

In view of the general desire for a resolution which would secure the unanimous agreement of the Great Powers, a sub-committee of eleven¹ was set up to produce an acceptable text. The sub-committee adopted unanimously a text which incorporated the substance of both the French and Soviet amendments. The preamble remained as in the original proposal, and the revised operative part read :—

“ The General Assembly

“ 1. Recalls the declarations made at Yalta on 11 February, 1945, by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, in which the signatories

“ “ Reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the declaration by the United Nations and our determination to build in co-operation with other peace-loving nations a world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and the general well-being of all mankind ” ;

and proclaimed that

“ “ Only with continuing and growing co-operation and understanding among our three countries, and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter “ Afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want ” ” ;

“ 2. Endorses these declarations and expresses its conviction that the Great Allied Powers will, in their policies, conform to the spirit of the said declarations ;

“ 3. Recommends the Powers signatories to the Moscow agreements of 24 December, 1945, and the Powers which subsequently acceded thereto to redouble their efforts, in a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding, to secure in the briefest possible time the final settlement of the war and the conclusion of all the peace settlements ;

“ 4. Recommends the aforementioned Powers to associate with them, in the performance of such a noble task, the States which subscribed and adhered to the Washington Declaration of 1 January, 1942.”

During the earlier debate the *New Zealand* delegate, while fully supporting the principle of the resolution, had pointed out that New Zealand was one of the members of the United Nations which enjoyed a special status in regard to the preparation of the peace treaties, as having participated actively in the war against Germany and Japan. He was sure that it was not intended to question this status, or to propose the General Assembly as a treaty-making body. Similar views were expressed by other Commonwealth delegations. In particular, the

¹ Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Haiti, Mexico, Netherlands, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela.