

of procedure, for improving the present service to the Russian- and Chinese-speaking representatives, and in fact it appeared that any legitimate grievance which they might have had had already been removed.

Some delegations felt, however, that before any decision was taken with regard to Russian and Chinese the results of the experiment with Spanish should be surveyed, and consequently were inclined to favour a proposal that further consideration of the question should be deferred pending further study until the fourth regular session. This proposal was rejected by 14 in favour with 20 (N.Z.) against and 11 abstentions. Thereupon the Committee rejected the proposal for the adoption of Russian as one of the working languages of the General Assembly by 8 votes for, 28 (N.Z.) against, with 9 abstentions ; and a similar proposal that Chinese should be included was rejected by 6 votes for, 27 (N.Z.) against, with 12 abstentions.

In the Assembly, however, the Committee's report was not accepted, since many of the Latin American delegations felt that it was undesirable to reject out of hand the adoption of Russian and Chinese as working languages for the General Assembly. The delegate of *Ecuador* therefore proposed that in order to retain a cordial and friendly feeling of co-operation, and in order that it might not appear that Russian and Chinese were being discriminated against, the Assembly should not make a final decision. He proposed that the Assembly should decide to postpone discussion of the introduction of Russian and Chinese as working languages, thus giving interested countries the opportunity to bring the matter up at some timely moment. The *Soviet* delegation stated that it would support this proposal and would feel itself at liberty to submit this question at any time it judged fit, and in particular in the course of the fourth regular session. The proposal was then adopted by 24 votes to 18 (N.Z.) with 10 abstentions.

IX. SIXTH COMMITTEE : LEGAL QUESTIONS

NOTE.—The Sixth Committee did not meet. This report refers only to discussion in plenary session.

Violation by Soviet Union of Fundamental Human Rights, Traditional Diplomatic Practices, and Other Principles of the Charter

The report of the New Zealand delegation on the first part of the third regular session gives an account of the discussion in the Sixth Committee with respect to a Chilean resolution which called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw certain measures which had prevented Soviet wives of citizens of various nationalities, and in particular Mrs de Cruz, daughter-in-law of the former Chilean Ambassador in Moscow, from leaving the Soviet Union. As stated in that report, the resolution