

When the general discussion had been concluded, the representative of *Venezuela* proposed that the various resolutions presented to the Committee should be referred to a sub-committee. A number of delegates doubted the wisdom of this course owing to the incompatible character of the Soviet and other draft resolutions. When the proposal of *Venezuela* was put to the vote it was rejected by 29 votes (including *New Zealand*) to 12 with 12 abstentions. At the final meeting of the Committee a joint resolution was submitted by *Australia*, *Canada*, and *France* in place of their separate resolutions. The resolution finally adopted by the Committee reproduces, with certain minor amendments, the text of the joint resolution. The voting took place on this joint text and on the Soviet draft resolution.

Mr Zebrowski (*Poland*) submitted an amendment to the Soviet resolution to eliminate references to particular countries. Mr Vyshinsky (*Soviet Union*), while declaring that the Soviet delegation considered it proper and necessary to indicate the countries where war propaganda had attained especially large proportions, stated that the Soviet delegation would accept the amendment.

In separate votes the Polish amendment was rejected, as were the second, third, and fourth paragraphs of the original Soviet proposal, and the Chairman then ruled that as a result the Soviet resolution as a whole had been rejected.

Voting followed on the joint resolution paragraph by paragraph, after which, on a roll-call vote, it was unanimously approved as a whole, with slight amendments. The text, as finally adopted, reads :—

“ WHEREAS in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples express their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours ; and

“ WHEREAS the Charter also calls for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, fundamental freedoms which include freedom of expression, all members having pledged themselves in Article 56 to take joint and separate action for such observance of fundamental freedoms,

“ THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

“ 1. CONDEMNES all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

“ 2. REQUESTS the Government of each member to take appropriate steps within its constitutional limits :

“ (a) To promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available to them, friendly relations among nations based upon the Purposes and Principles of the Charter ;

“ (b) To encourage the dissemination of all information designed to give expression to the undoubted desire of all peoples for peace.

“ 3. DIRECTS that this resolution be communicated to the forthcoming Conference on Freedom of Information.”