, since no part of it had been adopted.

The United States draft resolution (A/C.1/654) was then put to the vote with the following results:

The Lebanese amendment to paragraph 8 was adopted by 42 votes to 7, with 9 abstentions. The draft resolution was voted on in paragraphs which were adopted in votes ranging from 46 to 5, with 7 abstentions, to 42 to 7, with 10 abstentions. It was adopted as a whole, as amended, by 44 votes to 7, with 8 abstentions.

Saudi Arabia did not participate in the voting.

**b. CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN PLENARY SESSION**

The report of the First Committee (A/1770) containing the draft resolution was considered by the General Assembly at its 327th plenary meeting on 1 February 1951. It was decided, by 32 votes to 5, not to discuss the report.

In explanation of their votes, the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stated that they would vote against the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee because the whole sense of that draft resolution was to prevent agreement. The nucleus of that proposal—a false and completely unfounded accusation that the People's Republic of China had committed aggression—was necessary to the United States as a point of departure for the extension of