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The UNITED STATES *and the* UNITED NATIONS

Report of the United States Delegation to the First Part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations

London, England, January 10 – February 14, 1946

Submitted to the President of the United States by the Secretary of State in Washington, D. C., March 1, 1946

The UNITED STATES *and the* UNITED NATIONS

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Letter of Transmission from the Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, to the President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
March 1, 1946

THE PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to transmit my Report on the activities of the Delegation representing the United States at the First Part of the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held in London from January 10 to February 14. I also enclose a copy of this Report with the suggestion that you may wish to forward it to the Congress for its information and for the information of the American people.

The first formal session of the 51 nations united under the Charter adopted at the San Francisco Conference last June ends a long chapter of preparation for peace carried out even in the midst of war. It opens a new chapter of active collaboration of the United Nations for the maintenance of the peace finally won after that Conference and for the encouragement of relations and the promotion of conditions conducive to peace throughout the world.

The first step along this road took place only three weeks after Pearl Harbor when, on January 1, 1942, the United Nations Declaration was signed at the White House pledging the 26 governments then signatory to the Declaration to cooperate to win the war.

Next began a series of special United Nations conferences called on specific matters which seemed ripe for discussion such as Food and Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation, Monetary and Financial Cooperation, Civil Aviation, and Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation, which by the present date has resulted in the establishment of a group of specialized international organizations.

In October of 1943, the necessity of establishing a general organization for the maintenance of international peace and security was recognized at the Moscow conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, and their wide and decisive measure of agreement in principle, in which China joined, was announced in the Declaration of Moscow.

In the autumn of 1944, representatives of these powers met at Dumbarton Oaks and agreed upon definite proposals for a general

international organization to maintain international peace and security and to promote the general welfare.

Then followed the Yalta Conference in February, 1945. There the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals were completed by agreement on voting procedure in the Security Council agreed upon by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, and subsequently China.

Shortly thereafter the meeting of the United Nations was called, and in a nine-week conference at San Francisco beginning April 25, 1945, unanimous agreement was reached upon the Charter of the United Nations, which was signed on June 26 and immediately submitted for ratification. During the succeeding summer and autumn, a Preparatory Commission and its Executive Committee translated the terms of the Charter into detailed recommendations for the establishment of the various organs of the Organization. With the Charter in effect October 24, and ratified by all 51 Members by December 27, the General Assembly was called for January 10 to take final action to bring the Organization into being.

The United States representation at this First Part of the First Session of the General Assembly in London continued, as at San Francisco, to be broadly representative and non-partisan. It contained members both of the Senate and House of Representatives and officials of the various Executive Departments concerned, as well as important persons in the two principal political parties. The Delegation, appointed by you with the consent of the Senate, was headed by me as Senior Representative until my departure on January 25, and thereafter by the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the Representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations, who also represented the United States on the Security Council. Senator Tom Connally, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt also served as Representatives. The five alternate Representatives were Representative Sol Bloom, who served as a Representative on the Delegation after January 25, Representative Charles A. Eaton, Mr. Frank Walker, former Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., and Mr. John Foster Dulles. The United States was represented on the Economic and Social Council by the Honorable John G. Winant, Ambassador to the United Kingdom, who was appointed to serve during the organizing meetings of this Council in London.

The Representatives were assisted by five Senior Advisers, Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, Mr. James Clement Dunn, Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, and Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, by a principal adviser, Mr. Alger Hiss, and by a number of highly qualified general and special advisers and assistants from the Departments of State, War and the Navy, and other parts of the Government.

It was the constant effort of each of the members of the Delegation to carry out your general instruction to demonstrate the wholehearted

support which the United States Government is pledged to give the United Nations Organization. The devotion of all to the full discharge of the responsibilities of the Delegation is commended more adequately by the record of accomplishment than it could be by words here.

I particularly wish, also, to voice the deep appreciation of the entire Delegation for the exceptional efforts made by the British Government and people, despite the shortage of supplies and housing created by the war, to provide every possible comfort and convenience for the great assemblage of Delegates from many lands and to extend to us the hospitality and welcome for which the British Isles are famous.

The First Part of the First Session in London was intended to be primarily organizational. Its main purpose was to set up the various organs of continuing collaboration provided for in the Charter; it was not anticipated that many matters of substance would be considered at the same time as the work of establishment was being undertaken. It was felt that substantive problems could be handled in a more orderly and effective way, after careful preparation, in the Second Part of the First Session.

However, the profound dislocations which the war has caused throughout human society permitted no such systematic development. The Organization was confronted even before it was organized by problems of two types: first, broad problems of concern to many States or to the whole world, such as the food crisis, the control of atomic energy, trade and employment, health, and refugees; and second, specific problems such as Spain and the country problems dealt with by the Security Council concerning Iran, Greece, Indonesia, and Syria and Lebanon. Constructive practical actions had to be considered and agreed upon. These circumstances demonstrated in fact how thoroughly justified had been the long-held feeling that it was imperatively urgent to establish the United Nations Organization at the earliest possible moment.

It is difficult and even hazardous to attempt an immediate assessment of such a large undertaking which inevitably covered many subjects and touched upon wide and complicated considerations. I believe, however, and I think my views are widely shared, that these unexpectedly hard tests encountered even before organizing problems could be solved were met with courage, with success, and with hope for the future. The Organization was effectively established and substantive problems were faced with frankness and resolution. The participating nations demonstrated by their firmness of expression in the discussion, the weight they attach to the Organization and to the decisions reached.

We have taken a constructive step on the long road to peace and all that peace can bring to Man. That step, though a modest one, has been strong and sure. The next one can take us further. How well

we can advance on the way will depend, as I said to the Assembly on January 14, upon the support given the United Nations by the governments and peoples which compose it. Their support should be forthcoming because their common interests far outweigh any conflict in interest that might divide them.

The United Nations is now a going concern. Its principal organs and their working bodies have begun to function. The general area of its home site in the United States has been fixed, and its permanent staff is even now arriving on our shores to establish the temporary headquarters in New York City and to plan for the permanent headquarters in the area of Westchester and Fairfield Counties. The rhythm of regular activities and meetings is beginning.

During the meetings in London, the following organs and suborgans provided for in the Charter were duly established:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, the meeting at least annually of all Member States, elected its officers, approved its Provisional Rules of Procedure, and in 33 public plenary sessions served both as a constituent body to call into being the other organs and as a deliberative body to discuss matters of general policy and interest.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, the organ composed of eleven members, with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and so organized as to function continuously, was confronted almost immediately with problems concerning Iran, Greece, Indonesia, Syria and Lebanon, and dealt with them as well as with certain organizational matters in 23 meetings.

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, the military body consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the five permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives, which is to advise the Security Council on all military matters, took the necessary steps to organize itself and is ready to proceed to substantive work as directed by the Council.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, a principal organ composed of 18 members offering great possibilities for the advancement of human well-being, established in 13 meetings a number of important commissions and committees and began its first substantive work with decisions to call two world conferences to establish permanent international organizations in the vital fields of health and trade.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, composed of fifteen Judges duly elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, with its permanent seat at The Hague, is scheduled to convene on April 3rd next.

THE SECRETARIAT, the permanent international staff of the Organization, with its provisional structure, regulations and budget approved by the General Assembly, is already in process of building its organization under the first SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The only major organ provided for in the Charter which it was not possible to set up at this First Part of the First Session was the TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. This was due not to lack of desire but to the fact that, although necessary negotiating steps by the states directly concerned are under way relative to certain mandated territories, these negotiations have not yet reached the point where the terms of the Charter for the establishment of the Council can be fulfilled. There is reason to expect, however, that this can soon be done. Furthermore, the General Assembly has shown active interest in information to be received in the meantime from all states administering non-self-governing territories relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in such of these territories as are not trust territories.

Although not named in the Charter as a principal organ—the atomic age had not been entered when the Charter was prepared—the COMMISSION ON ATOMIC ENERGY calls for special mention. It is with a feeling of gratification, indeed with a feeling that a great step forward has been achieved, that I can say that the proposal agreed upon in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union at Moscow in December 1945, for a special Commission to deal with this awesome problem, was accepted unanimously by the United Nations Assembly, and that the carrying out of the great responsibilities of the Commission will now begin as soon as the Commission can meet in the United States.

Many other decisions essential to the orderly working of the new organization or important in specific fields of interest were taken during the five-weeks session. The views expressed by the United States Delegation, as well as the positions to which the United States was elected in the Organization, will be found with a minimum of detail in the following pages of this Report relating to the General Assembly, in the separate reports to be transmitted later by the United States Representatives on the Security Council and on the Economic and Social Council, and, with full details, in the publications of the United Nations.

We are entitled to feel encouraged by this constituent meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Though inevitably no nation was fully content with everything done, all seemed to feel that substantial progress had been made toward orderly human relations and peace amongst nations. Despite all the difficulties, differences and sometimes irritations in so large a gathering where representatives of most of the world's nations met in almost constant session all day and many evenings throughout five weeks, the net result of this initial session has been to provide for the peace-loving nations a working center of cooperation.

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The program of international activity immediately in prospect is heavy, and will demand a wide range of participation by the United States. The Security Council is expected to resume its meetings about March 21 at the temporary site in New York City; the Military Staff Committee will meet at the same time and place; the Economic and Social Council will meet May 25; the International Court of Justice will convene April 3; the Commission on Atomic Energy will meet at an early date; the International Health Conference will convene not later than June 20; the International Trade and Employment Conference will be called during the year; and the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly will open September 3, while a number of the commissions and committees of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, on which the United States is represented, will be at work throughout the coming months.

Not only will many of the above-mentioned meetings and activities take place in the United States but, in particular, there will be established here the permanent home of the United Nations. This represents an unprecedented honor for a country which only yesterday, as history is written, was virgin territory unknown to the rest of the world. It also throws upon the American people a great responsibility, which will require us to live up to the best and finest in the American tradition. It will be a new experience for us not only to be a part of, but still more to be the host to, a permanent Organization of world-wide cooperation. We will want to be generous in our hospitality and understanding in our relations.

May the thought and action of each and all of us match this responsibility in order that we may make our fullest contribution toward assuring that the peoples of the world may have the peace and well-being which they so desperately crave after history's most terrible war.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. BYRNES
Secretary of State

Enclosure:
Report

THE PRESIDENT
The White House

I

Preparation for the General Assembly

Near the close of the San Francisco Conference, it was realized that, if the first meetings of the organs of the United Nations were not to be unduly prolonged, it would be necessary to make in advance detailed preparations and arrangements. Accordingly a Preparatory Commission, on which all signatory states were represented, was established by the Interim Arrangements signed in San Francisco.

The organizing meeting of the Commission was held in San Francisco on June 26, 1945. Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, the Representative of the United States on the Commission, was elected Chairman of this first session by acclamation. It was decided that the Commission should carry on its work in London, and that its Executive Committee, consisting of representatives of the 14 states which had been members of the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Conference, should meet promptly to prepare the work of the Commission. It was also agreed that the United Kingdom should assume responsibility for its Secretariat. Mr. H. M. Gladwyn Jebb of the United Kingdom was named Executive Secretary, and performed the duties of that position with efficiency and devotion.

The Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson were appointed by the President respectively as Representative and Deputy Representative for the United States to the Executive Committee and to the second session of the Commission in London. In the absence of Mr. Stettinius for reasons of health after October 16, Mr. Stevenson served as Acting Representative. Mr. Benjamin Gerig, Mr. Abe Feller, Mr. Wilder Foote, and Mr. John C. Ross, all of the Department of State, served as Alternates.

The meetings of the Executive Committee in London August 16–October 27, 1945, were held under conditions different from those envisaged in San Francisco. The war with Japan came to an end September 2. The occupation of Germany had been completed and its administration was rapidly being consolidated.

The ending of organized hostilities gave widespread impetus to the feeling that the Charter should be ratified with the least possible delay in order to permit the prompt establishment of the United Nations. The United States Senate, taking world leadership toward

placing the Charter in operation, consented to ratification in 26 days, and the United States deposited its formal instrument of ratification on August 8. Completion of ratification by several other states followed swiftly. These events induced the United States to propose that the convening of the General Assembly should be expedited and to support a proposal by Mexico that the first session of the General Assembly should be divided: the first part to be primarily organizational in purpose, though not excluding consideration of urgent world problems, and the second part to be devoted primarily to substantive questions. The Executive Committee readily accepted these proposals.

The fields of the ten technical committees established by the Executive Committee, and in the main retained by the Preparatory Commission, reflected the range of preparation required: (1) the General Assembly, (2) the Security Council, (3) the Economic and Social Council, (4) the trusteeship system, (5) the International Court of Justice and legal problems, (6) arrangements for the Secretariat, (7) budgetary and financial arrangements, (8) relationship with Specialized Agencies, (9) transfer of certain functions, activities, and assets of the League of Nations, and (10) other questions, especially that of the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations. On each of these working groups the United States was represented.

The Executive Committee adopted with few modifications the proposals and recommendations of these committees and adjourned on October 27. Its report, in which the United States concurred, became the basis of the work of the Preparatory Commission of the 51 United Nations, which met in London November 24 and completed its recommendations and report on December 23.

In the course of these developments, a number of general questions arose. The position of the United States throughout was that the working arrangements for the Organization should be kept flexible, and that only a minimum of initial rules of procedure should be provided, leaving their full development for later consideration by the various organs of the United Nations in the light of experience. It was also believed that emphasis should be placed on the preparations for the General Assembly and the Secretariat rather than on those for the other organs, which would have time to develop their own plans after the Assembly had established itself, and which in any case had to determine their own rules of procedure and their subsidiary structure. These views, on the whole, were shared by most of the other Delegates.

On several specific problems coming before both the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission, the position taken by the United States warrants special mention.

(*a*) On the location of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations, as to which there was strong sentiment in many quarters

favoring a site in the United States, it was considered desirable for the United States Representative to maintain a position of complete neutrality although, at the same time, letting it be known that if a majority of the other Delegates favored the United States for the location, the United States would extend a cordial welcome to the Organization. It was difficult at times to maintain this position of neutrality in view of the many pressures both abroad and at home, and also of the possibility that the position of the United States might wrongly be interpreted as one of indifference on a matter of importance to the Organization. The United States abstained from voting on the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the headquarters should be located in the United States and on the decisions of the Preparatory Commission confirming that choice, determining that the site should be in the eastern part of the United States, and appointing an Interim Committee to make more detailed recommendations to the General Assembly on the exact location.

(*b*) The question of whether economic and social problems coming before the Assembly should be dealt with by one committee for both or by two committees was a subject of prolonged discussion. The same question as to the handling of these problems arose in connection with the commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and with the organization of the departments of the Secretariat. The United States took the view in all these cases that economic and social questions are usually closely interrelated, often beyond hope of practicable separation, and that coordination would be difficult unless these functions were vested in one body. On the ground, however, that economic and social problems would be too broad and varied to be handled effectively together, the decision of the Executive Committee, confirmed by the Preparatory Commission, favored having two bodies.

(*c*) The question as to whether the General Committee to serve as the steering group of the Assembly should be small, or a large committee composed of representatives of all Members, was debated at length because of the possible implication that control of the Assembly by this Committee through substantive decisions might ensue. The United States Delegation expressed the view that this Committee should be small and charged mainly with consideration of administrative and procedural questions concerning the placing of subjects on the Agenda and with rendering other assistance to the President of the Assembly in the general conduct of work. This view was sustained in the final recommendations.

(*d*) A proposal that the General Assembly should have a standing committee on peace and security was favored by certain Delegates in view of the general security functions of the Assembly. The Soviet Union and the United States opposed instituting such a committee as possibly confusing the distinction between the security

functions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council. The proposal was not pressed further.

(*e*) Since establishment of the Trusteeship Council was dependent upon prior negotiation of trusteeship agreements and was therefore likely to be delayed for some time, the United States concurred in a suggestion that a temporary trusteeship committee of the Assembly might be instituted pending establishment of the Council. Some others believed, on the contrary, that such a committee might tend to delay establishment of the Trusteeship Council and might not even be constitutional. The United States, while questioning the validity of the latter point, agreed that a temporary committee was not essential and that the early conclusion of the necessary trusteeship agreements to enable the Trusteeship Council to be established should be encouraged. This view was finally adopted.

(*f*) In regard to the Secretariat, the great importance of which the United States appreciated, the United States expressed the view that the Secretary-General should be given wide discretion in determining its organization and in forming its staff regulations and rules in order to maintain maximum flexibility and adaptability. This was in contrast to another school of thought which wished to spell out in advance an almost fully detailed plan of organization. The views of the United States were generally upheld in the final recommendations.

(*g*) The question of open meetings and access by the press and the public to the meetings of the organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations was examined at some length. The recommendations as adopted were based on proposals submitted by the United States. They envisaged an open press policy in line with the principle that the purposes of the United Nations will not be achieved unless the peoples of the world are fully informed of its aims and activities. Accordingly it was provided that meetings of all principal organs, Commissions and Committees of the United Nations should in general be open to the press and public with the fullest possible direct access to the activities and official documentation of the Organization; and that whenever private meetings were necessary the decisions should be made public.

In addition the United States supported such actions, all approved by the Preparatory Commission, as the inclusion on the Assembly's Agenda of the problem of refugees as one of urgent importance, proposed by the United Kingdom, and the immediate establishment of a Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of the commissions of the Economic and Social Council, proposed by China.

The United States proposed, furthermore, that the Economic and Social Council should be enabled, in accordance with Article 62 of the Charter, to call international conferences on matters within its competence, including conferences on trade and employment, and on health. The Preparatory Commission endorsed this proposal.

The United States approved the report of the Preparatory Commission as providing an adequate basis for the constituent work of the General Assembly and the other organs of the United Nations. Indeed, it was to the more than five months of careful consideration accorded by the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission to the vast number of major and detailed problems involved in establishing the United Nations, that the General Assembly was indebted for its own wide range of achievements.

On December 27, only three days after the adjournment of the Commission, the process of ratification of the Charter by all the 51 Members was completed. Thus the Preparatory Commission could convoke the General Assembly with the certainty that the full membership could participate in the urgent work of establishing the United Nations Organization.

II

The Establishment of the Functioning Organization

President of the General Assembly

The first General Assembly was brought into session on the afternoon of January 10, 1946, by the Chairman of the second session of the Preparatory Commission, Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, of Colombia. The primary organizational step was the election of the President of the Assembly. To this post of responsibility, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, was elected. Of the 51 votes cast, Mr. Spaak received 28, the remaining votes, including the vote of the United States, being received by Mr. Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway, who was later appointed Secretary-General.

The General Assembly

Following its first plenary session, the General Assembly proceeded to complete its own organization.

It authorized the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, Mr. H. M. Gladwyn Jebb, together with his staff, to constitute a provisional secretariat of the United Nations. It also adopted the provisional rules of procedure recommended to it by the Preparatory Commission.

Seven vice presidents were elected in the persons of the Chief Delegates of China, France, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela.

Six main committees were established as the Assembly's principal instrumentalities. These, made up of representatives of all Members of the United Nations, were: (1) Political and Security Committee, (2) Economic and Financial Committee, (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, (4) Trusteeship Committee, (5) Administrative and Budgetary Committee and (6) Legal Committee. These committees speedily organized themselves, each electing a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Rapporteur, who, in all committees, were chosen by acclamation or unanimous vote. The list is contained in the appendices of this Report.

In addition, the Assembly established two procedural committees. The General Committee was constituted of the President of the General Assembly, the seven Vice Presidents and the Chairmen of the six

main committees. It was finally generally agreed that this Committee had wholly administrative and procedural responsibilities, particularly in connection with the matters to be placed upon the Agenda and their order of appearance on the Agenda, substantive consideration of subjects being reserved to the Assembly and its six main committees. The Credentials Committee was small and most of its work was finished in the early days of the Assembly's work.

The organization of the General Assembly was subsequently completed, through various decisions taken from time to time during its total of thirty-three plenary sessions, by adoption of revised provisional rules of procedure and by the establishment of standing and *ad hoc* committees. To the standing Committee on Contributions, which is composed of ten experts selected by the United Nations, Mr. Paul H. Appleby of the United States has been named. It will assist in determining the scale for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations among the Members. Another standing committee, the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, was approved, but its constitution was left for the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly in September. The two *ad hoc* committees, on the League of Nations and on the Headquarters of the United Nations respectively, were entrusted with temporary though highly important functions, as described later in this Report.

In accordance with the information policy adopted by the General Assembly, all its meetings and those of its committees were open to the press and the public. This was true also of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Security Council except for two meetings.

The Security Council

The first major responsibility of the General Assembly, following its own organization to the extent immediately necessary, was the election of six Members of the United Nations to non-permanent seats on the Security Council; these, together with the five Members having permanent seats, constitute the Council. The selection of the non-permanent Members, three to serve for two years and three for one, had to be made, in accordance with Article 23, with "due regard being specially paid, in the first instance, to the contribution of Members to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution."

Voting, which occurred January 12, resulted in the election by two-thirds vote of Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Netherlands and Poland. A close contest which had developed between Australia and Canada was ended by the selection of Australia following the withdrawal of Canada. By subsequent ballot Australia, Brazil and Poland were chosen for two-year terms. The United States Delega-

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tion cast its vote for the elected states, except that it supported Canada for membership in place of Australia, and the Netherlands for a two-year term in place of Poland.

A question later arose as to whether, in the meaning of the Charter, the states having one-year terms should serve for a term of twelve calendar months, or until their successors were elected which could be either eight months, if the next election was held in the meeting of the General Assembly in September this year, or twenty months, if the next election was held at the second regular session in September 1947. The complication was solely due to the fact that the first elections had taken place in January rather than at the time when the General Assembly will regularly convene, which is the first Tuesday after September 2 of each year. The Assembly finally decided that the states holding one-year terms on the Security Council should continue in office for twelve months—until January 1947. The United States took an active part in evolving the solution to this relatively minor but difficult problem.

Following the election of the non-permanent Members, the Security Council held its first meeting on January 17, 1946, with the Hon. Norman J. O. Makin, of Australia, as its first President for the period of one month. It held 23 meetings in London ending February 16. These will be reported upon later by the United States representative on the Council, the Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Upon direction of the Security Council, the Military Staff Committee met February 4 and proceeded to consider its own rules of procedure and organization. It is scheduled to meet again at the temporary site in the United States the same day as the Security Council, which is expected to be about March 21.

The Economic and Social Council

In the election of the eighteen Members of the United Nations to constitute the Economic and Social Council, the scope and significance of the work of this Council and the desirability of wide participation in its work, were carefully considered. Moreover, by the Charter, there are no permanent members of this Council, and unlike retiring members of the Security Council, the retiring members of the Economic and Social Council are eligible for immediate reelection. Six of the members elected at this session serve for three-year terms, six for two-year terms, and six for one-year terms; hereafter six members will be elected annually for three-year terms.

The balloting resulted in the election for three-year terms of China, Peru, France, Chile, Canada, and Belgium; for two-year terms, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, India, Norway, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia; and for one-year terms, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Greece, Lebanon, the United States, Colombia, and Yugoslavia. Election of the latter member

was made possible by the withdrawal of New Zealand after a series of indecisive ballots.

