

harshest and most combative exchanges between Soviet and Western delegations. The Indian and Yugoslav representatives tried, without much success, to introduce an element of reasonableness and impartiality. The statement of the Canadian delegation suggested that, since United Nations military action to repel aggression in Korea had been successfully completed by the conclusion of the Military Armistice Agreement, the United Nations should make use of all its resources for conciliation and peaceful settlement in its search for a just and equitable procedure for unifying Korea. Countries which had unhesitatingly supported South Korea against aggression were not bound to support South Korea's approach to national unification as the only acceptable procedure.

Economic and Social Question

In the matter of economic development the results of the tenth session were, on the whole, satisfactory. It was generally agreed that encouraging progress was being made in the field of technical assistance, and this confidence was reflected in the promises of increased contributions to the Expanded Programme which were given at a pledging conference during the session. The forthcoming establishment of the International Finance Corporation was welcomed in the Second Committee, although some delegations expressed the view that the International Bank had acted precipitately in opening for signature the draft statute of the IFC before referring it to the General Assembly for consideration. The main difficulty in the Second Committee's proceedings related to the question of establishing a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). The less economically-developed countries have in recent years applied increasing pressure for its establishment, and at this session it was only with difficulty that the chief supporters of the Fund were persuaded not to force an early decision in this matter. The compromise resolution on SUNFED, which was adopted unanimously, requested the Secretary-General to invite comments from member states and from the Specialized Agencies concerning the establishment, role, structure and operations of a special fund. An *Ad Hoc* Committee was appointed to analyze the replies of governments, and hope was expressed that the idea of SUNFED would win increased support.

At this session the Third Committee produced few useful results. In the discussion of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Soviet delegation, without abandoning in any way its basic position in favour of the early repatriation of refugees, modified its earlier attacks on the sincerity of purpose of the High Commissioner and accepted resettlement and integration as possible alternatives for a small number of refugees. A Soviet draft resolution was submitted which, among other things, instructed the High Commissioner to assist in the early repatriation of refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin. The Soviet contentions were, however, so clearly contrary to the spirit of United Nations assistance to European refugees that they failed to commend themselves to the Committee, even though the Arab delegations showed considerable sympathy for the Soviet position. The Committee finally adopted a Nine-Power draft resolution which underlined the High Commissioner's responsibility to seek solutions for the problems of refugees through voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration, and requested him to continue his efforts to effect solutions by these three means. However, because of the lack of response among many Arab, Asian and Latin-