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SUMMARIES - 3rd COMMITTEE

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Subject	Summaries - 3 <sup>rd</sup> Committee		
Period	November - December 1946		
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Danish Resolution Regarding Political Rights of Women

The Chairman opened the meeting with a brief resumé of the work done by the League of Nations and now continued by the United Nations regarding the political status of women. He said that it would seem that little progress had been made as yet either by the League or by the United Nations in raising the status of women, although there had been a trend in recent years to give women political rights and several countries during and after the war had done so. The first part of the Danish resolution underlined a principle which had already been stated in more general terms in the Charter and accepted by Member States. The question of its application was already under consideration by the Economic and Social Council. It was decided that the first part of the resolution only would be discussed since the second part had been referred by the General Committee to Committee I.

Mrs. Begtrup spoke to the resolution and was wholeheartedly supported by the delegations from Norway, New Zealand, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Netherlands, Australia and Mexico. Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking for the United States Delegation, said that, while not opposing the resolution, she felt that this would be an easy resolution to adopt since it merely repeated what had already been accepted by nations when they signed the Charter. It would be just so many more words and she felt that it would be more fruitful if the resolution was passed to the Economic and Social Council, asking the Council to look into it. This was the only way in which her delegation could see any progress towards political rights for women.

Mr. Papanek of Czechoslovakia, in supporting the resolution, said that it was the minimum that should be accepted by the General Assembly. He considered that the United States proposal would mean postponement for at least another year. The work of the Commission on the Status of Women would be more effective if this resolution could be adopted.

The Chairman concluded the meeting by stating that 17 more speakers were on his list and that they would continue the discussion at the next meeting of Committee 3 on Friday. He recommended strongly that those delegates who wished to, in the economy of time, might waive their right to speak and send their speeches to the Journal. He also recommended brevity in speeches in order that the matter might be disposed of in one further meeting.

Meeting of Committee c  
November 15, 1948 at 3:00 PM

Discussion continued on Danish Resolution Regarding Political Rights of Women.

The Chairman opened the meeting and Mr. LEBEAU (Belgium) moved for closure of the discussion since it seemed that there was unanimous agreement on the Danish proposal and time was short. The delegate from PANAMA spoke against Mr. Lebeau's motion. He agreed in principle, but wished the delegations to have the opportunity to put amendments already discussed regarding the insertion of the word "civil", in addition to "political rights." The delegate from ARGENTINA also spoke against the motion for closure. While in sympathy with the proposal, he felt that many delegations wanted to speak and he, therefore, proposed that the Bolivian delegate's suggestion at the previous meeting that members might waive their right to speak and send their speeches to the Journal be adopted. The motion for closure was defeated by 16 - 10.

The delegate from POLAND (Miss Kalinowska) spoke of the equal rights enjoyed by women in her country and supported the resolution. Mrs. PANDIT (India) was not in sympathy with the resolution and considered that people should stop thinking in terms of men and women and work for the uplift generally of mankind. Nevertheless, if it was necessary to separate women's rights from men's, she would prefer to ask for all rights for women and not merely political rights. She did not like Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion that the resolution should be referred back to the appropriate commission since this would side-track it and she suggested that, instead of passing the resolution, public opinion should be stimulated in each country towards equal rights for women. The delegate from PANAMA supported the resolution with the amendment proposed by the Venezuelan delegate to include civil with political rights. Madame Labarea (CHILE) spoke in favour of the resolution. Her country had not yet political rights but she hoped that such a resolution passed by the United Nations would speed up the vote. Miss Manas (CUBA) supported the resolution and asked the Committee to approve the proposal without referring it back to the Council. Such a resolution would have more force with moral support of 51 nations rather than the 18 nations of the Council. Madame Lefauchaux (FRANCE) said that she would vote for the resolution as it stood as it would receive more support in that form, but she would prefer to suppress the word "political" and to say "equal rights in all fields." Dr. Malik (LEBANON), speaking from one of the countries which had not yet granted political rights to women, said that this put him in a stronger and more detached position. Speaking in support of the resolution, he took it as understood that it would be given effect in each country according to that country's constitution and as early as possible. United Nations was still in the formative stage and required active popular support. Natural evolution would not solve this problem but progress would come as a result of public opinion.

The Chairman, in announcing that the meeting was adjourned, said that several speakers were still on his list. The discussion would be continued at the next meeting.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE THREE HELD ON SATURDAY  
16 NOVEMBER 1946 AT 3:00 P.M.

Chairman: Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand)

1. Decision on procedure to be followed in considering the amendments to the Draft I.R.O. Constitution.

A United States motion that the Committee should consider these amendments in the order set out in the Secretariat Compilation (A.C/3/70) was adopted, it being understood that it would be left to the discretion of the Chairman to establish a sub-committee if too great drafting difficulties were encountered in the full Committee.

2. Consideration of the Polish proposal to insert a new paragraph four in the Preamble to read as follows:

"That re-settlement and re-establishment of refugees and displaced persons be contemplated only in exceptional cases indicated clearly in the Constitution."

The representatives of Yugoslavia, Saudi Arabia, The U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine spoke in favour of this amendment, while the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, Denmark and Brazil were unable to accept its inclusion in the Draft Constitution.

In an effort at conciliation, Mr. Wieniewicz (Poland) suggested the deletion of the word "exceptional."

Decision With the deletion of this word the Polish amendment was adopted.

3. Consideration of the Soviet proposal to add the words "under the conditions provided for in this Constitution" to paragraph 3 of the Preamble.

The representatives of Australia, Yugoslavia, Lebanon and Poland supported the Soviet amendment, while the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States opposed it on the grounds that it added nothing to the text.

Decision The Soviet amendment was adopted.

4. Consideration of the Soviet proposal to add the following new paragraph to Article I.

"From the time of the establishment of the I.R.O., all the business, assets and archives of the I.G.C. shall be transferred to the newly established organization, and the I.G.C. shall be liquidated."

The representatives of the United States, Belgium, China, Canada and the United Kingdom opposed the Soviet amendment on the grounds that such a step could only be taken with the agreement of the I.G.C.

The representatives of Yugoslavia, the Ukraine, Norway and Egypt supported the principle of the Soviet amendment that there should not be an overlapping of the work of the I.R.O. with any similar organization.

Decision A Yugoslav proposal to leave the question open until the next meeting, in the hope that some representative would present a similar amendment which would be legally acceptable, was rejected.

The suggestion that a drafting sub-committee should be created was also rejected.

The Soviet amendment was then put to a vote and was also rejected by the Committee.

The meeting rose at 7:15 P.M.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE 26TH. MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Tuesday <sup>19</sup>~~20~~ November 1946.

CHAIRMAN: Sr. Francisco de Paula GUTIERROZ.

*Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the Draft Constitution*  
*Paragraph 1(b)* (Documents A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/70/Corr.2)

1. Egyptian amendment (A/C.3/61, p. 4):

Delete in line 1 the following words:-

"... concerning displaced persons".

The representatives of the United States, Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were unable to accept this amendment, whilst the representatives of Yugoslavia, the Ukraine and the USSR supported its inclusion in the Draft Constitution.

Decision: The Egyptian amendment was rejected.

*Paragraph 1(b)*

2. Soviet amendment (A/C.3/62, p. 4):

Replace the reference to the Resolution of 12 February 1946 by a reference to the Constitution.

The representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Belgium considered that reference to the Assembly Resolution should be maintained. The representatives of Yugoslavia and the Ukraine spoke in favour of the Soviet amendment.

Decision: The Soviet amendment was rejected.

*Paragraph 1(c)*

3. Polish amendment (A/c.3/60, p. 2 and 3):

Add the following words to this paragraph:

"or by persons who intend to settle in other countries for purely economic reasons, thus qualifying as emigrants."

The representatives of Norway, Yugoslavia and the USSR supported the Polish amendment, whilst the representatives of Brazil, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States argued that this principle was already covered by the terms of Section C of the Annex.

Decision: The Polish amendment was adopted.

Paragraph (g)

4. Polish amendment (A/C.3/60, p.3):

Amend this paragraph to read:

"The Organization should carry out its functions in such a way as to avoid disturbing friendly relations between nations."

The representative of Australia suggested the insertion of the words "endeavour to" before the word "carry". After a short discussion, the Polish amendment as redrafted was adopted.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE 27TH. MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Tuesday, November 19, 1946, at 3 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Paula Gutierrez (Costa Rica)

Continuation of the discussion on amendments to the IRO Draft Constitution  
(A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/70 Corrd. 2)

Annex 1 (General Principles)

Paragraph (g)

1. Yugoslav amendment (A/C.3/84)

Add statement to the effect that no location of refugees if neighbouring countries object on grounds of preserving friendly relations between nations.

After a brief discussion it was agreed to remit this amendment to a drafting sub-committee composed of the representatives of Yugoslavia, Denmark, Egypt and the United States. The Egyptian amendment (A/C.3/70, No. 38) would be considered after the new Yugoslav draft had been disposed of.

<sup>2</sup>  
Paragraph (a)

2. Soviet amendment (A/C.3/62, page 5)

Delete this paragraph.

This amendment was rejected.

Annex I - Part I.

Section A, paragraph 2.

3. Polish, Soviet and Byelorussian amendment (A/C.3/60, page 3, A/C.3/62, page 5, and A/C.3/64, page 1).

Delete this paragraph.

The representatives of Canada, Belgium, New Zealand, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa considered that this paragraph must be maintained as expressing a principle of fundamental importance. The representative of Yugoslavia supported its deletion.

Decision: The amendment was rejected.

4. Yugoslav amendment (A/C.3/59, page 2).

Amend the second part of this paragraph to convey the idea that only those who are outside their countries as a result of Nazi, fascist or similar action shall be considered refugees.

The representatives of Australia, the Union of South Africa, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States opposed, while the representative of the Soviet Union supported the amendment.

Decision: The amendment was rejected.

Section A, new paragraph after paragraph 2.

5. Yugoslav amendment (A/C.3/59, page 2)

Insert a paragraph to the effect that no one shall become the concern of the IRO if he left his country after the end of hostilities, an exception

being made for those of the Jewish race.

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States were unable to accept the amendment, while the representative of the Ukraine spoke in its favour.

Decision: The amendment was rejected.

Section A, paragraph 4.

6. Netherlands and Belgian joint amendment (A/C.3/55), page 1.)

Delete the words "... including in the case of those whose nationality can be determined, assistance in repatriation, to which there should be no obstacle."

After a full discussion it was agreed that the representative of France would submit in writing an amendment stating that children should be repatriated except for those of sixteen and over and those who had been legally adopted. If this new amendment was not acceptable a sub-committee composed of the representatives of France, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway and Poland would be appointed to prepare a new draft.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.

## COMMITTEE THREE

Wednesday 20 November 1946

Lake Success, Conference Room No. 4

The meeting was convened by Sir Carl Berendsen, Chairman of Committee Three. The Chairman reminded the Committee of their unanimous decision of yesterday to deal with three items of the agenda, the transfer of welfare activities, the children's fund and the press conference at this meeting and to refer to a sub-committee any unfinished business concerning these items.

The transfer of the welfare activities of UNRRA to the United Nations was considered first. Mr. Laugier indicated to the Committee the difficulties which would face the Committee as a whole to work out the many aspects of the problem of the transfer of these welfare activities of UNRRA and suggested that perhaps a sub-committee would be better able to resolve this problem.

The Committee moved to refer the matter to a sub-committee composed of the member states represented on the Permanent Social Commission. The Secretary of Committee Three is to convene the Sub-Committee, and the Sub-Committee is to have authority to hold meetings even while Committee Three is meeting. The function of the Sub-Committee is to consider carefully Document A/132 and report back to Committee Three.

The next item the Committee considered was the establishment of an International Children's Emergency Fund. The Committee moved to refer this item to the same Sub-Committee deliberating the welfare activities of UNRRA with the addition of four member states to the Sub-Committee, Australia, Brazil, Norway and Ukrainian S.S.R. In this way the Sub-Committee would be composed of the member states represented on the Permanent Social Commission of the United Nations and the UNRRA Standing Committee on Children and Adolescents. The Sub-Committee is to consider carefully Document A/164, the Draft Resolution establishing the International Children's Emergency Fund, and report back to Committee Three.

## Composition of Sub-Committee of Committee Three:

- |                          |                      |             |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Czechoslovakia        | 7. Colombia          | 13. Canada  |
| 2. France                | 8. Netherlands       | 14. China   |
| 3. Greece                | 9. New Zealand       | 15. Denmark |
| 4. Union of South Africa | 10. Peru             | 16. Ecuador |
| 5. U.S.S.R.              | 11. United Kingdom   | 17. Iraq    |
| 6. United States         | 12. Yugoslavia       | 18. Poland  |
|                          | 19. Australia        |             |
|                          | 20. Brazil           |             |
|                          | 21. Norway           |             |
|                          | 22. Ukrainian S.S.R. |             |

On the next item, the organization of an International Press Conference, the Committee adopted unanimously the Resolution of the Philippine Delegation (doc. A/C.3/76

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

HELD ON THURSDAY 21st NOVEMBER 1946 AT 11.0 A.M.

Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the IRO Draft Constitution (A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/70/Corr. 2).

Annex I, Part I.

Section A, para. 4.

1. Netherlands and Belgian joint amendment (A/C.3/55, page 1).

The Delegates of Netherlands and Belgium said they were willing to withdraw their amendment if the compromise text were acceptable to the Committee.

Compromise text drafted by the representatives of France, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands and Poland:-

"Such children, 16 years of age or under, shall be given all possible priority assistance, including normally assistance in repatriation in the case of those whose nationality can be determined."

After a short discussion, this text was put to the vote and adopted by the Committee.

The representative of Yugoslavia stated that his Government could not accept this provision in so far as it related to Yugoslav displaced children.

Section C, para. 1.

2. Soviet amendment (A/C.3/62, page 5).

Delete the passage beginning on line 6 with the words "or if they are unable to return ..." and ending on line 10 with the words "... express valid objections to returning to those countries."

The representatives of the United States, Brazil, Canada and the United Kingdom opposed the amendment on the grounds that it contradicted the principle of the General Assembly Resolution.

The representatives of Poland and Yugoslavia supported the Soviet amendment.

A motion by the Polish representative to establish a sub-committee to discuss the various amendments to Section C was rejected.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary-General

Meeting of the Third Committee, November 26, 1946 - 3.00 p.m.

Human Rights

The representative of Panama began the discussion of the Statement of Essential Human Rights (A/148) which had been introduced by his Delegation and asked that it be sent to a joint sub-committee of Committees One and Three. The representative of the United States moved that it be referred to the Economic and Social Council for referral to the Commission on Human Rights, which is charged in its terms of reference with the drafting of an international bill of rights. The representative of Panama objected to this as he believed it would mean great delay. The Committee voted 27 to 10 to adopt the American motion.

Health

The resolution of the Economic and Social Council (doc.E.130(Rev)2) was considered with special reference to paragraph 4. After a discussion as to the approval of a grant or loan to be given for the purpose of financing the activities of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, it was decided that this should be in the form of a loan and the resolution as a whole was unanimously adopted.

Paragraph 4 will now be referred to Committee V for a decision regarding the sums involved.

SHORT SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 34th. MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Thursday, 28th. November 1946 at 11 a.m.

CHAIRMAN: Sir CARL BERENDSEN (New Zealand)

Annex I, Part II. New Paragraphs.

Soviet amendment (No. 53, A/C.3/70, page 10):

To add a new paragraph to the effect that members of military or semi-military formations and also those who for hostile reasons refuse their Government's protection should be excluded from I.R.C. assistance.

The representatives of Ukraine and Poland spoke in favour and the representatives of Australia and the U.S.A. spoke against. The representative of France suggested the deletion of the words "or semi-military formations" as being an ambiguous term, and said he would vote in favour if these words were excluded. The representative of the USSR was, however, opposed to the deletion of these words.

Decision: The first paragraph of the Soviet amendment was rejected by 17 votes to 15.

The Soviet amendment as amended by the French representative was also rejected by 16 votes to 15.

The second paragraph of the Soviet amendment was rejected by 22 votes to 9.

The Chairman put to the vote the question whether the Committee would agree to meet on Friday evening, 29th. November, 7.30 to 10.30 p.m., Saturday afternoon 3 to 6 p.m. and Sunday afternoon 3 to 6 p.m.

Decision: It was agreed to hold an evening meeting on Friday and to meet on Saturday afternoon but not to meet on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. SASSEN (Netherlands) pointed out that extra meetings were no guarantee that Committee 3 would get through its programme in time. It was necessary to take specific decisions on measures to economise time or the only alternatives would be

- 1) to recommend under Article XIII of the Charter the establishment of a subsidiary organ to continue consideration of the question after the end of the General Assembly;
- 2) to recognize that the U.N. had failed to find a solution to the refugee problem and to fall back on an earlier suggestion of

the representative of Belgium that in this event an inter-governmental agency would have to be set up.

Mr. LEBEAU (Belgium) proposed that in future only two speakers for and two against each amendment should be allowed, that each speaker should be limited to 4 minutes and that the amendment should then be put to the vote.

The discussion on this question was interrupted by the adjournment of the meeting at 2.5 p.m.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

HELD ON FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER 1946, AT 11.0 A.M.

Chairman: Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand).

Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the IRO Draft Constitution A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/70. Corr.2).

- four-minute speeches*
1. Belgian motion to limit the debate to two speakers for and two speakers against each amendment (continued).

The representatives of the United States, Canada, Saudi Arabia, China and Brazil supported the Belgian motion, while the representatives of the Ukraine, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R. and Byelorussia spoke against it.

The representative of Chile, on behalf of the representatives of Colombia and Peru, put forward a counter-motion that there should be no limitation to the amount of interventions but that each speaker should be limited to 4 minutes, the author of the amendment being allowed 4 minutes to introduce his amendment and 4 minutes for a rebuttal at the end of the debate. The Chilean motion was supported by the representative of Australia.

The representative of Yugoslavia moved that the Belgian motion be ruled out of order on the grounds that it was inconsistent with Rules 66 and 71 of the Assembly Rules of Procedure. After a short discussion, the Chairman ruled the Belgian motion out of order. An appeal by the representative of the Netherlands against the ruling of the Chair was rejected. *Belgium and*

Decision: The Chilean motion was adopted by the Committee.

Annex I, Part 2.  
Paragraph 6(b).

2. Yugoslav amendment (No. 54, A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/59, pages 2 and 3).

The representatives of Poland, U.S.S.R., Byelorussia, Syria and the Ukraine supported while the representatives of the United Kingdom, United States, Belgium and the Netherlands opposed the Yugoslav amendment.

Decision: The amendment was voted on paragraph by paragraph and was rejected by the Committee.

3. The representative of Poland withdrew the Polish amendment No. 55 in document A/C.3/70.

The meeting rose at 1.55 p.m.

SHORT SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 36TH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Friday, 29 November 1946 at 7.30 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand).

Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the IRO Draft Constitution, (A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/70.Corr.2).

Annex I, Part II, Paragraph 6(b).

1. Byelorussian amendment (No. 56, A/C.3/70/Corr.2).

To exclude from the protection of the IRO "Persons who since the end of the war with Germany have been or are now in military or semi-military formations or are attached to the military forces of sovereign governments or in the state service of foreign governments."

After a Yugoslav proposal to refer this question to a drafting group was rejected, the Byelorussian amendment was put to the vote and rejected by 18 votes to 6. A vote was then taken on the following United States compromise proposal:-

To add the following new paragraph:-

"Persons who at the time of application for assistance are in the military or civil service of a foreign State."

Decision: The American proposal was adopted by sixteen votes

Annex I, Part II, Paragraph 2(b).

2. Yugoslav and Byelorussian proposal (A/C.3/70, page 10, No. 52).

To exclude from the protection of the IRO persons whose assistance to the enemy had been purely humanitarian and non-military.

A compromise text was submitted by a Drafting Sub-Committee consisting of the representatives of FRANCE, NEW ZEALAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, U.S.S.R. and YUGOSLAVIA. The words "unless such assistance was purely humanitarian and non-military" would be deleted from the present text, but the following paragraph would be added as a footnote to be regarded as part of the Constitution:-

"Mere continuance of normal and peaceful duties, not performed with the specific purpose of aiding the enemy against the Allies or against the civil population of territory in enemy occupation, shall not be considered to constitute "voluntary assistance." Nor shall acts of general humanity, such as care for wounded or dying, be so considered except in cases where help of this nature given to enemy nationals could equally well have been given to Allied nations and was purposely withheld from them."

The U.S.S.R. Delegate could not agree with the second sentence of the above text.

Decision: The text submitted by the Drafting Sub-Committee was adopted, with one Member abstaining and no one voting against.

Article 2 (Functions and Powers), Paragraph 1, line 4.

3. Soviet proposal (No. 5, A/C.3/70, page 2).

To state explicitly that the functions of the Organization as mentioned in Article 2, para. 1, should be carried out "under the conditions mentioned below."

The delegates for the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia spoke in favour of the proposal.

Decision: The votes were equally divided (12 for and 12 against). Consequently, the proposal was "not accepted" and would be recorded as such.

Paragraph 1(a), line 5.

4. Soviet proposal (A/C.3/70, page 2, No. 6.)

To insert a referent<sup>ce</sup> to the necessity of facilitating repatriation and of not permitting "hostile propaganda in camps..."

The Delegates for the U.S.S.R., Ukraine, Poland and Yugoslavia spoke in favour. The Delegate for France, guided by his personal experiences in displaced persons camps, warmly supported the proposal. Delegates for Australia, Belgium, Canada, United States and United Kingdom were against the proposal.

Decision: The votes were equally divided (12 for and 12 against). Consequently, the proposal was "not accepted" and would be recorded as such.

Paragraph 1(a), lines 6, 7 and 8.

5. Polish proposal (A/C.3/70, page 2, No. 7).

To provide the repatriates with adequate "food" instead of adequate "food rations" in order that their supplies of food may not be limited to a specific type of ration.

Decision: The proposal was adopted by 27 votes to 1.

Paragraph 1 (a), line 9.

6. Polish and Yugoslav proposal (A/C.3/70, page 2, No. 8).

To delete the stipulation that repatriates would be provided with three months food, only if they were "returning to a deficit area in a country which had suffered because of the war."

The proposal was moved on the grounds that repatriates often moved from one area to another, whilst moreover it would be difficult for the future Organization to determine which areas were deficit food areas and which were not.

The Delegates for Cuba, France, Norway, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia spoke in favour of the amendment. The Delegates for New Zealand and the United Kingdom thought that the amendment was going a little too far. The Delegate for the United States submitted a text stipulating that three months food supplies would be issued only to persons returning to a "country suffering a food deficit"...

Decision: The Polish and Yugoslav proposal was put to the vote and adopted by 19 votes to 7.

Paragraph 1(a).

7. Egyptian proposal (A/C.3/70, page 2, No. 9).

To the effect that in exercising its functions in the field of repatriation the IRO will have regard to the "principles set forth in the Preamble."

Decision: The proposal was adopted by 21 votes to 5.

Paragraph 1(a).

8. Soviet proposal (A/C.3/70, page 2, No. 10).

To give repatriation officers of the countries of origin "free access to camps for displaced persons." The Delegates for Byelorussia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia spoke in favour of the proposal. The representatives of Australia, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway were in favour of rephrasing the paragraph. The Delegate for Belgium was strongly opposed to the Soviet proposal; he would not oppose the paragraph being rephrased but wished to make reservations with respect to whatever would be the final version of the proposed text.

Decision: The Soviet proposal was referred to a Drafting Sub-Committee to be composed of representatives from Belgium, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States and U.S.S.R. & Yugoslavia

The meeting rose at 10.35 p.m.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE 37TH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Saturday, 30 November 1946, at 3.0 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Paula Gutierrez (Costa Rica).

Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the IRO Draft Constitution  
(A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/70.Corr.2)

Article 2.

Paragraph 1(b), line 1.

1. Soviet amendment (No. 11, A/C.3/70, page 3).

The representatives of Brazil, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, Belgium and Uruguay spoke against the amendment.

Decision: It was rejected by 22 votes to 7.

2. Yugoslav amendment (No. 12, A/C.3/70, page 3).

The representatives of the Union of South Africa, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom were unable to accept the amendment. The representative of Chile moved that a sub-committee be formed to redraft the Yugoslav text. The representative of Belgium proposed that the words "in cases where repatriation does not take place under the provisions of paragraph (a) above", be substituted for the present paragraph (b). The representatives of France and Brazil stated that they would support the Yugoslav amendment with the deletion of the word "exceptional." The representatives of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. spoke in favour of the amendment.

Decision: The Chilean motion was defeated by 17 votes to 13, the Yugoslav amendment by 22 to 7, while the Belgian proposal was carried by a vote of 20 to 3.

Paragraph 1, new sub-paragraph (c).

3. Ukrainian amendment (No. 13, A/C.3/70, page 3).

Discussion of this amendment was opened by the representative of the Ukraine.

The meeting rose at 6.0 p.m.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE 38TH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Monday, 2 December 1946, at 3.0 p.m.

Chairman: Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand).

Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the IRO Draft Constitution (A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/70.Corr.2).

Article 2.

Paragraph 1, new sub-paragraph (c).

1. Ukrainian amendment (No. 13, A/C.3/70, page 3).

The representatives of France, Argentina, the United Kingdom and the United States opposed the amendment. The representative of Saudi Arabia announced that he would abstain in the vote while the representatives of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Byelorussia supported the amendment.

Decision: The amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 7.

2. Yugoslav amendment (No. 14, A/C.3/70, page 3).

The representative of Syria supported the amendment while the representative of France moved that it be voted on in three parts.

Decision: The French motion was rejected, as was also the Yugoslav amendment by 25 votes to 8.

3. Yugoslav amendment (No. 15, A/C.3/70, page 3).

This amendment was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 2 (d).

4. United Kingdom amendment (No. 16, A/C.3/70, page 4).

The representative of Belgium supported the amendment. The representatives of the Ukraine, Yugoslavia and the USSR opposed the amendment. The representative of Denmark suggested the addition of the words "subject <sup>(to)</sup> to the control of the IRO." The representative of the United States moved the deletion of the words "or in whole" but later withdrew this motion. At the suggestion of the United Kingdom representative, the representative of Denmark substituted the word "supervision" for the word "control" <sup>(of)</sup> and agreed to the substitution of the phrase at the end: "under the supervision of the I.R.O."

Decision: The United Kingdom amendment as amended by the representative of Denmark was adopted by 28 votes to 6.

Paragraph 2 (f).

5. Egyptian amendment (No. 17, A/C.3/70, page 4).

The representatives of Brazil, France, the United States and Denmark opposed the amendment, while the representatives of Syria, the USSR and the Ukraine spoke in its favour.

Decision: The amendment was rejected by 19 votes to 14.

Paragraph 2 (g).

6. Soviet amendment (No. 18, A/C.3/70, page 4).

The representatives of Belgium, the United States, Brazil and the Netherlands opposed, while the representatives of Poland and the Ukraine supported the amendment.

Decision: It was rejected by 14 votes to 11.

Paragraph 2(j).

7. Soviet amendment (No. 19, A/C.2/70, page 4).

The representatives of Canada, the Union of South Africa, and the United States opposed, while the representative of the Ukraine supported the amendment.

Decision: It was rejected by 17 votes to 6.

Article 4.

Paragraph 7.

8. Egyptian amendment (No. 20, A/C.3/70, page 4).

The amendment was rejected by 12 votes to 9.

9. United States amendment (No. 21, A/C.3/70, page 4).

The representatives of the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Belgium supported, while the representatives of the Ukraine and Chile opposed the amendment.

Decision on this question was adjourned until the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.0 p.m.

SHORT SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 40th. MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Tuesday 3rd. December 1946 at 11 a.m.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN: Mr. MALIK (Lebanon)

Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the IRO draft constitution  
(A/C.3/70 and A/C.3/79)

ARTICLE VIII

Paragraph 3, line 3.

1. Soviet amendment No. 30 (A/C.3/70, p. 6)

The representatives of the U.S. and U.K. opposed, while the representative of Yugoslavia supported the amendment.

Decision: It was rejected by 15 votes to 5.

Paragraph 4, line 2.

2. Soviet amendment No. 31 (A/C.3/70, p. 6)

The representatives of the U.S., Belgium, Denmark and Syria spoke against the amendment.

Decision: It was rejected by 21 votes to 5.

Paragraph 6(a)

3. Soviet amendments Nos. 32-33 (A/C.3/70, p. 6)

The representative of the Soviet Union withdrew amendment No. 32. The representative of the U.S. spoke against amendment No. 33.

Decision: It was rejected by 14 votes to 7.

ARTICLE IX

Paragraph 1.

4. Soviet amendment No. 57 (A/C.3/79)

The amendment was adopted by 15 votes to 2.

5. Soviet amendment No. 58 (A/C.3/79)

The representatives of the U.K. Saudi Arabia, U.S., Australia, Canada, Chile, France and Denmark were unable to accept the amendment. The representatives of the Ukraine and Yugoslavia supported it. The representative of Poland suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to redraft the Soviet text.

Decision: The amendment was rejected by 18 votes to 6.

6. Polish amendment No. 59 (A/C.3/79)

The amendment was adopted by 15 votes to 2.

Paragraph 2.

7. Polish amendment No. 60 (A/C.3/79)

The representatives of Belgium, U.S. and the U.K. opposed, while the

representatives of Yugoslavia, Ukraine and USSR supported the amendment.

Decision: It was rejected by 18 votes to 9.

ARTICLE VII

Paragraph 1.

8. Netherlands amendment No. 25 (A/C.3/70, p. 5)

This amendment was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1.35 p.m.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE 41ST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Wednesday, 4 December 1946, at 7.30 p.m.

Chairman: Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand).

Continuation of the discussion of amendments to the IRO Draft Constitution, (A/C.3/79).

New Article between Articles 14 and 15.

1. United Kingdom amendment (No. 61, A/C.3/79).

The representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Australia were unable to accept the amendment as presently worded. The representative of the United Kingdom, having taken into consideration the various modifications put forward, presented the following redrafted text for the consideration of the Committee:-

"The relationship of the I.R.O. with the Governments or administrations of countries in which displaced persons or refugees are located and the conditions under which it will operate in such countries shall be determined by agreements to be negotiated by it with such Governments or administrations in accordance with the terms of this Constitution."

The representative of Egypt opposed the new text.

Decision: It was adopted by 15 votes to 3, the representatives of Poland and Byelorussia abstaining.

Article 17.

Paragraph 1.

2. Canadian amendment (No. 61, A/C.3/79).

The representative of France moved that consideration of the amendment be postponed until a decision had been reached in Committee 5 with regard to Article 10. The motion was supported by the representatives of Chile, Peru, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, while the representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, Norway and China opposed it.

Decision: The motion was rejected by 15 votes to 11.

The representatives of the Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Chile, U.S.S.R. and France opposed the Canadian amendment. The representatives of Norway, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Denmark spoke in its favour, while the representatives of the Union of South Africa, Australia, the United States and Turkey stated that they would abstain in the vote.

Decision: The amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 11.

Paragraph 2.

3. Canadian amendment (No. 63, A/C.3/79).

The representatives of Norway, China, Lebanon, and Belgium supported, while the representatives of the Ukraine and Poland opposed the amendment. The representative of the United States proposed to substitute the figure 80% for 75% in the Canadian amendment.

Decision: The United States sub-amendment was rejected by 12 votes to 5, while the Canadian amendment was adopted by 26 votes to 2, the representative of Yugoslavia abstaining.

A/W. Dec 5-th 1946

Resume:

Forty-Second Meeting of the Committee 3-rd.

Thursday, December 5-th; 3 p.m.

Translation of World's Classics

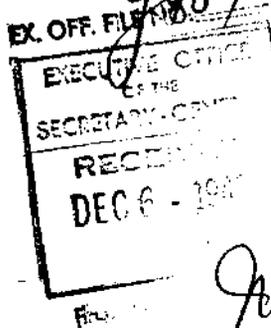
Lebanon Proposal (Documents: A/Bur/47; A/C.3/109).

Dr. Malik, the delegate of Lebanon introduced the topic in a speech of about 40 minutes, stressing the need of initiation by the General Assembly studies and surveys on intellectual and cultural problems and <sup>not</sup> to confine its agenda only to political and economic discussion. He then discussed the question: what is world's classic, its role in promoting international understanding, the responsibility of the United Nations to facilitate the translation and distribution and submitted a resolution (Doc. A/C.3/109), demanding the Economic and Social ~~Sec~~ Council to study this problem and report to the next session of the General Assembly.

Delegates of: Chile, Syria, France, U.S.A., Saudi Arabia, Poland, Ukraine and India took part in the discussion supporting the Lebanon proposal but some of the speakers, The United States delegate taking the lead, preferred to stress the role of UNESCO in such a study.

The amendment of the delegate of the United States that this problem should be referred to the Economic and Social Council and then to UNESCO was carried on by 33 votes to none.

Enclosed the Lebanon proposal as amended by the United States delegation and approved as a final resolution by the Committee 3-d.



### THIRD COMMITTEE

#### Draft Report of the Danish resolution on the Political Rights of Women

The rapporteur then presented the draft report of the Danish resolution on the political rights of women (document A/C.3/127). The delegate from Poland considered that it was important to include a brief summary of the discussions which had taken place in Committee Three, together with a reference to the Panamanian amendment which had been withdrawn. The report was then adopted unanimously with the proviso that the rapporteur would use her discretion <sup>when</sup> ~~to~~ including the additions proposed.

#### Freedom of Information

The draft report on the freedom of information (document A/C.3/125) was taken. The French delegate proposed an amendment to the text of the resolution instructing the Economic and Social Council to convoke the conference with the technical help of UNESCO. The Chairman pointed out that the Committee were asked now to consider whether the report before them was a fair presentation of the discussions in Committee 3. The time to put amendments should have been during the general discussion. The Lebanese delegate, in supporting the French proposal, suggested that Paris might be a good place in which to hold the conference. A vote was taken on the French amendment, which was lost by 17 votes to 8.

It was proposed that the rapporteur should include in her report a brief summary of the discussions in the Committee. The report was adopted unanimously, subject to the additions and certain drafting amendments which would be left to the discretion of the rapporteur.

Meeting of December 5, 1946  
3:00 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Meeting of the Third Committee held on 5 December 1946 at 5:30 p.m.

Public Health

The draft report on the establishment of the World Health Organization (document A/C.3/116), was considered by the Third Committee.

After a small discussion as to the wording of the report, the Committee took note of the proposals made by the delegations of the U.S.S.R. and of United States, and unanimously adopted the resolution.

SHORT SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 43rd. MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on December 6th, 1946, at 11 a.m.

CHAIRMAN: SIR CARL BERENDSEN (NEW ZEALAND)

Consideration of Mr. Vyshinsky's letter proposing the establishment of a Commission to investigate conditions in displaced persons' camps (Document A/C.3/62)

The representatives of the United States, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Canada and Syria opposed the proposal on the grounds that the terms of Article VII, paragraph 5, provided for such an investigation, and that the only result of sending such a Commission at the present moment would be a request to the occupying authorities to proceed with the work of screening in the best possible manner. Such a request could be made to the military authorities without going to the unnecessary trouble of creating an investigation Commission.

The representatives of Yugoslavia, Byelorussia, Poland and France spoke in favour of the proposal. The Governments of the United States, United Kingdom and France would surely not object to such a proposal if there existed normal and satisfactory conditions in the displaced persons' camps. The only way in which the majority of countries would be able to pass judgement on the opposing points of view presented by the countries of origin and by the occupying authorities would be to have an opportunity to examine conditions on the spot.

The representative of France suggested that it might be practicable to limit the investigation to an examination of the cases which had already been presented by the representatives of the countries of origin.

Decision

The Soviet proposal was rejected.

The following countries voted in favour of the proposal: Byelorussian **SSR**, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Norway, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

The following countries voted against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Greece, Honduras, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

*The meeting rose at 1.45 P.M.*

THIRD COMMITTEE

Forty-third meeting held at Lake Success, New York  
Saturday, 7 December 1946 at 3:00 p.m.

The forty-third meeting of the Third Committee was convened by the Chairman.

The Committee first discussed the transfer of the Social Welfare activities performed by UNRRA to the United Nations.

(Document A/C.3/Sub.1/24/Rev.1)

The delegations of the United States and Yugoslavia jointly proposed an amendment to the draft resolution proposed by the Sub-Committee. Because the text of the proposed amendment was not available, the Third Committee deferred voting on the amendment and moved on to discussions concerning Refugees.

The Third Committee approved the proposed draft resolution establishing the International Refugees Organization as amended and also approved the annex to the resolution. The following countries abstained from voting: Australia, Byelorussia, Chile, Sweden and France.

Concerning the draft resolution establishing the International Children's Emergency Fund as proposed by the Sub-Committee the Third Committee adopted an amendment to include Argentina and Byelorussia to the Executive Board of the Fund and unanimously adopted the resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee establishing the International Children's Emergency Fund.

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE 45TH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Monday, 9th December 1946, at 7.30 p.m.

1. Consideration of the Yugoslav Resolution on Measures to be taken in the Field pending the establishment of the IRO. (A/C.3/113).

The representatives of Saudi Arabia, the United States, Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom were unable to accept the Yugoslav resolution. The representatives of the USSR, Poland and the Ukraine spoke in its favour. The representative of France was prepared to accept paragraph (a), paragraph (b) with the deletion of the words "or moral pressure", paragraph (b) (i), paragraph (b) (ii) with the deletion of the words after "former habitual residence" and paragraph (c) with the deletion of the words after "quislings and traitors." He was unable to support the inclusion of paragraph (d).

The representative of Yugoslavia accepted the amendments proposed by the representative of France, but insisted on the maintenance of paragraph (d).

*proposed the insertion of the words "as the main task" after the words "house" in the first paragraph.*  
The Chairman then put to the vote the preamble and paragraph (a) of the Yugoslav resolution.

Decision: It was rejected by 15 votes to 10 with 7 abstentions. The representatives of Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, France, Norway, Peru, Poland, Syria, the Ukraine, the USSR and Yugoslavia voted for the proposal; the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States voting against, and the representatives of Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Iran and Turkey abstaining.

The Chairman then put to the vote the preamble and paragraph (b).

Decision: It was rejected by 14 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions: the representatives of Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, France, Norway, Poland, Syria, the Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Yugoslavia voting for the proposal; the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Greece, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Saudi Arabia and the United States voting against, and the representatives of Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Iran, Sweden, Turkey and the Union of South Africa abstaining.

The Chairman then put to the vote the preamble and paragraph (c).

Decision: It was adopted by 18 votes to 2 with 13 abstentions: the representatives of Byelorussia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, India, Lebanon, Norway, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Yugoslavia voting for the proposal; the representatives of Netherlands and the United States voting against and the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, Iran, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Sweden, Turkey and the Union of South Africa abstaining.

The Chairman then put paragraph (d) to the vote.

Decision: It was rejected by 18 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions: the representatives of Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukraine, the USSR and Yugoslavia voting for the proposal; the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic,

France, Greece, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States voting against, and the representatives of Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Iran, Sweden, Turkey and the Union of South Africa abstaining.

At the suggestion of the representative of Yugoslavia, the words "mentioned above" and the words "for those mentioned in paragraph (b) above" were deleted, and the recommendation of the Yugoslav Resolution redrafted to read as follows:-

"RECOMMENDS to all governments concerned to take urgent and adequate measures in order to effect a careful screening of all displaced persons, refugees, prisoners of war or persons who enjoy a similar status, and particularly, and with high priority, for all persons or groups of persons who incite other persons to the use of violence or use themselves violence or any other form of coercion towards other refugees and displaced persons, prisoners of war or persons enjoying a similar status, with the aid:

- (i) of preventing them from expressing the desire to return to their country of nationality or former habitual residence;
- (ii) of raising obstacles in any form to written or oral contact with duly accredited representatives of the government of the country of their nationality or former habitual residence;

in order to identify all war criminals, quislings and traitors."

Decision: It was agreed that the Committee would consider the redrafted recommendation at its next meeting.

2. Consideration of Changes recommended by Committee 5 to the Preamble and Article 4 of the Draft IRO Constitution (A/C.3/W.10.Add.2 - A/C.5/W.12.Add.2)

After a short discussion, the amendment proposed by Committee 5 to the Preamble was approved. The representatives of the USSR, China and the Ukraine requested that their abstentions in the vote be recorded.

The amendment proposed by Committee 5 to Article 4 was also approved, the representatives of the Netherlands, Union of South Africa, Byelorussia, the USSR and the Ukraine requesting that their abstentions be recorded.

3. Approval of the Draft IRO Constitution, ~~including Article 10~~ and Annex II. (A/C.3/W.10 - A/C.5/W.12).

The representatives of the Lebanon, Belgium, Australia, Denmark, the United States, Brazil, Peru, Syria, Canada and the United Kingdom expressed their intention of approving the Draft Constitution. The representatives of the USSR, Poland, Byelorussia, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia announced that they would have to vote against the Draft Constitution, while the representatives of Sweden, Chile and India stated that they would abstain in the vote.

Decision: The Draft Constitution was approved by 18 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

*The meeting rose at 11.50 PM*

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE 47TH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Wednesday, 11th December 1946, at 3 P.M.

1. Continued consideration of the Yugoslav Resolution on Measures to be taken in the Field pending the establishment of the IRO. A/C3/142, Pages 40, 41.

The delegate from Canada raised the question whether the document contained in A/C3/142, pages 40, 41 should be regarded as substantially the same resolution as the one passed by the majority of the Committee at the previous meeting, that is the Preamble and Paragraph C of document A/C3/113. He challenged this and wanted a new vote taken on the new resolution. The representative of Yugoslavia opposed this view, maintaining that the changes were purely of a drafting character but if the Committee should so decide, he would not object to the Committee taking a vote twice on exactly the same resolution.

After prolonged discussion of a mainly procedural character, the Committee finally recessed for one-half hour while the delegates of United Kingdom, Denmark and Yugoslavia got together in order to redraft the resolution.

The following changes were made:

On page 40 of A/C3/142, the first paragraph reads as follows:  
That the resolution of the General Assembly of 12 February 1946 stipulates as the main task the early return of displaced persons to their homes.

Seventh paragraph, line two, the following words to be deleted:  
"it has been approved by the Economic and Social Council has"

The last paragraph, first line:  
"impediment" instead of "impediments".

The text of page 41 reworded as follows:

RECOMMENDS to all governments concerned that they take urgent and adequate measures to effect a careful screening of all displaced persons, refugees, prisoners of war, and persons of similar status, with a view to identifying all war criminals, quislings and traitors; and, in such screening, give high priority to all persons or groups of persons who use duress or incite other persons to the use of duress towards refugees, displaced persons, prisoners of war and persons of similar status, with the aim;

- (a) of preventing them from expressing the desire to return to their country of nationality or former habitual residence; or
- (b) of raising obstacles in any form to written or oral contact with duly accredited representatives of the government of the country of their nationality or former habitual residence.

This redrafting was put to a vote as an amendment to the original Yugoslav Resolution and adopted unanimously with Colombia, China, Belgium, United States, Netherlands and Lebanon abstaining.

*The committee decided to postpone discussion on the report as a whole. See A/C3/142 until next day, in order to give time for further consideration.*

SHORT SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 48TH. MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Held on Thursday 12th. December 1946 at 3 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand)

Consideration of the draft report on the refugee question.

1. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed the deletion of the word "two" in paragraph 11, page 5.

Decision: The proposal was adopted by 28 votes to 0.

2. The representative of the United States proposed the deletion of the words "and their views could not be overlooked" in paragraph 11, page 5.

Decision: The proposal was adopted by 30 votes to 0.

3. The representative of the Ukraine proposed that the words "Byelorussia, Poland, Ukraine, USSR and Yugoslavia" be inserted after the number "5" in paragraph 13, page 5.

Decision: The proposal was adopted by 27 votes to 0.

4. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed the following resolution: "Those countries who wish shall be allowed to append Annexes explaining their reasons for voting ~~on paragraphs 13 and 18~~ <sup>on the vote for the constitutions.</sup>" *abstaining*

Decision: The proposal was adopted by 23 votes to 0.

5. The representative of the USSR proposed the insertion in paragraph 13 of the words: Those delegations which voted against the approval of the Constitution did so because ~~in view of the rejection of amendments they thought essential~~ they considered it did not provide all that was necessary to the solution of the refugee problem and therefore it was not acceptable to them".

The representative of Poland suggested the following amendment: to add after the word "because": "in view of the rejection of amendments they thought essential".

Decision: The Soviet proposal as amended by the representative of Poland was adopted by 17 votes to 7.

6. The Rapporteur proposed the following change in line 9, paragraph 11, page 5 <sup>B</sup> After the words "vital problems" add: "as they saw them". Paragraph 12, page 5, line 3: For the words "that they" substitute "and some delegates".

Decision: These two proposals were adopted by 23 votes to 0, and 29 to 0.

7. The representative of the Soviet Union proposed that an explanation of his vote be included in paragraph 18, page 34. The representative of the United States proposed that an asterisk be placed after the word "USSR" and a note inserted at the bottom of the page to the effect that "The USSR delegation abstained for a formal reason namely: that the Committee could not vote on the Draft Resolution proposed by the Economic and Social Council before it had formally adopted the Constitution, the approval of which is assumed in that Draft Resolution."

Decision: The United States proposal was adopted by 31 votes to 0.

Consideration of the corrigendum to page 41 of the Report (A/C.3/142).

The corrigendum was incorporated in the report by 28 votes to 0.

Consideration of the report as a whole.

The report was adopted by 29 votes to 0.

Paragraph 11, page 5:  
For the words  
"had drawn up"  
substitute the words  
"drew up"