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UNITED ACTION FOR PEACE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Thor THORS (Iceland)

1. By a note dated 20 September 1950 addressed to the Secretary-General (A/1373) the United States delegation requested that the item "United action for peace" should be included in the agenda of the fifth session of the General Assembly. An explanatory memorandum (A/1377) outlined four proposals.
2. The General Assembly, at its 285th meeting on 26 September 1950, decided to include this item in its agenda, and to refer it to the First Committee for consideration and report.
3. The First Committee considered the question at its 354th to 370th meetings inclusive.
4. The following draft resolutions were submitted:
 - (a) A draft resolution submitted at the 354th meeting by Chile (A/C.1/575) which, considering the inability of the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities due to the abusive use of the unanimity rule, and the desirability of strengthening the system of collective security, invited the Member States to adopt a Pact in which they would undertake inter alia: to co-ordinate their resources, including armed forces, in order to ensure that the United Nations organs were able to react effectively and rapidly to any threat to the peace or act of aggression; to observe the Security Council's and General Assembly's resolutions concerning the maintenance of peace and security; to respect individual liberties and fundamental human rights; and to co-ordinate their economic resources with a view to carrying out a comprehensive programme for the achievement of economic stability throughout the world. To these ends, the General Assembly would authorize the Interim Committee to investigate all questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and.

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in urgent cases, to recommend provisional measures to the States concerned; and to give consideration to the co-ordination of the resources, including armed forces, of the Member States, in order to give effect to the decisions or recommendations of the United Nations organs. It was further stipulated that if the Security Council failed to exercise effectively its duty to take action in any case of aggression, or any other breach of international peace, the General Assembly might consider the case and recommend appropriate measures to put an end to the situation. The General Assembly could be convened, with twenty-four hours' notice, at the request of the Interim Committee or any seven members of the Security Council.

(b) A joint draft resolution submitted at the 354th meeting by Canada, France, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay (A/C.1/576), which provided (Section A) that, if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity among the permanent members, failed to exercise its primary responsibility regarding the maintenance of international peace and security in the case of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, the General Assembly should immediately consider the matter, in regular or emergency session, and make appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including when necessary the use of armed force. The General Assembly was authorized to meet in emergency special session within twenty-four hours at the request of any seven members of the Security Council. Section B provided for the establishment of a Peace Observation Commission which could observe and report on the situation in any area where there was international tension likely to endanger international peace and security. On the invitation or with the consent of the State into whose territory the Commission would go, the General Assembly, or the Interim Committee, could utilize the Peace Observation Commission if the Security Council was not exercising its functions under the Charter with respect to the matter in question. The Commission was authorized to appoint sub-commissions and to utilize the services of observers. Section C invited Member States to survey their resources in order to determine what assistance they could render in support of any recommendations of the Security Council or the General Assembly for the restoration of international peace and security. It was further recommended that each Member should maintain within its national armed forces elements which could promptly be made available to the United Nations on the

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recommendation of the Security Council or of the General Assembly, without prejudice to the use of such elements for self-defense. It requested the Secretary-General to appoint a panel of military experts which could be placed at the disposal of Member States which desired their technical advice.

Section D provided for the establishment of a Collective Measures Committee to study and report to the Security Council and the General Assembly, not later than 1 September 1951, on methods which could be used and resources, including armed forces, which could be made available to the United Nations by Member States for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(c) A draft resolution submitted at the 358th meeting by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/579), which recommended to the Security Council that it should take the necessary steps to ensure that the action provided for under the Charter was taken with respect to threats to the peace, or acts of aggression and the peaceful settlement of disputes or situations likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; and that the Council should devise measures for the earliest application of Articles 43, 45, 46 and 47 of the Charter regarding the placing of armed forces at the disposal of the Council by the Members of the United Nations and the effective functioning of the Military Staff Committee.

(d) A draft resolution presented at the 358th meeting by the USSR (A/C.1/580), which recommended that, before armed forces were placed at the disposal of the Security Council under appropriate agreements concluded in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter, the permanent members of the Security Council should take steps to ensure the necessary implementation of Article 106 of the Charter.

(e) A joint draft resolution submitted by Iraq and Syria at the 363rd meeting (A/C.1/585), which recommended to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that they should meet during the fifth session of the General Assembly and discuss afresh the outstanding problems threatening world peace and crippling the United Nations, with a view to resolving fundamental differences and reaching agreement in accordance with the spirit of the Charter, and report the results of their discussions to the General Assembly not later than 15 November 1950.

5. The following amendments were presented to the joint seven-Power draft resolution of Canada, France, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay (A/C.1/576):

(a) An amendment by Greece (A/C.1/577) submitted at the 354th meeting, to invite the Members of the United Nations to inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible of measures taken to maintain elements within their armed forces to be made available to the United Nations.

(b) Amendments submitted by Lebanon (A/C.1/578) at the 358th meeting, to amend the preamble so as to include the second stated purpose of the United Nations (Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Charter); to recall the text of resolution 290 (IV) (Essentials of peace) relating to the principles of the Charter and to affirm the duty of Member States to implement resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly with a view to the maintenance of peace and security; to insert in section A, regarding the recommendation of collective measures by the General Assembly, a safeguard regarding Articles 51 and 52 of the Charter; and to reformulate the statement of objectives in section D.

(c) Amendments submitted by Egypt (A/C.1/581) at the same meeting, to include in section B a recommendation to Governments and authorities to co-operate with the Peace Observation Commission and the Collective Measures Committee; to add to section C a stipulation regarding equipment; to provide in section D for consultation by the Collective Measures Committee with States directly concerned; and to provide, also in section D, that the Collective Measures Committee should give priority to the equipment of national forces situated in sensitive areas, and which are comparatively under-equipped.

(d) Amendments submitted by Yugoslavia (A/C.1/582) at the 362nd meeting, to insert in the preamble a reference to Article 2, paragraph 7 of the Charter and to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; to limit the use of armed force as a collective measure under section A to cases of acts of aggression; and to confine additional items of an emergency special session to the matters dealt with in the draft resolution.

(e) Amendments submitted by the USSR (A/C.1/583) at the same meeting, to delete from the preamble paragraphs 3, 6, 7 and 8, together with the reference to the veto in paragraph 4, and to invoke Article 106 of the Charter in place of the second part of paragraph 5 of the preamble. In section A,

/paragraph 1,

paragraph 1, the USSR amendments proposed to replace the provision for recommendations for collective measures by provision for reference to the Security Council in accordance with Article 11 of the Charter; to extend the length of notice for the calling of an emergency special session from twenty-four hours to two weeks; and to authorize the calling of such sessions at the request of the majority of Members of the United Nations or at the request of the Security Council instead of at the request of seven members of the Council. In section B, paragraph 3, the USSR amendments proposed to insert a stipulation that the composition of the Peace Observation Commission should be of a representative character and should include the permanent members of the Security Council, and to delete the authorization to the Interim Committee to make use of the Peace Observation Commission. In section B, paragraph 6, it was proposed to delete the provision for the utilization of the United Nations Panel of Field Observers. It was proposed to delete sections C and D. Lastly, the USSR amendment proposed consequential amendments to the rules of procedure contained in the Annex to the joint draft resolution.

(f) Amendments submitted by Israel (A/C.1/584) at the same meeting, to insert in the preamble as a second paragraph a reaffirmation of the primary duty of Members to seek settlement of international disputes by peaceful means through the procedures of Chapter VI of the Charter, and to insert in the fifth paragraph a qualification indicating the primacy of Article 106 of the Charter; to stipulate in section A, as the condition of the contemplated recommendations by the General Assembly, that the Security Council should have failed to determine the existence of a breach of the peace or act of aggression or to adopt a cease-fire resolution and to secure its implementation; to delete the third sentence of paragraph 1 of section A; and, in section B, to delete the authorization to the Interim Committee to utilize the Peace Observation Commission.

6. At the 361st meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of the seven sponsors of the joint draft resolution, stated that certain provisions of the Chilean draft resolution and certain of the amendments which had been submitted were acceptable to the sponsors, and that the latter were prepared to submit a revised draft resolution incorporating the changes acceptable to them. At the 363rd meeting a seven-Power revised draft resolution (A/C.1/576/Rev.1) was submitted, which incorporated certain

/parts

arts of the amendments proposed by the delegations of Egypt (A/C.1/581), Greece (A/C.1/577), Lebanon (A/C.1/578) and Yugoslavia (A/C.1/582), and contained a new section (E) which embodied the principles set forth in the Chilean draft (A/C.1/575) concerning the dependence of genuine peace upon respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the establishment of economic and social well-being for all, particularly through the development of under-developed countries and areas.

