

the effect that those who objected to the veto were those who had not played any part in the great struggle against Germany and Japan for liberty and decency, he referred to the part played by Dr Evatt at San Francisco in the fight against the veto, and asked whether it was suggested that Australia had taken no part in World War II. The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Peter Fraser, had taken a conspicuous share in the struggle against the veto at San Francisco and later, and if any one were to suggest that New Zealand had not played its proportionate part in the war the graves of dead New Zealanders all over the world would provide undying evidence that his country did not confine the support of its principles to words alone.

The New Zealand delegation would vote for the Committee's proposals because they showed a trend in the right direction, although no one could really believe that the measures proposed could be put into practical application, and even if they were applied they would not help in making a reality of the attempt to establish a world system of collective security. While there remained a veto even on enforcement measures we could never have a permanently effective system of collective security. Although New Zealand did not expect that the Committee's proposals would have any practical result (since everyone knew that the voluntary arrangements suggested would not be agreed to), he hoped that the General Assembly would give substantial support to those proposals to show its sense of extreme disquiet and dissatisfaction at the state to which the United Nations, carrying as it did the highest hopes of mankind, had been brought by the use and abuse of the veto.

The *ad hoc* Committee's resolution was adopted by 43 votes (N.Z.) to 6 with 2 abstentions.

A *Soviet* resolution which called for a reconfirmation of the principle of unanimity as the most important condition for maintaining international peace and security* was rejected by 40 votes (N.Z.) to 6 with 5 abstentions, on the ground that while it was in some ways acceptable it was already covered by the resolution just adopted.

Creation of an ad hoc Committee to Study Methods and Procedures Which Would Enable the General Assembly to Discharge Its Functions More Effectively and Expeditiously.

This item had been placed on the agenda during the earlier part of the session by the delegations of *Denmark, Norway, and Sweden*. These delegations had in the interim period prepared certain suggestions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the work and procedures of the General Assembly, in the hope that the proposed *ad hoc* Committee might deal quickly with the question in order that its conclusions could be put into effect at the opening of the fourth regular session.

* Op. cit., page 74.