

conducted with the consent of the State or States in whose territory they are to be made. Finally, it should be noted that the last sentence of paragraph 3 guarantees that the Interim Committee will not consider any matter of which the Security Council is seized.

Several delegations (notably those of *Australia* and *Argentina*) had urged in the sub-committee that in order to give the Interim Committee effective power it should be able to adopt decisions by a simple majority, to deal with questions which had been before the Security Council if the latter was unable to reach a decision, and to decide to despatch commissions of inquiry also by a simple majority. The opposition of the majority to these views had led Dr Arce of *Argentina* to declare in the sub-committee that the "Little Assembly" it was now proposed to establish was "a very little Assembly indeed." Nevertheless, all supporters of the principle of the Interim Committee, including those who had wished to broaden its functions, decided to support the sub-committee's text as the only solution likely to secure the requisite majority.

In the general discussion which took place before the proposition was put to the vote, Mr Vyshinsky (*Soviet Union*) made, upon familiar lines, several lengthy and violent attacks upon the resolution adopted by the sub-committee. Mr Dulles (*United States*), Sir Hartley Shawcross (*United Kingdom*) and others, in reply, denied any desire to undermine the principle of unanimity of the Great Powers, although the former expressed his disapproval of the manner in which the Great Powers had taken secret decisions affecting the interests of small Powers without the latter's knowledge. However, a majority of delegations made it clear that they considered the establishment of the Interim Committee as fully constitutional and not in violation of the Charter, and on the draft resolution of the sub-committee being put to the vote it was adopted by 43 votes (including *New Zealand*) with 6 against and 6 abstentions (the Arab States). On the adoption of the resolution, Mr Vyshinsky stated on behalf of the *Soviet Union* that, since the Charter did not provide for the setting-up of an Interim Committee and that the adoption of the proposal violated the provisions of the Charter, the Soviet Union would not take part in the work of the Committee. The representatives of *Byelo-Russia*, *Czechoslovakia*, *Poland*, the *Ukraine*, and *Yugoslavia* also declared that, owing to what they regarded as the illegal nature of the Interim Committee, their Governments could not participate in the Committee's work.