7. The following amendments were submitted in respect of the revised joint draft resolution (A/C.1/576/Rev.1):

(a) Amendments submitted by the USSR (A/C.1/586) at the 363rd meeting, which superseded the previous amendments presented by that delegation (A/C.1/583). These revised amendments proposed, in addition to the proposals described in paragraph 5(e) above, to delete the new paragraphs 9 and 12 of the revised joint draft resolution. A new text of the USSR amendments was presented at the 368th meeting (A/C.1/586/Rev.1) containing, in addition to the earlier amendments, a re-draft of the USSR amendment to paragraph 1 of section A to provide for recommendations by the General Assembly to maintain or restore international peace and security, subject to the last sentence of Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Charter. It further provided that emergency sessions of the General Assembly might be convened within ten days, and that the Peace Observation Commission should include Czechoslovakia, France, the People's Republic of China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America among its fourteen members.

(b) An amendment submitted by Egypt (A/C.1/587) at the 365th meeting, to add a new paragraph to section D to provide that the Collective Measures Committee should give particular attention to the degree of preparedness of national armed forces and their various requirements. The earlier amendment by Egypt to the same section (A/C.1/581, point 2(b)) was withdrawn.

(c) An amendment submitted by Lebanon (A/C.1/589) at the 368th meeting, to include among the statement of the conditions of lasting peace in section E, paragraph 14, the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

8. In respect of the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/579) (paragraph 4(c) above), the representative of France submitted an amendment (A/C.1/591) at the 369th meeting, to provide that the dispositions of this draft resolution should not in any way prevent the General Assembly from fulfilling its functions under the resolution submitted by the seven sponsoring Powers. The representative of the USSR accepted an oral Uruguayan amendment adding the words "breaches of the peace" after the words "threats to the peace".
9. In respect of the joint draft resolution of Iraq and Syria (A/C.1/585) (paragraph 4(e) above), the representative of the USSR submitted an amendment (A/C.1/588) at the 367th meeting to include the Government of the People's Republic of China among those Governments which were asked to consult among themselves with a view to reaching agreement on the outstanding problems which threaten world peace.
10. At its 363rd meeting, the Committee began its consideration of the revised joint draft resolution section by section, beginning with the operative part. On the proposal of the representative of Iraq, at the 365th meeting, the Committee decided, by 25 votes to 19, with 13 abstentions, to postpone the vote on section A of the joint draft resolution pending consideration of the other sections. At the 366th meeting, the Committee decided, by 23 votes to 22, with 9 abstentions, to postpone voting until the conclusion of the debate on each section.
11. In the light of the revised joint draft resolution, a number of amendments were withdrawn, at the 363rd to 368th meetings inclusive, by the representatives of Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon and Yugoslavia.
12. At the 368th meeting, at the close of the discussion on the operative parts and the preamble, the Committee began to vote on the revised joint draft resolution submitted by Canada, France, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay (A/C.1/576/Rev.1) and the outstanding amendments thereto, with the following results:

SECTION A

Paragraph 1

(a) First USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 5) was rejected by 47 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

(b) Second USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 6) was rejected by 46 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

(c) Third USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 7) was rejected by 47 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 52 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 53 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

SECTION B

A USSR proposal that voting on paragraph 3 should be deferred until the membership of the Peace Observation Commission had been decided was rejected by 35 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions.

Paragraph 3

(a) A USSR amendment to paragraph 3, submitted orally, that the Peace Observation Commission should be composed of "14 Members, namely: ..." was adopted unanimously by 59 votes.

(b) USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 9) was rejected by 44 votes to 8, with 8 abstentions.

(c) Paragraph 3, as amended, was adopted by 55 votes to 5.

Paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously by 59 votes.

Paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously by 60 votes.

Paragraph 6

(a) USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 10) was rejected by 50 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

(b) Paragraph 6 was adopted by 55 votes to 5.

SECTION C

USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 11) to delete paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 was rejected by 47 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 were adopted by 48 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

Paragraph 10 was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.

