



*Wednesday, 7 November 1951, at 3 p.m.*

*Palais de Chaillot, Paris*

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*President* : Mr. Luis PADILLA NERVO (Mexico).

**Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers**

[Agenda item 5]

1. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*) : The six Main Committees of the General Assembly have now concluded the election of their chairmen. To constitute the General Committee and in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure, we must now elect the seven Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly ; in electing them we have to ensure the representative character of the General Committee.

2. In order to allow representatives a few minutes in which to reflect on the composition of the General Committee in the light of the elections that have just been held and to exchange views, we shall have a short recess of fifteen minutes. I shall read out the names of the representatives who have been elected as chairmen of the six Main Committees of the General Assembly and their countries :

First Committee : Mr. Finn Moe (Norway) ;  
Second Committee : H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand) ;

Third Committee : Mrs. Ana Figueroa (Chile) ;  
Fourth Committee : Mr. Max Henriquez Urena (Dominican Republic) ;

Fifth Committee : Mr. T. A. Stone (Canada) ;  
Sixth Committee : Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland).

*The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.25 p.m.*

**Election of the Vice-Presidents**

[Agenda item 6]

3. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*) : The 334th meeting of the General Assembly will now resume. In accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly we shall proceed to elect the seven vice-presidents. Rule 92 lays down that all elections shall be held by secret ballot and that there shall be no nominations. Representatives must put down on the ballot papers the names of the countries of the seven Member States for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers containing more than seven names will be declared void. Members obtaining a simple majority of votes will be declared elected.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) and Mr. Grafström (Sweden) acted as tellers.*

<i>Number of ballot papers :</i>	60
<i>Invalid ballots :</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots :</i>	60
<i>Abstentions :</i>	0
<i>Number of valid votes cast :</i>	60
<i>Required majority :</i>	31

*Number of votes obtained :*

France .....	54
United States of America.....	51
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	50
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	45
China .....	42
Yugoslavia.....	39
Iraq .....	36
Paraguay .....	28
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	9
India.....	6
Greece .....	3

4. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*) : There are a number of other countries which received one vote each.

*The representatives of the following countries, having received the required simple majority of the members present and voting, were elected as Vice-Presidents : France, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Yugoslavia and Iraq.*

**Tribute to Mr. Léon Jouhaux, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize**

5. The PRESIDENT (*translated from Spanish*) : Before adjourning the meeting, I should like, with your permission, to say a few words on another subject. I should like to speak in French.

[*Translated from French*]

6 I am happy to interpret the feelings of all of you when express our great satisfaction at the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to one of the representatives here present. This is the second time that a great international servant has secured this distinction. Last year it was Mr. Ralph Bunche who received this reward for his efforts in the cause of peace in Palestine.

7. On this occasion the recipient is Mr. Léon Jouhaux. I am happy, both as President of the General Assembly and in my personal capacity, to be able now to address my sincere and cordial congratulations to Mr. Léon Jouhaux, who has his place at this moment in the French delegation and who also is one of the French workers' representatives in the International Labour Organisation.

8. The award of the Nobel Prize to Mr. Léon Jouhaux sets the seal upon a life entirely devoted both to the defence and organization of peace and to social progress in international institutions. As long ago as 1920 Mr. Léon Jouhaux took part in the Washington Conference which drew up the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. In the same year, he was a member of the French delegation to the first Assembly of the League of Nations. From that time onwards he continued without interruption to represent French labour organizations at the International Labour Office and to be a member of the French delegations to the League of Nations. Furthermore, he has participated in every session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

His absence from the San Francisco Conference was due only to the fact that Hitler still kept him imprisoned. I hope that Mr. Léon Jouhaux will permit me to hail in him one of the most ardent, the most disinterested, and the most high-minded champions of the cause of peace and international justice.

9. Mr. JOUHAUX (France) (*translated from French*): I wish to express my most sincere gratitude for the mark of friendship which you have shown me and for the gesture which the Assembly has just made, not only with regard to me personally, but also with regard to France, which I represent, and to the working class, of which I am, and shall always remain, a member.

10. The award of a Nobel Prize to a militant worker crowns the effort which the working class has made throughout recent years towards establishing genuine peace. This is the message which I should like to convey to you: the working class hopes for peace and desires peace. It believes that no obstacle can prevent the attainment of peace and that obstacles are to be overcome, and it will support all those who attempt to remove those obstacles and to establish the reign of peace. It must not be peace amidst chaos and confusion, but peace through international control subjecting all peoples to the same rights and the same duties, and finally, peace through social justice, which shall bestow upon the world material well-being for all mankind.

*The meeting rose at 5.10 p.m.*