

After discussion, in which the representative of Panama (Dr Alfaro) expressed the desire that the declaration should be treated according to procedure similar to that adopted in the case of the declaration on the rights and duties of States, the First Committee adopted a resolution identical with that of the Third Committee, with the addition of the following sentence :—

“ The First Committee expressed the hope that the question should be referred back to the Committee for inclusion in the agenda of the Second Session of the Assembly.”

This resolution was adopted by the Assembly.

8. Resolution on Prosecution and Discrimination

A resolution on prosecution and discrimination was proposed by the delegation of Egypt, as follows ;

“ The General Assembly of the United Nations declares that it is in the higher interests of Humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecutions and discrimination, and calls on the Governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end.”

This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

V. MEETINGS OF JOINT FIRST AND SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairmen Dr D. Z. MANUILSKY (*Ukrainian S.S.R.*)

Dr ROBERTO JIMINEZ (*Panama*)

Rapporteurs Dr H. V. LAFRONTE (*Ecuador*)

Professor K. H. BAILEY (*Australia*)

New Zealand Representatives

Sir CARL BERENDSEN

Mr J. V. WILSON

Treatment of Indians in South Africa

The question of the treatment of Indians in the territory of the Union of South Africa gave rise to an animated discussion in the General Committee at the beginning of the Session. The representative of South Africa (Field Marshal Smuts), claiming that the matter belonged to the domestic jurisdiction of South Africa, contested the right of the Assembly to inscribe the item on its agenda. He did not, however, press the objection at that stage, and the matter was placed on the agenda, and referred to a joint committee of the First (Political and Security) and Sixth (Legal) Committees.

Mrs Pandit stated India's case in the Joint Committee. The first Indians, she said, had come into the British colony of Natal as labourers in 1860, in response to an appeal by the European colonists and in