The Economic and Social Council convened in its organizing session January 23, 1946, selected Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar of India as its President, and in 13 meetings, held for the most part concurrently with the Assembly, made a number of substantive decisions in addition to establishing its organization. The Hon. John G. Winant, American Ambassador in London, was designated by the President to represent the United States in these first organizational meetings. Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower of the Department of State served as alternate.

The General Assembly, in view of its close relation to the Economic and Social Council, approved and passed on to the Council for appropriate action the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission that, among other actions, the Council should establish at its first session certain commissions and consider the desirability of establishing certain others at an early date, possibly at its first session.

The Council accordingly established a Commission on Human Rights, with a Sub-Commission on the Status of Women; an Economic and Employment Commission to have three Sub-Commissions, on Employment, Balance of Payments, and Economic Development, respectively; a Temporary Social Commission; a Statistical Commission; a Temporary Transportation and Communications Commission; and a Commission on Narcotic Drugs. It decided to establish at its next session a Demographic Commission, a Fiscal Commission, and a Coordination Commission.

It also established Committees on Refugees, on Specialized Agencies, on Non-Governmental Organizations, and the necessary Preparatory Committees in connection with the coming Conferences on International Trade and Employment, and on Health.

The General Assembly also approved and transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration and appropriate action the observations of the Preparatory Commission concerning relationships to be established by the Council with Specialized Agencies. Agreements will be made between the Council and Specialized Agencies, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, in each case defining the terms of the relationship which a given Agency and the Organization will have.

The United States Delegation on February 16 formally requested the Secretary-General to arrange that the Commission on Human Rights should consider as promptly as possible the problems involved in assuring the widest possible exchange of news and freedom of information. As Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg indicated in the General Assembly during a brief discussion of a Philippine resolution to call an international press conference on these problems, which will be further considered in the September meeting of the Assembly, such

exchange, and the freedom of press and information generally, are regarded by the United States as essential for the formation of enlightened public opinion on which, fundamentally, the success of the United Nations depends.

The Trusteeship Council

Constitution of the Trusteeship Council necessarily had to be deferred until a sufficient number of trusteeship agreements have been negotiated among the states directly concerned and approved by the General Assembly in the case of non-strategic trust territories or by the Security Council in the case of strategic trust territories. The General Assembly will then elect such number of members to the Trusteeship Council as may be necessary to fulfill the requirements of the Charter as to a balance between members administering trust territories and members which do not administer trust territories.

Prolonged consideration had been given by the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission to the means of expediting the formation of the Trusteeship Council and recommendations to this end had been placed before the General Assembly. However, even before their consideration was undertaken, each of the powers holding mandates under the League of Nations voluntarily declared its intentions with respect to its mandated territories.

The United Kingdom announced that it intended forthwith to enter into negotiations to place Tanganyika, the Cameroons, and Togoland under the trusteeship system of the United Nations. Similar declarations were made by Belgium regarding Ruanda-Urundi; by Australia regarding New Guinea and Nauru; by New Zealand regarding Western Samoa; and by France regarding the Cameroons and Togoland. The United Kingdom further declared that steps would be taken in regard to establishing Trans-Jordan as an independent state, and that any proposals concerning Palestine would await the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The Union of South Africa indicated that the population of Southwest Africa would be consulted before a decision was taken as to the future status of that mandated territory.

On the basis of proposals by the Representative of the United States in the Committee on Trusteeship, Mr. John Foster Dulles, which with some changes were embodied in the resolution adopted, the General Assembly welcomed the declarations made by these states and expressed the expectation that the realization of the objectives of the chapters of the Charter dealing with non-self-governing territories, with the trusteeship system and with the Trusteeship Council, will make possible the attainment of the aspirations of non-self-governing peoples generally. The same resolution invited the States administering territories under mandate to undertake practical steps, in concert with the other states directly concerned, for the negotiation of trusteeship agreements.

The resolution also contained, with special reference to Chapter XI of the Charter, a request to the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly in his Annual Report with a summary of the information received by him from Members in regard to their non-self-governing territories apart from mandated or trusteeship territories. A copy of the resolution is appended to this report.

It may be noted that the trusteeship agreements are subject to negotiation through diplomatic channels by the "states directly concerned." Efforts to define this phrase in its application to all the mandated territories were strongly resisted by the United States Delegation. The agreements are subject to approval by the General Assembly except in the case of those relating to strategic areas, which only the Security Council is empowered to approve. Under the Charter, the United States will have the position of a permanent member in the Trusteeship Council when established.

The Secretary-General and the Secretariat

By the Charter, the appointment of the Secretary-General is made by the General Assembly upon nomination by the Security Council. The Council by unanimous vote on February 1, nominated Mr. Trygve Lie, then Foreign Minister of Norway, and the General Assembly immediately appointed him.

With regard to the organization of the Secretariat, the General Assembly accepted with but few amendments the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission. The General Assembly thus left the Secretary-General adequate discretion to function effectively as the chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations. The Assembly also expressed the belief that United Nations officials should be exempt from national taxes, and likewise from national service obligations. The Secretary-General was instructed to discuss with Members the means for meeting the taxation problem with a view to achieving equality of treatment for his staff and equity among Member States, and to report to the General Assembly at its September session. In reserving the United States position, Senator Vandenberg, representing the United States in Committee V and in the Assembly, and Mr. Walker, representing the United States in the related legal discussions in Committee VI, expressed the Delegation's view throughout that, in the case of the United States only the Congress can determine whether American citizens employed by the United Nations should be subject to taxation and to military service.

The United States also reserved its position on those parts of the present provisional budget of the United Nations which relate to tax immunity, though fully supporting the budget itself, amounting to $21,500,000. Until the General Assembly in its September meeting receives the report of the standing Committee on Contributions and determines the First Annual Budget, the definite portion which the

United States will be asked to contribute will not be fixed. In the meantime the Organization will be financed from the Working Capital Fund which has been agreed upon as a permanent fund for the purpose of assuring the Organization constantly available financing especially for interim and emergency expenditures. For the present year the Fund has been set provisionally at $25,000,000 and the share of the United States is $6,135,500, both figures being subject to review at the September meeting of the Assembly. Thereafter the Annual Budget will carry an item to maintain the Fund.

The legal aspects of the above problems of tax and service immunities arose particularly in connection with a draft General Convention on privileges and immunities of the Organization, its officials, and the representatives of Members attending its meetings, which the Assembly approved and to which all Member States were asked to accede. The Convention would provide for the exercise by the Organization of the right, among others, to make contracts and to acquire and to convey certain properties. Individuals connected with the Organization and the representatives of Members would be extended certain immunities in connection with acts performed in their official capacities, and the high officials of the Organization would have a status comparable to that of foreign diplomatic representatives. Miscellaneous privileges with respect to travel facilities, communications and similar matters also would be granted.

In addition the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to negotiate with the competent authorities of the United States the arrangements required as a result of the establishment of the seat of the United Nations in the United States. For use in these negotiations as a basis of discussion the General Assembly transmitted a draft special convention to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General will be assisted in these negotiations by a committee composed of persons appointed by the governments of Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Poland, United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The United States Delegation, while desiring to extend all possible consideration and cooperation, took no part in formulating this Draft Convention, since to have done so might have prejudged the very matters which were to be the subjects of negotiation.

The International Court of Justice

In accordance with the Statute of the International Court of Justice the Judges of the Court were elected independently by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. The Judges do not, of course, serve as national representatives in any sense.

In the election, held on February 6, 1946, a remarkable degree of unanimity was found to exist within both the General Assembly and

the Security Council, thirteen Judges being elected by both bodies on the first ballot. The final list of the fifteen Judges elected included twelve of the candidates for whom the United States Delegation, as instructed, had voted on the first ballot.

The resulting bench is considered to present a balanced representation of the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world as envisioned in the Statute of the Court. Among them is a Judge of American nationality, the Hon. Green H. Hackworth, for many years Legal Adviser of the Department of State, who was Chairman of the United Nations Committee of Jurists which had prepared the draft of the proposed Statute adopted at the San Francisco Conference, and who served as General Adviser to the Delegation at San Francisco and as Senior Adviser in London. Mr. Hackworth had been nominated by the American group of the Permanent Court of Arbitration which includes in its membership former Secretaries of State Cordell Hull and Henry L. Stimson. In addition, the following fourteen Judges were elected: Dr. Alejandro Alvarez (Chile); Dr. J. Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo (Brazil); H. E. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt); Prof. Jules Basdevant (France); Lic. Isidro Fabela Alfaro (Mexico); H. E. Dr. Jose Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador); Dr. Hsu Mo (China); Dr. Helge Klaestad (Norway); Prof. Sergey Borisovich Krylov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); Sir Arnold Duncan McNair (United Kingdom); the Hon. John E. Read (Canada); Dr. Charles de Visscher (Belgium); M. Bohdan Winiarski (Poland); and Dr. Milovan Zoricić (Yugoslavia).

The Assembly also took steps to fix the emoluments of Judges on the basis of those of the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice and directed the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to permit the convening of the first session of the Court at The Hague on April 3. Two questions may be expected to come before the International Court of Justice for immediate attention. One is a request from the Security Council for an advisory opinion on the interpretation of Articles 11 and 12 of the Statute of the Court, relating to the election of Judges. The other is a case between the United Kingdom and Guatemala concerning the interpretation, application or validity of any treaty relating to the boundaries of British Honduras.

The still-existing Permanent Court of International Justice, of which the United States is not a member, was the subject of a resolution by the Preparatory Commission, approved by the General Assembly, through which the Members who are also members of the Permanent Court consented to the dissolution of that Court. The League of Nations Assembly is expected to complete, in its special session beginning April 8, the process of dissolution insofar as concerns the members of the League.

Nominations

The question of whether public nominations should be made in all cases of election in the General Assembly arose in the first such case, the election of its President. That election was by secret ballot, as laid down in the general rule for all elections. One school of opinion assumed that no nominations from the floor would be needed and considered public nominations inconsistent with maintaining completely the principle of the secret ballot. The United States Delegation favored having nominations made either orally, or by written message to the President of the General Assembly to be announced by him without disclosure of the source. Others not only favored having nominations but inclined toward restricting elections to Members or individuals actually nominated. The General Assembly, after prolonged consideration by its Legal Committee, decided, subject to future reconsideration, that there should be no nominations.

Languages

One of the persistently difficult problems, on which widely differing views were held, was the language rules to be adopted for the Organization. The Preparatory Commission, not having been able to reach agreement, recommended merely that the language rules adopted for use at the San Francisco Conference should be continued by the Organization pending a final determination. The General Assembly finally decided to maintain the practice of the San Francisco Conference and to recommend similar action by the other organs except the International Court, the Statute of which makes French and English its official languages.

Accordingly, the rules of the General Assembly establish five official languages, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese; English and French will, however, be the working languages, and speeches in any other languages must be translated into both of these. All important documents will be published in these five languages, and other documents will be printed upon request in any of these languages.

League of Nations Functions, Activities, and Assets

It had long been evident that the creation of the United Nations would involve an early termination of the League of Nations, of which 38 of the United Nations have remained members, and certain of the activities of which have continued in London, Princeton, Washington, and Geneva. It had generally been felt, however, that various of the League's technical and non-political activities, as well as the material assets of the League, should be transferred to the United Nations, in order that there might be the least possible interruption in the performance of such work as the United Nations may desire to continue. Until the time of the Preparatory Commission, the

United States did not actively participate in consideration of the matter, not having been a member of the League.

The Preparatory Commission set up a committee of eight Members—now including the United States—to confer with the officials of the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization for the purpose of drawing up a "Common Plan" to effect the transfer of various activities of the League and its material assets, the chief of which was the building located in Geneva including the library, archives and furnishings. It was proposed in the resulting Plan that credits on the books of the United Nations should be established in favor of those Members of the United Nations who had contributed in the League to the creation of these material assets.

The General Assembly established an *ad hoc* Committee on the League of Nations, and on the basis of the recommendation of that Committee, the Assembly also established a Negotiating Committee of eight Members, including the United States, with authority to negotiate with the League authorities and with the Swiss and Dutch authorities insofar as they are concerned with the properties respectively of the League and the Permanent Court of International Justice. It appears likely that the League Assembly, which will hold its last meeting on April 8, will confirm the arrangements so negotiated and that the legally effective transfer will take place this summer.

Headquarters of the United Nations

The General Assembly also created an *ad hoc* Headquarters Committee "to consider the site of the temporary and permanent headquarters of the United Nations and other matters directly connected therewith". The Committee, which included a representative of each of the United Nations, met on February 2 and elected Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel of Colombia, Chairman, L. D. Wilgress of Canada, Vice Chairman, and Nasrollah Entezam of Iran, Rapporteur.

Previously, on December 27, the Interim Committee on Headquarters established by the Preparatory Commission had appointed an Inspection Group to visit the United States and to consider sites within the following described areas: "Boston area—districts within 60 miles of Boston; New York area—districts within 25 to 80 miles of New York City, in the Valley of the Hudson River and in New York State and Connecticut east of the river, also the Princeton, New Jersey district." The Inspection Group was also commissioned to consider "the most suitable arrangements for an interim headquarters, preferably in or near the districts chosen for selection as permanent headquarters." The Inspection Group was composed of Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, Yugoslavia, Chairman, Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, China, Vice Chairman, Mr. Francois Brière, France, Mr. Awni Khalidy, Iraq, Major the Hon. K. G. Younger, United Kingdom, Sr. don Julio A. Lacarte Muró, Uruguay, and Mr. G. F. Saksin,

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U.S.S.R., with Mr. Huntington Gilchrist, an American, as Secretary, and Mr. Geoffrey Wilson, British, as Deputy Secretary. On February 4, the Inspection Group returned to London, and the Interim Committee on Headquarters approved its report subject to certain changes. The report recommended that the permanent headquarters of the United Nations should be established "(*a*) near to New York City; and (*b*) in the North Stamford - Greenwich district", and that the interim headquarters should be in New York City.

At the outset of the subsequent debate in the *ad hoc* Headquarters Committee of the Assembly, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, representing the United States, stated that his Government would be neutral with respect to the selection of a city, as it had consistently been heretofore in connection with the choice of a country for the permanent headquarters. He extended assurances, however, that his Government was prepared to assist and cooperate in any way to facilitate the establishment of permanent headquarters and also of suitable temporary facilities, but did not otherwise participate in the discussion.

The debate disclosed certain objections to the North Greenwich-Stamford area recommended by the Interim Committee, some Delegations favoring San Francisco, and others objecting particularly to the cost of acquiring a large amount of land in the recommended area. The United States took no part in this discussion except that, in a related consideration of budgetary matters, Senator Vandenberg, representing the United States in the administrative and budgetary fields, questioned the necessity of purchasing a tract of over forty square miles of expensive land, especially in view of the consequent heavy financial burden upon the Members. A motion by the French Delegation to postpone the choice of the permanent seat until the September Assembly meeting, pending thorough study of all the offers from various cities and localities, was lost by a tie vote of 19 to 19.

A resolution originally proposed by the Netherlands recommending that the permanent headquarters should be situated in Westchester County, New York, and/or Fairfield County, Connecticut, was finally adopted in the Committee by a vote of 22 to 17. This resolution provided for the establishment of a Permanent Headquarters Commission of the General Assembly, and directed it to prepare plans and estimates of the costs of sites varying in size from 2 square miles to 40 square miles within these counties, and to recommend a specific site of specific dimensions. It further provided that on the basis of this information, the Assembly in its September meeting shall make the final decision on the exact area required and the exact location. The Commission will also assist the Secretary-General on problems arising in connection with the temporary headquarters and with arrangements for the next meeting of the General Assembly. Experts designated by the United States Government will help the Commission in its work. The Secretary-General will conduct any necessary

negotiations with the United States Government with regard to the permanent headquarters.

On February 14 the General Assembly approved these recommendations without a dissenting vote, the United States abstaining. The Permanent Headquarters Commission now established is composed of Representatives of Australia, Uruguay, China, France, Iraq, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Representation of Non-Governmental Organizations

The General Assembly was confronted by an additional problem of organization which was debated from the outset of its work to the closing day. The Ukrainian Delegation proposed that a request of the World Federation of Trade Unions for representation in the United Nations should be placed on the Agenda. As the General Committee began its consideration of this request, it was made clear that the desires of the WFTU were to sit in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council not only in a consultative capacity but with the right to speak and with the prospect at a later stage of being granted full rights of participation including, in the case of the Council, even the right to vote.

The United States, represented by Senator Connally, strongly opposed a grant of such representation as a fundamental departure from the Charter, which does not provide for seating representatives of non-governmental organizations in the General Assembly, and which, in Article 71, restricted participation by non-governmental organizations in the Economic and Social Council to a consultative capacity. Under the Charter, both these organs are composed solely of States Members of the United Nations. The United States also strongly held the opinion that a formal recommendation with respect to any appropriate consultative relationship between the Economic and Social Council and the WFTU should also include other non-governmental organizations which had manifested interest in having such a relationship, specifically including the American Federation of Labor.

In the prolonged and involved consideration of the matter, wide divergence of views was manifested by Delegations and a number of solutions were proposed without resolving the difficulty. The resolution adopted by the Assembly on the last day of the session, February 14, recommended to the Economic and Social Council that as soon as possible it should adopt suitable arrangements enabling the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Cooperative Alliance as well as other international non-governmental organizations, and the American Federation of Labor as well as other national and regional non-governmental organizations, to collaborate for purposes of consultation with the Council.

The text of the resolution as adopted was prepared by the United States Delegation, and is contained in the appendices of this Report.

III

Major Substantive Problems

Control and Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

Pursuant to the agreement reached in December 1945, at the Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union, and to subsequent negotiations, the British Government, acting on behalf of the five permanent members of the Security Council and Canada, on January 4 proposed that the resolution drafted at Moscow relating to the establishment of a commission for the control and use of atomic energy be added to the Agenda of the General Assembly.

Mr. Attlee underlined the importance of the establishment of the proposed Commission in his address of welcome to the Assembly on January 10, and the head of the United States Delegation, Secretary Byrnes, in opening the general debate on the report of the Preparatory Commission at the Seventh Plenary Meeting on January 14, said:

"We have another task of transcending importance. The establishment of a commission to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy is inseparably linked with the problem of security. It is a matter of primary concern to all nations. We must not fail to devise the safeguards necessary to ensure that this great discovery is used for human welfare and not for more deadly human warfare."

The Assembly referred the establishment of the proposed Commission to its Political and Security Committee which considered the proposed resolution at its second and third meetings on January 21 and January 22. The brief debate was opened by Senator Connally, the United States Representative on this Committee. At the end of the meeting of January 21, the resolution was approved without change by forty-six votes to none, with one abstention. After a further brief debate on the following day, the First Committee on January 23 approved unanimously the report of the Rapporteur on the establishment of the Commission.

On January 24 the report and resolution authorizing the Commission on Atomic Energy were approved in the General Assembly with no dissenting votes.

The attitude of the United States toward the purpose, functions and powers of the proposed Commission was set forth by Senator Connally and by Secretary Byrnes, whose full statements are appended to the present Report. The relationship of the Commission to the General Assembly and to the Security Council, respectively, is in accord with the responsibilities of these principal organs under the Charter, and is set forth in the text of the resolution, which also is appended to this Report.

The Genera Assembly took no action with respect to the place and date of the first meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission. It is expected, however, that this meeting will take place at the temporary headquarters of the United Nations at a time to be set by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the twelve governments represented on the Commission.

Iran; Syria and Lebanon

Two major international political issues concerning relations between Members were brought to the attention of the General Assembly, namely the difficulties which had arisen between Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics over the situation in Azerbaijan, and the presence of French and British troops in Syria and Lebanon.

Mr. Taqizadeh, head of the Iranian Delegation, in his speech at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Assembly on Tuesday, January 15, spoke at some length of the "very disturbing situation prevailing in Iran" which confronted Iran with "certain great difficulties of an international character." He added that, although the situation was one which "could certainly be brought before this Assembly to be dealt with in its present session as a situation 'likely to impair the friendly relations among nations'", Iran had not yet despaired of an acceptable solution, and, therefore, his Delegation had "refrained rather reluctantly at the last moment" from adding this matter to the Agenda of the Assembly, reserving the right to do so if no early solution was reached.

The Iranian Delegation thus did not place the problem for action before the Assembly, but a few days after Mr. Taqizadeh's speech referred it to the Security Council. This was the first of the four important political problems which were considered by the Council during the month of its sessions in London, the others relating to Syria and Lebanon, and to Greece and to Indonesia. The latter two were not referred to in the General Assembly.

On January 19, the Lebanese Delegate, Mr. Frangieh, alluded in his speech during the general debate in the General Assembly to the hindrance to Lebanon's legitimate aspirations offered by the presence of foreign troops on Lebanese soil. He did not refer to the possible role of the United Nations in relation to this problem, but his Syrian

colleague, Mr. Khoury, in his speech later the same day, stated that the Syrian Government had asked its Delegation to "bring this matter to the attention of the United Nations, demanding an early and complete withdrawal of foreign troops". Mr. Khoury added that the Delegation would do no more than bring the matter to the attention of the Assembly, hoping that the difficulty would be resolved without the necessity of bringing it up "in full" before the United Nations.

The Syrian-Lebanese question was not again referred to in the Assembly. On February 4, however, the heads of the two Delegations addressed a letter to the Secretary-General bringing "this dispute to the attention of the Security Council" and asking the Council to "adopt a decision recommending the total and simultaneous evacuation of the foreign troops from the Syrian and Lebanese territories."

Both the Iranian and Syrian-Lebanese appeals were heard and discussed in full in the Security Council. In the Iranian case, the Council decided to leave the matter to direct negotiations between the parties, both the Iranian and Soviet Governments having indicated their readiness to engage in such negotiations, and at the same time requested the two Governments to inform the Council of "any results achieved in such negotiations" and stated its right "at any time to request information on the progress of the negotiations".

It proved impossible for the Security Council to reach a decision on the Syrian-Lebanese question. In essence, however, a comparable result was achieved since, following a vote in which seven of the eleven members, though not the Soviet Union, concurred, the Representatives of France and the United Kindgom stated that they would in fact proceed as if the resolution proposed by the United States Representative had been adopted as the decision of the Council. The proposed resolution expressed confidence that the foreign troops would be withdrawn as soon as practicable and that negotiations to this end would be undertaken by the parties without delay, and requested the parties to inform the Council of the results.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

At the instance of the United Kingdom Delegation a draft resolution was introduced emphasizing the need for immediate action to make possible the extension by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration of necessary relief to the peoples of the states devastated by the war. The resolution as originally phrased urged signatory states that had not yet acted to contribute the further one percent of their national income to relieve this distress that had been recommended by the Council of UNRRA in August 1945, and urged other peace-loving states to join UNRRA. It concluded with an instruction to the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the

General Assembly to receive full periodic reports on the program of UNRRA.

Two principal problems arose. First, certain states, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desired to limit the "peace loving states" invited to join UNRRA to States Members of the United Nations. This was agreed upon. Second, the United States Delegation was interested in assuring that the resolution would include specific reference to the completion of the work of UNRRA at the end of the present year in Europe, and in March 1947 in the Far East. Constructive suggestions in this and in other respects, as suggested by the Hon. Sol Bloom, representing the United States in this matter, were adopted. The remarks of the Delegates during the final discussion in the General Assembly made clear that all were conscious of the necessity of immediate relief, and that there was a widespread desire to join in this appeal to extend relief to suffering peoples.

The substitute resolution, proposed by the United States and adopted by the General Assembly, provided for a Committee composed of representatives of Canada, China, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and the United States, to facilitate the successful carrying out of the purposes of the resolution. This Committee, in a preliminary meeting on February 14, decided to meet at Atlantic City when the Council of UNRRA convenes in that city on March 15, 1946. It is gratifying to note that a number of responses to this appeal by the General Assembly have already been made. The text of the resolution is appended to this Report.

Refugees

At the initiative of the United Kingdom the problem of refugees was included on the Agenda of the General Assembly as a matter of urgent importance. The United Kingdom Delegation, after preliminary discussions, limited their proposal to a recommendation that the problem of refugees should be referred to the Economic and Social Council "for thorough examination in all its details" and report to the next session of the General Assembly. This was supported by the United States Delegation as placing the matter before the appropriate organ. Subsequently, varying proposals were introduced by other Delegations.

In an effort to reach agreement, Mrs. Roosevelt, who represented the United States in the consideration of this problem, presented on February 5 a proposal combining acceptable features of the proposals of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the Soviet Union. It suggested that the entire problem should be referred to the Economic and Social Council for study by a special committee, and that the Council should take into consideration certain guiding principles

including the following: that no refugees or displaced persons (other than war criminals, quislings and traitors) should be compelled to return to their countries of origin against their will, but that every effort would be made to encourage their return; that no action taken should interfere in any way with the surrender and punishment of war criminals in conformity with international arrangements and agreements; and that the future of any refugees and displaced persons expressing valid objections to return should become the concern of whatever international body might be recognized or established as a result of the report made by the Economic and Social Council.

The United Kingdom and Netherlands Delegations thereupon withdrew their proposals in favor of that of the United States, but the Yugoslav and Soviet Delegations maintained theirs. After considerable effort, agreement was reached on a resolution, the text of which is appended to this Report. The following points desired by the Soviet and Yugoslav Delegations at various times during the discussion were not accepted:

(1) that explicit provision prohibiting compulsory repatriation of refugees against their will should be omitted,
(2) that propaganda directed against the interests of the United Nations or its members should not be permitted in refugee camps,
(3) that the personnel of refugee camps should first of all be composed of representatives of states or be nationals of states of which the refugees were citizens, and
(4) that a provision supplementary to existing arrangements should be included to the effect that war criminals, quislings, and traitors masquerading as refugees should not receive assistance and should be immediately repatriated.

The United States Delegation took the position that the question of the international machinery which might be set up in regard to this problem should be left entirely to the Economic and Social Council to consider, in order to assure the possibility of utilizing the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees if that should be found desirable as a result of the Council's study and report. The United States also stressed the importance of existing international agencies carrying on their activities for the benefit of refugees pending the outcome of the study and report by the Council. These views were accepted.

Food Shortage

In view of the serious fall in world production of wheat and rice, which has threatened conditions of starvation and famine in various parts of the world, the United States Delegation joined with the Delegations of the United Kingdom, China, France, and the Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics in bringing this matter before the General Assembly as a means of drawing public attention to the gravity of the situation and of promoting needed action. The main purposes of the resolution which these Governments sponsored, and which the Assembly approved, are to stimulate all possible action by governments to increase supplies to the maximum, to conserve supplies, and to request international organizations concerned with food and agriculture to undertake urgent surveys of the prospective world food situation. The text of the resolution is appended to this Report.

The Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations immediately notified the Assembly that the F. A. O. would accept responsibility for initiating the requested survey, and to this end, a meeting would be held with representatives of the international organizations and of the principal Governments concerned. An early date for this meeting is now being arranged.

Economic Reconstruction

On January 29, 1946 the General Committee favorably considered an application by the Delegation of Poland for the inclusion on the Agenda of the General Assembly of a resolution on reconstruction of States Members of the United Nations that had suffered war damage.

The resolution as adopted by the General Assembly contained an amendment submitted by the United States, which referred this matter for full discussion to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee at the Second Part of the First Session. In supporting the amended resolution, Mr. John G. Townsend, Jr., representing the United States, indicated the Delegation's understanding of the urgency of this problem and called attention to the steps which the United States Government had already taken to meet it, such as its participation in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the loans made under the facilities of the Export-Import Bank, but made clear that no financial commitments were involved in the United States support of this resolution. The text of the resolution is contained in an appendix to this Report.

Trade and Employment, and Health

Two major proposals of much interest to the United States were briefly referred to in a procedural connection in the General Assembly but actually dealt with by the Economic and Social Council.

The first of these was the proposal that the United Nations should assume responsibility for carrying forward, without loss of momentum, work already initiated by the United States Government looking toward the convening of an International Conference on Trade and Employment in the latter part of 1946.

The second proposal was that the United Nations should sponsor a Conference for the Establishment of an International Health Organization in June 1946. The United States had been actively collaborating since the San Francisco Conference with other governments, particularly with those of China, Brazil, France, and the United Kingdom, in preparatory steps for the creation of such an organization.

The Economic and Social Council devoted much attention to these matters and accepted jurisdiction over them by decisions to call international conferences during the present year on Trade and Employment, and on Health.

War Criminals

On January 30, 1946 the Byelorussian Delegation submitted to the General Assembly a draft resolution providing for the taking of all necessary measures to bring about the extradition and punishment of war criminals. The General Assembly added this item to its Agenda and referred it to the First Committee.

After several expressions of approval of the basic idea of the resolution, the First Committee made a number of changes in the text and then approved it unanimously. The General Assembly at its Thirty-Second Plenary Session adopted the resolution, the text of which is appended to this Report.

The United States Delegation felt that the original resolution was not sufficiently precise and therefore was in full accord with the views expressed by others in favor of more definite phrasing, and particularly of the inclusion of a reference to the definition of war crimes contained in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal.

Spain

A draft resolution presented by the Delegation of Panama with regard to Spain recalled that the San Francisco Conference had adopted a resolution stating that the Article of the Charter dealing with membership "cannot apply to States whose regimes have been installed with the help of armed forces of countries which have fought against the United Nations so long as these regimes are in power", and that subsequently the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union by a decision at the Potsdam Conference had stated that they would not support a request of the present Spanish Government for admission to the United Nations Organization. It provided that the Assembly recommend that all Members of the United Nations should act in accordance with the letter and the spirit of these statements in the conduct of their future relations with Spain.

The General Assembly, after inclusion of this draft resolution on its Agenda, handled the matter directly and approved the resolution, the text of which is appended to this Report. The United States voted in favor of this action.

CONCLUSION

As the record of the accomplishments of the General Assembly shows, many urgent problems were dealt with even as the main task of establishment was being successfully carried out. There remains during the months just ahead, as will always be true, the work of adjusting the functioning Organization of the United Nations to the problems which arise in the day-to-day life and relations of governments and peoples.

The United Nations, conceived with the object of serving the international needs of its Members for peace and security and the promotion of their well-being, has been made ready, and has begun, to serve those needs. The hopes of the peoples and governments of the United Nations, as expressed with a single mind in the days of straining effort to attain victory in the war, looked not solely to victory but to assurance of international peace and security and to the progress and better life for all, which peace and security among the nations of the world alone can make possible now and in future years. The realization of these hopes—the satisfying of these needs—depend in the world today upon the achievements of the United Nations. The extent and the speed of those achievements in turn depend upon the whole-hearted cooperation of the governments composing it and the unflagging support and determination of their peoples.

The Organization, created to be used to attain the common good of its Members, has come to life in the atomic age, when the outcome of its work is vital for all mankind. The United Nations in peace, as it was in war, is a standing bulwark against catastrophe. That it can deal with disagreement between nations and can then find areas of agreement among all on the hard, realistic issues of international relations, as occurred in the meetings in London just ended, is a good augury for the future.

APPENDICES

I

Address by the Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Senior United States Representative to the General Assembly, January 14, 1946

We have met here today to consider the Report of the Preparatory Commission. This Report is the result of painstaking and devoted labor by the delegates on the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission.

This preparatory work has made it possible for the United Nations to begin its work at the very start of the first year of peace after six successive years of devastating war, and less than five months after the surrender of Japan.

For this prompt beginning the world owes an immeasurable debt to many who are not here today. We are particularly indebted to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.

It was they who, four years ago this month, at one of the darkest moments of the war, joined with their allies to proclaim the United Nations Declaration. Even as they exerted every effort to mobilize and unite at that late and critical moment the forces of freedom for survival, they knew that military survival, military victory, was not enough.

The vision of those nations, large and small, which joined in the United Nations Declaration was not restricted to a wartime alliance. Their determination was to bind together in peace the free nations of the world, so that never again would they find themselves isolated in the face of tyranny and aggression. Their resolve was to see that military victory was not a mere armistice to allow time for aggressor nations to choose their victims and enslave them one by one.

The purpose of these nations which united in the defense of their freedom was not to escape, but to face the realities of the world in which we live. They recognized as the peace-loving nations failed to recognize after the last war that in this modern world nations like individuals cannot live unto themselves alone.

They realized the lives and treasure which might have been saved if the free nations of the world had heeded in time the practical

idealism of Woodrow Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, Aristide Briand and Maxim Litvinov.

They realized the lives and the treasure which might have been saved if the free nations of the world had united to preserve the peace before the peace of any of them was broken, instead of waiting until aggression had engulfed the whole world in flames and compelled them to unite or perish.

So the nations which were compelled to unite in a war for survival resolved even before victory was attained that they would take steps to preserve a free and a united world. They resolved to keep faith with the millions who were fighting and dying to give the world the chance which it so tragically missed after the first world war.

At Moscow in 1943 a start was made by Mr. Hull, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Eden. On that occasion, a pledge was undertaken by the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, in which China joined, to work for the creation of an effective international organization. Then came the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, the Yalta decision to call the San Francisco Conference, and finally, the United Nations Charter which fifty nations joined in writing.

The Charter is now part of the law of nations. It has been ratified by all the countries which are represented here. The preparatory work has been completed. The Assembly of the United Nations is no longer a plan on paper. It is a living reality—the representatives are here in this hall. The Security Council and the Economic and Social Council have been elected.

The functioning of the United Nations will depend not merely upon the words of its charter or the rules of procedure we adopt here or upon the individuals we elect to hold office. It will depend upon the support it receives from the governments and the peoples of the nations which have created it and which must sustain it.

If the United Nations lives in the minds and the hearts of our peoples, it will be able to adapt itself to the changing needs of a changing world and it will endure. If it lacks broad popular support, no charter, however perfect, will save it.

I believe the United Nations will live. I believe it because it springs from the impelling necessities of the age in which we live. It has been born out of the indescribable pain and suffering of many peoples in many lands.

It must live because in this atomic age the common interests which should unite free nations in maintaining a friendly, peaceful world far outweigh any possible conflict in interest which might divide them.

The United Nations does not threaten any people. It comes into conflict with no real or vital interests of any of its members.

It is not interest, it is fear and suspicion which in turn breed fear and suspicion, that cast a shadow upon the path of peace.

As the late President Roosevelt said, "We have nothing to fear but

fear itself". We must dedicate ourselves to the task of exposing and eliminating blind and unreasoning fears and the unnecessary difficulties which they create.

Nothing can help dispel fear and suspicion so much as cooperation in common tasks and common problems. The opportunities afforded for working together within the United Nations can help to break down habits of thinking in national isolation and go far to bring about understanding and tolerance.

The United Nations is not a mere pact among its members. It is an institution or a series of institutions capable of life and growth.

Let us use the institutions that we have created to help one another rebuild a shattered world in which there can be real security. Let us not be unduly concerned about possible shortcomings of the Charter before we have even tried to operate under it.

No charter that must be acceptable to all of us can be regarded as perfect by any one of us. But it is a great tribute to the framers of the Charter that it has been accepted by all the United Nations, large and small.

It is argued that the great states may abuse the rights given them under the Charter. There are risks in any human undertaking. But I have confidence that the great states will respect their obligations. As President Truman stated in his opening address at the San Francisco Conference:

"While these great states have a special responsibility to enforce the peace, their responsibility is based upon the obligations resting upon all states, large and small, not to use force in international relations, except in the defense of law. The responsibility of great states is to serve and not to dominate the world."

Great states, as well as small states, must come to view their power as a sacred trust to be exercised not for selfish purposes, but for the good of all peoples.

If the United Nations becomes a working institution with broad popular support, devoted to the development of peace, security and human well-being, whatever defects there may be in its lettered provisions will not be beyond practical remedy. Institutions that come to live in the minds and the hearts of the people somehow manage to meet every crisis.

But I offer a word of warning. Let us not expect feats of magic over night from the institutions we have created. Let us beware of the die-hard enthusiasts as well as the die-hard unbelievers. Let us not think that we can give over any and every problem to the United Nations, and expect it to be solved. Let us avoid casting excessive burdens upon the institutions of the United Nations, especially in their infancy.

I recall to you the clear provisions of the Charter which obligate

member nations to make every effort to settle their disputes by peaceful means of their own choice before calling upon the United Nations to intervene. The primary responsibility of the United Nations is to build a lasting system of peace and security capable of meeting the stresses and strains of the future, and to promote through more effective international cooperation the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the world.

In the months ahead we must concentrate upon these tasks. We have first to provide the Security Council with the military force it needs to maintain peace. This must be done by special agreements which remain to be worked out between the Security Council and the member states. We should begin upon this task immediately.

We have another task of transcending importance. The establishment of a commission to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy is inseparably linked with the problem of security. It is a matter of primary concern to all nations. We must not fail to devise the safeguards necessary to ensure that this great discovery is used for human welfare and not for more deadly human warfare.

I hope that this Assembly will approve promptly the resolution proposed by my Government in association with the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, France and Canada, so that this commission may begin its work without delay.

The United Nations must be a cooperative effort upon the part of all peace-loving nations. Our fighting men have given us this opportunity. A great responsibility now rests upon all of us. Upon the meeting of that responsibility depends the future of civilized humanity.

Twenty-five years ago we in the United States were not fully aware of our responsibility. But, with others, we have learned from experience. This time, both the United States Government and its people are deeply conscious of their responsibility. This time, on their behalf I pledge full and whole-hearted cooperation.

II

Resolution on Establishment of a Commission To Deal With the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy and Other Related Matters

Resolved by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a commission, with the composition and competence set out hereunder, to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters:—

1. *Establishment of the Commission*

A Commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the terms of reference set out under Section V below.

2. *Relations of the Commission with the Organs of the United Nations*

(*a*) The Commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council, and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council, in the interest of peace and security, otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these Reports to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

(*b*) In view of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the Commission in matters affecting security. On these matters the Commission shall be accountable for its work to the Security Council.

3. *Composition of the Commission*

The Commission shall be composed of one representative from each of those States, represented on the Security Council, and Canada when that State is not a member of the Security Council. Each representative on the Commission may have such assistance as he may desire.

4. *Rules of Procedure*

The Commission shall have whatever staff it may deem necessary, and shall make recommendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council, which shall approve them as a procedural matter.

5. *Terms of Reference of the Commission*

The Commission shall proceed with the utmost despatch and enquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations

from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular the Commission shall make specific proposals:

(*a*) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(*b*) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(*c*) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(*d*) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the Commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken.

The Commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations, but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

II–*A*

Statement of the United States Position with Regard to Resolution Proposing Establishment of a Commission for the Control of Atomic Energy and Other Related Matters Submitted by Senator Tom Connally, Representative of the United States, to Committee I of the General Assembly, January 21, 1946

The combined efforts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada during the war resulted in great scientific discoveries in the field of atomic energy. The world importance of the problems presented by these discoveries was the subject of a declaration made by the heads of governments of these three states at Washington on November 15, 1945.

That declaration proposed the establishment of a Commission under the United Nations Organization to study these problems. As a result of discussions at Moscow in December, the Soviet Union agreed to join in the sponsorship of a resolution for the establishment

of such a Commission to be presented to the General Assembly at its first session. It was further agreed that France, China and Canada should also be invited to join in the sponsorship of the resolution, and they have agreed to do so.

The proposed resolution, therefore, has been presented on behalf of all the permanent members of the Security Council and Canada.

The Commission is intended to enquire into all aspects of the problems presented by the discovery of atomic energy and by the other forces capable of use for mass destruction. Its object is to study and recommend measures which will permit and promote the use of these forces for peaceful and humanitarian purposes under security conditions which will protect the world against their use for destructive purposes.

In performing its work, the Commission must obviously operate within the framework of powers conferred upon the United Nations Organization by its Charter. It is authorized to make recommendations but not to compel action upon the part of any states. Each state will be free to consider the acceptance or rejection of the Commission's recommendations in accordance with its own constitutional processes.

As Secretary of State Byrnes stated on December 30, after returning from Moscow:

"The four objectives set forth in the proposed resolution establishing the Commission are not intended to indicate the order in which they are to be considered. In particular, it was intended and is understood that the matter of safeguards will apply to the recommendations of the Commission in relation to every phase of the subject and at every stage. Indeed, at the root of the whole matter lies the problem of providing the necessary safeguards."

The Resolution recognizes the interest and deep concern of all mankind in working out a lasting solution for this profoundly important problem by providing that the Commission should be established by the General Assembly. In this way, as President Truman recently said, "all nations would have a voice in selecting the proposed Commission." However, the only known use of atomic energy at present is for mass destruction on a scale unparalleled in the history of warfare. In view of the transcendant importance of the security aspects of the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy, the Resolution provides that the Commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council. The Security Council is authorized to give directions to the Commission in matters affecting security, and it may restrain publication of reports detrimental to peace and security. But such action requires the affirmative vote of seven members of the Security Council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members. It is clear,

therefore, that failure of the Security Council to act cannot block the work of the Commission.

It is the earnest belief of the United States Government that this Resolution will enable the Commission to perform its work effectively and without delay. The Delegation of the United States strongly urges that this Committee promptly recommend that the General Assembly approve the Resolution.

II–*B*

Statement by the Honorable James F. Byrnes, Senior Representative of the United States to the General Assembly, at the Seventeenth Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, January 24, 1946

I wish to make a short statement in support of the very able report just made to the General Assembly by the Political and Security Committee.

The United Nations were obliged to unite in war to preserve their common freedom. The United Nations are now committed to remain united to preserve their common peace.

We won the war against aggression and tyranny by fighting together. We must now keep the peace by working together.

The report filed by the Committee calls upon us to join in creating a commission to study, from the point of view of international control, the problems created by the discovery of atomic energy and of other forces capable of mass destruction.

It calls upon us to find ways which will permit and promote the use of our knowledge of the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind under safeguards which will prevent their use for destructive purposes.

Science is a monopoly of no one nation. The discovery of atomic energy, like other great scientific discoveries, is based on earlier discoveries and the research of many inquiring minds in many countries.

In a number of countries scientists were probing into the field of atomic energy before the war started. The United States, United Kingdom and Canada decided to pool their knowledge, and the United States at a cost of $2,000,000,000 pressed forward with research and developments to ensure that the nations fighting to preserve freedom on this earth should not lag in the race to discover the secret of the atom.

We entered the race not to destroy but to save civilization. But if the race continues uncontrolled, the civilization we hoped to save may be destroyed.

The problems presented by the discovery of atomic energy and of other forces capable of mass destruction cannot be solved by any one nation. They are the common responsibility of all nations and each of us must do our part in meeting them.

In meeting these problems we must realize that in this atomic age and in this interdependent world our common interests in preserving the peace far outweigh any possible conflict in interest that might divide us.

At this first session of the General Assembly we must begin to put less emphasis on our particular viewpoint and particular interests and seek with all our hearts and all our minds to find means of reconciling our views and our interests for the common good of all humanity.

Peace and reconciliation cannot be achieved by unilateral action. Peace and reconciliation require common action. That is why the more tasks we set for ourselves, the more we are likely to come to understand each others problems and interests.

And certainly the problem of devising the necessary safeguards to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of humanity and not for its destruction is a common problem.

To consider this and other common problems in the spirit of peace and reconciliation we must get back to conditions of peace.

There will be need for the continuation for some time to come of armies of occupation in Germany and Japan, but it will not make for a peaceful world to have armies of occupation remain in countries which we hope will soon join us in the United Nations.

We must see that the world ceases to be an armed camp. We must see that peace treaties with the states which were brought into unwilling partnership with the Axis Powers are promptly concluded and occupation forces withdrawn. We must begin to live together and to work together.

I hope that the General Assembly will promptly approve the resolution which is before it. I hope that the Commission will promptly set to work on its tasks. It will be comforting to the peace-loving peoples of the world to know that we are moving promptly to endeavor to find ways to avoid a race in armament.

We who fought together for freedom must now show that we are worthy of the freedom that we have won.

III

Resolution on the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, impressed with the imperative urgency that action to facilitate the final stages of the work of UNRRA be taken at the earliest possible date in view of the understanding of the Council of UNRRA that the work of that organization will be completed in Europe by 31 December 1946, and in the Far East by March 1947,

1. Establishes a Committee.

(*a*) to consult with states signatory to the UNRRA Agreement who have not made or arranged to make the further contributions to UNRRA recommended in Council Resolution No. 80 of August 1945, and to urge upon them that they make such contributions with the least possible delay; and

(*b*) to urge upon Members of the United Nations who are not signatories to the UNRRA Agreement to join that organization and thereby to make their contributions to this great humanitarian task.

2. Appoints as members of this committee the representatives of the following countries: Canada, China, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, and instructs the committee to begin its work as soon as possible.

3. Instructs the Secretary-General to seek to make arrangements with the Director-General of UNRRA whereby the General Assembly may be furnished with full reports on the work of UNRRA and on the progress made towards economic rehabilitation in the countries being assisted by UNRRA.

IV

Resolution on Refugees

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

recognizing that the problem of refugees and displaced persons of all categories is one of immediate urgency and recognizing the necessity of clearly distinguishing between genuine refugees and displaced persons, on the one hand, and the war criminals, quislings, and traitors referred to in paragraph (*d*) below, on the other:

(*a*) DECIDES to refer this problem to the Economic and Social Council for thorough examination in all its aspects under item 10 of the Agenda for the First Session of the Council and for report to the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly;

(*b*) RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that it establish a special committee for the purpose of carrying out promptly the examination and preparation of the report referred to in paragraph (*a*); and

(*c*) RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that it take into consideration in this matter the following principles:

(i) this problem is international in scope and nature;

(ii) no refugees or displaced persons who have finally and definitely, in complete freedom, and after receiving full knowledge of the facts including adequate information from the governments of their countries of origin, expressed valid objections to returning to their countries of origin and who do not come within the provisions of paragraph (*d*) below, shall be compelled to return to their country of origin. The future of such refugees or displaced persons shall become the concern of whatever international body may be recognized or established as a result of the report referred to in paragraph (*a*) and (*b*) above, except in cases where the government of the country where they are established has made an arrangement with this body to assume the complete cost of their maintenance and the responsibility for their protection;

(iii) the main task concerning displaced persons is to encourage and assist in every way possible their early return to their countries of origin. Such assistance may take the form of promoting the conclusion of bilateral arrangements for mutual assistance in the repatriation of such persons, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (*c*) (ii) above.

