

5. Transfer to the United Nations of the functions exercised by the French Government under the International Agreement of 18 May, 1904, and the International Convention of 4 May, 1910, for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and the Agreement of 4 May, 1910, for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications.

6. Reparation for injuries suffered in the service of the United Nations.

7. Permanent missions to the United Nations.

8. Privileges and immunities of the United Nations.

9. Violation by the Soviet Union of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and traditional diplomatic practices and other principles of the Charter.

10. Approval of supplementary agreements with specialized agencies concerning the use of the United Nations *laissez-passer*.

11. Modification of the Rules of Procedure to provide for the adoption of Spanish as a working language of the General Assembly.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

A resolution adopted by the second part of the First General Assembly defined genocide as "a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings," and proceeded to affirm that "genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns." The same Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to begin work on a draft convention on the crime of genocide. At its second session the General Assembly reaffirmed its earlier resolution, and asked the Economic and Social Council to continue the work it had already begun. Subsequently the Council, at its sixth session, established an *ad hoc* Committee on Genocide composed of the representatives of seven member States. It was the report of this *ad hoc* Committee, incorporating a draft convention on genocide, which came before the Sixth Committee of the third General Assembly.

Both in the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, at which members of the Council were given an opportunity to make general statements on the report of the *ad hoc* Committee, and in the general debate with which the Sixth Committee began its work on the report, the *New Zealand* representative questioned whether the draft convention prepared by the *ad hoc* Committee had been in the hands of Governments for long enough to ensure adequate study. Since the New Zealand