

inclusion of the Indonesian question on the agenda the position of the Security Council would be strengthened and consequently a just and honourable solution of the Indonesian problem might be expedited ; as a result of the recent agreement, which it was hoped would lead to a permanent solution, they felt that it would be wiser to postpone discussion of the substance of the question.

The *Eastern European* States, however, thought that there was good reason for believing that the latest agreement (arrived at, they asserted, after negotiations in which the parties had not been on an equal footing, since the Republican leaders were still in the hands of the Netherlands authorities) was a new manoeuvre of the Netherlands, made with the support of the leading circles of the United States and the United Kingdom. They alleged that the purpose of this "manoeuvre" was to prevent the world from realizing the seriousness of the situation in Indonesia, and it was clearly evident to them that the United States was trying to use the United Nations "as a screen for the aggressive policy of one of its fellow-parties to the North Atlantic Treaty."

Most members of the Committee, however, agreed with Sir Zafrullah Khan of *Pakistan*, who stated that whatever accusations could be made of violations of the Linggadjati and Renville agreements members should not dwell on the past but turn confidently to the future. The agreement recently concluded gave promise of a final settlement which would be honourable and satisfactory to both parties. It was stressed by others that the agreement was a real success for the United Nations, which should keep the subject on its agenda in order that it might, at its next regular session, observe and note the progress achieved towards reaching a final settlement.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee by 42 votes (N.Z.) to 6 with 4 abstentions.

The arguments both in favour of and against deferment of the question were repeated in the General Assembly, but although there was considerable criticism of the past record of the Dutch in regard to previous agreements, it was the majority view that discussion of the question at this stage could only be harmful and the Assembly finally adopted, by 43 votes (N.Z.) to 6 with 3 abstentions, the following resolution :—

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the outcome of preliminary negotiations between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia in Batavia as announced on 7 May, 1949, which negotiations were based on the directives of the Security Council of 23 March, 1949,

"Expressing the hope that this agreement will assist the attainment of a lasting settlement in accordance with the intentions of the Security Council resolution of 28 January, 1949,

"Decides to defer further consideration of the item to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly."