Clear All Hof

Clear pp

AUG 27 1948
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Archives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RG-15 A/330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(161-8 28 41)
TO: Mr. Lie
FROM: Mr. Cordier
SUBJECT: See

I attach herewith summaries of meetings of the Main Committees, together with confidential notes of the meetings of the First Committee. A summary of the hundred and eighty-sixth meeting and related confidential note is also attached.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Saturday, 6 November 1948
First Committee
hundred and eighty-sixth meeting

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans. The representatives of Greece, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden, Norway and Australia made statements in the general debate.

The representative of Belgium submitted an amendment (A/C.1/369) to the Greek amendment (A/C.1/354/Rev.1) to the draft resolution of China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America (A/C.1/352).

After discussing procedural questions and a number of proposals which were not put to the vote, the Committee decided:

(1) To consider the draft resolution submitted by China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America (A/C.1/352) (thirty-six votes in favour, twelve against with two abstentions).

(2) To reject a Polish draft resolution (A/C.1/370) proposing the establishment of a sub-committee to review the draft resolution submitted by China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America, with the amendments thereto, and the draft resolutions submitted by Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/358/Corr.1) and Yugoslavia (A/C.1/368), for the purpose of finding a generally acceptable resolution, and with the special aim of reaching agreement and creating a basis for conciliation (six votes in favour, thirty-three against with nine abstentions).
(3) To reject a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposal to adjourn debate on the draft resolution of China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America (six votes in favour, thirty-one against, with nine abstentions).

The representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/371) calling upon the Greek Government to see that certain Trade Union leaders were not executed.

The representative of France submitted a proposal (A/C.1/372) whereby the First Committee, having noted the offer made by the Greek delegation to get in touch with the Chairman of the Committee for the purpose of examining the matter raised by the Yugoslav delegation, and trusting that the Chairman would take all the necessary steps to that end, would proceed to its next business.

The representative of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment (A/C.1/373) to the French proposal providing that the Chairman should take measures to save the lives of the Trade Union leaders who had been condemned to death.

After discussion, and after considering various proposals which were not put to the vote, the Committee accepted a proposal by the representative of El Salvador that it should first determine its competence to consider the Yugoslav resolution and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics amendment to the French proposal.

Decisions:

The Committee decided

(1) that it was not competent to consider the Yugoslav proposal (by a roll-call vote of forty-three in favour, six against with two abstentions).
(2) that it was not competent to consider the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics amendment (by roll-call vote of thirty-seven in favour, six against with six abstentions).
(3) to adopt the French proposal (forty-one votes in favour, none against with six abstentions).
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: Hundred and eighty-sixth meeting

Mr. Pipinelis (Greece) replied to a number of specific arguments advanced by Mr. Vyshinsky and to the criticisms of UNSCOC\'s conclusions and methods of work. The joint draft resolution (A/C.1/352) prescribed the minimum action which the Assembly could take. In conclusion, he said that the Greek delegation would accept any proposal for conciliation which the Committee adopted.

Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) read a telegram which he had received that morning, protesting against the death sentence passed on ten leaders of the Greek Maritime Union, who, he said, had been victimised on framed-up charges. He asked the Committee to take the appropriate action.

Mr. Vyshinsky (USSR) replied to Mr. McNeil and developed his objections to UNSCOC\'s methods of work and the testimony upon which it had relied. He reiterated his charge that UNSCOC had used methods of falsification. In reply to Mr. Dulles, he cited the evidence of United States expansionist tendencies. Finally, Mr. Vyshinsky replied to the arguments advanced by Mr. Pipinelis and Mr. Romulo.

Mr. Sandler (Sweden) said that his delegation would support the four-power resolution subject to the amendments submitted by the four powers (A/C.1/364/Rev.1) and Australia (A/C.1/361).

Mr. Langhelle (Norway) said that UNSCOC\'s reports showed that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had given aid to the rebel forces. He deeply regretted that the northern countries had disregarded the Charter and the recommendations of the Assembly and had refused to co-operate with UNSCOC. The United Nations must continue its stabilising influence and he would vote for the four-power draft resolution. The Norwegian delegation would vote for such other proposals as were most likely to promote conciliation. In general, it agreed with the proposals advanced by the Australian delegation.
Colonel Hodgson (Australia) had instances to show that the Soviet and other delegations had misinterpreted the position of the Australian delegation on UNSCOB. He defended certain methods of work of UNSCOB and paid tribute to the impartiality and ability of its members and observers. Colonel Hodgson considered that the Yugoslav draft resolution (A/C.1/368) was most improper and a calculated insult to an organ of the Assembly. He explained the Australian amendments (A/C.1/361) to the four-power resolution. He also submitted that UNSCOB should pay the salaries of its observers and that it should be a political body on which countries were represented by diplomats rather than by military officers. In conclusion, he asked that the voting on the Greek question should commence with the separate Australian draft resolution (A/C.1/362).

Mr. Dulles (USA) said that the four powers accepted the Australian amendments (A/C.1/361) and, subject to possible alterations, saw considerable merit in the other Australian proposal (A/C.1/362).

The Committee then held a long discussion on the order of voting. Mr. Dulles, Mr. McNeil and other representatives submitted that UNSCOB's conclusions should be endorsed before Greece was asked to negotiate with her neighbours. Mr. Katz-Suchy, Mr. Vishinsky and other delegates emphasized the need for conciliation and said that condemnation of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia would greatly prejudice the consultations proposed in the Australian resolution.

After debating various proposals, the Committee decided, by a vote of thirty-six in favour, twelve against, and two abstentions, that it would commence its voting on the substance of the four-power resolution (A/C.1/352).

By a vote of six in favour, thirty-three against, with nine abstentions, the Committee then rejected a Polish proposal (A/C.1/370) for the establishment of a sub-committee to review the four-power resolution and the amendments.
thereafter, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' resolution and the Yugoslav resolution, with the purpose of finding a generally acceptable resolution and with the special aim of reaching agreement and creating a basis for conciliation.

By a vote of six in favour, thirty-one against, with nine abstentions, the Committee rejected a Soviet proposal to adjourn the debate on the four-power resolution.

Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/371) calling upon the Greek Government to see that the ten Trade Union leaders were not executed.

The Committee then discussed a number of procedural issues, including the question of its competence.

Mr. Pipinelis (Greece) said that he would be willing to discuss this question with the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Couve de Murville (France) submitted a proposal (A/C.1/372) by which the Committee noted the offer made by the Greek delegation to get in touch with the Chairman of the Committee for the purpose of examining the matter raised by the Yugoslav delegation; and, trusting that the Chairman would take all the necessary steps to that end, proceeded to the next item on the agenda.

Mr. Vyshinsky (USSR) submitted an amendment (A/C.1/373) to the French proposal, providing that the Chairman should take measures to save the lives of the Trade Union leaders who had been sentenced to death.

Mr. Castro (El Salvador) moved that the Committee should first determine its competence to consider the Yugoslav proposal and the USSR amendment.

By a roll-call vote of forty-three in favour, six against with two abstentions, the Committee decided that it was not competent to consider the
Yugoslav proposal.

By a roll-call vote of thirty-seven in favour, six against, with six abstentions, the Committee decided that it was not competent to consider the USSR amendment.

By a vote of forty-one in favour, none against, with three abstentions, the Committee adopted the French proposal.

The meeting rose at 8.45 p.m.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Monday, 8 November 1948
First Committee
hundred and eighty-seventh meeting

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans. The Vice-Chairman reported to the Committee on his action pursuant to the resolution (A/C.1/372) adopted at the hundred and eighty-sixth meeting.

The representative of the Dominican Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.1/374) to the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/359) to the draft resolution of China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America (A/C.1/352).

The representative of Poland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/375).

Decision

A motion by the representative of Yugoslavia that his draft resolution (A/C.1/368) should be put to the vote before the draft resolution of China, France, United Kingdom, United States of America was rejected (by roll-call vote, six in favour, forty-nine against).

The Chairman said that he interpreted a vote taken at the hundred and eighty-sixth meeting as deciding that the Committee would consider the proposals before it in chronological order. The Committee confirmed this interpretation (by roll-call vote, forty-nine in favour, six against).

Decision

A proposal by the representative of Poland that his draft resolution A/C.1/375) should be put to the vote before the draft resolution of China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America was rejected (by roll-call vote, six in favour, fifty against).
The Committee then began consideration of the draft resolution of China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America, paragraph by paragraph.

**Decisions**

Paragraph 1 was adopted without objection.

Paragraph 2. An amendment by the representative of Ecuador proposing the deletion of the final section of the second paragraph beginning with the words "and that the Greek Guerillas in the frontier zones have, as found by the Special Committee, ..." was rejected. This paragraph was then adopted (forty-three votes in favour, none against with two abstentions).
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and eighty-seventh meeting

Mr. Costa du Rels reported to the Committee on his action pursuant to the resolution in the case of the Greek trade unionists.

After considerable discussion, by a roll call vote the Committee rejected a proposal by Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) that his draft resolution (A/C.1/368) should be put to the vote before the Four Power draft resolution (A/C.1/352) (six votes in favour, forty-nine against with no abstentions). Mr. Bebler made a declaration that the Committee had taken the side of UNSCOB and shown its partiality.

Mr. Balaguer (Dominican Republic) submitted an amendment (A/C.1/374) to the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/359) to the Four Power resolution providing that if Yugoslavia maintained its non-cooperative attitude, all members of the United Nations should take into consideration any recommendation by the Security Council for action under article 6 of the Charter.

Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/375) censuring UNSCOB, rejecting its report and immediately dissolving UNSCOB and its subsidiary organs. He asked that this draft resolution be put to the vote before the Four Power draft resolution. At Mr. Katz-Suchy's request the Chairman agreed to circulate to the Committee the text of a telegram from certain Greek politicians urging conciliation in Greece. Mr. Katz-Suchy emphasized the possibility of conciliation, and said that adoption of the Four Power draft resolution could destroy this hope.

After considerable discussion, the Chairman said that he interpreted a vote taken at a previous meeting as deciding that the proposals before the Committee should be put to the vote in chronological order. This interpretation was sustained by a roll call vote of forty-nine in favour, six against.
By a roll call vote (six in favour, fifty against) the Committee rejected the proposal that it should commence its voting with the Polish draft resolution.

The Chairman and Mr. McNeil (United Kingdom) noted that there seemed to be a certain tendency to protract the proceedings. Mr. Malik (USSR) and Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) and Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) protested against this statement.

The Committee then commenced consideration of the Four Power draft resolution paragraph by paragraph.

The first paragraph was adopted without objection.

Mr. Lafronte (Ecuador) moved the deletion of the final section of the second paragraph commencing with the words "that the Greek Guerillas in the frontier zones have, as found by the Special Committee, ...". This amendment was rejected by a vote of two in favour, thirty-two against with fifteen abstentions.

Mr. Malik (USSR) and Mr. Kisselev (Byelorussian SSR) stated their objections to the resolution as a whole, stressing its adverse effect at attempts to conciliate. They said that they would vote against the resolution as a whole, and would not take part in the vote on individual paragraphs.

Mr. Umana (Colombia) said that his delegation would support the Four Power draft resolution, the Australian amendment (A/C.1/361) thereto and the separate Australian resolutions (A/C.1/362).

The second paragraph was adopted by a vote of forty-three in favour, none against and two abstentions.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Monday, 8 November 1948
First Committee
hundred and eighty-eighth meeting

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans. The Committee continued its consideration of the draft resolution submitted by China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America (A/C.1/328) and the amendments thereto, paragraph by paragraph. The Rapporteur of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans made statements in reply to questions put by the representatives of Yugoslavia and Poland.

Decisions

The result of the voting on the joint draft resolution was as follows:

Paragraph 3 was adopted (by roll-call vote, forty-one in favour, one against).

Paragraph 4 was adopted (by roll-call vote, forty-eight in favour).

Paragraph 5. An amendment (A/C.1/357) submitted by the representative of El Salvador was rejected (by roll-call vote, five in favour, twenty-nine against with seventeen abstentions). This paragraph was then adopted (by roll-call vote, forty-seven in favour, none against with one abstention).

Paragraph 6. The Australian amendment (A/C.1/361) was adopted (by roll-call vote, forty-one in favour, none against with five abstentions). The El Salvador amendment (A/C.1/357) to the sixth,
seventh and eighth paragraphs was rejected (by roll-call vote, three in favour, seventeen against with thirty-two abstentions).

After a Yugoslav proposal to appoint a sub-committee to deal with further proposals not already put to the vote had been rejected (by roll-call vote, six in favour, forty-eight against), paragraph 9 as amended was adopted (by roll-call vote, forty-eight in favour).
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and eighty-eighth meeting
Monday, 8 November 1948

The Committee continued its consideration of the Four Power resolution (A/C.1/352), paragraph by paragraph.

The third paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote (41 in favour, 1 against).

Mr. Babler (Yugoslavia) submitted about fifteen questions to the Rapporteur of UNSCOB, e.g. "Is it true that UNSCOB has asked Greek citizens questions about their political sympathies? Is it true that UNSCOB has asked partisans for particulars of their equipment and for the plans of the Democratic Army?"

Mr. Najera said that an answer to these questions would prolong the debate indefinitely and made a general reply to the criticisms of UNSCOB's methods of work and conclusions.

The Chairman and several other representatives objected to these questions as an attempt to reopen the general debate.

Mr. Malik (USSR), Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland), and Mr. Babler (Yugoslavia) insisted that the questions be answered.

Mr. Babler (Yugoslavia) moved that the Rapporteur be given twenty-four hours to prepare further answers. By a roll-call vote, this motion was rejected, there being six in favour, forty against, and seven abstentions.

Mr. Babler (Yugoslavia) moved that the Rapporteur be permitted forty-eight hours to prepare further replies.
The Chairman said that the Committee was encountering systematic sabotage and ruled that the motion would not be put to the vote.

Mr. Behler protested against the accusation and challenged the ruling.

By a roll-call vote of 48 in favour, four against and two abstentions, the Committee upheld the Chairman's ruling.

Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) put further questions and Mr. Najera replied.

The fourth paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 48 in favour.

The El Salvador amendment (A/C.1/357) to the fifth paragraph was rejected by a roll-call vote of 5 in favour, 29 against and 17 abstentions.

The fifth paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 in favour and 1 abstention.

The Australian amendment (A/C.1/361) to the sixth paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 41 in favour and 5 abstentions.

The El Salvador amendments (A/C.1/37) to the sixth, seventh, and eighth paragraphs were rejected by a roll-call vote of 3 in favour, 17 against, and 32 abstentions.

A Yugoslav motion for adjournment of the meeting was rejected by a vote of 18 in favour, 36 against and 6 abstentions.

The representative of Yugoslavia proposed the appointment of
a Sub-committee to deal with all resolutions not already voted upon. This proposal was rejected by a roll-call vote of 6 in favour and 48 abstentions.

Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) moved adjournment of the meeting. The Chairman ruled that this motion was not admissible. By a roll-call vote of 48 in favour, 2 against and 4 abstentions, the Committee upheld the Chairman's ruling.

The sixth paragraph, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 48 in favour.
Draft international declaration of human rights: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council (A/632, E/800, A/C.3/287). The Committee continued to consider article 14 of the draft declaration and the related amendments.

The general debate was concluded with statements made by the representatives of Denmark, Ecuador, Netherlands, Dominican Republic, Saudi Arabia, Poland, Lebanon, Venezuela, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France.

Decisions

The Committee decided:

(1) to reject the amendment of Egypt;
(2) to reject the amendment of Uruguay to the amendment of Mexico;
(3) to adopt, by roll-call vote, the amendment of Mexico;
(4) to reject the amendments of Saudi Arabia;
(5) to reject the oral proposal of Denmark to add the word "matrimonial" between "equal" and "rights", and to delete the last three words of paragraph 1, "as to marriage"
(6) to reject the oral amendment of Syria to substitute the word "mature" for the word "full";
(7) to adopt the amendment of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
(8) to adopt the amendment of Lebanon;
(9) to reject the oral amendment of Ecuador to substitute the words "contracting parties" for the word "spouses";
(10) to adopt the amendment of France to substitute the word "the" for the word "both";

(11) The full text of article 14, as amended, was adopted by a vote of thirty-seven in favour, three against, with three abstentions. The text reads as follows:

"1. Without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family and are entitled to equal rights as to marriage.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. Men and women shall enjoy equal rights both during marriage and at its dissolution.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State."

The Committee considered article 15 of the draft declaration and the five related amendments submitted by the representatives of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, Chile, Uruguay and Panama.

The representatives of Panama, Uruguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Chile, United States of America, United Kingdom, Sweden, Haiti, Belgium, Philippines, Australia, France, New Zealand, Lebanon, Iran, China and Brazil, made statements in the general debate.

Oral amendments were submitted by the representatives of Haiti, Belgium, Iran and Greece respectively.

Decisions

The Committee decided:

(1) to reject successively all the amendments of substance.

(2) to adopt the improved French translation text, as proposed by Uruguay and Greece.

(3) to adopt the original draft text of article 15 (thirty-nine in favour, none against, with one abstention).

This text reads as follows:

"1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."
Election of members of the Special Committee on information transmitted
under Article 73 e of the Charter (A/C.4/159): The Fourth Committee,
on behalf of the General Assembly, elected the following Members:
Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Sweden, Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

Rev.1): The Committee began its discussion of the draft resolution of
Brazil, India, Norway, Pakistan, United States of America, (A/C.4/144),
together with the related amendment of Cuba (A/C.4/146).

Decisions

The Cuban amendment was rejected by thirteen votes in favour,
twenty-three against.

The draft resolution was adopted by forty-nine votes in favour,
none against.

The representative of Poland submitted a revised text of his draft
resolution (A/C.4/152/Rev.1).
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Monday, 8 November 1948

Fourth Committee

seventy-fifth meeting

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/603, A/C.4/152/Rev.1, A/C.4/161). The Committee continued its discussion of the draft resolution of Poland (A/C.4/152/Rev.1). The representative of India submitted a number of amendments (A/C.4/161), of which all but one were accepted by the representative of Poland.

Decisions

A motion by the representative of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to postpone the vote until the next meeting was defeated by eight votes in favour, eighteen against.

The draft resolution was then put to the vote by parts.

Paragraphs 1 and 2, as amended, were adopted by thirty-six votes in favour, none against.

The Indian amendment to insert a new paragraph after paragraph 2 was adopted by thirty-six votes in favour, two against.

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, as amended, were adopted by thirty votes in favour, two against.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of twenty-six in favour, ten against, with ten abstentions.
Genocide. Draft convention and report of the Economic and Social Council (E/794, A/C.6/215/Rev.1, A/C.6/217, A/C.6/236). In view of the fact that the Belgian amendment (A/C.6/252) to the United Kingdom amendments to articles V and VII (A/C.6/236, A/C.6/236/Corr.1) required time for study, and as it was desirable to await the Committee's decision on article VII before discussing article VIII, the Chairman decided that the Committee should take up article IX.

**Decisions**

The Committee rejected by sixteen votes in favour, seventeen against, with four abstentions, a Belgian amendment (A/C.6/217) to delete from article IX the reference to the preparatory acts mentioned in article IV.

The United Kingdom amendment (A/C.6/236) to substitute the phrase "for purposes of extradition" for the phrase "and therefore shall be grounds for extradition" was adopted by twenty-seven votes in favour, seven against, with two abstentions.
SUMMARY OF MEETING
Monday 8 November 1948
Sixth Committee
ninety-fifth meeting

Genocide. "Draft convention and report of the Economic
and Social Council (E/794, A/C.6/215/Rev. 1, A/C.6/217,
A/C.6/253):

Decision: The Committee continued to vote on
article IX, and adopted the text of the article
as amended by twenty-six votes in favour, two against,
with five abstentions.

The Committee returned to the discussion of
article V.

Decisions: It was decided to reject the first paragraph
of the Belgian amendment to this article (A/C.6/252),
by seventeen votes in favour, twenty-one against,
with nine abstentions.

The Netherlands presented an amendment (A/C.6/253)
substituting the words "responsible rulers" for the
words "heads of States." The representative of Siam
suggested, and the Netherlands representative agreed to,
the insertion of the word "constitutionally" before
"responsible."

The Netherlands amendment, as amended, was voted
on in parts.
Decisions

The proposal to add the word "constitutionally" was adopted by nineteen votes in favour, none against, with twenty-two abstentions.

The amendment as a whole was adopted by a vote of thirty-one in favour, one against, with eleven abstentions.
I attach herewith summaries of meetings of the Main Committees, together with confidential note of the meeting of the First Committee.
Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: Reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

The Committee discussed questions arising from a protest which had been made by a delegation against the proposed use of the United Nations cinema room for the showing of a film presented by the Yugoslav delegation, entitled "Greek Children in Yugoslavia".

The Secretary-General explained the circumstances in which he had concluded that, until further notice, no films presented by national delegations should be shown until he had had an adequate opportunity to consider the matter of principle. If he found it necessary, he would present his conclusions to the appropriate organs of the United Nations for final decision.

The representative of Poland moved that the Committee should request the Secretary-General to give United Nations facilities to the Yugoslav delegation for the immediate projection of the film to the members of the First Committee.

The representative of the United Kingdom moved that the Committee take note of the proposal made by the Secretary-General for the solution of the problem and ask him to proceed with all appropriate urgency. In the meantime the Committee should resume its debate on Greece.
After discussing other proposals which were not put to the vote, and after taking certain procedural decisions, the Committee decided:

1. to reject the Polish proposal (eight votes in favour, nineteen against with twenty-one abstentions).

2. to adopt the United Kingdom proposal (forty-three votes in favour, none against with nine abstentions).

The representative of Poland made a statement in the general debate.
The Secretary-General explained the developments leading up to his decision concerning the projection of the Yugoslav film on Greek refugee children. He said that he had come to the conclusion that it would be wise for the Secretariat to consider whether standards should be prescribed to avoid future difficulties of this sort. Until further notice, no films presented by national delegations would be shown, until he had had adequate opportunity to consider the matter of principle. If he found it necessary, he would present his conclusions to the appropriate organs of the United Nations for final decision.

Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) said that the Greek protest was unjustified and that the Yugoslav delegation had not abused its privileges. Any delegation was entitled to use the technical facilities of the Secretariat to circulate information concerning the subjects under discussion. Although, in the circumstances, the Secretary-General could probably not have acted otherwise, the Committee must now express its opinion rejecting the Greek protest.

Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) described the circumstances leading up to the controversy and insisted on his right to have the film projected.

Mr. Dulles (United States) stressed the difficulty of distinguishing between documentary and propaganda films and felt that the United Nations would not fulfil its function as a harmonizing centre if it allowed its facilities to be used in a battle of film propaganda. He supported the solution suggested by the Secretary-General.
Mr. McNeil (United Kingdom) appreciated the difficulties faced by the Secretary-General and supported his suggestions.

Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) moved that the Committee should request the Secretary-General to give United Nations facilities to the Yugoslav delegation for the immediate projection of the film to the members of the First Committee.

Mr. Malik (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Kisselev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr. Prochaska (Czechoslovakia) supported the Polish proposal.

Mr. Pipinelis (Greece) said that his delegation had no objection to the projection of the Yugoslav film as such. The question was whether the services provided by the Secretariat for the projection of documentary films should be used for propaganda purposes. He pointed out that the film was to be shown to a wider public than the members of the First Committee.

Mr. Loridan (Belgium) moved that the question should be referred to the General Committee.

Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) asked the Secretary-General why he had accused Yugoslavia of abusing the facilities offered by the Secretariat.

The Secretary-General explained that this accusation had not been made.

After further discussion, Mr. Loridan (Belgium) withdrew his proposal in favour of the following resolution submitted by Mr. McNeil (United Kingdom) that the Committee should take note of the Secretary-General’s proposal and ask him to proceed with all appropriate urgency. Meantime the Committee was to resume its debate upon Greece.

Upon a motion of Mr. Belt (Cuba), the debate was closed by a vote of thirty-eight in favour, six against and five abstentions.

The Polish resolution was rejected by a vote of eight in favour, nineteen against and twenty-one abstentions.

The United Kingdom resolution was adopted by a vote of forty-three in favour, none against and nine abstentions.
On the resumption of the general debate, Mr. Katz-Sachy (Poland) replied to a number of specific arguments advanced by Mr. Dulles and Mr. McColl and reiterated his objections to the joint draft resolution. Only the United States was preventing a settlement with the Greek democratic forces. He said that the addition to paragraph 10(c) of the joint resolution submitted by the Four Powers was clearly intended to short-circuit the conciliatory Australian proposal. There was still a possibility of achieving a conciliatory settlement on the basis of the Charter and he hoped that the Committee would use this opportunity.
SUMMARY OF MEETING
Saturday, 6 November 1948

Joint Second and Third Committee
thirty-sixth meeting


Decision:

The Committee approved without discussion the draft reports.


A general debate took place on these proposals with statements by the representatives of Ecuador, Peru, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Argentina, United States of America, Belgium, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Pakistan, India, Brazil, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Norway. A representative of the International Labour Organization also made a statement.
Summary of meeting
6 November 1948
Third Committee
hundred and twenty-fourth meeting

Draft international declaration of human rights; item proposed
by the Economic and Social Council (A/632, E/800, A/C.3/286/Rev.1,
A/C.3/324, A/C.3/287); The Committee proceeded to vote on the draft
text of article 13 and the related amendments.

Decisions
The Committee decided:
1) to reject the amendment of Egypt;
2) to adopt the substantially identical amendments of Uruguay, Lebanon
and France, to add a paragraph at the beginning;
3) to reject the amendment of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
4) to reject successively the four amendments of Guatemala, Bolivia,
Uruguay and Turkey, concerning the word "arbitrarily";
5) to reject the amendment of Brazil (A/C.3/324), after the
representative of France had withdrawn the second part of his amendment;
6) to adopt separately the two parts of article 13, and to adopt
the whole text of article 13, as amended, by thirty-eight votes in favour,
none against, with seven abstentions.

The text should read as follows:
"Everyone has the right to a nationality.
"No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality
or denied the right to change his nationality."

The Committee went on to consider article 14 of the draft
declaration and the related amendments submitted respectively by the
representatives of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Saudi Arabia, France,
Lebanon, Egypt, and Mexico.
The representatives of Saudi Arabia, France, Lebanon, Mexico, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Belgium, Uruguay, Brazil, Syria, Greece and Venezuela took part in the general debate.
SUMMARY OF MEETING
Saturday, 6 November 1948

Fourth Committee
seventy-third meeting


The discussion of the joint draft resolution of Cuba, India, Iraq, Philippines and Venezuela on the question of administrative union (A/C.4/151) was continued. The proposal was put to the vote by parts, together with the amendments of the United States of America (A/C.4/153/Rev.1) and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.4/160/Rev.1).

Decisions:
1. Paragraph 1. The Committee adopted this paragraph by forty-six votes in favour, none against.
2. Paragraph 2. The United States amendment to replace paragraph 2 by two separate paragraphs was accepted by the authors of the original proposal, and was adopted by forty-six votes in favour, none against.
3. Paragraph 3 was adopted by a roll-call vote of twenty-four votes in favour, fourteen against, with nine abstentions.
4. Paragraph 4. The United States amendment was accepted by the authors of the proposal, and the paragraph as amended was adopted by forty-six votes in favour none against.
5. Paragraph 5. The United States amendment was accepted by the authors of the proposal, and the paragraph as amended was adopted by forty-seven votes in favour, none against.
6. Paragraph 6. The United States amendment to replace paragraph 6 by two paragraphs was accepted by the authors of the proposal. The two substitute paragraphs were voted separately, the first being adopted by forty-five votes in favour, none against, and the second by thirty-eight votes in favour, three against.


Sub-paragraph (a). The United States proposal to delete sub-paragraph (a) was rejected by a roll-call vote of seventeen votes in favour, twenty-four against with five abstentions. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' amendment was rejected by eight votes in favour, sixteen against.

Sub-paragraph (b) was adopted by twenty-two votes in favour, sixteen against.


Sub-paragraph (a). The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' amendment was rejected by ten votes in favour, twenty against.

Sub-paragraph (b) was adopted by forty-four votes in favour, none against.

Sub-paragraph (c) was adopted by a roll-call vote of forty in favour, six against with no abstentions.

The United States amendment to add a sub-paragraph after sub-paragraph (c) was accepted by the authors of the proposal, and the proposed sub-paragraph was accepted by forty-three votes in favour, none against.

Sub-paragraph (d) was adopted by forty-three votes in favour, none against.

Sub-paragraph (a) was adopted by a roll-call vote of twenty-five votes in favour, eleven against with ten abstentions.

Sub-paragraph (b). The amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was accepted by the authors of the proposal, and sub-paragraph (b) as amended was adopted by a roll-call vote of twenty-five votes in favour, fifteen against with seven abstentions.

10. The draft resolution as amended was adopted by a roll-call vote of twenty-five votes in favour, twelve against with ten abstentions.
Summary of Meeting
Saturday, 6 November 1948

Fifth Committee

Hundred and fifty-eighth meeting


The Committee continued its discussion of this item.

Decision:


It was decided to defer consideration of this item until the Committee could deal with the supplementary estimates for 1949.
SUMMARY OF MEETING
Saturday, 6 November 1948

Fifth Committee
hundred and fifty-ninth meeting

Advisory Committee Reports:

Observations were made by a number of representatives on the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The Committee then decided to defer further consideration of this item in order to give the representative of Belgium an opportunity to present a proposal relating to the reports.

Rapporteur's Reports:

The Committee approved the draft reports by the Rapporteur on the following items:

SUMMARY OF MEETING
6 November 1948
Sixth Committee
ninety-third meeting

Genocide. Draft convention and report of the Economic and Social Council (E/794, A/C.6/215/Rev.1, A/C.6/217, A/C.6/247): The Committee continued the discussion on article V of the draft convention and considered the Swedish amendment (A/C.6/247) to this article to delete the words "Heads of States".

Decision

As various amendments were proposed to this amendment in the course of the meeting, the Committee decided by a vote of twenty-one in favour, nineteen against, with three abstentions, to adjourn the debate.

The Committee took up the discussion of article VI, to which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Belgium had submitted amendments (A/C.6/215/Rev.1, A/C.6/217).

Decisions

The Committee rejected the appeal made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against the ruling of the Chair that the first part of the Soviet amendment had already been decided by the Committee's decision taken in respect with article IV and could not be taken up again.

The Committee adopted, by seventeen votes in favour, fourteen against, with eight abstentions, the second part of the Soviet amendment to insert after the words "constitutional procedures" the words, "to provide criminal penalties for the authors of such crimes."

Article VI as amended was adopted by twenty-six votes in favour, three against, with eleven abstentions.
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Trygve Lie

FROM: Mr. A. Gordy

SUBJECT: I attach herewith summaries of today's plenary meetings of the General Assembly together with summaries of the meetings of the Main Committee.

Date: 4 November 1945
Thursday, 4 November 1948

General Assembly

hundred and fifty-sixth plenary meeting

Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission: report of the First Committee:

(A/690, A/690/Corr.1): The General Assembly continued to discuss the report of the First Committee, and the representative of India introduced an amendment (A/700) to the resolution recommended for adoption.
Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission; report of the First Committee (A/690, A/690/Corr.1, A/700). Discussion on the report and the Indian amendment was continued. The representative of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic re-introduced the draft resolution proposed by the representative of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the First Committee (A/C.1/310).

**Decisions**

The Assembly

1. rejected the proposal re-introduced by the representative of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, by a roll-call vote of six in favour, forty against, with five abstentions.
2. rejected the first amendment of the representative of India, by a roll-call vote of nine in favour, fifteen against, with twenty-six abstentions.
3. rejected the second amendment of the representative of India, by a roll-call vote of five in favour, thirty-one against, with fifteen abstentions.
4. adopted the resolution recommended by the First Committee, by a vote of forty in favour, six against with four abstentions.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

4 November 1948
Second Committee:
seventy-first meeting

In response to a question concerning the interpretation of its terms of reference by the First Sub-Committee of the Second Committee, the Chairman ruled that the Sub-Committee was competent to interpret its terms of reference. At the same time, representatives would have an opportunity of presenting their views on such interpretations when the Committee received and considered the report of the Sub-Committee.

The Committee continued its consideration of Item 2 of its agenda (A/C.2/125), (Discriminations practised by certain States in international trade obstructing normal development of trade relations and contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter), and of the draft resolution presented by Poland (A/C.2/137).

The general debate was concluded with statements by the representatives of Poland, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, France, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The representative of Cuba withdrew his amendment (A/C.3/232) and the representative of France accepted the compromise text submitted by the representative of Brazil (A/C.3/322) and withdrew his amendment (A/C.3/244).

In the course of the voting the representatives of Bolivia and Uruguay also withdrew their respective amendments (A/C.3/227, A/C.3/268).

Decisions

The Committee decided: a) by a roll-call vote, to reject the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' amendment (E/800), b) to adopt the amendment of Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/241), c) by a roll-call vote, to adopt the amendment of the United Kingdom (A/C.3/253), d) by a roll-call vote, to reject
the compromise text presented by Brazil, the Netherlands representative having withdrawn his oral proposal.

e) to reject the amendments of Uruguay and Mexico to substitute the words "within the territories of" for the word "in", as well as that of Egypt (A/C.3/2614).

f) to change the word "authentiquement" to "réellement" in the French text.

g) by a vote of forty in favour, none against, with one abstention, to adopt the amended text of article 12 as follows:

"1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. Prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations do not constitute persecution."

The Committee went on to consider article 13 of the draft declaration with its six related amendments submitted respectively by Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, France, Lebanon, Egypt and Uruguay.

The representatives of France, Turkey and Saudi Arabia took part in the general debate.
Thursday, 4 November 1948

Fourth Committee
seventy-first meeting


Decision:

The Australian amendment to paragraph 1 (A/C.4/156/Corr.1) was adopted by twenty-six votes in favour, thirteen against. Paragraph 1 as amended was adopted without objection.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 were voted together and were adopted by forty-two votes in favour, none against.

The amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.4/157) to replace paragraph 4 was adopted by thirty-seven votes in favour, none against.

Paragraph 5, and the introductory words and sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6, were voted together and adopted by forty-two votes in favour, none against.

The Belgian amendment to sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 6 (A/C.4/158) was adopted by twenty-four votes in favour, seven against. The sub-paragraph as amended was adopted by twenty-six votes in favour, five against.

Sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 6 was adopted by forty-one votes in favour, none against.
A Mexican sub-amendment to add the words "in 1952" to the revised text of the United Kingdom amendment (A/C.4/155/Rev.1) to sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 6 was adopted by twenty-seven votes in favour, ten against. The United Kingdom amendment, as amended, was adopted by twenty-eight votes in favour, two against. The sub-paragraph as amended was adopted without objection.

Sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 6 was adopted by forty-two votes in favour, none against.

A motion by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to postpone the vote on the resolution as a whole was rejected by twenty-one votes in favour, five against.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted on a roll-call vote by thirty-nine votes in favour, none against, with six abstentions.
SUMMARY OF MEETING
Thursday, 4 November 1948

Fifth Committee
hundred and fifty-fifth meeting

Financial implications of the question of assistance to
Palestinian refugees (A/C.5/W.102): The Committee began
discussion on the financial questions relating to assistance
to Palestinian refugees on the basis of the draft resolution
(A/C.3/315) referred by the Third Committee through the
President of the General Assembly to the Fifth Committee
(A/C.5/250).

The Committee will continue the discussion at the next
meeting on the basis of the proposal of the Rapporteur (A/C.5/W.103).
Summary of Meeting

4 November 1948
Sixth Committee
ninety-first meeting


The Committee continued the discussion on this matter.

Decisions

The Committee decided:

1. to reject the amendment presented by Haiti to delete article II of the Convention (by roll call vote 13 in favour, 17 against with 14 abstentions).

2. to adopt an amendment presented by Belgium to replace the word "approval" in sub-paragraph (a) in article IV of the draft Protocol (A/C.6/210) by the word "acceptance".

3. to adopt an Egyptian amendment to insert after sub-paragraph (a) a new sub-paragraph (b) reading "Signature with reservation as to acceptance followed by acceptance".

As a result of the adoption of these two amendments former sub-paragraph (b) became sub-paragraph (c) reading as follows:

"Acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

4. to adopt the text of the draft resolution proposed by the Economic and Social Council (A/630) as amended by the
Committee. (29 votes in favour, 4 against with 10 abstentions).


The discussion on the introductory words to article IV of the draft Convention was resumed.

Decisions

The Committee decided:

1. to reject the amendment presented by Belgium (A/C.6/217).
   (17 votes in favour, 24 against with 1 abstention).
2. to adopt the text as drawn up by the ad hoc committee.
   (E/794) (30 votes in favour, 3 against with 6 abstentions).
3. to adopt article IV as amended. (35 votes in favour, none against with 6 abstentions).
I attach herewith summaries of meetings of the Main Committees, together with confidential notes of the meetings of the First Committee.
Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans.

The representative of Bulgaria made a statement pursuant to the resolution (A/C.1/349) adopted by the First Committee on 25 October 1948.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Haiti, New Zealand and Poland made statements in the general debate.
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and eighty-first meeting

Mr. Kulitchev (Bulgaria) replied to a question put by Mr. Bebler. He described the circumstances of an incident investigated by UNSCOB, and pointed out that UNSCOB had taken no action although it had found the Greek forces responsible. Mr. Kulitchev went on to explain Bulgaria's attitude to the Subsidiary Group of the Security Council's Commission of Investigation and to UNSCOB. He replied to Mr. Pipinelis and spoke against the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/359).

Mr. Spaak (Belgium) pointed out that the statement was covering subjects other than those raised by Mr. Bebler. However, at the suggestion of Mr. Spaak and Mr. Domulo (Philippines), it was agreed that Mr. Kulitchev should finish his statement, but that this should not be taken as a precedent.

Mr. Prochazka (Czechoslovakia) criticized UNSCOB's conclusions and methods of work and cited, in support of his position, the Australian reservations to UNSCOB's reports and Colonel Hodgson's statements in the First Committee. He analyzed United States interference in Greek internal affairs and supported the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolution (A/C.1/358/Corr.1).

Mr. Stephen (Haiti) replied to a statement by Mr. Bebler implying that Haiti's policies were dictated by the United States. He defended UNSCOB's work and conclusions and supported the joint resolution (A/C.1/352) subject to possible amendments.

Mr. Thorn (New Zealand) accepted the unanimous conclusions of UNSCOB and said that, if the United Nations observers had succeeded in limiting interference from the north, the Assembly must continue the apparatus of observation. He suggested the possibility of separating the functions of
observation and mediation, by setting up a small Committee of good offices. Finally, he requested the views of the Great Powers on UNSCOB's recommendation that the Assembly should consider methods of obtaining the co-operation of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with UNSCOB.

Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) replied to Mr. Dulles (United States of America), Mr. McNeil (United Kingdom), Mr. Pipinelis (Greece) and Mr. Stephen (Haiti). He said that the attitude of the democratic elements in Greece showed the possibilities of ending the civil war. Only United States intervention prevented the cessation of hostilities, and he urged adoption of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolution (A/C.1/358/Corr.1).
SUNMARY OF MEETINGS

Tuesday, 2 November 1948

First Committee

hundred and eighty-second meeting

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece:
reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

After a statement by the Rapporteur of the United Nations Special
Committee on the Balkans, the representatives of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics and Ecuador spoke in the general debate.
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and eighty-second meeting

Mr. Najera (Rapporteur of UNSCOB), replied to Mr. Bebler's statement on the alleged abduction of Greek children. He quoted from the reports of UNSCOB to demonstrate that evidence had been obtained that children had been forcibly removed from their homes. Finally, Mr. Najera replied to the accusations that statements he had made in Greece were not compatible with membership of an international body.

Mr. Vishinsky (USSR) replied to the recent statement by Mr. Romulo. He then resumed his criticisms of UNSCOB's reports, quoting from the Delegates of Australia and Pakistan with UNSCOB, to show that the evidence did not support the conclusions, and that the methods of questioning witnesses and other procedures of UNSCOB were not acceptable. He quoted also from Colonel Hodgson's statements in the First Committee. He felt that it was necessary to give serious consideration to Colonel Hodgson's suggestion that the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece should meet during the present Assembly. Finally he replied in detail to the two recent speeches by Mr. Pipinelis.

Mr. Lafronte (Ecuador) said that the United States assistance to Greece was in the interests of both countries. Greece was the victim of her strategic position, and there could be no complete solution until a real understanding between East and West was achieved. He suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to consider the resolutions before the Committee, and the suggestions made orally (for example the Australian suggestion). The sub-committee might also consider methods by which representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece might hold discussions, perhaps with the participation of the Chairman of the First Committee.
The Committee heard a statement by the representative of Poland concerning item 2 (Discrimination practiced by certain States in international trade obstructing normal development of trade relations and contrary to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter) of the agenda (A/C.2/125). The representative of Poland presented a resolution on this question (A/C.2/137).

Chapter II of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/62): consideration of resolutions submitted:

The Committee discussed the draft resolution jointly presented by Burma, Chile, Egypt and Peru (A/C.2/129, A/C.2/129/Add.1).
The Committee considered article II of the draft declaration and the five related amendments submitted respectively by the representatives of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, Lebanon, Egypt and Panama.

The representatives of Cuba, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Lebanon, Chile, India, Haiti, Philippines, United States of America, Greece, Poland, Belgium, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Kingdom, took part in the general discussion.

Decisions

The Committee decided:

1. to reject both parts of the amendment submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the two parts being voted separately by roll-call vote;
2. to reject the amendment submitted by Panama;
3. to reject the amendment submitted by Cuba;
4. to reject the amendment submitted by Egypt;
5. to reject an oral proposal introduced by Haiti to delete the words "within the borders of each State";
6. to adopt the amendment submitted by Lebanon (A/C.3/260);
7. to adopt the text of article II, as amended.

The final text of article II reads as follows:
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."
SUMMARY OF MEETING

Fourth Committee
Sixty-ninth meeting


The representatives of Cuba, India, Iraq, Philippines and Venezuela submitted a joint draft resolution on the subject of administrative union (A/C.4/151), in place of their earlier separate proposals. The proposal was discussed together with an amendment thereto (A/C.4/153) submitted by the representative of the United States of America.
UNITED NATIONS

Fifth Committee

Hundred and fifty-second meeting


In accordance with the suggestion of the representative of the Philippines made at a previous meeting, an additional paragraph was inserted in the resolution contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/W.98).

Decision:

The resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.


After a brief discussion, the Committee decided:

1. To adopt the proposal submitted by the representative of the United States of America that the sums advanced from the Working Capital Fund for the purpose of financing the International Trade Conference and its preparatory bodies amounting to $779,642 be borne (17 votes in favour, 15 against with 7 abstentions).

2. To reject the proposal presented by the representative of Brazil that $150,000 expended from the United Nations budget in connection with the Havana Conference should be reimbursed (12 votes in favour, 14 against with 11 abstentions).
Further advances to finance the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee were approved in principle. According to these recommendations the sanction of the General Assembly will be required for additional loans, these loans not to exceed $374,843 for the period up to the end of the financial year 1949 to be repaid to the United Nations within two years.

Budget estimates for 1949 (A/598)

The Committee discussed the draft appropriation resolution in Appendix A of the second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. It was agreed to defer further consideration of paragraph 1 of the resolution until a subsequent meeting and to proceed with the examination of the other paragraphs. The representative of Belgium submitted an amendment (A/C.5/243).
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Tuesday, 2 November 1948
Sixth Committee
eighty-ninth meeting

Transfer to the United Nations of the functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations under the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council (A/630, A/C.6/210)

The Committee continued the discussion of this item and of the amendment presented orally by the representative of Argentina to delete the last paragraph of the draft resolution proposed by the Economic and Social Council (A/630), whereby the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General were directed to suspend all action under the Protocol and the Convention mentioned above with respect to the Franco Government in Spain as long as this Government is in power.

Decision

The amendment presented by Argentina was adopted by roll-call vote, twenty-one votes in favour, fourteen against with thirteen abstentions.
I attach herewith summaries of today's meetings of the Main Committees together with confidential notes on the meetings of the First Committee.
SUMMARY OF MEETING
30 October 1948
First Committee
hundred and seventy-ninth meeting

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece:
Reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

The general debate was continued. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Lebanon and Greece.

The representative of Lebanon submitted an amendment (A/C.1/359) to the joint draft resolution of China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (A/C.1/352).
First Committee: hundred and seventy-ninth meeting

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Bebler and stated that, as requested, he would, at a later meeting, call upon the representative of Bulgaria for certain explanations.

Col. Hodgson (Australia) analysed the position taken by the Australian Delegation in UNSCOB and said that this position was maintained in its entirety. The Australian Delegation was disturbed at the possibility that UNSCOB would continue as little more than a chronicler of the Greek tragedy. It was necessary for the United Nations to take the initiative and to emphasize UNSCOB's conciliatory functions. Incidentally, if the investigating functions were to be continued, the Assembly must face the budgetary implications. Salaries and allowances of observers, and the supply of equipment, would involve a budget approaching $4,000,000.

Later in the debate, and in a form depending on the reactions of other Delegations, he would submit proposals shifting the emphasis of UNSCOB's work. These proposals would be conditioned on the understanding that all four Governments were willing to cooperate.

The main lines of the proposals would be:

1. Continuation of UNSCOB merely as a mediator, and perhaps with a smaller membership.
2. Provision that any function of observation would be secondary.
3. Direction to UNSCOB to concentrate on implementing paragraph 5 of the Assembly's Resolution 109 (II).
4. Permission to UNSCOB to establish its headquarters wherever it wished.
Colonel Hodgson suggested the possibility that the representatives of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia should meet during this Assembly and examine the possibility of agreement on procedures and methods of composing their differences.

Mr. Kisselev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) rejected UNSCOB's conclusions and criticised its methods of work. He analysed the United States, United Kingdom and Greek Governments' policies which were responsible for the Greek situation and were creating the danger of a new war. In this connection he quoted Generalissimo Stalin's recent statement reported in Pravda. He replied to Mr. Pipinelis and Mr. Chevrier.

Mr. Ammoun (Lebanon) supported the joint draft resolution (A/C.1/352) and the Greek amendment thereto (A/C.1/354). He submitted a further amendment (A/C.1/359) recommending all Members to take into consideration, when examining the application for admission of Bulgaria and Albania, the attitude adopted by these countries in consequence of the resolution.

Mr. Pipinelis (Greece) replied to the allegations of Mr. Neba (Albania) and Mr. Vladiguerov (Bulgaria) that the Greek authorities were conducting a campaign of terror and that the policies of the Greek Government were expansionist. He gave further instances of the uncooperative attitude of Albania and Bulgaria to UNSCOB. In reply to Col. Hodgson, he said that the Greek Government had never opposed a conciliatory function for UNSCOB. However, conciliation could not be successful unless both parties cooperated.
SUMMARY OF MEETING

30 October 1948

First Committee

hundred and eightieth meeting

Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece:

Reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

The representatives of Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Iceland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Philippine Republic, made statements in the general debate.
FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and eightieth meeting.

Mr. Francois (Netherlands) defended UNSCOB's conclusions and methods of work. The General Assembly could not permit democracies to be subjected to the destructive forces attacking them today. He would vote for the joint resolution and would consider the amendments thereto.

Mr. Bebler (Yougoslavia) explained the circumstances of the evacuation of Greek children to the northern countries and described the atrocities and dangers to which the children had been exposed in Greece. UNSCOB had failed to demonstrate any opposition of the parents to the evacuation. Mr. Najera's statements to the contrary, made in Athens, were not compatible with the duties of a member of an international body.

Mr. Bebler replied to certain arguments advanced by Mr. Pipinelis and Mr. Ammoun. He pointed out that, as was evidenced by the recent Zagreb trials of Ustachi leaders, the supply of arms and organisers from abroad could not create an effective resistance without popular support.

Mr. Thors (Iceland) expressed his regret at the attitude of Albania, Bulgaria, Yougoslavia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to UNSCOB and hoped that this could be changed. He supported the joint resolution subject to possible amendments.
Mr. Tarasenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) attacked the conclusions and methods of work of UNSCOB, and described United States and United Kingdom intervention in Greece.

Mr. Romulo (Philippine Republic) replied to Mr. Vishinsky and Mr. Bebler and defended UNSCOB's impartiality and methods of work and the reliability of the testimony on which its conclusions were based.

The attitude of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to UNSCOB stopped them from denying its conclusions.

In replying to Mr. Bebler, he emphasized that the principle of non intervention was of supreme importance to small countries like Greece, the Philippine Republic and Yugoslavia. He gave his wholehearted support to the joint resolution.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Saturday, 30 October 1948

Second Committee
sixty-eighth meeting

Chapter II of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/625): Consideration of resolutions submitted.

The Committee discussed the draft resolution submitted by Iraq (A/C.2/130).

Decision

By twenty votes in favour, eighteen against and one abstention, the Committee decided to adjourn the debate on the resolution submitted by Iraq (A/C.2/130).

The draft resolution submitted by Haiti (A/C.2/131, A/C.2/131/Rev.1) was then discussed.

Decisions

By twenty-one votes in favour, two against and fourteen abstentions, the Committee decided, under Rule 112 of the Rules of Procedure, to reconsider the decision taken at its sixty-sixth meeting to adjourn discussion of the Norwegian draft resolution (A/C.2/132) until after the disposal by the Committee of the resolutions presented by Iraq (A/C.2/130) and Haiti (A/C.2/131, A/C.2/131/Rev.1) and of the resolution jointly presented by Burma, Chile, Egypt, and Peru (A/C.2/129, A/C.2/129/Add.1).

It was further decided to establish a drafting committee, consisting of Czechoslovakia, Haiti, India, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands,
New Zealand, Norway, Peru and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to consider the resolutions submitted by Iraq (A/C.2/130), Haiti (A/C.2/131, A/C.2/131/Add.1) and Norway (A/C.2/132), together with all amendments thereto, with a view to their consolidation.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS
Saturday, 30 October 1948
Third Committee
hundred and eighteenth meeting

Refugees and displaced persons. (a) Part III of the
progress report of the United Nations Mediator for
Palestine: assistance to refugees A/648, A/689, A/689/Add.1

The Committee continued the general discussion of
this item. Statements were made by the representatives of
Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Australia, Uruguay, Syria,
Turkey, Sweden, India, Netherlands, Pakistan, Lebanon,
Egypt, Norway, Bolivia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
and France. The Committee also heard a statement made by
a representative of the Secretary-General.

Decisions.

The document A/C.3/315 was referred to the
Fifth Committee for consideration of its financial
implications.

It was decided to establish a sub-committee whose
terms of reference should be to study the various
proposals submitted and, if possible, to elaborate a
unified draft resolution, and also to consult with
the Secretary-General, regarding the administrative
aspects of the problem. The Chairman named the
following members to serve on the sub-committee:
Belgium, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.
Saturday, 30 October 1948

Third Committee

hundred and nineteenth meeting


The Committee continued to consider article 10 of the draft declaration and the related amendments.

The representatives of Netherlands, Venezuela, Greece, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Philippines, Lebanon, United States of America, China, Cuba, France, Canada, New Zealand and Saudi Arabia took part in the general discussion.

The representative of United Kingdom submitted a compromise proposal for the text of the article (A/C.3/319), and the representatives of Cuba, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, New Zealand and Uruguay withdrew their amendments.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment to the United Kingdom proposal.

The Committee proceeded to vote.

Decision:

The text of article 10 of the draft declaration, as amended by the representative of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was adopted by twenty-nine in favour, seven against, with four abstentions.

The text reads as follows:

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Saturday, 30 October 1948
Fifth Committee
hundred and fifty-first meeting


The representatives of France, United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a revised text (A/C.5/W.99) of the draft resolution contained in the Secretary-General's report.

Decision
The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by twenty-eight votes to one.


After hearing a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Administrative and Financial Services the Committee discussed the report of the Secretary-General. The representative of the Philippines suggested the inclusion of a clause, recording the United Nations' appreciation of the generous terms of the loan agreement granted by the United States of America, in the draft resolution (A/C.5/W.98). At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics it was agreed that the vote on the draft resolution should be postponed and that a revised text should be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee resumed consideration of the principles regarding the financing of new specialized agencies suggested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/W.91).

**Decisions**

The four sub-paragraphs of document A/C.5/W.91 were voted separately as follows:

Sub-paragraph (a) was adopted (twenty-six votes in favour, none against, with eight abstentions);

Sub-paragraph (b). The Belgian amendment, submitted at a previous meeting was rejected (fourteen votes in favour, seventeen against, with three abstentions); the sub-paragraph as amended by the United States of America was then adopted (fifteen votes in favour, nine against with nine abstentions);

Sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) were adopted (thirty-two votes in favour, none against, with two abstentions).
Transfer to the United Nations of the functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations under the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics signed at Geneva on 11 December 1928; item proposed by the Economic and Social Council (A/630) A/C.6/210)

The Committee began discussion of this item and of the amendment presented orally by the representative of Argentina to delete the last paragraph of the draft resolution proposed by the Economic and Social Council (A/630), directing the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to suspend all action under the Protocol and the Convention mentioned above with respect to the Franco Government in Spain as long as this Government is in power.
TO: The Secretary-General
FROM: W. Gerdier.

SUBJECT:

October 1948

I attach herewith summaries of today's Main Committee meetings, together with confidential notes on the meetings of the First Committee.
Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

Decision

After discussion of its order of business, the Committee adopted a proposal by the representative of Greece that it should complete consideration of the question of "Threats to the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of Greece" before beginning discussion of any other item (thirty-four votes in favour, eleven against with five abstentions).

The Chairman stated that he interpreted this decision as implying that, after the Committee had completed its consideration of the Greek question, it would consider the report of Sub-Committee 12, and would then resume its consideration of the Palestine Progress Report of the United Nations Mediator.

At the request of the representative of Greece, the Rapporteur of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans made certain explanations.

The representatives of Poland, Pakistan, Turkey and Canada made statements in the general debate.

The representative of El Salvador submitted an amendment (A/C.1/357) to the joint draft resolution of China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America (A/C.1/352).
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and seventy-seventh meeting

After discussion of the order of business, the Committee adopted Mr. Pipinelis' (Greece) proposal that it should complete its consideration of the Greek question before taking up any other (thirty-four in favour, eleven against with five abstentions).

The Chairman announced that he interpreted this vote as implying that, after considering the Greek question, the Committee would take up the report of Sub-Committee 12, and then would resume consideration of the Palestine question.

At Mr. Pipinelis' request, the Rapporteur of UNSCOB explained that Bulgaria had never sent a liaison representative to UNSCOB. This statement was made in reply to an implication in the recent speech by the representative of Bulgaria to the Committee.

Mr. Aatz-Suchy (Poland) described the historical background of the Greek question, and said that the Truman Doctrine had turned Greece into a colony administered by a United States gaulieter. He made a detailed criticism of UNSCOB's reports. In conclusion, he cited a series of offers by Markos, tending to conciliation in Greece. Even sections of the royalist press had argued for this conciliation, but it had been vetoed by the United States Mission. United States policy required a civil war to justify intervention in Greece and the promotion of United States strategic objectives.

Rahim Khan (Pakistan) and Mr. Devrin (Turkey) defended UNSCOB's work and stated that they would vote for the joint draft resolution (A/6.1/352).

Mr. Chevrier (Canada) replied to Mr. Bebler and Mr. Vyshinsky. He endorsed Mr. Dulles' opinion that the Greek problem was merely an aspect of
the violent methods employed by the expansionist Communist system. If assistance were withdrawn from Greece, in accordance with the USSR proposal, the Soviet Union would be in Greece very quickly, and the pattern of Poland and Czechoslovakia would be repeated.

The representative of El Salvador submitted an amendment (A/C.1/357) to the joint draft resolution, expressing a formal warning to the northern countries that their continued aid to the guerillas endangered peace in the Balkans and was inconsistent with the Charter; and calling upon them to cease such assistance, and to co-operate with Greece and UNSCOB.
Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

The representative of Albania made a statement in accordance with the resolution (A/C.1/349) adopted by the First Committee on 25 October 1948.

The representatives of Belgium, El Salvador and Uruguay made statements in the general debate.

A draft resolution (A/C.1/358/Corr.1) was submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and seventy-eighth meeting

Mr. Heba (Albania) was invited to make a statement in accordance with the Committee's resolution (A/C.1/349) of 25 October 1948. He protested against the injustice of this restriction on Albania's participation in the debate. He rejected the conclusions reached by UNSCOB and its methods of work. Mr. Heba described the aggressive Greek policy to Albania, which manifested itself in border provocations, hostile propaganda, territorial claims, etc. He concluded that the Greek problem had been created by the foreign policies of the United States and the United Kingdom, which were seeking bases for possible aggression. The Albanian Government supported the principles of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' resolution (A/C.1/358/Corr.1). After giving much the same reasons for Albania's attitude to UNSCOB as those advanced by the representative of Bulgaria, he said that Albania's policy would continue to be based on the Charter and respect for its obligations.

Mr. Rey (Belgium) and Mr. Ugon (Uruguay) spoke in support of UNSCOB's conclusions and methods of work, and said that they would vote for the joint resolution. Mr. Rey said that his government understood the difficulties confronting the Greek Government, but felt that a greater clemency to opposition elements would prepare an ultimate conciliation.

Mr. Castro (El Salvador) explained his amendment (A/C.1/357) to the joint resolution.

Mr. Bogomolov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) submitted his draft resolution (A/C.1/356/Corr.1) along the lines indicated in Mr. Vyshinsky's statements yesterday.
Chapter II of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/625).
Consideration of resolutions submitted.

The Committee discussed the resolution submitted by Iraq (A/C.2/130)

Decision

By thirty votes in favour, one against with two abstentions, the Committee decided to allow the representative of Poland to make a statement concerning item 2 (Discrimination practiced by certain States in international trade, obstructing normal development of trade relations and contrary to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter) of the Committee's agenda (A/C.2/125) at the Committee's meeting on Tuesday, 2 November 1948.

The Committee also decided that should item 1 not be disposed of by that date, consideration of this item would be resumed after the Polish statement had been heard unless a different decision should then be taken.

The Committee considered article 9 of the draft declaration and acted on the amendments submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Greece, Panama, United States of America, Uruguay, Cuba and France.

Decisions

The amendments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay and Cuba were rejected.

The amendments of Panama, United States of America, Greece and France were adopted.

The following final text of article 9 was adopted by forty-two votes in favour, none against, with two abstentions:

1) "Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed."
The Committee then took up consideration of article 10.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Friday, 29 October 1948

Third Committee

hundred and seventeenth meeting

Refugees and displaced persons:


The Committee began consideration of this item in accordance with the decision taken at its hundred and ninth meeting. A draft resolution on Palestine refugees (A/63/315) was submitted jointly by the representative of Belgium, Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The representatives of United Kingdom, United States of America, Iraq, Denmark, France, Greece, Belgium, Union of South Africa, Bolivia, Egypt, Colombia, Norway, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Poland took part in the general discussion.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS
29 October, 1948
Fourth Committee
sixty-eighth meeting


The general debate was concluded with statements by the representatives of Belgium, United Kingdom, Syria and Uruguay.

The Committee discussed the procedure to be adopted in connection with the proposals before it.

Decision:

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Friday, 29 October 1948
Fifth Committee
hundred and fiftieth meeting

United Nations telecommunication system: report of the Secretary-General (A/676)

The Committee began its discussion on this item. Amendments to the draft resolution, contained in the Secretary-General’s report, were submitted by the representatives of France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United States of America. It was decided to leave it to the authors of these amendments to agree on a revised text and meanwhile to adjourn debate on this question.

Transfer to the United Nations of the residual assets and activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (A/665)

Decision

After brief discussion the Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution approving the agreement between the Secretary-General and the Director-General of U.N.R.R.A., signed on 27 September 1948.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Friday, 29 October 1948
Sixth Committee
eighty-seventh meeting

The Committee continued the discussion of article 4, in particular the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.6/215/Rev.1) to add to this article a sub-paragraph (I).

The Committee also considered sub-paragraph (a) of the ad hoc Committee's draft, together with the amendments submitted by Belgium (A/C.6/217) and United Kingdom (A/C.6/236).

Decisions

The Committee voted on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposal in parts: first, the addition of the clause "All forms of public propaganda (press, radio, cinema etc.) aimed at inciting racial, national or religious enmities or hatreds", was rejected by eleven votes in favour, twenty-eight against, with four abstentions. The addition of the clause "All forms of public propaganda (press, radio, cinema, etc.) aimed at provoking the commission of acts of Genocide", was then rejected by eight votes in favour, thirty against, with six abstentions.

After the representative of the United Kingdom had agreed to the deletion of the word "deliberate" in the United Kingdom amendment, the representative of Belgium withdrew his amendment. The Committee, by a vote of twenty-five votes in favour, fourteen against, with three abstentions, adopted the following text:
"(g) Complicity in any act of genocide".
I attach herewith summaries of today's meetings of the Main Committees, together with confidential notes on the meetings of the First Committee and of Sub-Committee 12 of the First Committee. Confidential notes of the meetings held on Saturday of the First Committee and Sub-Committee 12 of the First Committee are also attached.
1. Bulgaria's request for participation in the discussion (A/C.1/347)

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that a representative of Bulgaria be invited to participate in the Committee's consideration of the Greek question. A proposal that a representative of Albania be invited on the same basis was put forward by the representative of Czechoslovakia.

Decision
After discussion the Committee rejected the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposal (six votes in favour, twenty-eight against with fifteen abstentions).

The representative of the United States of America submitted a resolution (A/C.1/349) providing that the Committee should hear the statements of the Bulgarian and Albanian delegations on the Greek question and requesting them to place themselves at the disposal of the Committee in order to reply to any question. An amendment to the United States resolution, submitted by the representative of Poland, added a provision that the Bulgarian and Albanian delegations be allowed to make statements in reply to points raised in the Committee's discussion.

Decisions
After discussion the Committee decided:
1. to reject the Polish amendment (six votes in favour, thirty
against with fourteen abstentions).
2. to adopt the United States resolution (thirty-nine votes in
favour, six against with six abstentions).

2. Letter from the representative of Yugoslavia, transmitting
draft resolution proposing invitation of the Provisional Democratic
Government of Greece to provide the Committee with information (A/C.1/348)
The Committee discussed the Yugoslav draft resolution.
FIRST COMMITTEE: hundred and seventieth meeting

a. Bulgarian request (A/C.1/347) for permission to participate in the Committee's discussion on the Greek Question.

Mr. Bogomolov (USSR) moved that the representative of Bulgaria be invited to participate in the Committee's consideration of the Greek question.

Mr. McNeil (United Kingdom), Mr. Dulles (United States of America) and Mr. Watt (Australia) spoke in opposition to this motion, pointing to the limited invitation extended to the representatives of Albania and Bulgaria in 1947. It was argued that the attitude of these Governments to UNSCOB did not afford any reason to grant them new privileges in the First Committee.

Mr. Bogomolov (USSR), Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland), Mr. Kysselev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), and Mr. Prochazka (Czechoslovakia), argued on the analogy of the Security Council procedure and submitted that it was necessary that the Committee hear a full presentation of all sides of the case.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposal was rejected by a vote of six in favour, twenty-eight against and fifteen abstentions.

Mr. Dulles (United States of America) submitted a resolution (A/C.1/349) providing that the Committee should hear the statements of the Bulgarian and Albanian delegations on the Greek question and requesting them to place themselves at the disposal of the Committee to reply to any question.

Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) submitted an amendment to this resolution, adding a provision that the representatives of Bulgaria and Albania be allowed to make statements in reply to points raised in the Committee's discussion.
After discussion the Polish amendment was rejected by a vote of six in favour, thirty against and fourteen abstentions.

The United States resolution was adopted by a vote of thirty-nine in favour, six against and six abstentions.

b. Letter (A/C.1/348) from the representative of Yugoslavia transmitting draft resolution inviting a representative of the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece to provide the Committee with information.

Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia), Mr. Bogomolov (USSR), and Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland) spoke in support of the Yugoslav draft resolution. They cited the participation by representatives of the Jewish Agency and Arab Higher Committee, and said that it was necessary for the Committee to give a hearing to the representatives of a most important element of Greek opinion.

Mr. Pipinelis (Greece), Mr. McNeil (United Kingdom), Mr. Debayle (Nicaragua), and Mr. Ugon (Uruguay), spoke against the Yugoslav resolution, arguing that the organization headed by Markos was merely an unrecognized insurrectionary movement, which did not represent a State or Government and was not a party to this international dispute. They submitted that the Yugoslav resolution was an attempt to divert attention from the international issues (which were properly before the Committee) to domestic Greek issues.
FIRST COMMITTEE: Sub-Committee 12; seventh meeting
Monday, 25 October, at 10.30 a.m.

The representative of Belgium submitted an amendment (A/C.1/SC.12/2) to the French draft resolution (A/C.1/325). This amendment provided for the exchange of information on armaments as a contribution to the international confidence which was a condition of disarmament.

The representatives of United States and United Kingdom withdrew their proposals in favour of this amendment.

The representative of France agreed with the general lines of the Belgian amendment; but said that he would maintain his proposals for a control system, and would submit them as an amendment to the Belgian proposal.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment to his original draft resolution, providing for the establishment of a control organ within the framework of the Security Council to receive complete official information on the armaments and armed forces of the permanent members of the Security Council. The control was to relate not only to the reduction of armaments, but also to the prohibition of atomic weapons.

The general debate will be continued at this afternoon's meeting.
SECOND COMMITTEE: sixty-fourth meeting

Chapter II of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/625): consideration of resolutions submitted (A/C.2/124)


The Committee agreed that the question of the allocation to a Committee of the resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/127 and A/C.2/128 should be referred by the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly and the General Committee.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS
Monday, 25 October 1948

THIRD COMMITTEE: hundred and twelfth meeting


The Committee continued consideration of article 6 of the draft declaration and the related amendments (A/C.3/275 and A/C.3/308). Statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Poland, Uruguay, India, Cuba, Chile, Philippines, Mexico, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, Greece, Australia, Colombia, New Zealand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Brazil.

The representative of the Union of South Africa withdrew his amendment.

The Committee decided to consider the amendments of Mexico and Cuba at the next meeting, as requested by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Decision

A proposal made by the Australian delegation, to add the words "and equal protection" between the words "law" and "against", was adopted.

The text of the whole article as amended was adopted by forty-five in favour, none against, with one abstention.
Summary of Meeting

Fourth Committee
sixty-fourth meeting

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/603, A/644/143)

The general debate was continued. Statements were made by the representatives of the following States: Mexico, Australia, India, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.
SUMMARY OF MEETING
Monday, 25 October, 1948

FIFTH COMMITTEE: hundred and forty-third meeting

Budget estimates for 1949 (A/598, A/556)

The Committee discussed the budget estimates for Section 17 (Common staff costs) with particular reference to expatriation allowances (A/C.5/226).

Decision:

The Committee adopted, by forty-two votes in favour, none against a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposal for the suspension of the present limitation restricting the payment of the allowance to the first two years of service away from a staff member's home country pending a comprehensive review of the salary and allowance system to be undertaken by the Secretary-General for consideration at the fourth regular session of the General Assembly. It was agreed that this comprehensive review should include the question of home leave and comparative salary scales of other international organizations.
SIXTH COMITTEE: eighty-third meeting

Genocide. Draft convention and report of the Economic and Social Council (E/794, A/C.6/245)

Decision

The Committee adopted by twenty-eight votes in favour, six against, with five abstentions, the text (A/C.6/245) of article 2 as amended by the decisions taken at previous meetings.

The Committee discussed the question whether cultural genocide, which was dealt with in article 3, should be included in the convention.

Decision

It was decided to delete article 3 by a roll-call vote of twenty-five in favour, sixteen against with four abstentions, thirteen members being absent.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS
Thursday, 24 October 1948

SIXTH COMMITTEE: seventy-fourth meeting


The Committee continued the discussion of draft article II and the amendments thereto, in particular the question whether the Convention should apply to acts committed with the intention to destroy a political group. The representatives of the following Members took part in the debate: Sweden, Bolivia, Iran, Egypt, Netherlands, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Uruguay, the United States, Haiti, the Soviet Union, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Greece, Cuba, Guatemala.
CONFIDENTIAL NOTE

FIRST COMMITTEE: Sub-Committee 12; first meeting
Thursday, 14 October 1948, 10.30 a.m.

Colonel Hodgson (Australia) was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee, receiving seven votes against two for the other nominee, Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland).

Mr. Gomez (Brazil) was elected Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee, receiving six votes against three for the other nominee, Mr. Katz-Suchy (Poland).

It was agreed that the Sub-Committee would hold public meetings. After considerable discussion, there was general agreement that the Sub-Committee should meet only when the technical services could provide verbatim records and simultaneous interpretations. In general, the Sub-Committee will not meet at the same time as the Security Council.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the Sub-Committee's methods of work, in particular to the following issues:

1. Order of consideration of resolutions.
2. Application of the First Committee's direction that the Sub-Committee should take account of the conclusions reached by the Sub-Committee instructed to study the problem of atomic energy.
3. Whether a vote should be taken after considering the first resolution, or postponed until all resolutions had been considered.

The Sub-Committee adjourned until tomorrow morning without taking a formal decision, but with the general understanding that it would consider the U.S.S.R. resolution first.
SECOND COMMITTEE: sixty-second meeting

Chapter II of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/625):

The general debate was continued. Statements were made by the representatives of the following Members: Haiti, Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Belgium, Dominican Republic and Poland.
TROISIÈME COMMISSION : cent deuxième séance


DECISION

La Commission adopte le texte de l'article 2 et la version française modifiée, présentée par les représentants de la France et du Liban, par 36 voix contre zéro et une abstention.

FOURTH COMMITTEE: fifty-seventh meeting

The report of the Special Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/593) was considered. After statements by the representatives of Australia, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Denmark, India, U.S.S.R., Union of South Africa and Cuba, the general debate was concluded.

The Chairman stated that the Committee at its next meeting would proceed to the examination of the four draft resolutions submitted by the Special Committee (A/593), and the resolutions presented by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.4/134) and by the representative of India (A/C.4/133).
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS
Thursday, 14 October 1948

FIFTH COMMITTEE: hundred and thirtieth meeting

Budget estimates for the financial year 1949 (A/598, A/556, A/C.5/223, A/C.5/236) The detailed examination of the budget estimates was continued. Sections 12 and 13 were considered.

Section 12 (Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories).

Decision: The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were approved by thirty-one votes to none with two abstentions, with the understanding that the item on contractual printing would be reviewed at a later stage.

Section 13 (Department of Public Information). The Committee began a general discussion on the programme and estimates of this Department. Proposals submitted by the representative of the Netherlands and the representative of Belgium (A/C.5/236) were also considered.
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS
Thursday, 14 October, 1948

FIFTH COMMITTEE: hundred and thirty-first meeting

Budget estimates for the financial year 1949 (A/598, A/596, A/C.5/223, A/C.5/226) The discussion concerning Section 13 (Department of Public Information) was continued. A proposal was presented by the representative of China and the representative of the Netherlands amplified his proposal made at the previous meeting.

The Committee approved the Rapporteur's draft reports concerning appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the following subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:

1. Committee on Contributions (A/C.5/W.84)
3. Investments Committee (A/C.5/W.86)