/SECTION D

SECTION D

USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 12) to delete paragraphs 11, 12 and 13, was rejected by 46 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

Egyptian amendment to paragraph 11 (A/C.1/587) was rejected by 28 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions.

Section D was adopted by 48 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.

SECTION E

Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/589) to paragraph 14, further amended orally by Chile, was adopted by 26 votes to 1, with 32 abstentions.

Section E, as amended, was adopted by 58 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

PREAMBLE

Yugoslav amendment (A/C.1/582, point 1) was rejected by 22 votes to 20, with 16 abstentions.

First Israeli amendment (A/C.1/584, point 1) was adopted by 12 votes to 11, with 37 abstentions.

First USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 1) was rejected by 51 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

Second USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 2) was rejected by 48 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

Second Israeli amendment (A/C.1/584, point 2) was rejected by 47 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions.

Third USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 3) was rejected by 45 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

Fourth USSR amendment (A/C.1/586/Rev.1, point 4) was rejected by 52 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The Preamble as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 54 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

The Annex was adopted by 54 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

13. At the 369th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/576/Rev.1), proposed that the Peace Observation Commission should be composed of representatives of China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan,

/Sweden,

Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay, and that the Collective Measures Committee should be composed of representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

14. The representative of the USSR orally proposed that the list of members of the Peace Observation Commission should be amended by substituting "the Chinese People's Republic" for "China".

15. After discussion, the Committee, by 40 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions, adopted a French proposal that the USSR amendment should be declared inadmissible.

The proposal of the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution concerning the membership of the Peace Observation Commission was adopted by 50 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

The proposal of the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution concerning the membership of the Collective Measures Committee was adopted by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/576/Rev.1) as a whole, as amended, was put to the vote by roll-call and was adopted by 50 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstentions: Argentina, India, Syria.

16. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the USSR draft resolutions (A/C.1/579 and 580) and amendments thereto:

The French amendment (A/C.1/591) to add a paragraph to the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/579) was adopted by 50 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The first part of the amended USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/579), as amended orally also by Uruguay, was adopted by 54 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. (The second part of the amended USSR draft resolution, in the form of the French

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proposal, was not put to the vote, as it was considered unnecessary to do so).

The USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/579) as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 49 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The second USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/580) was rejected by 34 votes to 6, with 18 abstentions.

17. The Committee then began consideration of the joint draft resolution of Iraq and Syria (A/C.1/585) and the USSR amendment thereto (A/C.1/588).

18. At the 370th meeting, the representatives of Iraq and Syria submitted a revision (A/C.1/585/Rev.1) of their joint resolution which, instead of recommending that the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should meet in order to solve fundamental differences, recommended "to the permanent members of the Security Council that they meet and discuss individually or collectively, and with other nations concerned, the outstanding problems which threaten world peace...". It was requested that they should report to the General Assembly during the fifth session on any prospective progress.

19. During the discussion which followed, various oral and one written amendment and some suggestions were submitted by the delegations of El Salvador (A/C.1/594), Brazil, Netherlands, Israel, Mexico, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. These amendments were all withdrawn in view of a new revision of the Iraqi-Syrian resolution (A/C.1/585/Rev.2) which was submitted at the next meeting, and which incorporated most of the amendments.

20. After having recognized in the preamble, inter alia, that the Charter charges the Security Council with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, and having reaffirmed the importance of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council, this revised draft resolution recommended "to the permanent members of the Security Council that: (a) they meet and discuss, collectively or otherwise, and, if necessary, with other States concerned, all problems which are likely to threaten international peace and hamper the activities of the United Nations, with a view to their resolving fundamental differences and reaching agreement in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Charter; (b) they advise the General Assembly and, when it is not in session, the Members of the United Nations, as soon as appropriate, of the results of their consultations."

21. A USSR proposal that the phrase "the permanent members of the Security

/Council"

Council" be replaced by "the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the People's Republic of China and the USSR" was, on the proposal of the Chinese representative, declared inadmissible by 26 votes to 13, with 16 abstentions.

22. Another USSR proposal that the words "having in view among their number the People's Republic of China" be inserted after the phrase "the permanent members of the Security Council" was, on the proposal of the United States of America, likewise declared inadmissible by 35 votes to 12, with 11 abstentions.

23. The Committee then proceeded to a vote on the revised draft resolution of Iraq and Syria (A/C.1/585/Rev.2) which was adopted unanimously by 59 votes.

24. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following three resolutions:

RESOLUTION A
UNITING FOR PEACE

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the first two stated Purposes of the United Nations are:

"To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the Peace", and

"To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace",

Reaffirming that it remains the primary duty of all Members of the United Nations, when involved in an international dispute, to seek settlement of such a dispute by peaceful means through the procedures laid down in Chapter VI of the Charter, and recalling the successful achievements of the United Nations in this regard on a number of previous occasions,

Finding that international tension exists on a dangerous scale,

Recalling its resolution 290 (IV) entitled "Essentials of Peace", which states that disregard of the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations is primarily responsible for the continuance of international tension, and desiring to contribute further to the objectives of that resolution,

Reaffirming the importance of the exercise by the Security Council of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the duty of the permanent members to seek unanimity and to exercise restraint in the use of the veto,

Reaffirming that the initiative in negotiating the agreements for armed forces provided for in Article 43 of the Charter belongs to the Security Council and desiring to ensure that, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the United Nations has at its disposal means for maintaining international peace and security.

Conscious that failure of the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities on behalf of all the Member States, particularly those referred to in the two preceding paragraphs, does not relieve Member States of their obligations or the United Nations of its responsibility under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Recognizing in particular that such failure does not deprive the General Assembly of its rights or relieve it of its responsibilities under the Charter in regard to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that discharge by the General Assembly of its responsibilities in these respects calls for possibilities of observation which would ascertain the facts and expose aggressors; for the existence of armed forces which could be used collectively; and for the possibility of timely recommendation by the General Assembly to Members of the United Nations for collective action which, to be effective, should be prompt;

A.

1. Resolves that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session within twenty-four hours of the request therefor. Such emergency special session shall be called if requested by the Security Council on the vote of any seven members, or by a majority of the Members of the United Nations;

2. Adopts for this purpose the revisions in its rules of procedure set forth in the annex to this resolution;

B.

3. Establishes a Peace Observation Commission, which for the calendar years 1951 and 1952 shall be composed of fourteen Members, namely: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay, and which could observe and report on the situation in any

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area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Upon the invitation or with the consent of the State into whose territory the Commission would go, the General Assembly, or the Interim Committee when the Assembly is not in session, may utilize the Commission if the Security Council is not exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter with respect to the matter in question. Decisions to utilize the Commission shall be made upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. The Security Council may also utilize the Commission in accordance with its authority under the Charter;

4. The Commission shall have authority in its discretion to appoint sub-commissions and to utilize the services of observers to assist it in the performance of its functions;
5. Recommends to all Governments and authorities that they co-operate with the Commission and assist it in the performance of its functions;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities, utilizing where directed by the Commission the United Nations Panel of Field Observers envisaged in resolution 297 B (IV);

C.

7. Invites each Member of the United Nations to survey its resources in order to determine the nature and scope of the assistance it may be in a position to render in support of any recommendations of the Security Council or the General Assembly for the restoration of international peace and security;
8. Recommends to the Members of the United Nations that each Member maintain within its national armed forces elements so trained, organized and equipped that they could promptly be made available, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, for service as a United Nations unit or units, upon recommendation by the Security Council or General Assembly, without prejudice to the use of such elements in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter;
9. Invites the Members of the United Nations to inform the Collective Measures Committee as soon as possible of the measures taken in implementation of the preceding paragraph;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, with the approval of the Committee provided for in paragraph 11, a panel of military experts who could

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be made available upon request of Member States which wish to obtain technical advice regarding the organization, training, and equipment for prompt service of United Nations units of the elements referred to in paragraph 8;

D.

11. Establishes a Collective Measures Committee consisting of fourteen Members, namely: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and directs the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General and with Member States as the Committee finds appropriate, to study and make a report to the Security Council and the General Assembly, not later than 1 September 1951, on methods, including those of part C of this resolution, which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, taking account of collective self-defence and regional arrangements (Articles 51 and 52 of the Charter);

12. Recommends to all Member States that they co-operate with the Committee and assist it in the performance of its functions;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the staff and facilities necessary for the effective accomplishment of the purposes set forth in parts C and D of this resolution;

E.

14. The General Assembly, in adopting the proposals set forth above, is fully conscious that enduring peace will not be secured solely by collective security arrangements against breaches of international peace and acts of aggression, but that a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the Principles and Purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, upon the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other principal organs of the United Nations intended to achieve the maintenance of international peace and security, and especially upon respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and on the establishment and maintenance of conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries; and accordingly

15. Urges Member States to respect fully, and to intensify, joint action, in co-operation with the United Nations, to develop and stimulate universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to intensify

/individual

individual and collective efforts to achieve conditions of economic stability and social progress, particularly through the development of under-developed countries and areas.

ANNEX

The rules of procedure of the General Assembly are amended in the following respects:

1. The present text of rule 8 shall become paragraph (a) of that rule, and a new paragraph (b) shall be added to read as follows:

"Emergency special sessions pursuant to resolution ____ (V) shall be convened within twenty-four hours of the receipt by the Secretary-General of a request for such a session from the Security Council, on the vote of any seven members thereof, or of a request from a majority of the Members of the United Nations expressed by vote in the Interim Committee or otherwise, or of the concurrence of a majority of Members as provided in rule 9."

2. The present text of rule 9 shall become paragraph (a) of that rule and a new paragraph (b) shall be added to read as follows:

"This rule shall apply also to a request by any Member for an emergency special session pursuant to resolution ____ (V). In such a case the Secretary-General shall communicate with other Members by the most expeditious means of communication available."

3. Rule 10 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"In the case of an emergency special session convened pursuant to rule 8 (b), the Secretary-General shall notify the Members of the United Nations at least twelve hours in advance of the opening of the session."

4. Rule 16 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The provisional agenda of an emergency special session shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations simultaneously with the communication summoning the session."

5. Rule 19 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"During an emergency special session additional items concerning the matters dealt with in resolution ____ (V) may be added to the agenda by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting."

6. There is added a new rule to precede rule 65 to read as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule and unless the General Assembly decides otherwise, in case of an emergency special session, the Assembly shall convene in plenary session only and proceed directly to consider the item proposed for consideration in the request for the holding of the session, without previous reference to the General Committee or to any other Committee; the President and Vice-Presidents for such emergency special session shall be, respectively, the Chairmen of those delegations from which were elected the President and Vice-Presidents of the previous session."

RESOLUTION B

For the purpose of maintaining international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and, in particular with Chapters V, VI and VII of the Charter,

The General Assembly

Recommends to the Security Council:

That it should take the necessary steps to ensure that the action provided for under the Charter is taken with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace or acts of aggression and the peaceful settlement of disputes or situations likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security;

That it should devise measures for the earliest application of Articles 43, 45, 46 and 47 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the placing of armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council by the States Members of the United Nations and the effective functioning of the Military Staff Committee.

The above dispositions should in no manner prevent the General Assembly from fulfilling its functions under resolution ... (V).

RESOLUTION C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the primary function of the United Nations Organization is to maintain and promote peace, security and justice among all nations,

Recognizing the responsibility of all Member States in promoting the cause of international peace in accordance with their obligations as provided in the Charter,

/Recognizing

Recognizing that the Charter charges the Security Council with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security,

Reaffirming the importance of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council on all problems which are likely to threaten world peace,

Recalling its resolution 190 (III) entitled "Appeal to the Great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace",

Recommends to the permanent members of the Security Council that:

(a) They meet and discuss, collectively or otherwise, and, if necessary, with other States concerned, all problems which are likely to threaten international peace and hamper the activities of the United Nations, with a view to their resolving fundamental differences and reaching agreement in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Charter;

(b) They advise the General Assembly and, when it is not in session, the Members of the United Nations, as soon as appropriate, of the results of their consultations.

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STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AS A MEANS OF
CONTRIBUTING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF UNIVERSAL PEACE

1. At the 571st meeting of the First Committee, the representative of Chile declared that, in view of adoption by the Committee of the revised seven-Power draft resolution* his delegation would have no resolution to propose under item 66 of the General Assembly agenda entitled "Strengthening of democratic principles as a means of contributing to the maintenance of universal peace". Consequently, he suggested that the item be withdrawn.
2. The Committee adopted this suggestion, without objection.
3. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly that item 66 be withdrawn from its agenda.

* See resolution A above.