

practicable in the circumstances and compatible with the right of self-defence to bring the armed conflict to an end at the earliest possible moment;

(b) In particular, that such State shall immediately, and in any case not later than twenty-four hours after the outbreak of the hostilities, make a public statement wherein it will proclaim its readiness, provided that the States with which it is in conflict will do the same, to discontinue all military operations and withdraw all its military forces which have invaded the territory or territorial water of another State or crossed a demarcation line, either on terms agreed by the parties to the conflict or under conditions to be indicated to the parties by the appropriate organs of the United Nations;

(c) That such State immediately notify the Secretary-General, for communication to the Security Council and to the Members of the United Nations, of the statement made in accordance with the preceding subparagraph and of the circumstances in which the conflict has arisen;

(d) That such State, in its notification to the Secretary-General, invite the appropriate organs of the United Nations to dispatch the Peace Observation Commission⁴ to the area in which the conflict has arisen, if the Commission is not already functioning there;

(e) That the conduct of the States concerned in relation to the matters covered by the foregoing recommendations be taken into account in any determination of responsibility for the breach of the peace or act of aggression in the case under consideration and in all other relevant proceedings before the appropriate organs of the United Nations;

2. *Determines* that the provisions of the present resolution in no way impair the rights and obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations nor the decisions or recommendations of the Security Council, the General Assembly or any other competent organ of the United Nations.

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

B

The General Assembly,

Considering that the question raised by the proposal⁵ of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can better be examined in conjunction with matters under consideration by the International Law Commission, a subsidiary organ of the United Nations,

Decides to refer the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all the records⁶ of the First Committee dealing with this question to the International Law Commission, so that the latter may take them into consideration and formulate its conclusions as soon as possible.

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

379 (V). Establishment of a permanent commission of good offices

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the provision in Article 33 of the Charter that the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice;

Recalling that in General Assembly resolution 295 (IV) the Interim Committee of the General Assembly is charged to consider systematically the further implementation of that part of Article 11 (paragraph 1) of the Charter relating to the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security and of that part of Article 13 (paragraph 1 a) which deals with the promotion of international co-operation in the political field,

Considering that the Interim Committee of the General Assembly has already begun to study the question of the establishment of a permanent conciliation organ like that proposed by Yugoslavia,⁷

Considering that the study of this question is important and urgent,

1. Decides to refer to the Interim Committee item 73 of the agenda of the present session (Establishment of a permanent commission of good offices);

2. Recommends to the Interim Committee, in continuing its systematic examination of machinery for the pacific settlement of disputes, to study this item in connexion with the question of the establishment of a permanent organ of conciliation and taking into account the proposal introduced by Yugoslavia pursuant to item 73 and the discussions of the fifth session of the General Assembly on that item.

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

380 (V). Peace through deeds

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the profound desire of all mankind to live in enduring peace and security, and in freedom from fear and want,

Confident that, if all governments faithfully reflect this desire and observe their obligations under the Charter, lasting peace and security can be established,

Condemning the intervention of a State in the internal affairs of another State for the purpose of changing its legally established government by the threat or use of force,

1. *Solemnly* reaffirms that, whatever the weapons used, any aggression, whether committed openly, or by fomenting civil strife in the interest of a foreign Power, or otherwise, is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world;

⁷ See document A/1401.

⁴ See resolution 377 A (V), section B.

⁵ See document A/C.1/608.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, First Committee*, 384th to 390th meetings inclusive.

2. *Determines* that for the realization of lasting peace and security it is indispensable:

(1) That prompt united action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises;

(2) That every nation agree:

(a) To accept effective international control of atomic energy, under the United Nations, on the basis already approved⁸ by the General Assembly in order to make effective the prohibition of atomic weapons;

(b) To strive for the control and elimination, under the United Nations, of all other weapons of mass destruction;

(c) To regulate all armaments and armed forces under a United Nations system of control and inspection, with a view to their gradual reduction;

(d) To reduce to a minimum the diversion for armaments of its human and economic resources and to strive towards the development of such resources for the general welfare, with due regard to the needs of the under-developed areas of the world;

3. *Declares* that these goals can be attained if all the Members of the United Nations demonstrate by their deeds their will to achieve peace.

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

381 (V). Condemnation of propaganda against peace

The General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 110 (II) and 290 (IV), paragraph 8, which condemn all propaganda against peace and recommend the free exchange of information and ideas as one of the foundations of good-neighbourly relations between the peoples;

2. *Declares* that such propaganda includes:

(1) Incitement to conflicts or acts of aggression;

(2) Measures tending to isolate the peoples from any contact with the outside world, by preventing the Press, radio and other media of communication from reporting international events, and thus hindering mutual comprehension and understanding between peoples;

(3) Measures tending to silence or distort the activities of the United Nations in favour of peace or to prevent their peoples from knowing the views of other States Members.

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

382 (V). Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the unanimous conclusions⁹ of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans con-

⁸ See resolutions 1 (I), 41 (I), 191 (III), 192 (III), 290 (IV) and 299 (IV).

⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 11.*

cerning those members of the Greek armed forces who were captured by the Greek guerrillas and taken into countries north of Greece,

Having noted that, with the sole exception of Yugoslavia, the other States concerned are still detaining these members of the Greek armed forces without justification under commonly accepted international practice,

1. *Recommends* the repatriation of all those among them who express the wish to be repatriated,

2. *Calls upon* the States concerned to take the necessary measures for the speedy implementation of the present resolution,

3. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to request the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies to ensure liaison with the national Red Cross organizations of the States concerned, with a view to implementing the present resolution.

*313th plenary meeting,
1 December 1950.*

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report¹⁰ of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans and having noted that, although a certain improvement has taken place in the situation on the northern frontiers of Greece, there nevertheless remains a threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans;

2. *Continues* the Special Committee in being until the sixth session of the General Assembly, in accordance with the terms of reference and administrative arrangements contained in General Assembly resolutions 109 (II), 193 (III) and 288 (IV), unless meanwhile the Special Committee recommends to the Interim Committee its own dissolution;

3. *Authorizes* the Interim Committee to act on such recommendation as it thinks proper.

*313th plenary meeting,
1 December 1950.*

C

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern the reports¹¹ of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies and of the Secretary-General, and particularly the statement¹² that "not a single Greek child has yet been returned to his native land and, except for Yugoslavia, no country harbouring Greek children has taken definite action to comply with the resolutions unanimously adopted in two successive years by the General Assembly",

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ See documents A/1480 and A/1480/Add.1.

¹² See document A/1480, paragraph 17.