

A *French* resolution requiring that the declaration be disseminated, expounded, and taught throughout the world, and in particular in schools and other education institutions, was also adopted.

The various delegations, in the course of a lengthy debate in the General Assembly, stated their general attitude to what it had been decided should be called "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights." The measure of support given it was indicated by the final vote of 48 votes in favour with 9 abstentions (the six Eastern European States, Honduras, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa).

The *New Zealand* representative referred the Assembly to the many instances of mutual good will and understanding in the reconciliation of differences of views which work on the declaration had provided. It had been a stimulating and heartening experience to find that, despite the difficulties, it had been possible to agree on a declaration of fundamental rights and freedoms which they had felt able to describe as "universal."

The text of the declaration may be found in Appendix II.

Declaration of Old-age Rights

Argentina had tabled a draft resolution asking member States to include in their legislation the right of aged persons to protection, accommodation, food, clothing, physical and moral health and recreation, work, stability, and respect. The discussion on human rights was interrupted to permit the Argentine Foreign Minister to introduce his proposal, but it was decided to refer the declaration to the Economic and Social Council before taking further action.

Palestine Refugees

This was an item on which, it became apparent, urgent action was required. The *Belgian*, *Netherlands*, *United Kingdom*, and *United States* delegations put forward a joint resolution which stated that, apart from administrative costs, the relief needs of 500,000 refugees for a period of nine months (from 1 December, 1948 to 31 August, 1949) were approximately \$29,500,000. It urged all member States to make voluntary contributions in kind or in funds, authorized the Secretary-General to establish a special fund for Palestine refugees, and to set up the administrative organization required, using Government agencies, specialized agencies, the International Committee for the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, and other voluntary agencies. The Secretary-General was also authorized to advance immediately a sum of up to \$5,000,000 from the Working Capital Fund—this sum to be repaid from governmental contributions. The draft resolution also urged the