(*d*) CONSIDERS that no action taken as a result of this resolution shall be of such a character as to interfere in any way with the surrender and punishment of war criminals, quislings and traitors, in conformity with present or future international arrangements or agreements;

(*e*) CONSIDERS that Germans being transferred to Germany from other States or who fled to other States from Allied Troops, do not fall under the action of this declaration in so far as their situation may be decided by allied forces of occupation in Germany, in agreement with the Governments of the respective countries.

V

Resolution on Wheat and Rice

The damage caused by war and the dislocation of agricultural production resulting from the shortage and dislocation of labour, the removal of draught animals, the shortage of fertilizers and other circumstances connected with the war have caused a serious fall in world production of wheat. In addition a large number of countries, including some of those which are normally the largest producers of grain, have suffered serious droughts and have therefore reaped abnormally small crops. The supply of rice is also so short as to threaten a famine in certain areas. There is, moreover, a serious risk of grain production in the coming season being insufficient to prevent continuing hunger. For these reasons the world is faced with conditions which may cause widespread suffering and death and consequently set back all plans for reconstruction.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THEREFORE,

1. Urges all governments and peoples to take immediate and drastic action, both directly and through the international organizations concerned, to conserve supplies, by securing adequate collection of crops from the producers, by saving food and avoiding waste, and to ensure the maximum production of grain in the coming season;
2. Notes that several of the United Nations have recently announced measures to reserve grain supplies for direct human consumption and to secure increased production;
3. Urges all governments to publish as full information as possible regarding their own supplies and requirements of cereals and the steps they have taken or are prepared to take to achieve the objectives expressed in paragraph 1.;
4. Requests the international organizations concerned with food and agriculture to publish full information in their possession on the world food position and the future outlook, and to intensify efforts to obtain as full information as possible on this subject, in order to assist governments in determining their short term and long term agricultural policy.

VI

Resolution on Reconstruction of Countries Belonging to the United Nations Devastated by War

CONSIDERING

that the war of aggression waged on the territories of many members of the United Nations resulted in the destruction of vast areas of these countries on an unprecedented scale;

that these peace-loving nations, which suffered such an extensive damage, represent nearly one-half of the total population of the world;

that the vast areas representing a big consuming power are virtually eliminated from the normal flow of world trade, so that the whole world economy must be seriously affected;

that the great scale of destruction resulted in most cases in a dangerous lowering in the standard of living and in the health of the population, in a substantial loss of productive capacity and sometimes in the complete destruction of the normal economic activities of the respective countries;

that in order to make good the destruction and so to restore the shaken world economy vast amounts of new capital goods must be invested in the destroyed areas;

that in most cases it would be impossible to deal with the work of reconstruction with the necessary speed and efficiency if the affected countries were limited in this respect to their internal resources and possibilities alone;

that only a full-scale and whole-hearted co-operation of all the United Nations can bring about the right solution of this grave problem.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

1. recognizes the problem of full reconstruction of the countries belonging to members of the United Nations which suffered substantial war damage as a grave and urgent matter which should be given very high priority among post-war problems;

2. decides to discuss generally this matter under paragraph 17 of its Agenda and to transmit it at the next session of the General Assembly for a close examination by the Economic and Financial Committee which shall present to the General Assembly a report resulting from this examination;

3. asks the Economic and Social Council to place this subject on the agenda of its first meeting, as an urgent matter in the economic and social field, according to paragraph 10 of the provisional agenda of the first meeting of the Council, as proposed by the Preparatory Commission.

VII

Resolution on Non-Self-Governing Peoples

I

Non-Self-Governing Peoples

(Chapters XI, XII, and XIII of the Charter)

The United Nations, meeting in its First General Assembly, is keenly aware of the problems and political aspirations of the peoples who have not yet attained a full measure of self-government and who are not directly represented here.

Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter recognize the problems of the non-self-governing peoples as of vital concern to the peace and general welfare of the world community.

By Chapter XI, all the Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount. They accept, as a sacred trust, the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories. To that end they accept certain specific obligations, including the obligation to develop self-government and to assist the inhabitants in the progressive development of their free political institutions.

By Chapters XII and XIII, the Charter provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system, the basic objectives of which are, among others, to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories, and to promote their progressive development towards self-government or independence.

The General Assembly regrets that the Trusteeship Council cannot be brought into being at this First Part of the First Session, not because of any lack of desire to do so but because, before the Trusteeship Council can be established, trusteeship agreements must be concluded.

The General Assembly holds the view that any delay in putting into effect the system of international trusteeship prevents the implementation of the principles of the trusteeship system, as declared in the Charter, and deprives the populations of such territories as may be brought under the trusteeship system of the opportunity of enjoying the advantages arising from the implementation of these principles.

With a view to expediting the conclusion of these agreements and the establishment of the Trusteeship Council, the Preparatory Commission recommended that the General Assembly should call on those Members of the United Nations which are now administering territories held under mandate to undertake practical steps, in concert with the other States directly concerned, for the implementation of Article 79 of the Charter.

Without waiting for the recommendation of the Preparatory Commission to be considered by the General Assembly, the Members of the United Nations administering territories held under mandate took the initiative in making declarations in regard to these territories.

THEREFORE

WITH RESPECT TO CHAPTER XI OF THE CHARTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:—

(1) Draws attention to the fact that the obligations accepted under Chapter XI of the Charter by all Members of the United Nations are in no way contingent upon the conclusion of trusteeship agreements or upon the bringing into being of the Trusteeship Council, and are, therefore, already in full force.

(2) Requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the work of the Organization, as provided for in Article 98 of the Charter, a statement summarizing such information as may have been transmitted to him by Members of the United Nations under Article 73 (*e*) of the Charter relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible other than those to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

WITH RESPECT TO CHAPTERS XII AND XIII OF THE CHARTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:—

(3) Welcomes the declarations, made by certain States administering territories now held under mandate, of an intention to negotiate trusteeship agreements in respect of some of those territories, and in respect of Trans-Jordan to establish its independence.

(4) Invites the States administering territories now held under mandate to undertake practical steps, in concert with the other States directly concerned, for the implementation of Article 79 of the Charter (which provides for the conclusion of agreements on the terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system), in order to submit these agreements for approval, preferably not later than during the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly.

IN CONCLUSION, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:—

(5) Expects that the realization of the objectives of Chapters XI, XII and XIII will make possible the attainment of the political, economic, social, and educational aspirations of non-self-governing peoples.

II

Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Trusteeship Council

The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to transmit the "Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Trusteeship Council" (Section 2 of Chapter IV of the Preparatory Commission's Report) to the Trusteeship Council as soon as it is constituted.

VIII

Resolution on Representation of Non-Governmental Organizations on the Economic and Social Council

In connection with the requests of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the American Federation of Labor, the International Co-operative Alliance, and other non-governmental organizations, that their representatives shall be allowed to take part in the work of the Economic and Social Council, and in accordance with Article 71 of the Charter providing for the carrying out by the Economic and Social Council of appropriate consultations with non-governmental organizations,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS

(*a*) That the Economic and Social Council should as soon as possible adopt suitable arrangements enabling the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance as well as other international non-governmental organizations whose experience the Economic and Social Council will find necessary to use, to collaborate for purposes of consultation with the Economic and Social Council.

(*b*) That the Economic and Social Council should likewise adopt as soon as possible suitable arrangements enabling the American Federation of Labor as well as other national and regional non-governmental organizations whose experience the Economic and Social Council will find necessary to use, to collaborate for purposes of consultation with the Economic and Social Council.

IX

Resolution on the Extradition and Punishment of War Criminals

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Taking note of the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943 by President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill concerning enemy atrocities in the course of the war, and of the declaration by certain allied governments of 13 January and 18 December 1942 concerning the same matter; and

Taking note of the laws and usages of warfare established by the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907; and

Taking note of the definition of war crimes and crimes against peace and against humanity contained in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal dated 8 August 1945; and

Believing that certain war criminals continue to evade justice in the territories of certain states,

RECOMMENDS

That Members of the United Nations forthwith take all the necessary measures to cause the arrest of those war criminals who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above crimes, and to cause them to be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done, in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of those countries; and

CALLS UPON

The governments of States which are not Members of the United Nations also to take all necessary measures for the apprehension of such criminals in their respective territories with a view to their immediate removal to the countries in which the crimes were committed for the purpose of trial and punishment according to the laws of those countries.

X

Resolution on Spain

1. The Assembly recalls that the San Francisco Conference adopted a resolution according to which paragraph 2 of Article 4 of Chapter II of the United Nations Charter "cannot apply to States whose regimes have been installed with the help of armed forces of countries which have fought against the United Nations so long as these regimes are in power".

2. The Assembly recalls that at the Potsdam Conference the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Soviet Union stated that they would not support a request for admission to the United Nations of the present Spanish Government "which, having been founded with the support of the Axis Powers, in view of its origins, its nature, its record, and its close association with the aggressor States, does not possess the necessary qualifications to justify its admission".

3. The Assembly, in endorsing these two statements, recommends that the Members of the United Nations should act in accordance with the letter and the spirit of these statements in the conduct of their future relations with Spain.

XI

United States Delegation

1. *Representatives*

Secretary James F. Byrnes
Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Senator Tom Connally
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

2. *Alternate Representatives*

Representative Sol Bloom
Representative Charles A. Eaton
Mr. Frank Walker
Mr. John G. Townsend, Jr.
Mr. John Foster Dulles

3. *Representative on the Economic and Social Council*

Ambassador John G. Winant

4. *Senior Advisers*

Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen
Mr. James Clement Dunn
Mr. Green H. Hackworth
Mr. Leo Pasvolsky
Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson

5. *Special Advisers on Military Affairs*

General George C. Kenney, AAF.
Admiral Richmond K. Turner, USN
Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway, USA
Major General John R. Deane, USA
Brigadier General Charles P. Cabell, AAF
Captain Elliott B. Strauss, USN
Colonel Herbert V. Mitchell, USA
Colonel Charles G. Williamson, AAF
Commander Thomas H. Morton, USN

Secretary to the Special Advisers on Military Affairs

Captain Denys W. Knoll, USN

Administrative Assistant

Miss Mary McDonnell

Military Aides and Assistants

Major John J. Buckley, USA
Major F. M. Brandstetter, USA
Captain Robert N. O'Donnell, USA

6. *Advisers*

Principal Adviser
Mr. Alger Hiss

Special Assistant
Mr. E. N. Thompson

Secretary-General and Adviser
Mr. Easton Rothwell

Department of State

Mr. Theodore C. Achilles
Mr. Harding Bancroft
Mr. Charles E. Bohlen
Mr. Ralph J. Bunche
Mr. Philip M. Burnett
Mr. Cabot Coville
Mr. Gerald Drew
Mr. A. H. Feller
Mr. Wilder Foote
Miss Dorothy Fosdick
Mr. William Fowler
Mr. Benjamin Gerig
Mr. James Frederick Green
Mr. John Halderman
Mr. Raymond Hare
Mr. Robert Hartley
Mr. Louis Hyde
Mr. Joseph E. Johnson
Mr. William A. McRae
Mr. Otis E. Mulliken
Mr. Harley Notter
Mr. Walter Radius
Mr. Henry Reiff
Mr. Durward V. Sandifer
Mr. Rudolf Schoenfeld
Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower
Mr. Arthur Sweetser
Mr. Llewellyn Thompson
Mr. George Wadsworth
Mr. Eric Wendelin

Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget
Mr. Donald Stone
Mr. Walter H. C. Laves

Treasury Department
Mr. William H. Taylor

Department of the Interior
Mr. Abe Fortas
Mr. John Collier

Department of Commerce
Mr. Lewis Lorwin

Assistant
Miss Ruth Ray

Department of Labor
Miss Frieda Miller

Civil Service Commission
Mr. Arthur Flemming

7. *Assistants to Representatives and Alternate Representatives*

Assistants to Secretary Byrnes
Colonel Hugh A. Kelly, USA
Miss Cassie Connor

Special Assistant to Mr. Stettinius
Mr. Charles P. Noyes

Special Assistant to Senator Connally
Mr. Francis Wilcox

Special Assistant to Representative Bloom
Mr. Boyd Crawford

7. *Assistants to Representatives and Alternate Representatives*—Continued

Assistant to Mr. Walker
Mr. William F. Cronin

Assistant to Mr. Dulles
Miss Florence Snell

Special Assistant on Delegation Matters
Mr. Samuel D. Boykin

8. *Press Relations*
Mr. Michael J. McDermott
Mr. Dorsey Fisher

9. *Liaison with Private Organizations*
Mr. Francis Russell
Mr. John M. Patterson
Miss Ruth Bell

10. *Secretariat*

Secretary-General
Mr. Easton Rothwell

Special Assistants to Secretary-General
Mr Thomas F. Power, Jr.
Mrs. Virginia Hartley

Assistant
Miss Suzanne Green

Deputy Secretary General
Mr. John E. Peurifoy

Assistant
Mr. Victor Purse

Administrative Officer
Mr. Arthur Hases

Assistants
Mr. Ralph Graham
Mr. Philip Mudd
Miss Gertrude Slindee
Miss Thelma Prout

Finance Officer
Mr. Walter B. Fairman

Documents Officer
Mr. Carl Marcy

Assistants
Miss Elizabeth Driscoll
Miss Elizabeth Gough

Correspondence Officer
Miss Mary Vance Trent

Reference Officer
Miss Carmel Sullivan

Assistants
Miss Jeannette Muther
Miss Joan H. Dulles

10. *Secretariat*—Continued

Translators

Mr. Edmund Caskie
Mr. Joseph A. Orozco

Order of the Day Officer

Miss Louise Dame

Production Manager

Mr. Norvelle Sannebeck

Stenographic Services

Supervisors

Miss Lucy Harkins
Mrs. Charlotte Paine

11. *Secretarial and Clerical*

Miss Fay Adams
Miss Elsie Barber
Miss Virginia Bean
Mr. Paul Beatley
Miss Mary Berino
Mr. Lee Blanchard
Miss Vivian Brewer
Miss Mary Buch
Miss Elizabeth A. Budris
Miss Mary L. Carey
Miss Hallye Cornelius
Miss Catherine Coleman
Miss Sarah Denney
Miss Elizabeth Eberhardt
Miss Grete Egbers
Mrs. Marjorie Emerson
Miss Kathryn Eno
Miss Ruth Fischer
Miss Marie Frazier
Miss Pauline Freeze
Miss Elsie Gibbs
Mrs. Virginia Glenn
Miss Jane Grunwell
Miss Margaret Halden
Miss Nancy Hale
Miss Venita G. J. Hanson
Miss Mary Homan
Miss Maxine Howe
Miss Frances Howell
Miss Margaret Ike
Miss Mildred Ingersoll
Mrs. Mary Jackson
Miss Virginia Johnson
Miss Bernice Lally
Mrs. Janet Laing
Mr. Fred Lininger
Miss Martha Lippsmeyer
Miss Lucy Lytle
Miss Agnes Maher
Miss Calmes McComb
Miss Lula Matheny
Miss Ellen Meeds
Mrs. Dorothy Miller
Miss Elizabeth Miller
Miss Ann Moriarty
Miss Margaret Morrow
Miss Virginia Nanos
Miss Agnes Norton
Miss Martha Orwig
Miss Virginia Peck
Miss Mary Proctor
Miss Mary B. Rehn
Miss Lee Rhodes
Miss Eleanor Richards
Miss Margaret Roberts
Miss Miriam B. Rosenzweig
Miss Margaret Slowers
Miss Isabel Smith
Mrs. Tweety K. Sullivan
Miss Betty J. Swan
Miss Marie Tixier
Mrs. Gwendolyn Tower
Miss Nancy Tucker
Miss Ruth Ulbrich
Miss Dorothy Valentine
Mrs. Annette Vollmer
Miss Anne Wagner
Mrs. Jeanne Walz
Miss Marian Weimer
Miss Margaret Whaley
Mr. Allan Williams
Miss Bernadette Wilson
Miss Helen K. Yereb

XII

Officers of the General Assembly and Members of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the International Court of Justice

President: H. E. M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)

Vice Presidents:

Chief Delegates of following countries:
China
France
The Union of South Africa
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
The United Kingdom
The United States of America
Venezuela

I. *Main Committees:*

Committee I (Political and Security):
Chairman: H. E. Dr. Dmitro Z. Manuilsky (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Vice Chairman: H. E. M. Joseph Bech (Luxembourg)
Rapporteur: H. E. Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte (Ecuador)

Committee II (Economic and Financial):
Chairman: M. Waclaw Konderski (Poland)
Vice Chairman: The Hon. Pedro Lopez (Philippine Commonwealth)
Rapporteur: Sr. Eduardo del Portillo (Bolivia)

Committee III (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural):
Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser (New Zealand)
Vice Chairman: H. E. Lic. Fernando Soto Harrison (Costa Rica)
Rapporteur: Mme. Frieda Dalen (Norway)

Committee IV (Trusteeship):
Chairman: H. E. Dr. Roberto E. MacEachen (Uruguay)
Vice Chairman: H. E. Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen (Ethiopia)
Rapporteur: Dr. Ivan Kerno (Czechoslovakia)

Committee V (Administrative and Budgetary):
Chairman: H. E. M. Faris Al-Khoury (Syria)
Vice Chairman: Dr. Ales Bebler (Yugoslavia)
Rapporteur: H. E. M. Thanassis Aghnides (Greece)

Committee VI (Legal):
Chairman: H. E. Dr. Roberto Jiménes (Panama)
Vice Chairman: H. E. M. Per Federspiel (Denmark)
Rapporteur: Mr. J. E. Read (Canada)

II. *Procedural Committees:*

General Committee:
President of General Assembly
Vice Presidents of General Assembly (as indicated)
Chairmen of Six Main Committees (as indicated)

II. *Procedural Committees*—Continued

Credentials Committee:

Chairman: Denmark

Members:

Byelorussia
China
France
Haiti
Paraguay
Philippine Commonwealth
Saudi Arabia
Turkey

III. *Standing Committees:*

Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(Members to be elected in the Second Part of the First Session of General Assembly)

Committee on Contributions:

Three Year Term:

Mr. J. P. Bridgen (Australia)
Mr. Seymour Jacklin (Union of South Africa)
Dr. Martinez Cabanas (Mexico)
Mr. Nicolai V. Orlov (U.S.S.R.)

Two Year Term:

Mr. M. Baumont (France)
Sir Cecil Kisch (U.K.)
Sayid Nedim el Pachachi (Iraq)

One Year Term:

Mr. Paul H. Appleby (U.S.A.)
Dr. Chi Chao-ting (China)
M. Pavle Lukin (Yugoslavia)

IV. *Ad Hoc Committees:*

League of Nations Committee

Chairman: H. E. M. Erik Andreas Colban (Norway)
Vice Chairman: H. E. Sheikh Hafiz Wahba (Saudi Arabia)
Rapporteur: Mr. H. T. Andrews (Union of South Africa)

Headquarters Committee

Chairman: H. E. Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel (Colombia)
Vice Chairman: H. E. Mr. L. D. Wilgress (Canada)
Rapporteur: H. E. M. Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)

Security Council

President:

Rotates according to Rule 9 of Provisional Rules of Procedure—"The Presidency of the Security Council shall be held in turn by the members of the Security

Council in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President shall hold office for one calendar month."

List of Members:

Permanent Members:	*Representatives*
China	H. E. Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo
France	H. E. M. V. Auriol
U.S.S.R.	H. E. M. Andrei A. Gromyko
U.K.	Sir Alexander Cadogan
U.S.A.	The Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Non-Permanent Members:	*Representatives*
Two Year Term	
Australia	The Hon. Norman J. O. Makin
Brazil	H. E. Dr. C. de Freitas-Valle
Poland	H. E. M. Zygmunt Modzelewski
One Year Term	
Egypt	H. E. Dr. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha
Mexico	H. E. Dr. Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz
The Netherlands	H. E. Dr. E. N. van Kleffens

Economic and Social Council

President:

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India)

Vice Presidents:

Dr. Andrija Stampar (Yugoslavia)
H. E. Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Colombia)

List of Members:

One Year	
Colombia	H. E. Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo
Greece	M. Kyriakos Varvaressos
Lebanon	H. E. Yussef Bey Salem
Ukraine	M. Vasil A. Tarasenko
U.S.A.	Hon. John G. Winant
Yugoslavia	Dr. Andrija Stampar
Two Years	
Cuba	Dr. Ramiro Guerra
Czechoslovakia	H. E. M. Jan Masaryk
India	The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar
Norway	M. Finn Moe
U.S.S.R.	M. Vasily A. Sergeev
U.K.	The Right Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker
Three Years	
Belgium	M. F. Dehousse
Canada	The Hon. Paul Martin
Chile	H. E. Sr. Germán Vergara
China	H. E. Mr. P. C. Chang
France	H. E. M. J. Paul-Boncour
Peru	H. E. Dr. Alberto Arca Parró

Members of the International Court of Justice

(Following the election of the Judges, lots were drawn to determine the three, six and nine year terms of office of the members of the Court under Article 13 of the Statute of the Court.)

To serve for three years:

Dr. Miloran Zoriciб	(Yugoslavia)
Mr. John E. Read	(Canada)
Dr. Bogdan Winiarski	(Poland)
H. E. Dr. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha	(Egypt)
Dr. Hsu Mo	(China)

To serve for six years:

Lic. Isidro Fabela Alfaro	(Mexico)
Dr. Helge Klaestad	(Norway)
M. Charles de Visscher	(Belgium)
Mr. Green H. Hackworth	(U.S.A.)
Prof. Sergey Borisovich Krylov	(U.S.S.R.)

To serve for nine years:

M. Jules Basdevant	(France)
H. E. Dr. Jose Gustavo Guerrero	(El Salvador)
Sir Arnold Duncan McNair	(U.K.)
Dr. Alejandro Alvarez	(Chile)
Dr. J. Philadelpho de Barros Azevedo	(Brazil)

O

Au revoir to
General ~~Sir~~ Richard and Lady McCreery [U.N.]

The United States Delegation
to the
United Nations Military Staff Committee
requests the honor of the company of
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
at a reception
on Tuesday, October 18th
at 6:00 to 8:00 o'clock
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Ball Room

R.S.V.P.
Murray Hill 3-6810
Ext. 223

1945-48

file

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Hold

Mrs. Roosevelt:

Mr. Russell said he has sold the column to "Tempo" in Rome and has virtually sold it in the Near East. Papers in Cairo, Bagdad and Jerusalem are dickering for it.

He also read a cable received from New York, as follows:

"No. 11155

Mrs. Roosevelt:

Pinkley ex-London advises your splendid cooperation. Please accept my congratulations excellent coverage. Following your articles greatest interest.

Hugh Baillie
President, United Press"

Thank him

Also thank the U.S. Times for sending us the paper this week it's really helpful & very interesting.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION