

联合国年鉴

中文

YEAR-
BOOK
of the
UNITED
NATIONS
1946-47

中文

《联合国年鉴》（1946-47）的中英双语版本目前正由苏州大学外国语学院进行翻译。以下为已完成部分。另，原英文文本中排印和扫描错误在此加以更正。

免责声明：

以下中文文字非联合国正式翻译。翻译由苏州大学外国语学院提供，以便中文读者阅读《联合国年鉴》（1946-1947）。

FOREWORD

前言

In this Yearbook the United Nations presents to the public a summary of its activities and achievements from its inception to July 1, 1947.

在这本年鉴中，联合国向公众展示了从成立之初到 1947 年 7 月 1 日期间所开展的活动和取得的成就。

Our organization did not come into being spontaneously. It emerged during a long period of intense discussion between governments and among members of the public who energetically seized the unprecedented opportunity to express their views on every detail of the Charter during its development. This formative period is covered in the Yearbook. It follows the growth of the United Nations idea from war to peace. In the part dealing with the San Francisco Conference the meaning and intentions of the drafters of the Charter can be found clearly recorded. An account of the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission provides an insight into the actual creation of the organization in accordance with the Charter.

联合国并非自发形成，而是经历了各国政府和公众的长期激烈讨论，他们积极把握前所未有的机会，就宪章制定过程中的每一个细节发表意见。本年鉴记录了联合国形成这段时期的情况，讲述了联合国理念从战争到和平的发展历程。其中，有关旧金山会议的部分清楚地展示了宪章起草者想要表达的意义和意图，而关于执行委员会和筹备委员会各项会议的描述则能让读者深入了解根据宪章设立联合国的实际情况。

The Yearbook also covers the period of the first session of the General Assembly and the ensuing time during which we have used our energies to translate into action the decisions taken at that session. In many cases we have been successful; in others we have not yet succeeded. Granted the smoothest progress, some resolutions must take years to put into effect; in these cases we can only report progress. Other resolutions require permanent enforcement; here we can only show what action has been taken to enforce them. In yet other cases there have been difficulties of a practical or political nature; here we have at least been able to isolate and clarify those difficulties.

本年鉴还涵盖了大会第一届会议的情况以及随后为把会议所做决定付诸行动而付出的努力。在许多情况下，我们都取得了胜利；但仍有一些方面暂未成功。即使进展非常顺利，有些决议也需历经数年方能生效，对此我们只能报告相关进展情况。另有一些决议需要长期执行，对此我们只能报告已经采取的行动。而对于存在实践困难或政治阻碍的情况，我们至少已能厘清并阐明问题之所在。

I present this overall account of our work in the conviction that such a collection of basic information in one volume is essential to anyone who wishes to know the United Nations and, in the light of his knowledge, to give it his enlightened support. Although such a balance sheet of our activities is not, and cannot be expected to be, entirely satisfactory it does serve to bring home the fact that the United Nations is a vital and energetic organism, heavily engaged, day after day, in the practical job of working out the world's problems by co-operation between the nations.

本年鉴对我们的工作进行了全面介绍。我深信，将相关基本信息整理汇总，对于任何想要了解联合国并因了解而给予我们支持的人来说是至关重要的。虽然总的来看，我们的活动并不能、也不可能令人完全满意，但本年鉴确实有助于证明联合国是一个十分重要且充满活力的机构，它日复一日地辛勤工作，努力通过国际合作来积极解决世界性问题。

Here is the machinery. Here are its workings to date. It is for the peoples of the United Nations and their governments to see that its full potentialities are realized.

联合国的运行机制尽在于此；迄今为止的工作情况也尽在于此。本年鉴可助加入联合国的各国人民和政府看到本组织实现它的全部潜力。

Trygve Lie

Lake Success, N. Y.
16 September 1947

特里格夫·赖伊

纽约成功湖
1947年9月16日

Part One:

第一部分

I. Origin and Evolution

1. 起源和演变

A. THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

A. 《联合国家宣言》

The term, "The United Nations," was suggested by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations, and at the San Francisco Conference it was unanimously adopted as the name of the new international organization as a tribute to the late President of the United States.

“联合国”这一名称是由美国总统富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福提出的，在《联合国家宣言》中第一次使用。旧金山会议一致同意将其作为这一新成立的国际组织的名称，以纪念已故的罗斯福总统。

On January 1, 1942, the representatives of 26 nations that were fighting against the Axis aggressors signed in Washington, D. C., a Declaration by United Nations. This is the first landmark in the evolution of the United Nations. The text of the Declaration is as follows:

1942年1月1日，与轴心国侵略者作战的26国代表在美国华盛顿特区签署了《联合国家宣言》，这是联合国历史上第一个里程碑。宣言全文如下：

The Governments signatory hereto,

各签署国政府在宣言中说：

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter.

出于对1941年8月14日美利坚合众国总统和大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国首相所作联合宣言《大西洋宪章》内所载宗旨和原则的共同纲领业已表示赞同，

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world,

确信为在它们本国以及其他国家保卫生命、自由、独立和宗教自由并维护人权与正义，必须对其敌国取得完全的胜利，而且确信它们现在正在对妄图征服世界的野蛮和残暴力量进行共同的斗争，

DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

特宣告：

(1) 各国政府保证运用其全部军事或经济力量反对这些政府正在与之作战的三国同盟成员国及其附从者。

(2) 各国政府保证与本宣言签署国政府合作，并且不同敌国缔结单独的停战协定或和约。

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

凡在为战胜希特勒主义而进行的斗争中正在或可能提供物质援助和贡献的其他国家均可签署本宣言。

DONE at Washington, January First, 1942.

1942年1月1日签字于华盛顿。

The original signatories of the Declaration were:

宣言的原签字国名单如下：

United States	美国	Guatemala	危地马拉
United Kingdom	英国	Haiti	海地
U.S.S.R.	苏联	Honduras	洪都拉斯
China	中国	India	印度
Australia	澳大利亚	Luxembourg	卢森堡
Belgium	比利时	Netherlands	荷兰
Canada	加拿大	New Zealand	新西兰
Costa Rica	哥斯达黎加	Nicaragua	尼加拉瓜
Cuba	古巴	Norway	挪威
Czechoslovakia	捷克斯洛伐克	Panama	巴拿马
Dominican Republic	多米尼加共和国	Poland	波兰
El Salvador	萨尔瓦多	South Africa	南非
Greece	希腊	Yugoslavia	南斯拉夫

In addition to the original 26 signatories, 21 nations adhered to the Declaration. Below is a list of the adherents, together with the dates of communications of adherence:

除最初的26个签署国外，还有21个国家宣布加入宣言，其名单及加入日期如下：

Mexico	墨西哥	June 5, 1942	1942年6月5日
Philippine Commonwealth	菲律宾	June 10, 1942	1942年6月10日
Ethiopia	埃塞俄比亚	July 28, 1942	1942年7月28日
Iraq	伊拉克	January 16, 1943	1943年1月16日
Brazil	巴西	February 8, 1943	1943年2月8日

Bolivia	玻利维亚	April 27, 1943	1943 年 4 月 27 日
Iran	伊朗	September 10, 1943	1943 年 9 月 10 日
Colombia	哥伦比亚	December 22, 1943	1943 年 12 月 22 日
Liberia	利比里亚	February 26, 1944	1944 年 2 月 26 日
France	法国	December 26, 1944	1944 年 12 月 26 日
Ecuador	厄瓜多尔	February 7, 1945	1945 年 2 月 7 日
Peru	秘鲁	February 11, 1945	1945 年 2 月 11 日
Chile	智利	February 12, 1945	1945 年 2 月 12 日
Paraguay	巴拉圭	February 12, 1945	1945 年 2 月 12 日
Venezuela	委内瑞拉	February 16, 1945	1945 年 2 月 16 日
Uruguay	乌拉圭	February 23, 1945	1945 年 2 月 23 日
Turkey	土耳其	February 24, 1945	1945 年 2 月 24 日
Egypt	埃及	February 27, 1945	1945 年 2 月 27 日
Saudi Arabia	沙特阿拉伯	March 1, 1945	1945 年 3 月 1 日
Syria	叙利亚	March 1, 1945	1945 年 3 月 1 日
Lebanon	黎巴嫩	March 1, 1945	1945 年 3 月 1 日

B. THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

B. 《大西洋宪章》

The signatories of the United Nations Declaration subscribed to the "common program of purposes and principles" embodied in the Atlantic Charter—the Joint Declaration made by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on August 14, 1941. The Charter reads:

《联合国宣言》的签署国对《美利坚合众国总统与大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国首相 1941 年 8 月 14 日的联合声明》即《大西洋宪章》内所载“宗旨和原则的共同纲领”业已表示赞同。宪章内容如下：

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

美利坚合众国总统和代表联合王国的首相丘吉尔先生，经过会商，觉得把他们两个国家政策上若干共同原则（对更好的未来世界的希望即以此为基础）在此时向世界宣布，是合适的。

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

第一，他们两个国家不寻求任何领土的或其他方面的扩张；

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

第二，他们不希望看见发生任何与有关人民自由表达的意志不相符合的领土变更；

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and

they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

第三，他们尊重所有民族选择他们愿意生活于其下的政府形式之权利；他们希望看到曾经被武力剥夺其主权及自治权的民族，重新获得主权与自治；

Fourth, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

第四，他们要在尊重他们现有的义务下，努力促使所有国家，不分大小，战胜者或战败者，都有机会在同等条件下，为了实现它们经济的繁荣，参加世界贸易和获得世界的原料；

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labour standards, economic adjustment and social security;

第五，他们希望促成所有国家在经济领域内最充分的合作，以促进所有国家的劳动水平、经济进步和社会保障；

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

第六，在纳粹暴政最终消灭之后，他们希望建立和平，使所有国家能够在它们境内安然自存，并保障所有地方的所有人在免于恐惧和不虞匮乏的自由中，安度他们的一生；

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

第七，这样的和平将使所有人能够在公海上不受阻碍地自由地航行；

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

第八，他们相信，世界上所有国家，为了现实的和精神上的理由，必须放弃使用武力。如果那些在国境外从事或可能以侵略相威胁的国家继续使用陆海空武器装备，则未来的和平将无法维持；所以他们相信，在一个更普遍和更持久的全面安全体系建立之前，解除这些国家的武装是必要的。同样，他们会将协助和鼓励一切其他可行的措施，来减轻爱好和平的人民在军备上的沉重负担。

Franklin D. Roosevelt

富兰克林·罗斯福

Winston S. Churchill

温斯顿·丘吉尔

Dated August 14, 1941

1941 年 8 月 14 日

C. THE MOSCOW DECLARATION ON GENERAL SECURITY

C. 《莫斯科普遍安全宣言》

On October 30, 1943, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Ambassador to Moscow issued the Declaration of Four Nations on General Security, which contemplated the establishment at the earliest practicable date of a general international organization, based upon the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States and open to membership by such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

1943 年 10 月 30 日，美国、英国和苏联的外交部长以及中国驻莫斯科大使发表了《四国普遍安全宣言》，提出在尽速可行的日期，根据一切爱好和平国家主权平等的原则，建立一个普遍性的国际组织，所有这些国家无论大小，均得加入为会员国，以维持国际和平与安全。

The text of the Declaration is as follows:

《宣言》案文如下：

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China:

美国、英国、苏联和中国政府：

United in their determination, in accordance with the Declaration by the United Nations of January 1, 1942, and subsequent declarations, to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender;

根据 1942 年 1 月 1 日《联合国宣言》及其他随后发表的宣言，四国决心团结一致，继续对各自交战的轴心国采取敌对行动，直到他们无条件投降，放下武器；

Conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression;

意识到有责任保证自身的解放以及与之结盟的人民不受侵略威胁；

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments;

承认有必要保证由战争迅速有序地过渡到和平，并建立与维持国际和平与安全，使全世界用于军备的人力与经济资源达于最小限度；

JOINTLY DECLARE:

联合宣告：

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

一、四国将继续联合行动，对各自的敌人发动战争，以建立与维持和平与安全。

2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

二、四国对共同敌人的投降与解除武装等有关事项，当采取共同行动。

3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

三、四国当采取必要的一切措施，以防止敌人破坏对敌人所规定的条件的行为。

4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

四、四国承认有必要在尽速可行日期，根据一切爱好和平国家主权平等的原则，建立一个普遍性的国际组织，所有这些国家无论大小，均得加入为会员国，以维持国际和平与安全。

5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

五、四国为在重建法律与秩序以及建立普遍安全制度以前维持国际和平与安全起见，应互相协商，并视情况需要与联合国其他会员国协商，以便代表国际社会采取共同行动。

6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other States except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.

六、四国在结束战争以后，除本宣言所设想的宗旨和经过联合协商外，不得在他国境内使用武力。

7. That they will confer and co-operate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the postwar period.

七、四国将彼此及与联合国其他会员国进行协商与合作，于战后促成一项确实可行的限制军备的一般协定。

V. Molotov
Anthony Eden
Cordell Hull
Foo Ping-sheung

Moscow, October 30, 1943

V·莫洛托夫
安东尼·艾登
科德尔·赫尔
傅秉常

莫斯科，1943年10月30日

D. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

D. 联合国经济社会问题会议

Before the establishment of a general international organization, as contemplated in the Moscow Declaration, a number of United Nations conferences were held to discuss certain special problems. As a result of these conferences a number of specialized agencies were subsequently established.

建立《莫斯科宣言》所设想的普遍性国际组织之前，已召开了一系列联合国会议来讨论某些特别问题，并相应成立了若干专门机构。

The first of these conferences was the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held in Hot Springs, Virginia, from May 18 to June 3, 1943, which set up an Interim to draw up a Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. On October 16, 1945, FAO came into being when its Constitution was signed.

其中，第一场会议是于1943年5月18日至6月3日在弗吉尼亚州温泉村召开的联合国粮食和农业会议。这次会议成立了粮食和农业临时委员会，由其负责起草联合国粮食及农业组织章程。1945年10月16日，该章程签署，联合国粮农组织正式成立。

The Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, which first met in London in October 1942, drafted plans for a United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization. These plans served as a basis of discussion at the United Nations Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held in London from November 1 to 16, 1945, which drew up the Constitution of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

1942年10月，盟国教育部长会议在伦敦首次召开，起草了建立联合国教育和文化组织的计划。1945年11月1日至16日，联合国关于建立教育、科学及文化组织会议在伦敦举行，以该计划为基础展开讨论，起草了《联合国教育、科学及文化组织章程》。

The Agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was signed in Washington on November 9, 1943, by representatives of 44 nations, and on the following day the first meeting of the UNRRA Council took place in Atlantic City, New Jersey. It may be noted that UNRRA was the first of the United Nations agencies formally to come into being.

1943年11月9日，44国代表在华盛顿签署了关于建立联合国善后救济总署的协定。次日，联合国善后救济总署理事会在新泽西州大西洋城召开了首次会议。值得一提的是，联合国善后救济总署是联合国正式成立的第一个机构。

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, from July 1 to 22, 1944. The Conference drafted the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Articles of Agreement both of the Fund and of the Bank came into force on December 27, 1945, and the inaugural meeting of the Boards of Governors of these two institutions took place in Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A., from March 8 to 18, 1946.

1944年7月1日至22日，联合国货币和金融会议在新罕布什尔州布雷顿森林镇召开，起草了《国际货币基金组织协定》和《国际复兴开发银行协定》。两项协定均于1945年12月27日生效。1946年3月8日至18日，这两个机构的首次理事会会议在美国佐治亚州萨凡纳举行。

The International Civil Aviation Conference was held in Chicago from November 1 to December 7, 1944. It drafted a Convention on International Civil Aviation and an Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation. The Provisional (Interim) International Civil Aviation Organization came into being on August 15, 1945.

1944年11月1日至12月7日，国际民用航空会议在芝加哥举行，起草了《国际民用航空公约》和《国际民用航空临时协定》。1945年8月15日，临时国际民用航空组织成立。

E. THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONVERSATIONS

E. 敦巴顿橡树园会议

The first concrete step toward the creation of a general international organization was taken in the late summer of 1944, when the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations took place. The first phase of the conversations was between the representatives of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States from August 21 to September 28, and the second phase between the representatives of China, the United Kingdom and the United States from September 29 to October 7. As a result of these conversations the four powers reached a number of agreements which were embodied in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The text of the Proposals reads:

1944年夏末，敦巴顿橡树园会议召开，向建立一个普遍性国际组织迈出了坚实的第一步。会议第一阶段是从8月21日到9月28日，与会者为苏联、英国及美国三国代表，第二阶段是从9月29日到10月7日，与会者为中国、英国与美国三国代表。会议后，四国达成一系列协定，总称为《敦巴顿橡树园提案》。提案内容如下：

PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

建立一个普遍性国际组织的提案

There should be established an international organization under the title of The United Nations, the Charter of which should contain provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals which follow.

应建立一个定名为“联合国”的国际组织，其宪章应载有实施下列建议所必需的条款：

CHAPTER I PURPOSES

第一章 宗旨

The purposes of the Organization should be:

本组织之宗旨为：

1. 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 the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

一、维持国际和平及安全；并为此目的采取有效集体办法，以防止且消除对于和平之威胁，制止侵略行为或其他和平之破坏；并以和平方法，调整或解决足以破坏和平之国际争端。

2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

二、发展国际间之友好关系，并采取其他适当办法，以增强普遍和平。

3. To achieve international co-operation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and

三、促成国际合作，以解决国际间属于经济、社会及人类福利之国际问题。

4. To afford a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

四、构成一协调各国行动之中心，以达成上述共同目的。

CHAPTER II PRINCIPLES

第二章 原则

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the Organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

为求实现第一章所述各宗旨起见，本组织及其会员国应遵行下列原则：

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

一、本组织系基于各爱好和平之国家主权平等之原则。

2. All members of the Organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the Organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

二、各会员国应履行其依本宪章所担负之义务，以保证全体会员国由加入本组织而发生之权益。

3. All members of the Organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

三、各会员国应以和平方法解决其争端，俾免危及国际和平及安全。

4. All members of the Organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Organization.

四、各会员国在其国际关系上不得使用威胁或武力，或采取与本组织宗旨不符之任何方法。

5. All members of the Organization shall give every assistance to the Organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

五、各会员国对于本组织依本宪章规定而采取之行动，应尽力予以协助。

6. All members of the Organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the Organization.

六、本组织对于任何国家正在采取防止或执行行动时，各会员国对该国不得给予协助。

The Organization should ensure that states not members of the Organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

本组织在维持国际和平及安全之必要范围内，应保证非本组织会员国遵行上述原则。

CHAPTER III MEMBERSHIP

第三章 会员

1. Membership of the Organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

一、凡爱好和平之国家得为本组织会员国。

CHAPTER IV PRINCIPAL ORGANS

第四章 主要机关

1. The Organization should have as its principal organs:

- a. A General Assembly;
- b. A Security Council;
- c. An International Court of Justice; and
- d. A Secretariat.

一、本组织之主要机关如下：

- a. 大会，
- b. 安全理事会，
- c. 国际法院，以及
- d. 秘书处。

2. The Organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

二、本组织得设立必需之辅助机关。

CHAPTER V THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

第五章 大会

Section A—Composition

A 节 组织

All members of the Organization should be members of the General Assembly and should have a number of representatives to be specified in the Charter.

大会由本组织所有会员国组织之，其代表人数由宪章规定。

Section B—Functions and Powers

B 节 职权

1. The General Assembly should have the right to consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the Organization or by the Security Council; and to make recommendations with regard to any such principles or questions. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion. The General Assembly should not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council.

一、大会有权考虑关于维持国际和平及安全之合作之普通原则，包括军缩及军备管制之原则；有权讨论本组织任何会员国或安全理事会向大会所提关于维持国际和平及安全之任何问题，并提出关于该原则或问题之建议。凡对于需要行动之各该项问题，应由大会于讨论前或讨论后提交安全理事会。大会不应主动就安全理事会正在处理中关于维持国际和平及安全之任何事件提出建议。

2. The General Assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the Organization upon recommendation of the Security Council.

二、大会有权经安全理事会之建议批准新会员国加入本组织。

3. The General Assembly should, upon recommendation of the Security Council, be empowered to suspend from the exercise of any rights or privileges of membership any member of the Organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council. The exercise of the rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by decision of the Security Council. The General Assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the Security Council, to expel from the Organization any member of the Organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the Charter.

三、本组织会员国，业经安全理事会对其采取防止或执行行动者，大会经安全理事会之建议，有权停止其会员权利及特权之行使。此项权利及特权之行使，得由安全理事会恢复之。本组织之会员国中，有屡次违犯本宪章所载之原则者，大会经安全理事会之建议，有权将其由本组织除名。

4. The General Assembly should elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to elect upon recommendation of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the Organization. It should perform such functions in relation to the election of the Judges of the International Court of Justice as may be conferred upon it by the Statute of the Court.

四、大会应依本宪章第九章选举安全理事会之非常任理事国以及经济及社会理事会之理事国。大会有权经安全理事会之建议，选举本组织秘书长。大会应依国际法院规约选举国际法院法官。

5. The General Assembly should apportion the expenses among the members of the Organization and should be empowered to approve the budgets of the Organization.

五、本组织之经费应由各会员国依照大会分配限额担负之。大会有权审核本组织之预算。

6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in political, economic and social fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.

六、大会应发动研究，并作成建议，以促进政治、经济、社会各部门之国际合作并调解足以妨害公共福利之情势。

7. The General Assembly should make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies of international economic, social and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the Organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the Organization.

七、大会应作成建议，以调整各国际经济、社会和其他专门机关之政策。各专门机关依其与本组织之协定与本组织发生关系。

8. The General Assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council and reports from other bodies of the Organization.

八、大会应收受并审查安全理事会所送之常年及特别报告及本组织其他机关所送之报告。

Section C—Voting

C 节 投票

1. Each member of the Organization should have one vote in the General Assembly.

一、本组织之每一会员国，于大会应有一个投票权。

2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the Security Council; election of members of the Economic and Social Council; admission of members, suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of members, and expulsion of members; and budgetary questions should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of question to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the General Assembly should be made by a simple majority vote.

二、大会之重要决议应以到会及投票之会员国三分之二多数决定之。此项决议包括：关于维持国际和平及安全之建议，安全理事会理事国之选举，经济及社会理事会理事国之选举，对于新会员国加入之准许，会员国权利及特权行使之停止，会员国之除名，以及预算问题。关于其他问题，包括另有何种事项应以三分之二多数决定之问题，应以大会简单多数票决定之。

Section D—Procedure

D 节 程序

1. The General Assembly should meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

一、大会每年应举行常会，并于必要时，举行特别会议。

2. The General Assembly should adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its President for each session.

二、大会应自行制定其议事规则并选举每次会议之主席。

3. The General Assembly should be empowered to set up such bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

三、大会有权设立其认为于行使职务所必需之机关和机构。

CHAPTER VI THE SECURITY COUNCIL

第六章 安全理事会

Section A—Composition

A 节 组织

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the Organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately

eligible for re-election. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

安全理事会以本组织十一会员国之十一代表组织之。美利坚合众国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟、中华民国以及法兰西（在适当时）应为安全理事会常任理事国。大会应选举六国为非常任理事国，任期定为两年，每年三国任满且不得即行连选。第一次选举非常任理事国时，大会所选六国中三国之任期应为一年，另三国任期两年。

Section B—Principal Functions and Powers

B 节 主要职权

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization, members of the Organization should by the Charter confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.

一、为保证本组织行动迅速有效起见，各会员国应依宪章将维持国际和平及安全之主要责任，授予安全理事会，并同意安全理事会于履行此项责任下之职务时，即系代表各会员国。

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

二、安全理事会于履行此项职务时，应遵照本组织之宗旨及原则。

3. The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

三、为履行此项职务而授予安全理事会之特定权力，于本宪章第八章内规定之。

4. All members of the Organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

四、本组织各会员国须依本宪章之规定接受并履行安全理事会之决议。

5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the Security Council, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 9, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the Organization.

五、为促进国际和平及安全之建立及维持，以尽量减少世界人力及经济资源之消耗于军备起见，安全理事会借第八章 B 节第九段所指之军事参谋团之协助，应负责拟具方案，提交本组织会员国，以建立军备管制制度。

Section C—Voting

C 节 投票

(Note: The question of voting procedure in the Security Council is still under consideration.)

(注：安全理事会之投票程序事宜仍在审议中)。

Section D—Procedure

D 节 程序

1. The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the Organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the Security Council could if it so desired be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.

一、安全理事会之组织，应以其能继续不断行使职务为要件。安全理事会之各理事国应有常驻本组织总部之代表。在本组织会所以外，安全理事会得在认为最能便利其工作之其他地点举行会议。安全理事会应举行定期会议，每一理事国认为合宜时得派政府大员或其他特别代表出席。

2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions including regional sub-committees of the Military Staff Committee.

二、安全理事会有权设立其认为于行使职务所必需之机关或机构，包括军事参谋团的区域分团。

3. The Security Council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

三、安全理事会应自行制定其议事规则，包括其推选主席之方法。

4. Any member of the Organization should participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the Security Council considers that the interests of that member of the Organization are specially affected.

四、在安全理事会提出之任何问题，经其认为对于本组织任何会员国之利益有特别关系时，该会员国得参加讨论。

5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute.

五、本组织会员国而非为安全理事会之理事国，或非本组织会员国之国家，如于安全理事会考虑中之争端为当事国者，应被邀参加关于该项争端之讨论。

CHAPTER VII AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

第七章 国际法院

1. There should be an International Court of Justice which should constitute the principal judicial organ of

the Organization.

一、兹设立国际法院为本组织之主要司法机关。

2. The Court should be constituted and should function in accordance with a Statute which should be annexed to and be a part of the Charter of the Organization.

二、国际法院应依所附规约组建并执行其职务。该项规约为本组织宪章之构成部分。

3. The Statute of the Court of International Justice should be either (a) the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable, or (b) a new Statute in the preparation of which the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.

三、国际法院规约或沿用国际常设法院规约，经适当修改继续生效，或以国际常设法院规约为基础拟订一份新规约。

4. All members of the Organization should ipso facto be parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

四、本组织各会员国为国际法院规约之当然当事国。

5. Conditions under which States not Members of the Organization may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice should be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

五、非本组织会员国之国家得为国际法院规约当事国之条件，应由大会经安全理事会之建议就各别情形决定之。

CHAPTER VIII

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

第八章

维持国际和平与安全，包括防止和制止侵略在内的安排

Section A—Pacific Settlement of Disputes

A 节 争端之和平解决

1. The Security Council should be empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

一、安全理事会有权调查任何争端或可能引起国际磨擦或惹起争端之任何情势，以断定该项争端或情势之继续存在是否足以危及国际和平与安全之维持。

2. Any state, whether member of the Organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council.

二、任何国家，不论其是否为本组织会员国，都得将此类之任何争端或情势提请大会或安全理事会注意。

3. The parties to any dispute the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

三、任何争端之当事国，于争端之继续存在足以危及国际和平与安全之维持时，应尽先以谈判、调停、和解、公断、司法解决或各该国自行选择之其他和平方法，求得解决。安全理事应促请各当事国以此项方法，解决其争端。

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. The Security Council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under paragraph 5.

四、属于上述第三段所指之性质之争端，当事国如未能依该段所示方法解决时，应将该项争端提交安全理事会。安全理事会如认为该项争端之继续存在，在事实上足以危及国际和平与安全之维持时，应决定是否处理该争端，如果处理，应决定是否依照第五段采取行动。

5. The Security Council should be empowered, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

五、属于上述第三段所指之性质之争端，安全理事会在任何阶段，有权建议适当程序或调整方法。

6. Justiciable disputes should normally be referred to the International Court of Justice. The Security Council should be empowered to refer to the Court, for advice, legal questions connected with other disputes.

六、具有法律性质之争端一般应当提交国际法院。安全理事会有权就其他争端有关之法律问题向法院寻求建议。

7. The provisions of paragraph 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned.

七、由依照国际法完全属于有关国家国内管辖范围内的事项所引起的局势或争端，A 节第一至六段的规定均不适用。

Section B—Determination of Threats to the Peace or Acts of Aggression and Action With Respect Thereto

B 节 确定危及和平或侵略行为以及相关应付办法

1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraph 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

一、安全理事会如认为一项争端未能依 A 节第三段所述程序或按其根据 A 节第五段提出的建议得到解决，威胁到国际和平与安全的维持，则应遵循联合国宗旨和原则，采取任何必要措施，以维持国际和平与安全。

2. in general the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

二、一般而言，安全理事会必须确定是否存在任何危及和平、破坏和平或侵略行为，并应对要采取的措施提出建议或做出抉择，以维持或恢复国际和平与安全。

3. The Security Council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic, or other measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions, and to call upon members of the Organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

三、安全理事会有权决定所应采武力以外之外交、经济或其他之办法，以实施其决议，并得促请联合国会员国执行此项办法。此项办法得包括铁路、海运、航空、邮、电、无线电及其他交通工具之局部或全部停止，以及外交和经济关系之断绝。

4. Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the Organization.

四、安全理事会如认此类办法为不足时，得采取必要之空海陆军行动，以维持或恢复国际和平及安全。此项行动得包括联合国会员国之空海陆军示威、封锁及其他军事举动。

5. In order that all members of the Organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible and should in each case be subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

五、联合国各会员国为求对于维持国际和平及安全有所贡献起见，于安全理事会发令时，依会员国缔结的特别协定，供给为维持国际和平及安全所必需之军队、便利及协助。此项特别协定应规定军队之数目及种类，以及所供便利及协助之性质。此项特别协定应尽速议订，提交安全理事会批准，并由签字国各依其宪法程序批准之。

6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the Organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the Organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above.

六、为使本组织能采取紧急军事办法起见，会员国应将其本国空军部队为国际共同执行行动随时供给调遣。此项部队之实力与准备之程度，及其共同行动之计划，应由安全理事会以军事参谋团之协助，在上述第五段所指之特别协定范围内决定之。

7. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all the Members of the Organization in co-operation or by some of them as the Security Council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the Organization by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

七、执行安全理事会为维持国际和平及安全之决议所必要之行动，应由联合国全体会员国或由若干会员国担任之，一依安全理事会之决定。此项决议应由联合国会员国以其直接行动及经其加入为会员之有关专门组织或机关之行动履行之。

8. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in paragraph 9 below.

八、武力使用之计划应由安全理事会在下面第九段提及之军事参谋团协助下决定之。

9. There should be established a Military Staff Committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the Organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently.

九、兹设立军事参谋团，以便对于安全理事会维持国际和平与安全之军事需要问题，对于受该会所支配军队之使用及统率问题，对于军备之管制及可能之军缩问题，向该会贡献意见并予以协助。军事参谋团在安全理事会权力之下，对于受该会所支配之任何军队，负战略上之指挥责任；关于该项军队之统率问题，应待以后处理。军事参谋团应由安全理事会各常任理事国之参谋总长或其代表组织之。联合国任何会员国在该团未有常任代表者，如于该团责任之履行在效率上必需该国参加其工作时，应由该团邀请参加。关于该项军队之统率问题，应待以后处理。

10. The members of the Organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

十、联合国会员国应通力合作，彼此协助，以执行安全理事会所决定之办法。

11. Any state, whether a member of the Organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures which have been decided upon by the Security Council should have the right to consult the Security Council in regard to a solution of those problems.

十一、安全理事会对于任何国家采取防止或执行办法时，其他国家，不论其是否为联合国会员国，遇有因此项办法之执行而引起之特殊经济问题者，应有权与安全理事会会商解决此项问题。

Section C—Regional Arrangements

C 节 区域办法

1. Nothing in the Charter should preclude the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the Organization. The Security Council should encourage settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

一、本宪章不得认为排除区域办法或区域机关、用以应付关于维持国际和平及安全而宜于区域行动之事件者；但以此项办法或机关及其工作与联合国之宗旨及原则符合者为限。安全理事会对于依区域办法或由区域机关而求地方争端之解决，不论其系由关系国主动，或由安全理事会提交者，应予以鼓励。

2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority, but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.

二、安全理事会对于职权内之执行行动，在适当情形下，应利用此项区域办法或区域机关。如无安全理事会之授权，不得依区域办法或由区域机关采取任何执行行动。

3. The Security Council should at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security

三、关于为维持国际和平与安全起见，依区域办法或由区域机关所已采取或正在考虑之行动，不论何时应向安全理事会充分报告之。

CHAPTER IX

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

第九章

国际经济及社会合作安排

Section A—Purpose and Relationships

A 节 目标和关系

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the Organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council.

一、为造成国际间和平友好关系所必要之安定及福利条件起见，联合国应促进国际间经济、社会和其他人道主义问题之解决，促进全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重与遵守。履行本职务之责任，属于大会及大会权力下之经济及社会理事会。

2. The various specialized economic, social and other organizations and agencies would have responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship with the Organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organization or agency, subject to approval by the General Assembly.

二、由各国政府间协定所成立之各种专门机关，依其组织约章之规定，于经济、社会及其他有关部门负有责任。这些专门机关应依经济及社会理事会与专门机关之有关当局签订并经大会核准之协议使与联合国发生关系。

Section B—Composition and Voting

B 节 组织及投票

The Economic and Social Council should consist of representatives of eighteen members of the Organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should be elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years. Each such state should have one representative, who should have one vote. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council should be taken by simple majority vote of those present and voting.

经济及社会理事会由联合国十八个会员国之代表构成。此理事十八国由大会选举产生，任期三年。每一理事国应有代表一人且有一个投票权。本理事会之决议，应以到会及投票之理事国简单多数票表决之。

Section C—Functions and Powers of the Economic and Social Council

C 节 经济及社会理事会之职权

1. The Economic and Social Council should be empowered:
 - a. to carry out, within the scope of its functions, recommendations of the General Assembly;
 - b. to make recommendations, on its own initiative, with respect to international economic, social and other humanitarian matters;
 - c. to receive and consider reports from the economic, social and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization, and to co-ordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;
 - d. to examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organizations or agencies concerned;
 - e. to enable the Secretary-General to provide information to the Security Council;
 - f. to assist the Security Council upon its request; and
 - g. to perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

一、经济及社会理事会应有权：

- (一) 在其职权范围内执行大会的建议。
- (二) 主动提出关于国际经济、社会及其他人道主义事项之建议案。
- (三) 收受并审查经济、社会及其他组织和机构之报告，通过与其会商并向其提出建议来协调其工作。
- (四) 审查各种专门机关之行政预算，并向其提出建议案。
- (五) 使秘书长能够向安全理事会提供资料。
- (六) 应安全理事会的要求提供协助。

(七) 履行大会所授予之一般职权范围内之其他职务。

Section D—Organization and Procedure

D 节 组织及程序

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up an economic commission, a social commission, and such other commissions as may be required. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.

一、经济及社会理事会应设立经济委员会、社会委员会和可能需要的其他委员会，各委员会由专家组成之。理事会应在联合国秘书处派驻长期工作人员。

2. The Economic and Social Council should make suitable arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it.

二、经济及社会理事应商定办法使专门组织或机关之代表无投票权而参加本理事会及本理事会所设各委员会之讨论。

3. The Economic and Social Council should adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its President.

三、经济及社会理事会应自行制定其议事规则及推选主席之方法。

CHAPTER X THE SECRETARIAT

第十章 秘书处

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter.

一、秘书处置秘书长一人及本组织所需之办事人员若干人。秘书长为本组织之行政首长。秘书长应由大会经安全理事会之推荐委派之，其任期和任职条件由宪章规定。

2. The Secretary-General should act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, and of the Economic and Social Council and should make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

二、秘书长在大会、安全理事会、经济及社会理事会之一切会议，应以秘书长资格行使职务，并应向大会提送关于本组织工作之常年报告。

3. The Secretary-General should have the right to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace and security.

三、秘书长得将其所认为可能威胁国际和平及安全之任何事件，提请安全理事会注意。

CHAPTER XI AMENDMENTS

第十一章 修正案

Amendments should come into force for all members of the Organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the Organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the Organization.

本宪章之修正案经大会会员国三分之二表决并由安全理事会全体常任理事国和联合国其他大多数会员国各依其宪法程序批准后，对于联合国所有会员国发生效力。

CHAPTER XII TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

第十二章 过渡办法

1. Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 5, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Four Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, the States parties to that Declaration should consult with one another and as occasion arises with other Members of the Organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

一、在第八章 B 节第五段所称之特别协定尚未生效前，一九四三年十月三十日在莫斯科签订四国宣言之当事国应依该宣言第五段之规定，互相洽商，并于必要时，与联合国其他会员国洽商，以代表本组织采取为维持国际和平及安全宗旨所必要之联合行动。

2. No provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy States as a result of the present war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

二、本宪章不禁止负行动责任之政府因目前的战争而对敌国采取或受权执行之行动。

(Note: In addition to the question of voting procedure in the Security Council referred to in Chapter VI, several other questions are still under consideration)

(注：除第六章所述安理会投票程序的问题，其它几个问题仍在考虑当中。)

F. THE YALTA AGREEMENT

F. 《雅尔塔协定》

In February 1945, Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin met at Yalta in the Crimea. A report was issued after the conference which contained the following passage:

1945年2月，英国首相丘吉尔、美国总统罗斯福和苏联元帅斯大林在克里米亚的雅尔塔会晤。会后发表了一份报告，部分内容如下：

We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential, both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples.

我们决心尽早和我们的盟国一起建立一个普遍性国际组织，以维护和平与安全。我们相信，这样做对于防止侵略以及通过所有爱好和平人民的密切持续合作来消除发生战争的政治、经济和社会原因来说，都是必要的。

The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not there reached. The present Conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

基础是在敦巴顿橡树园奠定的。但在那里并未就表决程序这一重要问题达成协议。目前这次会议已经能够解决这一问题。

We have agreed that a Conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on the 25th April 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations of Dumbarton Oaks.

我们已经商定，应当于1945年4月25日在美国旧金山召开联合国会议，以便按照在敦巴顿橡树园非正式会谈中所建议的方针起草这一组织的宪章。

The Government of China and the Provisional Government of France will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the Conference jointly with the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As soon as the consultation with China and France has been completed, the text of the proposals on voting procedure will be made public.

我们将立即与中国政府和法国临时政府进行协商，并邀请它们与美国政府、联合王国政府和苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟政府一起共同发出这一会议邀请。一同中国和法国的协商结束，就公布关于表决程序的建议书。

China and France were consulted. The Chinese Government agreed to join in sponsoring the invitations. The French Government agreed to participate in the conference but decided not to act as a sponsoring nation.

经协商，中国政府同意参加发出邀请。法国政府同意参加会议，但决定不担任发起国。

The countries qualifying for invitations were those nations which had declared war on Germany or Japan by March 1, 1945, and had signed the United Nations Declaration.

有资格受到邀请的国家均为于1945年3月1日前对德国或日本宣战且已签署《联合国宣言》的国家。

The invitations were issued on March 5 and contained the proposals for voting referred to in the Report of

the Crimea Conference. The terms of invitation read as follows:

邀请书于3月5日发出，其中包括《克里米亚会议报告》中关于表决问题的一系列提议。邀请书内容如下：

The Government of the United States of America, on behalf of itself and of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China, invites the Government of [name of Government invited] to send representatives to a Conference of the United Nations, to be held on April 25, 1945, at San Francisco in the United States of America, to prepare a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

美利坚合众国政府代表本国政府、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国政府、苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟政府以及中华民国政府，邀请xxx（受邀国名称）政府委派代表参加将于1945年4月25日在美国旧金山召开的联合国会议，为一个旨在维持国际和平与稳定的普遍性国际组织起草宪章。

The above-named Governments suggest that the Conference consider, as affording a basis for such a charter, the proposals for the establishment of a general international organization which were made public last October as a result of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and which have now been supplemented by the following provisions for Section C of Chapter VI:

上述四国政府认为，联合国会议应审议去年10月发表的关于建立一个普遍性国际组织的《敦巴顿橡树园提案》，作为起草《联合国宪章》的基础。该提案的第六章C节增补了下列规定。

C. Voting

C.投票

1. Each member of the Security Council should have one vote.

一、安全理事会每一理事国应有一个投票权。

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

二、安全理事会关于程序事项之决议，应以七理事国之可决票表决之。

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A, and under the second sentence of paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.

三、安全理事会对于其他一切事项之决议，应以七理事国之可决票包括全体常任理事国之同意票表决之；但对于第八章A节以及第八章C节第一段第二句内各事项之决议，争端当事国不得投票。

Further information as to arrangements will be transmitted subsequently. In the event that the Government of [name of Government invited] desires in advance to present views or comments concerning the proposals, the Government of the United States of America will be pleased to transmit such views and comments to the other participating Governments.

关于安排的更多信息将随后传达。如果xxx（受邀国名称）政府希望事先就以上提案发表意见或评论，美利坚合众国政府将乐意向其他参与国政府转达。

G. PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

G. 关于《敦巴顿橡树园提案》的初步讨论

1. INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE

1. 美洲战争与和平问题会议

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals were being studied and discussed by the nations of the world, severally as well as individually. From February 21 to March 8, 1945, for instance, twenty Members of the Union of American Republics met in Mexico City to consider the problems of war and peace. In a resolution the Inter-American Conference suggested that the following points be taken into consideration in the formulation of a definitive charter of the proposed international organization:

世界各国分别各自研究、讨论了《敦巴顿橡树园提案》。例如，1945年2月21日至3月8日，美洲共和国联盟的二十个成员国在墨西哥城举行会议，探讨战争与和平问题。这次美洲会议在一项决议中表明，在为这一拟议的国际组织制定最后宪章的过程中，须考虑以下几点：

(a) The aspiration of universality as an ideal toward which the Organization should tend in the future;

(a) 将普遍性作为本组织未来致力于实现的理想；

(b) The desirability of amplifying and making more specific the enumeration of the principles and purposes of the Organization;

(b) 需要充实并更具体地列举本组织的原则及宗旨，

(c) The desirability of amplifying and making more specific the powers of the General Assembly in order that its action, as the fully representative organ of the international community may be rendered effective, harmonizing the powers of the Security Council with such amplification;

(c) 需要扩大并更具体地规定大会的权力，以便大会作为国际社会具有充分代表性的机构，其行动可以发挥效力，同时使安全理事会的权力与大会权力的扩大相协调，

(d) The desirability of extending the jurisdiction and competence of the International Tribunal or Court of Justice;

(d) 需要扩大国际法庭或法院的管辖权和权限，

(e) The desirability of creating an international agency specially charged with promoting intellectual and moral co-operation among nations;

(e) 需要建立一个国际机构，专门负责促进各国在智力和道德方面的合作，

(f) The desirability of solving controversies and questions of an inter-American character, preferably in accordance with inter-American methods and procedures, in harmony with those of the General International Organization;

(f) 需要最好按照美洲方法和程序，与普遍性国际组织的方法和程序相协调，解决具有美洲特征的争议和问题，

(g) The desirability of giving an adequate representation to Latin America on the Security Council.

(g) 需要在安全理事会给予拉丁美洲充分的代表权。

2. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

2. 英联邦会议

From April 4 to 13, 1945, talks were held in London between representatives of the British Commonwealth as a preliminary to the San Francisco Conference. They were attended by the representatives of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. The statement issued at the close of the meetings contained the following passage:

1945年4月4日至13日，英联邦各国代表在伦敦举行了一系列会谈，为旧金山会议做准备。澳大利亚、加拿大、印度、新西兰、南非联邦以及联合王国派代表参加了会议。会议结束时发表的声明载有以下段落：

We have examined, generally and in detail, the tentative proposals resulting from the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations, and we have had a valuable exchange of views. We are agreed that the proposals provide the basis for a charter of such an organization, fully recognizing that in certain respects they call for clarification, improvement and expansion.

我们已全面、详细地审查了敦巴顿橡树园会议提出的一系列初步提议，并进行了有价值的意见交流。我们一致认为上述提议为这一普遍性国际组织的宪章提供了基础，并充分认识到这些提议在某些方面有待阐明、改进和扩充。

H. THE COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

H. 法学家委员会

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals provided that there should be an International Court of Justice as the principal judicial organ of the organization, but the Proposals left open the question of whether the Court's Statute should be the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice with such modifications as were necessary, or a new Statute based on that of the Permanent Court.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》规定，应当设立一个国际法院作为本组织的主要司法机关，但提案留有一个问题悬而未决，即法院规约应该是在《常设国际法院规约》的基础上作必要的修改，还是根据其制定一份新的规约。

The United States Government, acting on behalf of itself and the other governments sponsoring the San Francisco Conference, invited a Committee of Jurists to meet in Washington for the purpose of preparing a Draft Statute of the Court and submitting it to the San Francisco Conference. Jurists from 44 countries met from April 9 to 20, 1945.

美国政府代表本国政府及其他旧金山会议发起国政府，邀请法学家委员会在华盛顿举行会议，目的在于起草一份法院规约草案，并将其提交旧金山会议讨论。来自 44 个国家的法学家于 1945 年 4 月 9 日至 20 日举行了会议。

The Committee felt that it was for the San Francisco Conference to decide whether the Court should be established as a new Court or as a continuance of the Permanent Court of International Justice established in 1920. The question affected particularly the operation of treaties containing references to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court.

法学家委员会认为，应当在旧金山会议上决定国际法院是作为一个新的法院，还是作为 1920 年成立的常设国际法院的延续。这一问题特别影响到涉及常设法院管辖权的条约的执行。

The Committee took the Statute of the Permanent Court as a basis and proceeded to revise it article by article. The revision consisted, on the one hand, of the effecting of certain adaptations of form, and on the other hand, of the introduction of certain new features considered desirable.

委员会以《常设法院规约》为基础，对其进行了逐条修改。修改的内容包括两方面，一方面是进行一些形式性调整，另一方面是增加某些被认为可取的新特色。

On the nomination of judges the Committee did not reach any agreement. It submitted two alternative texts—one retaining the system of nomination by national groups and the other introducing a system of nomination by governments. The Committee suggested that one-third of the judges should be elected every three years, instead of a complete election every nine years.

委员会在法官提名问题上未能达成共识，因而提交了两项备选案文：一是保留各国团体提名制，二是引进政府提名制。委员会建议，应每三年改选三分之一的法官，而非九年任期结束后再全部改选。

On the question of obligatory jurisdiction the Committee could not reach a unanimous agreement. Some jurists wanted to see the principle of obligatory jurisdiction affirmed in the new Statute, while others preferred to retain the optional clause. In the end two alternative texts embodying both views were presented.

委员会对强制性管辖权问题未能达成一致意见。一些法学家希望在新《规约》中确认强制性管辖权原则，而另一些则倾向于保留任择条款。最终委员会提交了体现上述两种观点的两项备选案文。

A provision for amendment, based on a United States proposal, was adopted to fill what was felt to be a lacuna in the old Statute. The Committee called to the attention of the San Francisco Conference the importance of formulating rules for the execution of the Court's decisions, and the necessity of adjusting the situation as regards States which were parties to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice but not Members of the United Nations.

委员会根据美国的建议，通过了一项修正条款，以填补旧《规约》中被认为存在的漏洞。委员会提醒旧金山会议注意为执行法院判决制定相应规则的重要性，以及对涉及《常设国际法院规约》缔约国但不是联合国会员国的国家的情况进行调整的必要性。

I. THE QUESTION OF TRUSTEESHIP

I. 托管问题

The question of trusteeship was placed tentatively on the agenda of the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations, but no provisions concerning it were included in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. It was understood that the question would be a subject of subsequent study and would be placed on the agenda of the United Nations Conference. At Yalta the matter was discussed and agreement was reached on the following policy:

托管问题暂时列入了敦巴顿橡树园会议议程，但《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中并无相关条款。这一问题有待后续研究，将列入联合国会议议程。雅尔塔会议讨论了托管问题，达成了以下政策共识：

(1) That the five Governments with permanent seats in the Security Council should consult each other prior to the United Nations Conference on providing machinery in the World Charter for dealing with territorial trusteeships which would apply only to (a) existing mandates of the League of Nations; (b) territory to be detached from the enemy as a result of this war; and (c) any other territory that may voluntarily be placed under trusteeship.

(1) 安全理事会五个常任理事国政府在联合国会议举行之前，应共同商议在《世界宪章》中设立机制以处理领土托管问题，但这仅适用于（子）国际联盟现在委任统治下之领土，（丑）因第二次世界大战结果或将自敌国割离之领土，以及（寅）任何其他可能自愿置于托管制度下之领土。

(2) That no discussions of specific territories were to take place during the preliminary consultations on trusteeships or at the United Nations Conference itself. Only machinery and principles of trusteeship should be formulated at the Conference for inclusion in the Charter, and it was to be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories within the categories specified above would actually be placed under trusteeship.

(2) 无论是在关于托管制度的初步磋商阶段还是联合国会议期间，都不应讨论具体的领土问题。会议只应制定有关托管的机制和原则，以载入《联合国宪章》。至于上述各类别中的哪些领土将实际置于托管之下，留待嗣后达成协定。

J. THE CHINESE PROPOSALS

J. 中国代表团的提案

In the second phase of the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations the Chinese Government had put forward certain proposals which were agreed to at that time between China, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Government of the U.S.S.R. agreed to join in sponsoring the proposals for presentation to the San Francisco Conference. The proposals, which were submitted to the San Francisco Conference on May 1, 1945, were:

在敦巴顿橡树园会议的第二阶段，中国政府提出了一些提案，中英美三国当时就此达成了一致。苏联政府同意一起向旧金山会议提出这些提案。1945年5月1日，提案提交给旧金山会议，内容如下：

(1) The Charter should provide specifically that adjustment or settlement of international disputes should

be achieved with due regard for principles of justice and international law.

(1) 宪章应明确规定，调解或解决国际争端时应适当考虑正义及国际法原则。

(2) The Assembly should be responsible for initiating studies and making recommendations with respect to the development and revision of the rules and principles of international law.

(2) 大会应负责就国际法规则和原则的制订和修订进行研究并提出建议。

(3) The Economic and Social Council should specifically provide for the promotion of educational and other forms of cultural cooperation.

(3) 经济及社会理事会应具体负责促进教育和其他形式的文化合作。

K. THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

K. 联合国国际组织会议

1. COMPOSITION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. 会议的组成

The Government of the United States, on behalf of itself and the other sponsoring Governments, on March 5, 1945, invited the Governments that had signed or adhered to the United Nations Declaration and had declared war against Germany or Japan to send representatives to the San Francisco Conference, officially known as the United Nations Conference on International Organization, beginning on April 25, 1945. The complete list of the sponsoring Governments and the invited Governments is as follows:

1945年3月5日，美国政府代表本国及其他发起国政府，邀请已经签署或加入《联合国国家宣言》并向德国或日本宣战的各国政府派遣代表参加旧金山会议。此次会议正式名称为“联合国国际组织会议”，于1945年4月25日开幕。发起国政府及受邀国政府的完整名单如下：

Australia	Iraq
Belgium	Lebanon
Bolivia	Liberia
Brazil	Luxembourg
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Netherlands
China	New Zealand
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Norway
Cuba	Panama
Czechoslovakia	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	Philippine Commonwealth
Egypt	Saudi Arabia
El Salvador	Syria

Ethiopia	Turkey
France	Union of South Africa
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Guatemala	United Kingdom
Haiti	United States of America
Honduras	Uruguay
India	Venezuela
Iran	Yugoslavia
澳大利亚	伊拉克
比利时	黎巴嫩
玻利维亚	利比里亚
巴西	卢森堡
加拿大	墨西哥
智利	荷兰
中国	新西兰
哥伦比亚	尼加拉瓜
哥斯达黎加	挪威
古巴	巴拿马
捷克斯洛伐克	巴拉圭
多米尼加共和国	秘鲁
厄瓜多尔	菲律宾自治邦
埃及	沙特阿拉伯
萨尔瓦多	叙利亚
埃塞俄比亚	土耳其
法国	南非联邦
希腊	苏维埃社会主义共和国 联盟
危地马拉	联合王国
海地	美利坚合众国
洪都拉斯	乌拉圭
印度	委内瑞拉
伊朗	南斯拉夫

The invitation to Poland, which was an original signatory of the United Nations Declaration, was withheld at that time pending the formation of a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. On April 27, 1945, the San Francisco Conference adopted the following resolution on Poland:

虽然波兰是《联合国宣言》的原始签署国之一，但是由于波兰民族团结临时政府当时尚未成立，因此未向其发出会议邀请。1945年4月27日，旧金山会议通过了有关波兰的以下决议：

The Governments of the United Nations express to the people of Poland their sympathy and their admiration. They hope that the constitution of a Polish Government recognized as such by the sponsoring nations will make it possible for Polish delegates to come and take part as soon as possible in the work of the Conference.

联合国各会员国政府向波兰人民表示同情与钦佩。他们希望，波兰政府的成立得到各发起国的承认之后，其代表可以尽快前来参与会议工作。

On April 30 the Conference approved the admission of Argentina, the Byelorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. On June 5 Denmark, which had just been liberated, was invited to attend the Conference. A total of 50 nations attended.

4月30日，会议批准阿根廷、白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国以及乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国的加入。6月5日，刚刚解放的丹麦收到会议邀请。与会国达到了50个。

2. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE

2. 会议的组织 and 程序

The chairmen of the delegations of the sponsoring Governments presided in rotation at the plenary sessions of the Conference. They were: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., of the United States; Anthony Eden, of the United Kingdom; Dr. T. V. Soong, of China; and V. M. Molotov, of the U.S.S.R. Lord Halifax later deputized for Mr. Eden, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo for Dr. Soong, and Andrei A. Gromyko for Mr. Molotov. The chairmen of these delegations held private meetings from time to time with Mr. Stettinius presiding, and on May 3 the chairman of the French delegation was invited to attend those private meetings.

各发起国政府的代表团团长轮流担任全体会议的主席，他们分别是美国的小爱德华·莱利·斯特蒂纽斯、英国的安东尼·艾登、中国的宋子文以及苏联的维亚切斯拉夫·米哈伊洛维奇·莫洛托夫。在后来的会议上，由哈利法克斯勋爵代表艾登先生，顾维钧博士代表宋子文，安德烈·安德烈耶维奇·葛罗米柯代表莫洛托夫先生。这些代表团团长不时在斯特蒂纽斯先生主持下召开非公开会议。5月3日，法国代表团团长应邀出席这些非公开会议。

The Conference established four general committees: A Steering Committee, consisting of the chairmen of all delegations, with Mr. Stettinius presiding, was to consider major questions of policy and procedure. An Executive Committee, consisting of fourteen members—the chairmen of the delegations of the four sponsoring Governments and the chairmen of the delegations of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia—with Mr. Stettinius presiding, was to make recommendations to the Steering Committee. A Co-ordination Committee, consisting of one representative of each of the fourteen members of the Executive Committee was to assist the Executive Committee and to supervise the final drafting of the Charter. A Credentials Committee, consisting of the chairmen of the delegations of Ecuador, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yugoslavia, was to verify the credentials of the representatives.

旧金山会议成立了四个专门委员会：指导委员会、执行委员会、协调委员会和全权证书委员会。指导委员会由各代表团团长组成，由斯特蒂纽斯先生担任主席，负责审议政策和程序方面的主要问题。执行委员会由十四名成员组成，包括四位发起国代表团团长，以及澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大、智利、捷克斯洛伐克、法国、伊朗、墨西哥、荷兰与南斯拉夫代表团团长，由斯特蒂纽斯先生担任主席，负责为指导委员会提出建议。协调委员会由执行委员会的十四名成员国各派一名代表组成，负责协助执行委员会及监督联合国宪章的最后起草工作。全权证书委员会，由厄瓜多尔、罗森堡、尼加拉瓜、沙特阿拉伯、叙利亚和南斯拉夫的代表团团长组成，负责核实各代表的全权证书。

The Conference was divided into four commissions and twelve technical committees. All delegations were represented on the commissions and the committees.

会议分为四个委员会和十二个技术委员会，所有代表团都派代表出席。

Each commission had a President and a Rapporteur, who were nominated by the Steering Committee and approved by the Conference. An Assistant Secretary-General of the Conference served as the secretary of each commission. Each commission was to develop general principles to guide its technical committees.

每个委员会都有一名主席和一名报告员，由指导委员会提名并经会议批准。会议的助理秘书长担任每个委员会的秘书。每个委员会都要制定指导其下属技术委员会的一般原则。

Each technical committee had a Chairman and a Rapporteur, who were nominated by the Steering Committee and approved by the Conference. Each committee was to formulate recommendations on various parts of the agenda assigned to it.

每个技术委员会都有一名主席和一名报告员，由指导委员会提名并经会议批准。各委员会分别就分配的议程部分拟具建议。

The terms of reference of the commissions and the committees were as follows:

总务委员会和技术委员会的职权范围如下所示：

<i>Commission & Committee</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Terms of Reference</i> (Dumbarton Oaks Proposals)
Commission I Committee I/1	General Provisions Preamble, Purposes & Principles	Chs. I & II
Committee I/2	Membership, Amendment & Secretariat	Chs. III, IV, X & XI
Commission II Committee II/1	General Assembly Structure and Procedures	Ch. V, Sees. A, C, D, paras. of Sec. B.
Committee II/2	Political & Security Functions	Ch. V. especially Sec. B
Committee II/3	Economic and Social Co-operation	Ch. IX & paras. of Ch. V
Committee II/4	Trusteeship System	Principles and Mechanism of Trusteeship System
Commission III Committee III/1	Security Council Structure and Procedures	Ch. VI, Sees. A, C, D, paras of Sec. B
Committee III/2	Peaceful Settlement	Ch. VIII, Sec. A
Committee III/3	Enforcement Arrangements	Ch. VIII, Sec. B, & Ch. XII
Committee III/4	Regional Arrangements	Ch. VIII, Sec. C
Commission IV Committee IV/1	Judicial Organization International Court of Justice	Ch. VII
Committee IV/2	Legal Problems	Judicial Status of United Nations, Registration of Treaties, et cetera.

委员会	名称	职权范围 (顿巴顿橡树园提案)
第一委员会	总则	
第一委员会第一技术委员会	序言、宗旨和原则	第一和二章
第一委员会第二技术委员会	会员国、修正案和秘书处	第三、四、十和十一章
第二委员会	大会	
第二委员会第一技术委员会	结构和程序	第五章, 见 B 节 A, C, D, 段.
第二委员会第二技术委员会	政治与安保职能	第五章, 尤其 B 节
第二委员会第三技术委员会	经济与社会合作	第九章和第五章的几个段落
第二委员会第四技术委员会	托管制度	托管制度的原则与机制
第三委员会	安全理事会	
第三委员会第一技术委员会	结构和程序	第六章, 见 B 节第 A、C、D 段
第三委员会第二技术委员会	和平解决	第八章 A 节
第三委员会第三技术委员会	执行安排	第八章 B 节和第 XII 章
第三委员会第四技术委员会	区域办法	第八章 C 节
第四委员会	司法组织	
第四委员会第一技术委员会	国际法院	第七章
第四委员会第二技术委员会	法律问题	联合国司法地位、条约登记等

The Secretary-General of the Conference was Alger Hiss; the Deputy Secretary-General was John Ross. The Secretariat consisted of 1,058 persons, not including the United States Army and Navy personnel and volunteer workers. The expenses of the Conference, estimated at somewhat less than \$2,000,000, were met by the United States as the host government.

会议秘书长是阿尔杰·希斯, 副秘书长是约翰·罗斯。秘书处由 1,058 人组成, 不包括美国陆军和海军人员以及志愿者。会议经费估计略低于 200 万美元, 由东道国政府美国支付。

Each delegation to the Conference had one vote. Any question of procedure was decided by a majority of the votes of the delegations present and voting; all other questions were decided by two thirds of the votes of the delegations present and voting.

参加会议的每个代表团都有一票表决权。任何程序问题均由出席并参加表决的代表团以多数票决定, 所有其他问题均由出席并参加表决的代表团的三分之二多数票决定。

The official languages of the Conference were Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The working languages were English and French. Addresses in English or French were interpreted into the other language, and addresses in any other language into both English and French.

会议的官方语言为中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文。工作语言为英文和法文。英文或法文的发言彼此互译，任何其他语言的发言均译为英、法两种语言。

3. AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

3.会议议程

At a meeting of the chairmen of the delegations on April 27 it was agreed that the agenda of the Conference should be “the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, as supplemented at the Crimea Conference, and by the Chinese Proposals agreed to by the sponsoring Governments, and the comments thereon submitted by the participating countries.”

在4月27日举行的各代表团主席会议上，与会者一致同意旧金山会议的议程为“在克里米亚会议上补充并由发起国政府同意的中国代表团提案及与会国对提案的评论意见增补的《敦巴顿橡树园提案》”。

The four sponsoring Governments themselves submitted jointly to the Conference on May 5 a series of amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The text of the amendments was as follows:

5月5日，四个发起国政府共同向旧金山会议提交了《敦巴顿橡树园提案》的一系列修正案。修正案内容如下：

CHAPTER I. PURPOSES

第一章 宗旨

1. 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 the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, *and with due regard for principles of justice and international law*, adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace.

一、维持国际和平与安全，并为此目的采取有效集体办法，以防止且消除对于和平之威胁，制止侵略行为和其他和平之破坏，并以和平方法且依正义及国际法之原则，调整或解决足以破坏和平之国际争端或情势。

2. 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;

二、发展国际间以尊重人民平等权利及自决原则为根据之友好关系，并采取其他适当办法，以增强普遍和平。

3. To achieve international co-operation in the solution of international economic, social, cultural and other humanitarian problems and *promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex*; and

三、促成国际合作，以解决国际间属于经济、社会、文化及人类福利性质之国际问题，且不分种族、

性别、语言或宗教，增进并激励对于全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重。

CHAPTER II. PRINCIPLES

第二章 原则

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all (*peace-loving States*) its Members.

一、本组织基于所有（爱好和平的）会员国主权平等原则。

3. All Members of the Organization shall settle their *international* disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

三、各会员国应以和平方法解决其国际争端，避免危及国际和平与安全。

New paragraph to be added following paragraph 6, to take the place of paragraph 7 of Chapter VIII, Section A, which would be deleted:

拟在第六段之后新增一段，以取代将被删除的第八章A节第七段。

Nothing contained in this Charter shall authorize the Organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State concerned or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under this Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of Chapter VIII, Section B.

本宪章中的任何内容都不授权本组织干预本质上属于有关国家国内管辖的事项，也不要求成员将这些事项提交本宪章解决；但这一原则不应妨碍第八章B节的适用。

CHAPTER V. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

第五章 大会

Section B. Functions and Powers

B 节 职权

6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in political, economic, (*and*) social and cultural fields to assist in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion and sex and also for the encouragement of the development of international law (*and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.*).

六、大会应发动研究，并作成建议，以促进政治、经济、（以及）社会和文化各部门之国际合作，不分种族、语言、宗教或性别，协助实现所有人之人权及基本自由，并鼓励国际法之发展（及调解足以妨害公共福利之情势。）。

New paragraph to follow paragraph 7:

第七段后新增一段如下：

The General Assembly should examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

大会应审查各种专门机关之行政预算，并向其提出建议案。

CHAPTER VI. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

第六章 安全理事会

Section A. Composition

A 节 组织

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven Members of the Organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six States to fill the non-permanent seats, *due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the Organization towards the maintenance of international peace and security and towards the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.* These six States should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for re-election. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

安全理事会以本组织十一会员国之十一代表组织之。美利坚合众国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟、中华民国以及法兰西（在适当时）应为安全理事会常任理事国。大会应选举六国为非常任理事国，首先按照本组织会员国对维护国际和平与安全和对本组织其他宗旨的贡献以及公平的地域分配来进行适当考虑。六个非常任理事国的任期定为两年，每年三国任满且不得即行连选。第一次选举非常任理事国时，大会所选六国中三国之任期应为一年，另三国任期两年。

Section D. Procedure

D 节 程序

2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions. (*including regional sub-committees of the Military Staff Committee.*)

二、安全理事会有权设立其认为于行使职务所必需之机关或机构。（包括军事参谋团的区域分团。）

5. Any Member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any State not a Member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. *In the case of a non-member, the Security Council should lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of such a non-member.*

五、本组织会员国而非为安全理事会之理事国，或非本组织会员国之国家，如于安全理事会考虑中之争端为当事国者，应被邀参加关于该项争端之讨论。对于非会员国，安全理事会应规定其认为公正之条件，以便非会员国参与讨论。

CHAPTER VII. AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

第七章 国际法院

The provisions of Chapter VII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposal should be adjusted to bring it into conformity with the recommendations of Commission IV in light of the report of the Jurists Committee.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第七章和法学家委员会的报告由第四委员会负责讨论。

CHAPTER VIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

第八章 维持国际和平与安全、包括防止和制止侵略在内的安排

Section A. Pacific Settlement of Disputes

A节 争端之和平解决

The following new paragraph should be inserted before Paragraph 1 of Section A of Chapter VIII:

应在第八章A节第一段之前插入下面这一新段落：

Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 5 below, the Security Council should be empowered, if all the parties so request, to make recommendations to the parties to any dispute with a view to its settlement in accordance with the principles laid down in Chapter II, Paragraph 3.

在不影响下文第一至五段规定的情况下，如果所有当事方提出要求，安全理事会应有权向任何争端的当事方提出建议，以便按照第二章第三段规定之原则解决争端。

2. Any State, whether Member of the Organization or not, may bring any dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council. *In the case of a non-member, it should be required to accept, for the purposes of such dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.*

二、任何国家，不论其是否为本组织会员国，都得将此类之任何争端或情势提请大会或安全理事会注意。对于非会员国，应要求其接受《宪章》规定的和平解决此类争端的义务。

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. *(The Security Council (should in each case decide whether or not) deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, (and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under paragraph 5) it shall decide whether to take action under paragraph 5 or whether itself to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.*

四、属于上述第三段所指之性质之争端，当事国如未能依该段所示方法解决时，应将该项争端提交安全理事会。安全理事会如认为该项争端之继续存在，在事实上足以危及国际和平与安全之维持时，（应决定是否处理该争端，如果处理，应决定是否依照第五段采取行动）应决定是否处理该争端，如果处理，应决定是否依照第五段采取行动或是否自行提议其认为适当的解决条件。

(7. *The provisions of paragraph 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by inter-national law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the State concerned.*)

(七、由依照国际法完全属于有关国家国内管辖范围内的事项所引起的局势或争端，A节第一至六段的规定均不适用。)

(Note: This paragraph would be replaced by the new paragraph proposed for addition following paragraph 6, Chapter II, Principles.)

(注：本段将由建议在第二章“原则”第六段之后新增的段落取代。)

Section B. Determination of Threats to the Peace or Acts of Aggression and Action with Respect Thereto

B节 确定危及和平或侵略行为以及相关应付办法

1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraphs 4 or 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

一、安全理事会如认为一项争端未能依A节第三段所述程序或按其根据A节第四或五段提出的建议得到解决，威胁到国际和平与安全的维持，则应遵循联合国宗旨和原则，采取任何必要措施，以维持国际和平与安全。

2. In general the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Section to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

二、一般而言，安全理事会必须确定是否存在任何危及和平、破坏和平或侵略行为，并应对本节第三段和第四段中提出的措施提出建议或做出抉择，以维持或恢复国际和平与安全。

Insert the following paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3:

将下列段落插进第二段和第三段之间：

Before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures for the maintenance or restoration of peace and security in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. Such provisional measures should be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. Failure to comply with such provisional measures should be duly taken account of by the Security Council.

安全理事会在根据第二段中的条款对维持或恢复和平与安全的措施提出建议或做出抉择前，得促请当事国遵守安全理事会所认为必要合宜之临时办法，其目的是为了防止情势更趋严重。此项临时办法应当不会妨碍关系当事国之权利、要求或立场。安全理事会对于不遵行此项临时办法之情形，应予适当注意。

9. There should be established a Military Staff Committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the Organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a State should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently. *The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council, may establish regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.*

九、兹设立军事参谋团，以便对于安全理事会维持国际和平与安全之军事需要问题，对于受该会所支配军队之使用及统率问题，对于军备之管制及可能之军缩问题，向该会贡献意见并予以协助。军事参谋团在安全理事会权力之下，对于受该会所支配之任何军队，负战略上之指挥责任；关于该项军队之统率问题，应待以后处理。军事参谋团应由安全理事会各常任理事国之参谋总长或其代表组织之。联合国任何会员国在该团未有常任代表者，如于该团责任之履行在效率上必需该国参加其工作时，应由该团邀请参加。关于该项军队之统率问题，应待以后处理。*军事参谋团经安全理事会授权，得建立区域分团。*

CHAPTER IX. ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

第九章 国际经济及社会合作安排

Section A. Purpose and Relationships

A 节 目标和关系

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations *based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples*, the Organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social, cultural and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms *for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex*. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly, and under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council.

一、为造成国际间以尊重人民平等权利及自决原则为根据之和平友好关系所必要之安定及福利条件起见，联合国应促进国际间经济、社会和其他人道主义问题之解决，促进全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重与遵守，不分种族、语言、宗教或性别。履行本职务之责任，属于大会及大会权力下之经济及社会理事会。

Section C. Functions and Powers of the Economic and Social Council

C 节 经济及社会理事会之职权

1. The Economic and Social Council should be empowered:

Insert after paragraph a, new paragraph as follows:

To make recommendations for promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

- b. To make recommendations, on its own initiative with respect to international economic, social, *cultural* and other humanitarian matters;
- c. To receive and consider reports from the economic, social, *cultural* and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization, and to co-ordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;

一、经济及社会理事会应有权：

在 a 段后插入下列新段落：

提出关于促进全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重与遵守之建议案；

b. 主动提出关于国际经济、社会、文化及其他人道主义事项之建议案。

c. 收受并审查经济、社会、文化及其他与联合国发生关系之组织和机构之报告，通过与其会商并向其提出建议来协调其工作；

Section D. Organization and Procedure

D 节 组织及程序

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up (*an economic commission, a social commission and such other commissions as may be required*) commissions in the fields of economic activity, social activity, cultural activity, promotion of human rights and any other field within the competence of the Council. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.

一、经济及社会理事会应在经济活动、社会活动、文化活动、促进人权以及理事会职权范围内的任何其他领域设立委员会（一个经济委员会、一个社会委员会和其他所需之委员会）。各委员会由专家组成之，其中应有一名固定人员，构成本组织秘书处之一部分。

CHAPTER X. THE SECRETARIAT

第十章 秘书处

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General, *four deputies* and such staff as may be required. (*The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter.*) *The Secretary-General and his deputies should be elected by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council for a period of three years, and the Secretary-General should be eligible for re-election. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.*

一、秘书处置秘书长一人、副秘书长四人及本组织所需之办事人员若干人。（秘书长为本组织之行政首长，应由大会经安全理事会之推荐委派之，其任期及任职条件由《宪章》规定）。秘书长及副秘书长应由大会经安全理事会之推荐委派之，任期三年，秘书长期满后可连任。秘书长为本组织之行政首长。

4. *In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff should be responsible only to the Organization. Their responsibilities should be exclusively international in character, and they should not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Organization. The Members should undertake fully to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such*

responsibility.

四、秘书长及办事人员于执行职务时，应专对本组织负责。其责任应专属国际性质，且不得请求或接受本组织以外任何政府或其他当局之训示。各会员国应承诺充分尊重秘书处责任之专属国际性，绝不设法影响其责任之履行。

CHAPTER XI. AMENDMENTS

第十一章 修正案

1. *The present Charter comes into force after its ratification in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the Members of the Organization having permanent seats on the Security Council and by a majority of the other Members of the Organization.*

一、本宪章由安全理事会全体常任理事国和联合国其他大多数会员国各依其宪法程序批准后发生效力。

Note: The existing text of Chapter XI would become paragraph 2.

注：第十一章的现有案文将作为第二段。

2. *A general conference of the Members of the United Nations may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a three-fourths vote of the General Assembly with the concurrence of the Security Council voting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section C, paragraph 2, for the purpose of reviewing the Charter. Each Member shall have one vote in the Conference. Any alterations of the Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the Conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the Members of the Organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other Members of the Organization.*

二、可以审查宪章为目的举行联合国会员国全体会议，其日期及地点须由大会四分之三表决，并由安全理事会以第六章C节第二段为根据表决同意之。参会的每一会员国应有一个投票权。全体会议以三分之二表决所建议对于宪章之任何更改，应经安全理事会全体常任理事国和联合国其他大多数会员国各依其宪法程序批准后，发生效力。

Two additional amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals agreed to by the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China were submitted on May 11, 1945. These amendments are as follows:

另两项针对《敦巴顿橡树园提案》之修正案获得美国、英国、苏联及中国四国政府之同意，于1945年5月11日提交。修正案内容如下：

CHAPTER V. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

第五章 大会

Section B. Functions and Powers

B 节 职权

New paragraph to follow paragraph 6:

第六段下新增以下段落：

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section, the General Assembly should be empowered to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the Purposes and Principles set forth in this Charter.

大会对于其所认为足以妨害国际间公共福利或友好关系之任何情势，不论其起原如何，包括由违反本宪章所载联合国之宗旨及原则而起之情势，得建议和平调整办法，但以不违背本节第一段之规定为限。

CHAPTER VIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

第八章 维持国际和平与安全、包括防止和制止侵略在内的安排

Section C. Regional Arrangements

C 节 区域办法

2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council *with the exception of measures against enemy States in this war, provided for, pursuant to Chapter XII, paragraph 2, or, in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of such States, until such time as the Organization may, by consent of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by a State now at war with the United Nations.*

二、安全理事会对于职权内之执行行动，在适当情形下，应利用此项区域办法或区域机关。如无安全理事会之授权，不得依区域办法或由区域机关采取任何执行行动；但关于依第十二章第二段之规定对付任何敌国之步骤，或在区域办法内所取防备此等国家再施其侵略政策之步骤，截至本组织经各关系政府之请求，对于此等国家之再次侵略，能担负防止责任时为止，不在此限。

It would be impossible in this brief survey to include all the amendments and proposals submitted to the Conference and to go into the details of the work of the Commissions and Committees. In the following pages an attempt is made to point out some of the vital issues discussed at the Conference and some of the main contributions of the Conference to the drafting of the Charter of the United Nations.

在此无法逐一列举提交给旧金山会议的所有修正案和提案，也无法详述各委员会的工作。下文列出了会议上讨论的一些重要问题以及会议对起草《联合国宪章》的一些主要贡献。

4. PREAMBLE, PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

4. 序言、宗旨和原则

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals did not contain any Preamble. Chapter I of the Proposals was devoted to the Purposes, and Chapter II to the Principles, of the United Nations. The Charter in its final form contains a

Preamble, and the Purposes and the Principles which constituted Chapters I and II of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals became Articles 1 and 2 of Chapter I of the Charter.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中没有序言部分，提案的第一章专门讨论联合国的宗旨，第二章专门讨论联合国的原则。而《联合国宪章》的定本包括序言，而构成《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第一章和第二章的宗旨和原则成为《宪章》第一章的第一条和第二条。

The task of drafting the Preamble and Purposes and Principles was assigned to Committee I/1. Several delegations had proposed that the Charter should contain a Preamble, and several drafts were submitted. It was found difficult to draw a clear-cut distinction between the Preamble, the Purposes and the Principles of the United Nations. After some discussion the Committee finally made the distinction in these paragraphs:

第一委员会负责起草序言、宗旨和原则。一些代表团提议《联合国宪章》应载有序言，并提交了一些草案。明确区分序言、联合国的宗旨和原则实非易事。经过讨论，委员会最终做了如下区分：

(1) The “Preamble” introduces the Charter and sets forth the declared common intentions which brought us together in this Conference and moved us to unite our will and efforts, and made us harmonize, regulate, and organize our international action to achieve our common ends.

(1) “序言”对《宪章》加以介绍，并阐述了已宣布的共同目的，这些目的让我们聚集在这次会议上，促使我们团结意志、共同努力，使我们协调、规范和组织我们的国际行动，以实现我们的共同目标。

(2) The “Purposes” constitute the *raison d’être* of the Organization. They are the aggregation of the common ends on which our minds met; hence, the cause and object of the Charter to which Member States collectively and severally subscribe.

(2) “宗旨”构成本组织存在的理由。它们是我们所关心的共同目标的集合，因此是会员国集体和个别同意的《联合国宪章》的理想和目标。

(3) The chapter on “Principles” sets, in the same order of ideas, the methods and regulating norms according to which the Organization and its Members shall do their duty and endeavor to achieve the common ends. Their understandings should serve as actual standards of international conduct.

(3) 关于“原则”的一章以相同的思路，确定了本组织及其会员国履行职责和努力实现共同目标的方法和规范。这些原则应作为国际行为的实际标准。

More briefly, the Preamble sets forth the intentions of the participating Governments, the Purposes constitute the *raison d’être* of the United Nations, and the Principles serve as the standards of international conduct.

简而言之，“序言”陈述与会国的意愿，“宗旨”阐释联合国存在的理由，“原则”为国际行为提供标准。

Committee I/1 accepted as a working basis the Preamble submitted by the Union of South Africa. The final form of the Preamble read as follows:

第一委员会第一技术委员会接受南非联邦提交的序言作为其工作基础。序言的最终版本内容如下：

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

我联合国人民同兹决心

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

欲免后世再遭今代人类两度身历惨不堪言之战祸，

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

重申基本人权，人格尊严与价值，以及男女与大小各国平等权利之信念，

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

创造适当环境，俾克维持正义，尊重由条约与国际法其他渊源而起之义务，久而弗懈，

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

促成大自由中之社会进步及较善之民生，

AND FOR THESE ENDS

并为达此目的

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

力行容恕，彼此以善邻之道，和睦相处，

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

集中力量，以维持国际和平及安全，

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

接受原则，确立方法，以保证非为公共利益，不得使用武力，

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

运用国际机构，以促成全球人民经济及社会之进展，

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

用是发愤立志，务当同心协力，以竟厥功

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

爰由我各本国政府，经齐集金山市之代表各将所奉全权证书，互相校阅，均属妥善，议定本联合国宪章，并设立国际组织，定名联合国。

On the proposal of the United States delegation, supported by the delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., China, France and Latin American countries, the phrase “The High Contracting Parties” in the original draft proposed by South Africa was changed to “We the Peoples of the United Nations.” However, it was recognized that the Charter, by its nature, must be an agreement between the Governments of the United Nations. Accordingly, at the end of the Preamble the clause was inserted that “... our respective Governments through their representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco ... have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.”

在美国代表团的提议下，在苏联、乌克兰、中国、法国和拉丁美洲国家代表团的支持下，南非提出的原始草案中的“缔约国”一词修改为“我联合国人民”。但是，人们认识到，《联合国宪章》本身必须是联合国各会员国政府之间的一项协议。因此，在序言部分末尾插入了“……我各本国政府，经齐集金山市之代表……议定本联合国宪章，并设立国际组织，定名联合国”这样的表述。

It was suggested in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals that the name of the organization should be “The United Nations.” Committee I/1 unanimously adopted the name as a tribute to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was the first to suggest it. Commission I and the Conference accepted the name without dissent.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中提议将本组织命名为“联合国”。第一委员会第一技术委员会一致通过了这一提议，向首创这一名称的美国总统富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福致敬。第一委员会和旧金山会议均表示无异议接受。

The Preamble has the same validity as the Purposes and Principles. The report of the Rapporteur of the Committee I/1 contains the following remarks:

序言部分与宗旨和原则部分具有同等效力。第一委员会第一技术委员会报告员的报告包含以下内容：

The provisions of the Charter, being in this case indivisible as in any other legal instrument, are equally valid and operative. The rights, duties, privileges and obligations of the Organization and its Members match with one another and complement one another to make a whole. Each of them is construed to be understood and applied in function of the others.

在这种情况下，《宪章》的规定与其他许多法律文书一样不可分割，同等有效。本组织及其会员国的权利、义务、特权和责任相互匹配，相辅相成，构成一个整体。阐释后的权利、义务、特权和责任易于理解，在实施过程中各职能相辅相成。

It is for this reason, as well as to avoid undue repetition, that the Committee did not find it necessary to mention again in each paragraph relevant dispositions included in other paragraphs of the same chapter or other chapters. It was, nevertheless, unavoidable at times to make some repetition.

出于这个原因，也为了避免不必要的重复，委员会认为无需在每一段中重复提及在同一章其它段落或其它章节中已包括的相关内容。不过，有时重复不可避免。

May the explanation given above dispel any doubts as to the validity and value of any division of the Charter, whether we call it “Principles,” “Purposes,” or “Preamble.”

希望上述解释可以消除对《联合国宪章》任何部分的有效性和价值的怀疑，不论我们是称之为“原则”、“宗旨”还是“序言”。

It is thus clear that there are no grounds for supposing that the Preamble has less legal validity than the two succeeding chapters. [Purposes and Principles]. We found it appropriate to state the last remark, which could otherwise be taken for granted.

因此，很明显，认为序言的法律效力不如其后两章（宗旨和原则）是毫无根据的。我们认为有必要如是陈述，否则人们会理所当然地认为序言的法律效力不如其后两章。

Chapter I of the Charter lists four Purposes, which constitute the *raison d'être* of the United Nations.

《联合国宪章》第一章列举了四项宗旨，构成了联合国“存在的理由”。

The Conference agreed that the first and foremost purpose of the United Nations was “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.” The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals did not contain the words “in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.” On the proposal of China, the four sponsoring Governments agreed that “the Charter should provide specifically that adjustment or settlement of international disputes should be achieved with due regard for principles of justice and international law.” The phrase “with due regard” was changed by Committee I/1 to read “in conformity with.”

大会一致认为，联合国的首要宗旨是“维持国际和平与安全，并为此目的采取有效集体办法，以防止且消除对于和平之威胁，制止侵略行为和其他和平之破坏，并以和平方法且依正义及国际法之原则，调整或解决足以破坏和平之国际争端或情势”。《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中没有“依正义及国际法之原则”的表述。根据中国的提议，四个发起国政府同意，“宪章应明确规定，调解或解决国际争端时应适当考虑正义及国际法原则”。第一委员会第一技术委员会将“适当考虑”(with due regard)改为“依(据)”(in conformity with)。

The second purpose of the United Nations is “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.” The words “based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples” were introduced at the San Francisco Conference; they were not in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

联合国的第二项宗旨是“发展国际间以尊重人民平等权利及自决原则为根据之友好关系，并采取其他适当办法，以增强普遍和平”。“以尊重人民平等权利及自决原则为根据”的说法是在旧金山会议上提出的，在《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中并没有提到。

The third purpose of the United Nations is “to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.” The words “in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion” were introduced at the San Francisco Conference; they were not in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

联合国的第三项宗旨是“促成国际合作，以解决国际间属于经济、社会、文化及人类福利性质之国际问题，且不分种族、性别、语言或宗教，增进并激励对于全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重”。“不分种族、性别、语言或宗教，增进并激励对于全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重”的说法是在旧金山会议上提出的，《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中并没有提及。

The fourth purpose of the United Nations is “to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.” The words “to afford” in the Dumbarton Oaks text, which at the time denoted an eye to the future, were changed to “to be.”

联合国的第四项宗旨是“构成一协调各国行动之中心，以达成上述共同目的”（to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends）。《敦巴顿橡树园提案》在此处用的是“to afford”，表示对未来的展望，旧金山会议将其改为了“to be”。

Chapter I of the Charter lists seven Principles which should serve as the standards of international conduct. The principles as finally agreed upon at the San Francisco Conference were substantially the same as those contained in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

《联合国宪章》第一章列举了七项原则，作为国际行为的标准。旧金山会议上最终商定的原则与《敦巴顿橡树园提案》所包含的原则基本相同。

The first principle is "the sovereign equality" of all the Members of the United Nations. The Moscow Declaration of October 30, 1943, and the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals used the expression "the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States." At San Francisco "all peace-loving States" was changed to read "all its [United Nations] Members." The term, "sovereign equality" according to the report of the Rapporteur of Committee I/1, means:

第一项原则是联合国所有会员国“主权平等”。《莫斯科宣言》（1943年10月30日发表）和《敦巴顿橡树园提案》都使用了“所有爱好和平国家的主权平等”的表述。在旧金山会议上，“所有爱好和平的国家”改为“所有（联合国）会员国”。根据第一委员会第一技术委员会报告员的报告，“主权平等”意为：

- (1) that States are juridically equal;
- (2) that each State enjoys the right inherent in full sovereignty;
- (3) that the personality of the State is respected as well as its territorial integrity and political independence;
- and
- (4) that the State should, under international order, comply faithfully with its international duties and obligations.

- (1) 各国法律上平等；
- (2) 每个国家都享有充分主权所固有的权利；
- (3) 国家的人格、领土完整与政治独立受到尊重；
- (4) 国家应根据国际秩序，忠实履行其国际责任和义务。

The second principle is that "all Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter." The words "in good faith" were added by Commission I, upon the suggestion of the Colombian delegation.

第二项原则是：“各会员国应一秉善意，履行其依本宪章所担负之义务，以保证全体会员国由加入本

组织而发生之权益”。根据哥伦比亚代表团的建议，第一委员会增加了“一秉善意”（in good faith）一词。

The third principle is that “all Members should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.” This followed the wording of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, except the words “and justice”, which were added upon the proposal of the Bolivian delegation.

第三项原则是“各会员国应以和平方法解决其国际争端，避免危及国际和平、安全及正义”。这一句的措辞基本与《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中的说法相同，但根据玻利维亚代表团的提案增加了“及正义”（and justice）一词。

The fourth principle is that “all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.” The words “against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State” were not in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals; they were inserted upon the demand of several delegations which thought there should be a more specific guarantee in the Charter against any violation of territorial integrity and political independence. A New Zealand amendment that “all Members undertake collectively to resist any act of aggression against any Member” gained considerable support but failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority.

第四项原则是“各会员国在其国际关系上不得使用威胁或武力，或以与联合国宗旨不符之任何其他方法，侵害任何会员国或国家之领土完整或政治独立”。《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中没有“侵害任何会员国或国家之领土完整或政治独立”（against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State）这一部分，宪章应一些代表团的要求做了添加，这些代表团认为应该在《宪章》中对防止任何侵犯领土完整和政治独立的行为作出更具体的保证。新西兰提出的“所有会员国集体承诺抵制对任何会员国的任何侵略行为”的修正案获得了相当多的支持，但未能获得必需的三分之二多数票。

The fifth principle is that “all Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any State against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.”

第五项原则是“各会员国对于联合国依本宪章规定而采取之行动，应尽力予以协助，联合国对于任何国家正在采取防止或执行行动时，各会员国对该国不得给予协助”。

The sixth principle is that “the Organization shall ensure that the States which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.” The French delegation proposed the addition to the fifth principle of a clause to the effect that membership in the United Nations was incompatible with the status of permanent neutrality. It was understood, however, that the fifth and sixth- principles, properly interpreted, would cover the French amendment.

第六项原则是“本组织在维持国际和平及安全之必要范围内，应保证非联合国会员国遵行上述原则”。法国代表团建议在第五项原则中增加一项条款，大意是说联合国会员国身份与永久中立地位不相容。但是，第五和第六项原则如果得到适当解释，将涵盖法国提出的修正案。

The seventh principle is that “nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice

the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.” In the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals a similar paragraph was to be found in Section A, Chapter VIII, dealing with pacific settlement of disputes. The Proposals used the expression “matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of any State concerned.” The sponsoring nations themselves proposed that the paragraph should be transferred to the chapter on the Principles of the United Nations, and they re-worded the expression to read “matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.” The representatives of Uruguay, Belgium and Peru, however, expressed regret that the Charter did not establish the rule of international law as the criterion of what matters were essentially within domestic jurisdiction.

第七项原则是“本宪章不得认为授权联合国干涉在本质上属于任何国家国内管辖之事件，且并不要求会员国将该项事件依本宪章提请解决；但此项原则不妨碍第七章内执行办法之适用”。在《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第八章 A 节中，有一段关于和平解决争端的相似内容。提案中使用的表述是“依国际法完全属于任何一国国内管辖的事项”（matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of any State concerned）。发起国提议将提案中的这一段移至宪章中关于联合国原则那一章，并将表述改为“本质上属于任何国家国内管辖之事件”（matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State）。但是，宪章没有确认以国际法规则作为判断哪些事项主要属于国内管辖范围的标准，乌拉圭、比利时和秘鲁的代表对此表示遗憾。

5. MEMBERSHIP

5. 会员

Chapter III (on Membership) of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contained only one Article, which stated that “membership of the Organization should be open to all peace-loving States.”

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》关于会员问题的第三章仅包含一项条款，即“凡爱好和平国家，得为本组织会员国。”

In the Charter, membership is dealt with in Chapter II, which contains four Articles. The task of drafting the provisions for membership was assigned to Committee I/2.

《联合国宪章》在第二章论述了会员问题，共有 4 项条款，由第一委员会第二技术委员会负责起草。

The Committee made a distinction between original Members and future Members. The original Members are those States which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization or having previously signed the United Nations Declaration, signed and ratified the Charter. New Members are those peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the opinion of the organization, are able and willing to carry out such obligations. According to the report of the Rapporteur of Committee I/2, it was understood that:

该委员会对创始会员国与新会员国进行了明确界定。凡曾经参加过联合国国际组织会议或此前曾签署《联合国宣言》之国家，签订并批准本宪章者，均为联合国之创始会员国。而其他爱好和平国家，接受宪章所载义务，经本组织认为确能并愿意履行该项义务者，得为本组织会员国。根据委员会报告员所提交的报告：

This distinction did not imply any discrimination against future Members but that the normal course of events required it. Before new Members can be admitted the Organization must exist, which in turn implies the existence of original Members. On the other hand the definition adopted would serve to calm the fears of certain nations participating in our deliberations which, properly speaking, are not States and which for this

reason might be denied the right of membership in the Organization.

做这样的区分并不意味着歧视非创始会员国，而是事情正常进程的需要。在接纳新会员国之前，联合国必须业已存在，也就意味着必然存在创始会员国。此外，这种区分也减轻了某些参与审议的国家的担忧，它们严格来说还不算是国家，可能会因此而无法加入联合国。

In the deliberations of Committee I/2, the delegations of Uruguay and some other nations took the position that all States should be Members of the United Nations and that their participation was obligatory. That is to say, it would not be left to the choice of any nation whether to become a Member of the United Nations or to withdraw from it. Other delegations believed that universality in this sense was an ideal toward which it was proper to aim but which it was not practicable to realize at once.

在第一委员会第二技术委员会的审议中，乌拉圭和其他几个国家的代表团认为，所有国家都应是联合国的会员国，它们的参与是强制性的。换言之，任何国家都无权决定是否要加入或退出联合国。其他代表团则认为这种意义的普遍性是一种理想状态，可以作为追求的目标，但不可能立即实现。

The Committee considered two other fundamental problems: (1) the relation existing between membership and the observance of the principles and obligations mentioned in the Charter; and (2) the extent to which it was desirable to establish the limits within which the organization would exercise its discretionary power with respect to the admission of new Members.

该委员会还审议了另外两个根本问题：（1）会员国资格与遵守宪章所载原则和义务的关系。（2）在接纳新会员国的问题上，联合国该在何种程度上行使其自由裁量权。

The unanimous opinion of the Committee was that adherence to the principles of the Charter and complete acceptance of the obligations arising therefrom were essential conditions to participation by States in the organization. Nevertheless, two principal tendencies were manifested in the discussions. On the one hand, there were some who declared themselves in favor of inserting in the Charter specific conditions which new Members should be required to fulfil, especially in matters concerning the character and policies of governments. On the other hand, others maintained that the Charter should not limit the organization in its decisions concerning requests for admission.

委员会一致认为，任何国家要加入联合国，都须遵守宪章原则，接受宪章所载义务。不过，在讨论中出现了两种主要观点。一些代表团表示支持在宪章中具体说明新会员国必须满足的条件、特别是与其政府性质和政策有关的问题；另一些则认为宪章不应限制联合国在接纳新会员国方面的决定权。

The term "all peace-loving States" was retained, while the qualifications for membership were elaborated. To declare oneself "peace-loving" does not suffice to acquire membership in the organization. It is also necessary to prove two things: that a nation is ready to accept the obligations of the Charter and that it is able and willing to carry out such obligations.

宪章保留了“凡爱好和平之国家”这一说法，详述了会员国的准入资格。宣称自己“爱好和平”并不足以加入联合国，还需证明自己接受宪章所载义务以及确能并愿意履行这些义务。

With respect to the admission of new Members, Committee I/2 recommended, and Commission I and the Conference approved the following interpretative commentary originally submitted on June 19, 1945, by the delegation of Mexico, and supported by the delegations of Australia, Belgium, the Byelorussian S.S.R., Chile, France, Guatemala, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the United States and Uruguay.

关于接纳新会员国这一问题，在第一委员会第二技术委员会建议下，第一委员会与联合国国际组织会议批准通过了墨西哥代表团 1945 年 6 月 19 日提交的解释性评注。墨西哥代表团的提案得到了澳大利亚、比利时、白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国、智利、法国、危地马拉、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国、美国 and 乌拉圭等多国代表团的支持。

It is the understanding of the delegation of Mexico that paragraph 2 of Chapter III [Article 4, Chapter II, of the Charter] cannot be applied to the States whose regimes have been established with the help of military forces belonging to the countries which have waged war against the United Nations, as long as those regimes are in power.

墨西哥代表团认为，由向联合国宣战国家所属军队协助建立其政权的国家，只要这种政权继续执政，就不适用《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第三章第二段（《联合国宪章》第二章第四条）的规定。

The Charter provides that the admission of any State to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. This was recommended by Committee II/1. It was stated in the report of the Rapporteur of that Committee that "the purpose of the Charter is primarily to provide security against a repetition of the present war and that, therefore, the Security Council should assume the initial responsibility of suggesting new participating States." However, it was understood that this provision did not "weaken the right of the General Assembly to accept or reject a recommendation for the admission of a new Member, or a recommendation to the effect that a given State should not be admitted to the United Nations."

宪章规定，任何国家要成为联合国会员国，将由大会经安全理事会之推荐以决议行之。这项条款是由第二委员会第一技术委员会建议的，该委员会报告员所提交的报告指出，“宪章的宗旨主要是维护世界安全，防止目前战争重演，因此安全理事会应承担起推荐新会员国的最初责任。”不过，该条款并未“削弱大会对于安全理事会就接纳或拒绝某国为新会员国一事所提建议的决定权”。

The question of withdrawal aroused much discussion in the Committee. On the one hand, it was argued that it would be contrary to the conception of universality. On the other hand, it was asserted that a sovereign nation could not be compelled to remain in the organization against its will. In the end the Committee decided against the inclusion in the Charter of a withdrawal clause. Instead it adopted a declaration on withdrawal, the text of which, as revised by Commission I, was as follows:

该委员会就退出联合国这一问题开展了广泛讨论。有些国家认为这一行为与联合国的普遍性概念相冲突。也有国家认为，不能强迫主权国家违背其意愿留在联合国。最终，委员会决定不在宪章中加入任何有关退出联合国这一问题的条款，而是通过了一份相关声明，经第一委员会修订后的案文如下：

The Committee adopts the view that the Charter should not make express provision either to permit or to prohibit withdrawal from the Organization. The Committee deems that the highest duty of the nations which will become Members is to continue their co-operation within the Organization for the preservation of international peace and security. If, however, a Member because of exceptional circumstances feels constrained to withdraw, and leave the burden of maintaining international peace and security on the other Members, it is not the purpose of the Organization to compel that Member to continue its co-operation in the Organization.

委员会认为宪章不应对允许或禁止会员国退出联合国作出明文规定。会员国最重要的职责是与联合国内其他国家合作，维护国际和平与安全，但如果某国出于特殊原因，不得不退出联合国，将维护和平与安全的义务留给其他会员国时，联合国也不会强迫该国留在本组织内继续合作。

It is obvious, particularly, that withdrawal or some other form of dissolution of the Organization would become inevitable if, deceiving the hopes of humanity, the Organization was revealed to be unable to maintain peace or could do so only at the expense of law and justice.

很显然，如果联合国被证明辜负了人们的期望，不能维护世界和平，或只能以法律和正义为代价来维护平时，有会员国退出或是组织以其他形式解体将不可避免。

Nor would a Member be bound to remain in the Organization if its rights and obligations as such were changed by Charter amendment in which it has not concurred and which it finds itself unable to accept, or if an amendment duly accepted by the necessary majority in the Assembly or in a general conference fails to secure the ratification necessary to bring such amendment into effect.

此外，如果宪章修正案更改了某会员国的权利和义务，该国不赞同且无法接受此改动，或者在某项修正案得到大会或某次全体会议必要多数成员接受，但却未能获准生效时，会员国可以选择退出联合国。

It is for these considerations that the Committee has decided to abstain from recommending insertion in the Charter of a formal clause specifically forbidding or permitting withdrawal.

正是出于这些考虑，委员会决定不建议在宪章中加入一项明确禁止或允许会员国退出联合国的正式条款。

The questions of suspension and expulsion gave rise to a lengthy exchange of views in Committee I/2. These questions were dealt with in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals in Chapter V (on the General Assembly), but they were transferred to Chapter II (on Membership) in the Charter. In the discussions, some representatives maintained that expulsion would be contrary to the concept of universality, while the majority thought that the primary purposes of the United Nations were peace and security, not universality. In the end the Committee recommended and Commission I and the Conference adopted the following provisions:

第一委员会第二技术委员会就中止会员国权力及废除会员国身份的问题进行了长时间的讨论。这两个问题在《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第五章（大会）中进行了论述，后来纳入了《联合国宪章》第二章（会员）。讨论中，有些代表坚称废除会员国身份有悖联合国的普遍性理念，而多数代表则认为联合国主要宗旨是维护和平与安全，并非实现普遍性。最终，在第一委员会第二技术委员会的建议下，第一委员会与联合国国际组织会议通过了下列条款：

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

联合国会员国，业经安全理事会对其采取防止或执行行动者，大会经安全理事会之建议，得停止其会员权利及特权之行使。此项权利及特权之行使，得由安全理事会恢复之。

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

联合国之会员国中，有屡次违犯本宪章所载之原则者，大会经安全理事会之建议，得将其由本组织除名。

6. ORGANS

6. 机关

Chapter IV (on Principal Organs) of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals suggested that the United Nations should have four principal organs—a General Assembly, a Security Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat—and should have such subsidiary organs as might be found necessary. This matter was assigned to Committee I/2.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第四章（主要机关）提议联合国应设大会、安全理事会、国际法院和秘书处四个主要机关，并应设立认为必需之辅助机关。这一事项由第一委员会第二技术委员会负责。

Upon the recommendation of Committee II/3, the Economic and Social Council was made a principal organ, and upon the recommendation of Committee II/4, the Trusteeship Council was likewise made a principal organ.

经第二委员会第三技术委员会建议，设立经济及社会理事会为主要机关；经第二委员会第四技术委员会建议，设立托管理事会同为主要机关。

Committee I/2 added a new Article: "The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs."

第一委员会第二技术委员会新增了一项条款：“联合国对于男女均得在其主要及辅助机关在平等条件之下，充任任何职务，不得加以限制”。

These provisions constitute Chapter III (Organs) of the Charter.

以上条款构成了《联合国宪章》第三章（机关）。

7. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

7. 大会

Matters relating to the structure and procedure of the General Assembly were assigned to Committee II/1. The functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to the maintenance of peace and security, the promotion of economic and social co-operation and the operation of international trusteeship were assigned respectively to Committee II/2, Committee II/3 and Committee II/4.

第二委员会第一技术委员会负责大会结构和程序相关事宜。大会在维护和平与安全、促进经济与社会合作以及国际托管方面的职权分别由第二委员会的第二、第三和第四技术委员会负责拟订。

Chapter V of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals as amended by the sponsoring Governments was used as the basis of discussion in Committee II/1 and Committee II/2. The work of Committee II/3 and Committee II/4 will be discussed later.

第二委员会第一和第二技术委员会的讨论以发起国政府修订的《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第五章为基础。第二委员会第三和第四技术委员会的工作内容后续再进行讨论。

a. Structure and Procedure

a. 结构和程序

On the structure and procedure of the General Assembly the suggestions of the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations were generally accepted with minor changes and additions.

敦巴顿橡树园会议关于大会结构和程序的建议经细微改动和补充后，得到普遍认可。

The Dumbarton Oaks text stated that all Members of the organization should be members of the General Assembly and should have a number of representatives. Committee II/1 recommended that each Member "shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly."

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》提出，联合国所有会员国都应为大会成员，并在大会设若干代表。第二委员会第一技术委员会建议每一会员国“在大会之代表，不得超过五人”。

Some delegations proposed that the public and the press of the world should have free access to the sessions of the General Assembly, but other delegations thought that the question should be dealt with as a procedural matter by the General Assembly itself. The Committee recommended and Commission I and the Conference approved the following statement to be included as a part of the official record of the Conference:

一些代表团提议，各国公众和媒体应有权参加大会各届会议，但另外的代表团认为这属于程序事项，应由大会自己决定。在第二委员会第一技术委员会建议下，第一委员会和联合国国际组织会议批准将以下声明列入会议的正式记录：

The Conference is of the opinion that regulations to be adopted at the first session of the General Assembly shall provide that, save in exceptional cases, the sessions of the General Assembly shall be open to the public and the press of the world.

联合国国际组织会议认为，大会第一届会议上要通过的条例应规定，除特殊情况外，大会各届会议应向各国公众和媒体开放。

b. Functions and Powers

b. 职权

On the functions and powers of the General Assembly, Committee II/2 made certain very significant recommendations which tended to strengthen the position of the General Assembly.

第二委员会第二技术委员会就大会的职权提出了重要建议，倾向于提高大会的地位。

In the first place, the Committee recommended and the Conference approved what is now Article 10 of the Charter, which makes the General Assembly the overseeing and reviewing organ of the United Nations. The text of the Article, as finally adopted, was as follows:

首先，经委员会建议，联合国国际组织会议批准了宪章的第十条，确认大会为联合国的监督和审查机关。最后通过的条款案文如下：

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope or the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12 [matters under the consideration of the Security Council], may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

大会得讨论本宪章范围内之任何问题或事项，或关于本宪章所规定任何大会之职权；并除第十二条（由安全理事会审议的事项）所规定外，得向联合国会员国或安全理事会或兼向两者，提出对各该问题或事项之建议。

In the second place, the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council was further clarified by Committee II/2. The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had suggested that "the General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council." While this was retained in the Charter, Committee II/2 added an interpretation that the General Assembly, when considering annual and special reports from the Security Council, might exercise the powers of discussion and recommendation. This interpretation was embodied in the report of the Rapporteur of Commission II and adopted by the Conference in these words:

其次，委员会进一步阐明了大会与安全理事会之间的关系。《敦巴顿橡树园提案》建议，“大会应收受并审查安全理事会所送之常年及特别报告”。《联合国宪章》保留了这一建议，委员会还增补了一条解释，认为大会在审议安全理事会所送之常年及特别报告时，可行使讨论和建议权。这一解释载于第二委员会报告员所提交的报告，经联合国国际组织会议通过，内容如下：

Commission II calls particular attention to the word "consider" as used in the Charter in connection with reports of the Security Council and other organs. It is the intention of Commission II that this word shall be interpreted to encompass the right to discuss, and that the power of the Assembly to discuss and make recommendations as defined in Articles 10, 11, 12 and 14 is not limited in any way with respect to its consideration of reports from the Security Council.

第二委员会特别提请注意《联合国宪章》中与安全理事会和其他机构报告有关的“审议”一词。委员会认为审议包含讨论权，且宪章第十、十一、十二、十四条赋予大会的讨论、建议权在大会审议安全理事会报告时不应受到任何形式的限制。

In the third place, Committee II/2 recommended a new Article, which is now Article 14 of the Charter. The Article, as finally adopted, read as follows:

第三，委员会建议新增一项条款，即现行《联合国宪章》第十四条。最终通过的案文如下：

Subject to the provisions of Article 12 [matters under the consideration of the Security Council], the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

大会对于其所认为足以妨害国际间公共福利或友好关系之任何情势，不论其起原如何，包括由违反本宪章所载联合国之宗旨及原则而起之情势，得建议和平调整办法，但以不违背第十二条（由安全理事会审议的事项）之规定为限。

In the discussions of Committee II/2, the problem of the revision of treaties was brought up. Some

representatives thought that any reference to the revision of treaties would tend to weaken the structure of inter-national obligations and might be an invitation to the enemy States to seek a revision of peace treaties. In the end the Committee recommended the more general and inclusive phrase, "peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin."

委员会在讨论中，提出了修订条约的问题。一些代表认为，任何关于修订条约的提议都可能会削弱国际义务结构，也可能招致敌国寻求修订和平条约。最终，委员会建议使用更具一般性、包容性的措辞，“即不论其起原如何，得建议和平调整办法”。

The Committee also made some minor changes in the Dumbarton Oaks text with respect to the elective, administrative and budgetary functions and powers of the General Assembly.

委员会还对《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中关于大会的选举、行政和预算职权的案文做了细微调整。

8. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

8. 安全理事会

Matters relating to the structure and procedure of the Security Council were assigned to Committee III/1. The functions and powers of the Security Council with respect to pacific settlement, enforcement arrangements and regional arrangements were assigned respectively to Committee III/2, Committee III/3 and Committee III/4. Chapters VI and VIII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals as supplemented by the Yalta agreement and amended by the sponsoring Governments served as the basis of discussion of these four Committees of Commission III.

第三委员会第一技术委员会负责处理安全理事会的结构和程序相关事项。第三委员会第二、第三和第四技术委员会分别负责处理安理会职权方面与和平解决争端、执行安排和区域办法有关的事项。这四个委员会的讨论基础是经《雅尔塔协定》补充并由经发起国政府修订的《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第六章和第八章。

a. *Structure and Procedure*

a. 结构和程序

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had suggested that the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., the Republic of China, and, "in due course," France should have permanent seats in the Security Council. On the suggestion of the Canadian representative, Committee III/1 deleted the words "in due course."

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》建议美利坚合众国、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟、中华民国和“在适当时”法兰西应为安全理事会常任理事国。根据加拿大代表的建议，第三委员会第一技术委员会删除了“在适当时”字眼。

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had suggested that the General Assembly should elect six States to fill the non-permanent seats. Pursuant to an amendment of the sponsoring Governments, Committee III/1 decided to add the following clause: "due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution."

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》建议大会应选举联合国其他六会员国为安全理事会非常任理事国。根据发起国

政府的一项修正案，第三委员会第一技术委员会决定增补以下条款，即“选举时首宜充分斟酌联合国各会员国于维持国际和平与安全及本组织其余各宗旨上之贡献，并宜充分斟酌地域上之公匀分配”。

Perhaps the most controversial issue in the San Francisco Conference was the voting procedure of the Security Council. The text of the procedure, known as the Yalta formula, which was finally adopted by the Conference as Article 27 of the Charter, read:

在旧金山会议上，安全理事会的表决程序可能是最具争议性的问题。会议最终通过了被称为“雅尔塔公式”的表决程序，列为《联合国宪章》第二十七条，案文内容如下：

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
1. 安全理事会每一理事国应有一个投票权。
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
2. 安全理事会关于程序事项之决议，应以七理事国之可决票表决之。
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.
3. 安全理事会对于其他一切事项之决议，应以七理事国之可决票包括全体常任理事国之同意票表决之；但对于第六章及第五十二条第三项内各事项之决议，争端当事国不得投票。

During the debate there was wide disagreement on the interpretation of the voting formula. Committee III/1 established a Sub-Committee for the purpose of clarifying the doubts that had arisen in the course of the discussion. On May 22 representatives other than those of the sponsoring Governments on that Sub-Committee addressed 23 questions on the exercise of the veto power to the representatives of the sponsoring Governments on the Sub-Committee.

辩论期间，与会代表对表决公式的解释存在很大分歧。第三委员会第一技术委员会设立了一个小组委员会，负责澄清讨论过程中产生的疑虑。5月22日，该小组委员会的非发起国政府代表向发起国政府代表提出了23个关于行使否决权的问题。

On June 7 the delegations of the sponsoring Governments issued the following statement on the voting procedure of the Security Council:

6月7日，发起国政府代表团就安全理事会的表决程序发表以下声明：

Specific questions covering the voting procedure in the Security Council have been submitted by a Sub-Committee of the Conference Committee on Structure and Procedures of the Security Council to the Delegations of the four Governments sponsoring the Conference—the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Republic of China. In dealing with these questions, the four Delegations desire to make the following statement of their general attitude towards the whole question of unanimity of permanent members in the decisions of the Security Council.

安全理事会结构与程序小组委员会向旧金山会议的四个发起国——美国、英国、苏联、中国——政府代表团提交了涉及安全理事会表决程序的具体问题。针对这些问题，四国代表团就在安全理事会决定过程中常任理事国全体一致通过问题的普遍态度发表声明如下。

1. The Yalta voting formula recognizes that the Security Council, in discharging its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, will have two broad groups of functions. Under Chapter VIII, the Council will have to make decisions which involve its taking direct measures in connection with settlement of disputes, adjustment of situations likely to lead to disputes, determination of threats to the peace, removal of threats to the peace, and suppression of breaches of the peace. It will also have to make decisions which do not involve the taking of such measures. The Yalta formula provides that the second of these two groups of decisions will be governed by a procedural vote—that is, the vote of any seven members. The first group of decisions will be governed by a qualified vote—that is, the vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members, subject to the proviso that in decisions under Section A and a part of Section C of Chapter VIII parties to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

一、雅尔塔公式确认安全理事会在履行其维护国际和平与安全的职责时，具有两大类职能。根据《联合国宪章》第八章，安全理事会须作出涉及采取直接措施的决定，以解决争端，调解可能导致争端之局势，断定并消除对和平之威胁，以及制止和平之破坏行为。此外安全理事会也须作出不涉及采取此类措施的决定。雅尔塔公式提出，后一类决定应由程序性投票即任何七个理事国投票表决。而第一种决定应由特定表决即任何七个理事国投票且五个常任理事国投赞成票表决，但附带规定凡涉及《联合国宪章》第八章A节和部分C节之决定，争端当事国不得投票。

2. For example, under the Yalta formula a procedural vote will govern the decisions made under the entire Section D of Chapter VI. This means that the Council will, by a vote of any seven of its members, adopt or alter its rules of procedure; determine the method of selecting its President; organize itself in such a way as to be able to function continuously; select the times and places of its regular and special meetings; establish such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions; invite a Member of the organization not represented on the Council to participate in its discussions when that Member's interests are specially affected; and invite any State when it is a party to a dispute being considered by the Council to participate in the discussion relating to that dispute.

二、例如，根据雅尔塔公式，程序性表决将用于根据《联合国宪章》第六章D节所作之决定。这意味着安全理事会将以其任何七个理事国之表决自行制定或改变其议事规则，确定其推选主席之方法，并由此组织以使其能继续不断行使职务，选择定期会议和特别会议之时间和地点，设立其认为于行使职务所必需之机关或机构，邀请非安全理事会理事国之联合国会员国参与对其利益有特别关系之讨论，并邀请于安全理事会考虑中之争端为当事国者参加关于该项争端之讨论。

3. Further, no individual member of the Council can alone prevent consideration and discussion by the Council of a dispute or situation brought to its attention under paragraph 2, Section A, Chapter VIII. Nor can parties to such dispute be prevented by these means from being heard by the Council. Likewise, the requirement for unanimity of the permanent members cannot prevent any member of the Council from reminding the Members of the organization of their general obligations assumed under the Charter as regards peaceful settlement of international disputes.

三、此外，任何安全理事会的个别理事国都不能单独阻止理事会审议和讨论依据《联合国宪章》第八章A节第二段提请安全理事会注意的争端和情势。任何成员也不得使用这些方式阻止安全理事会听取争端当事国的意见。同样，常任理事国全体一致原则也不能阻止安理会成员提醒联合国会员国根据《联合国宪章》在和平解决国际争端方面承担的一般性义务。

4. Beyond this point, decisions and actions by the Security Council may well have major political consequences and may even initiate a chain of events which might, in the end, require the Council under its responsibilities to invoke measures of enforcement under Section B, Chapter VIII. This chain of events begins when the Council decides to make an investigation, or determines that the time has come to call upon States to settle their differences, or make recommendations to the parties. It is to such decisions and actions that unanimity of the permanent members applies, with the important proviso, referred to above, for abstention from voting by parties to a dispute.

四、除此之外，安全理事会的决定和行动很可能产生重大政治后果，可能引起最终会要求安理会根据其职责援引《联合国宪章》第八章B节规定的执行措施的连锁事件。连锁事件始于安全理事会决定进行调查，或认为现在是时候呼吁各国解决分歧，或向争端当事国提出建议。常任理事国的全体一致原则适用于此类决定和行动，但在上述重要限制条件下，争端当事国不得投票。

5. To illustrate: in ordering an investigation, the Council has to consider whether the investigation—which may involve calling for reports, hearing witnesses, dispatching a commission of inquiry, or other means—might not further aggravate the situation. After investigation, the Council must determine whether the continuance of the situation or dispute would be likely to endanger international peace and security. If it so determines, the Council would be under obligation to take further steps. Similarly, the decision to make recommendations, even when all parties request it to do so, or to call upon parties to a dispute to fulfil their obligations under the Charter, might be the first step on a course of action from which the Security Council could withdraw only at the risk of failing to discharge its responsibilities.

五、在命令展开调查前，安全理事会必须考虑此次调查（可能涉及要求提供报告，听取证人的证言，派遣调查委员会或其他方式）是否会进一步恶化局势。调查结束后，安全理事会必须确定局势或争端的持续是否有可能威胁国际和平与安全。如果确定有此可能性，安全理事会有义务采取进一步行动。同样，决定提出建议（即便各方都要求安理会这样做）或呼吁争端当事国履行《联合国宪章》规定的义务，可能是行动方案的第一步，安理会只有在可能无法履行职责的情况下才能停止行动。

6. In appraising the significance of the vote required to take such decisions or actions, it is useful to make comparison with the requirements of the League Covenant with reference to decisions of the League Council. Substantive decisions of the League of Nations Council could be taken only by the unanimous vote of all its Members, whether permanent or not, with the exception of parties to a dispute under Article XV of the League Covenant. Under Article XI, under which most of the disputes brought before the League were dealt with and decisions to make investigations taken, the unanimity rule was invariably interpreted to include even the votes of the parties to a dispute.

六、在评估采取此类决定或行动所需投票的重要性时，参照国际联盟理事会的决定，与《国际联盟盟约》的要求进行对比是有用的。国际联盟理事会只有获得其所有成员国（无论是否为常任理事国）的一致同意，才能作出实质性决定，但根据《国际联盟盟约》第十五条，争端当事国除外。根据盟约第十一条，国际联盟在处理各国根据该条款提请其注意的多数争端和作出展开调查的决定时，全体一致原则也始终被解释为包括争端当事国的投票。

7. The Yalta voting formula substitutes for the rule of complete unanimity of the League Council a system of qualified majority voting in the Security Council. Under this system non-permanent members of the Security Council individually would have no "veto." As regards the permanent members, there is no question under the Yalta formula of investing them with a new right, namely, the right to veto, a right which the permanent members of the League Council always had. The formula proposed for the taking of action in the Security Council by a majority of seven would make the operation of the Council less subject to obstruction than was

the case under the League of Nations rule of complete unanimity.

七、在安全理事会中，雅尔塔公式以特定多数表决制度替代了国际联盟理事会完全一致原则。在该制度下，安全理事会任何非常任理事国都没有“否决权”。而雅尔塔公式毫无疑问赋予常任理事国一项新的权利，即否决权，这也是国际联盟理事会常任理事国一直拥有的权利。雅尔塔公式规定，安全理事会只要有七个理事国多数票表决通过就可采取行动，相比国际联盟全体一致原则，阻力会小一些。

8. It should also be remembered that under the Yalta formula the five major Powers could not act by themselves, since even under the unanimity requirement any decisions of the Council would have to include the concurring votes of at least two of the non-permanent members. In other words, it would be possible for five non-permanent members as a group to exercise a "veto." It is not to be assumed, however, that the permanent members, any more than the non-permanent members, would use their "veto" power wilfully to obstruct the operation of the Council.

八、值得注意的是，根据雅尔塔公式，五大常任理事国不能擅自行动，因为即使在五国一致同意的情况下，安全理事会作出任何决定也必须获得至少两个非常任理事国的同意票。换言之，五个非常任理事国可能会联合起来行使“否决权”。然而，无须假定常任理事国会比非常任理事国更恣意地行使“否决权”以妨碍安全理事会的运作。

9. In view of the primary responsibilities of the permanent members, they could not be expected, in the present condition of the world, to assume the obligation to act in so serious a matter as the maintenance of international peace and security in consequence of a decision in which they had not concurred. Therefore, if a majority voting in the Security Council is to be made possible, the only practicable method is to provide, in respect of non-procedural decisions, for unanimity of the permanent members plus the concurring votes of at least two of the non-permanent members.

九、就常任理事国的主要责任而言，不能期望常任理事国会因为一项它们没有同意的决定而有义务在维持国际和平与安全这样重大的问题上采取行动。因此，对于非程序性决议，如果安全理事会能够进行多数表决，那么唯一可行的方法是获得常任理事国一致同意以及至少两个非常任理事国的同意票。

10. For all these reasons, the four sponsoring Governments agreed on the Yalta formula and have presented it to this Conference as essential if an international organization is to be created through which all peace-loving nations can effectively discharge their common responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

十、基于这些原因，四个发起国政府一致通过了雅尔塔公式，并将其提交给旧金山会议，这对建立一个国际组织至关重要，通过这个国际组织，所有爱好和平的国家都可以有效地履行其维护国际和平与安全的共同责任。

II

In the light of the considerations set forth in Part I of this statement, it is clear what the answers to the questions submitted by the Sub-Committee should be, with the exception of Question 19 [with respect to the preliminary question as to whether a matter is procedural]. The answer to that question is as follows:

II

依据此声明第一部分的内容，小组委员会所提问题的答案已十分明了，但对问题19（即某一事项是否为程序性事项的先决问题）仍存疑问。该问题的答案如下：

1. In the opinion of the Delegations of the sponsoring Governments, the Draft Charter itself contains an

indication of the application of the voting procedures to the various functions of the Council.

一、发起国政府代表团认为，《联合国宪章》草案本身就载有将表决程序应用于安全理事会各项职能的指示。

2. In this case, it will be unlikely that there will arise in the future any matters of great importance on which a decision will have to be made as to whether a procedural vote would apply. Should, however, such a matter arise, the decision regarding the preliminary question as to whether or not such a matter is procedural must be taken by a vote of seven members of the Security Council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

二、在这种情况下，将来不太可能出现必须决定是否进行程序表决这样的重要事项。但是，如果出现这种情况，对该问题是否属于程序性事项这样的先决问题作出决定，必须由安全理事会七个理事国表决通过，包括常任理事国的赞成票。

In the course of the debate that ensued, several delegations indicated that they would be more favorably inclined to accept the proposed voting procedure if a revision of that procedure were made possible at another conference. They hoped that such a revision would not be subject to the rule of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council.

在随后的辩论中，有几个代表团表示，如果另一次会议可以对表决程序进行修订，那么他们将更倾向于接受拟议的表决程序。他们希望这样的修订不受安全理事会常任理事国全体一致原则的约束。

The Australian representative proposed that decisions of the Security Council with respect to pacific settlement of disputes should be made by a majority of any seven members, i. e., should be considered as decisions on procedural matters. The Australian representative stated that he was reluctantly prepared to accept the veto power in connection with enforcement measures, but that in pacific settlement of disputes no one power should block any Council decisions. The Australian amendment, like several others, was not adopted.

澳大利亚代表提议，安全理事会关于和平解决争端的决定应由任意七个理事国多数票表决，即应视之为关于程序性事项的决定。澳大利亚代表表示不愿接受和执行措施有关的否决权，认为在和平解决争端时，任何国家都不应阻碍安全理事会作出任何决定。像其他几项修正案一样，澳大利亚的修正案也未获通过。

Committee III/1, Commission III and eventually the Conference adopted the Yalta voting formula, which constitutes Article 27 of the Charter. The statement of the delegations of the sponsoring Governments on the voting procedure of the Security Council, however, was not formally accepted as the official interpretation of Article 27.

第三委员会第一技术委员会、第三委员会以及最终的旧金山会议通过了雅尔塔公式，并将其作为《联合国宪章》第二十七条。然而，发起国政府代表团关于安全理事会表决程序的声明没有被正式接受为第二十七条的官方解释。

Committee III/1 agreed to the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations: (1) that Members of the United Nations should confer upon the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility the Security Council should act on their behalf; (2) that in discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations; and (3) that Members should obligate themselves to

accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

第三委员会第一技术委员会同意《敦巴顿橡树园提案》的建议：（1）联合国各会员国将维持国际和平及安全之主要责任，授予安全理事会，并同意安全理事会于履行此项责任下之职务时，即系代表各会员国；（2）安全理事会于履行此项职务时，应遵照联合国之宗旨及原则；（3）联合国会员国必须依宪章之规定接受并履行安全理事会之决议。

b. Pacific Settlement

b. 和平解决争端

Section A of Chapter VIII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals was the subject matter considered by Committee III/2, which made some changes in the order and wording of the paragraphs. The substance of this section constitutes Chapter VI of the Charter.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第八章 A 节由第三委员会第二技术委员会负责讨论。委员会对条款的顺序和措词做了一些调整。此节的实质内容构成了《联合国宪章》第六章。

The Committee thought the first Article in this Chapter should set forth the basic obligations of Members to settle disputes by pacific means. The Dumbarton Oaks text had stated that parties to a dispute should seek a solution "by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice." Committee III/2 added "inquiry" and, upon the recommendation of Committee III/4, "resort to regional agencies or arrangements" to the list of pacific means.

委员会认为宪章第六章第一条应当阐明联合国会员国和平解决争端的基本义务。《敦巴顿橡树园提案》称，当事国“应尽先以谈判、调停、和解、公断、司法解决或各该国自行选择之其他和平方法”，求得解决。第三委员会第二技术委员会增加了“调查”这种方式，并根据第三委员会第四技术委员会的提议，将“诉诸区域机关或区域办法”也列为和平解决方式。

The Dumbarton Oaks text had suggested that any State, whether a Member of the organization or not, might bring any dispute, or any situation which might give rise to a dispute, to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council. Committee III/2 revised this text so as to make it clear: (1) that any Member might bring any dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council; and (2) that a State, not a Member of the organization, might bring only a dispute (not a situation) to the Assembly or the Council if it accepted in advance the obligations of pacific settlement as provided in the Charter. It was understood that the enemy States in the Second World War "shall not have the right of recourse to the Security Council or the General Assembly until the Security Council gives them this right."

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》建议，任何国家无论是否为联合国会员国，面临争端或可能引起争端的情势，都必须提请联合国大会或安全理事会注意。第三委员会第二技术委员会对案文进行了修改，清楚阐明（1）联合国任何会员国得将任何争端或情势提请联合国大会或安全理事会注意；以及（2）非联合国会员国之国家经预先声明接受本宪章所规定的和平解决的义务后，可以并只能将争端（不是情势）提请联合国大会或安全理事会注意。二战敌国“未经安全理事会授权，无权向安全理事会或者联合国大会提出申诉”。

Committee III/2 agreed to the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations, as amended by the sponsoring Governments: (1) that the Security Council might investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute

or situation was likely to endanger international peace and security; (2) that the Security Council might, at any stage of such dispute, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment; and (3) that the Security Council, if it deemed that the continuance of a dispute was in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, might recommend appropriate procedures or actual terms of settlement. With respect to the last clause, it was understood that such a recommendation "possessed no obligatory effect for the parties."

第三委员会第二技术委员会同意了由发起国政府修订的《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中的提议：（1）安全理事会得调查任何争端或可能引起国际磨擦或惹起争端之任何情势，以断定该项争端或情势之继续存在是否会危及国际和平与安全之维持，（2）在争端的任何阶段，安全理事会得建议适当程序或调整方法，以及（3）安全理事会如认为该项争端之继续存在，在事实上足以危及国际和平与安全之维持时，得建议适当程序或提出具体的解决条件。最后一项提议“对当事国没有强制效力”。

c. Enforcement Arrangements

c. 执行安排

Section B of Chapter VIII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals was the basis of discussion in Committee III/3. The substance of this section, as amended and adopted by the Conference, constitutes Chapter VII of the Charter.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第八章 B 节是第三委员会第三技术委员会讨论的基础。此节的实质内容由旧金山会议修订通过，构成宪章第七章。

According to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, the Security Council "should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security." Several delegations proposed that the term "aggression" might be defined or explained, but the majority of the Committee thought that a preliminary definition of "aggression" went beyond the scope of the Charter and that the modern techniques of warfare rendered any definition of "aggression" impossible. The Committee decided to adhere to the Dumbarton Oaks text.

根据《敦巴顿橡树园提案》，安全理事会“应断定任何和平之威胁、和平之破坏或侵略行为之是否存在，并应进行建议或抉择，以维持或恢复国际和平及安全”。一些代表团提出，应对“侵略”(aggression)一词进行界定或阐释，但是委员会大部分成员认为对“侵略”一词给予初步定义超出了宪章的范围，而且现代战争技术使得“侵略”一词无法界定。委员会决定保持《敦巴顿橡树园提案》案文不变。

The Chinese delegation introduced a new paragraph to the effect that, before making recommendations or deciding upon enforcement measures, the Security Council might call upon the parties to a dispute to comply with such provisional measures as it might deem necessary and desirable, such provisional measures being without prejudice to the rights, claims and position of the parties concerned, the failure to comply with such provisional measures to be duly taken account of by the Council. The substance of this paragraph became Article 40 of the Charter.

中国代表团提出了一项新的条款，即安全理事会在提出建议或决定执行措施之前，得促请当事国遵守安全理事会所认为必要合宜之临时办法，此项临时办法并不妨碍关系当事国之权利、要求或立场。安全理事会对于不遵行此项临时办法之情形，应予适当注意。该条款的实质内容成为宪章第四十条。

In using the word "recommendations" in the two preceding paragraphs, Committee III/3 intended to indicate

the action of the Security Council under the provisions of pacific settlement, and at the same time the Committee realized that the Security Council would in reality pursue simultaneously two distinct actions, one having for its object the settlement of the dispute, and the other the taking of enforcement or provisional measures. The Committee was unanimous in the belief that, in the case of flagrant aggression imperilling the existence of a Member, enforcement action should be taken without delay.

第三委员会第三技术委员会在前两项条款中使用“建议”一词，意指安全理事会的行动要遵守和平协定的条款，同时，委员会认识到安全理事会实际上需要同时采取两种不同的行动：一者旨在解决争端，另一种是采取执行或临时性措施。委员会一致认为，若出现危害某一会员国的公然侵犯行为，安理会必须立即采取执行行动。

Committee III/3 agreed to the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations: (1) that the Security Council might call upon Members to employ measures not involving the use of armed forces, such as severance of economic and diplomatic relations, to give effect to its decisions; and (2) that, should these measures prove to be inadequate, the Council might take such action by land, sea or air forces as might be necessary to maintain international peace and security.

第三委员会第三技术委员会同意《敦巴顿橡树园提案》的建议：（1）安理会可呼吁会员国采取非武力的措施，如断绝经济和外交关系等，以使安理会的决定生效，以及（2）如果这些措施已经证明为不足，安理会得采取必要之空海陆军行动，以维持国际和平及安全。

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contemplated that the forces put at the disposition of the Security Council should take the form of national contingents furnished by Members according to special agreements to be negotiated subsequently. On this matter the French delegation proposed a new draft, which became Article 43 of the Charter. The draft read:

根据《敦巴顿橡树园提案》，供安全理事会部署的部队应由会员国以特遣队的形式提供，后期将谈判拟订相关特别协定。法国代表团对此提出了一项新草案，后来成为宪章第四十三条。该草案内容如下：

In order that all Members of the Organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council and concluded between the Security Council and Member States or between the Security Council and groups of Member States. All such agreements should be subject to ratification by the signatory States in accordance with their constitutional processes.

联合国各会员国为求对于维持国际和平及安全有所贡献起见，于安全理事会发令时，并依据特别协定，供给为维持国际和平及安全所必需之军队、协助及便利，包括过境权。此项特别协定应规定军队之数目及种类，其准备程度及一般驻扎地点，以及所供便利及协助之性质。此项特别协定应以安全理事会之主动，尽速议订，并应由安全理事会与会员国或由安全理事会与若干会员国之集团缔结之。所有这些协定应由签字国各依其宪法程序批准之。

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had suggested that a Military Staff Committee should be established to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Council's military requirements, to the employment and command of forces, to the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament; that the Military Staff Committee should consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security

Council or their representatives; and that any Member not represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities required that such a State should participate in its work.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》建议成立军事参谋团，在军事要求、兵力部署和指挥、军备管制和可能裁军等方面为安全理事会提供建议和帮助；军事参谋团应由安全理事会各常任理事国之参谋总长或其代表组织之。联合国会员国在该团未有代表者，如于该团责任之履行在效率上必需该国参加其工作时，应由该团邀请参加。

Upon the suggestion of the Canadian delegation, Committee III/3 added a new paragraph which became Article 44 of the Charter. It read:

根据加拿大代表团的建议，第三委员会第三技术委员会增加了一项新条款，后来成为宪章第四十四条。内容如下：

When a decision to use force has been taken by the Security Council, it shall, before calling upon any Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of its obligations under the preceding paragraph, invite such Member, if it so requests, to send a representative to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of its armed forces.

安全理事会决定使用武力时，于要求非安全理事会会员国依上述条款供给军队以履行其义务之前，如经该会员国请求，应请其遣派代表，参加安全理事会关于使用其军事部队之决议。

Under this paragraph every Member not represented on the Security Council may participate, with the right of voting, in the deliberations of the Council when it is a question of the utilization of its armed forces. To repeat the expression of the Netherlands representative, the principle of "no military action without representation" was accepted by Committee III/3.

依照该条款，非安全理事会会员国在涉及使用本国军备时，可以参与安理会的审议，并享有投票权。根据荷兰代表团的建议，第三委员会第三技术委员会接受了“无代表权则不采取军事行动”的原则。

The Philippine delegation proposed and the Mexican delegation seconded an amendment that the Military Staff Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of all the Members of the United Nations. The amendment was not adopted, on the grounds that the Committee should be a small group so that it might be able to make decisions on military matters and that if the forces of a country not represented on the Committee were used there was no question but that the military staff of that country would be consulted.

菲律宾代表团提出军事参谋团应由联合国所有会员国之参谋总长组织之，墨西哥代表团附议。该修正案未予采纳，理由是军事参谋团应保持较小规模，这样才可能对军事事务做出决定，如果需要调用非军事参谋团成员国的部队，参谋团可以咨询该国的军事人员。

d. Regional Arrangements

d. 区域办法

Section C of Chapter VIII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals was referred to Committee III/4. The substance of this section constitutes Chapter VIII of the Charter.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第八章 C 节由第三委员会第四技术委员会负责讨论。此节的实质内容构成了宪章

第八章。

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had suggested that "nothing in the Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations." This was accepted by Committee III/4.

根据《敦巴顿橡树园提案》，“本宪章不得认为排除区域办法或区域机关、用以应付关于维持国际和平及安全而宜于区域行动之事件者；但以此项办法或机关及其工作与联合国之宗旨及原则符合者为限”。第三委员会第四技术委员会采纳了该建议。

The Egyptian delegation introduced a definition of regional arrangements which read:

埃及代表团提出将“区域办法”定义为：

There shall be considered as regional arrangements organizations of a permanent nature grouping in a given geographical area several countries which, by reason of their proximity, community of interests, or cultural, linguistic, historical or spiritual affinities, make themselves jointly responsible for the peaceful settlement of any disputes which may arise between them and for the maintenance of peace and security in their region, as well as for the safeguarding of their interests and the development of their economic and cultural relations.

在某一地理区域内，由于位置邻近、利益共同体或文化、语言、历史或精神上的密切关系，应将若干国家视为具有永久性质的区域办法组织，相关各国紧密合作，采取和平手段解决彼此间可能出现的争端，维护本区域和平与安全，保护自身利益以及经济和文化关系的发展。

This amendment was not adopted, on the ground that it might not cover all the situations which might come under the term "regional arrangements."

这项修正案没有获得通过，其理由是它可能没有包括“区域办法”一词可能代表的所有情况。

Committee III/4 agreed to the Dumbarton Oaks recommendation that the Security Council should encourage pacific settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements or by regional agencies, either on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference from the Security Council. However, the Committee added a new paragraph to the effect that this provision did not impair the application of Articles 33 and 35 of the Charter.

根据《敦巴顿橡树园提案》，安全理事会对于依区域办法或由区域机关而求地方争端之和平解决，不论其系由关系国主动，或由安全理事会提交者，应鼓励其发展。第三委员会第四技术委员会同意了这一提议，不过增加了一项新的条款，规定此项条款不妨碍宪章第三十三条和第三十五条之适用。

Committee III/4 also agreed to the Dumbarton Oaks recommendation that the Security Council should, when appropriate, utilize regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority, but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council. The Committee approved an exception, suggested by the sponsoring Governments. It recommended that measures under regional arrangements directed against the renewal of aggressive policy by any enemy State of the Second World War might be taken without the authorization of the Security Council until such time as the United Nations might be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by any such State.

第三委员会第四技术委员会还同意《敦巴顿橡树园提案》的提议，认为安全理事会对于职权内之执行行动，在适当情形下，应利用此项区域办法或区域机关，如无安全理事会之授权，不得依区域办法或由区域机关采取任何执行行动。委员会在发起国的建议下，批准了一种例外情况，即在区域办法内所取防备第二次世界大战敌国再施其侵略政策之步骤，截至联合国对于此等国家之再次侵略，能担负防止责任时为止，不在此限。

Committee III/4 wrote a new paragraph which read as follows:

第三委员会第四技术委员会添加了一项新的条款，内容是：

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

联合国任何会员国受武力攻击时，在安全理事会采取必要办法以维持国际和平及安全以前，本宪章不得认为禁止行使单独或集体自卫之自然权利。会员国采取的自卫行动必须立刻报告给安全理事会，并且绝对不能破坏宪章规定安全理事会在维持或恢复国际和平及安全方面随时采取必要行动的权力与责任。

This paragraph, however, was not inserted in Chapter VIII of the Charter, which deals with regional arrangements, but became Article 51 of Chapter VII, which deals with enforcement measures.

这项条款没有编入关于区域办法的宪章第八章，而是构成了关注执行措施的第七章第五十一条。

9. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

9. 国际经济及社会合作

Chapter IX of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals constituted the agenda of Committee II/3. The substance of that chapter, as amended by Committee II/3, became Chapter IX, International Economic and Social Co-operation, and Chapter X, The Economic and Social Council, of the Charter.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第九章是第二委员会第三技术委员会的议程。此章的实质内容经过第二委员会第三技术委员会修订，成为宪章的第九章“国际经济及社会合作”以及第十章“经济及社会理事会”。

Committee II/3 made certain significant contributions to the drafting of Chapters IX and X of the Charter.

第二委员会第三技术委员会为起草宪章第九章和第十章做出了重要贡献。

In the first place, the Committee unanimously recommended that the Economic and Social Council be listed as one of the principal organs of the United Nations. This recommendation expressed the opinion of the Committee that international economic and social co-operation was of the utmost importance to the success of the United Nations as a whole.

首先，委员会一致提议经济及社会理事会应当列为联合国的主要机构之一。此项提议表明，委员会认为国际经济和社会合作对整个联合国的成功具有重大意义。

In the second place, the Committee greatly enlarged and broadened the objectives which the United Nations should promote in the economic and social fields. It recommended that the United Nations should promote:

其次，委员会极大地拓宽了联合国应在经济和社会领域促进的各项目标。委员会建议联合国应促进：

(a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(a) 较高之生活程度，全民就业，及经济与社会进展，

(b) solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and inter-national cultural and educational co-operation;

(b) 国际间经济、社会、卫生及有关问题之解决；国际间文化及教育合作，

(c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

(c) 全体人类之人权及基本自由之普遍尊重与遵守，不分种族、性别、语言或宗教。

There were some misgivings as to whether this statement of objectives might not be taken to imply that the United Nations might interfere in the domestic affairs of Member States. The Committee agreed to include in its record a statement to the effect that nothing in the provisions relating to international economic and social co-operation "can be construed as giving authority to the Organization to intervene in the domestic affairs of Member States."

对这一目标陈述是否会被认为暗示联合国可能干涉会员国的国内事务，存在一些疑虑。委员会同意补充一项声明，指出任何关于国际经济和社会合作的条款内容都不能“理解为授权联合国干涉会员国的内政”。

Committee II/3 accepted the Dumbarton Oaks recommendation that the Economic and Social Council should consist of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. The Committee specified that one third of the members of the Council should retire every year. It rejected amendments designed to give permanent representation to the great Powers or to make membership dependent upon economic and social importance.

第二委员会第三技术委员会采纳了《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中的提议，认为经济及社会理事会应当由联合国大会选出的 18 名会员国组成，每届任期三年。委员会指出，经社理事会每年应当有三分之一的成员卸任。委员会否决了建议给予大国常任代表权或使会员资格取决于经济和社会影响力的修正案。

As to the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council, Committee II/3 recommended that, under the authority of the General Assembly, the Council might initiate studies and make recommendations with respect to international economic, social, cultural, education, health and related fields; make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms; prepare draft conventions and call international conferences on matters falling within its competence; enter into agreements with specialized agencies and co-ordinate the activities of and receive reports from such agencies. The Committee suggested that the General Assembly, however, and not the Economic and Social Council, should examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies.

关于经济及社会理事会的职能与权力，第二委员会第三技术委员会建议，在大会的授权下，理事会得发动关于国际经济、社会、文化、教育、卫生及其他有关领域之研究，并提出建议案；得为增进人权及基本自由之尊重及维护起见，作成建议案；得就其职权范围内事项拟定协约草案并召集国际会议；得与专门机关订立协定，调整其工作并接收其报告。委员会建议由大会而非经济及社会理事会审查专门机关之行政预算。

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had suggested that the various specialized economic, social and other agencies should be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Committee II/3 recommended that this provision should apply only to those inter-governmental agencies having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields. It was understood that the term "inter-governmental agencies" should be interpreted to mean agencies set up by agreement among governments. It was further understood that the United Nations should not deprive any specialized agency of its responsibilities in its own specialized field as defined in its basic instrument.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》提议，经济、社会及其他各种专门机关应使与联合国发生关系。第二委员会第三技术委员会建议，此条款仅适用于依其组织约章之规定于经济、社会、文化、教育、卫生及其他有关部门负有广大国际责任的各国政府间机关。“政府间机关”应指根据各国政府间协定而设立的机关，而且联合国不应剥夺任何专门机关在其基本文书所界定的其专门领域内的职责。

Committee II/3 further recommended that the Economic and Social Council might make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which were concerned with matters within its competence.

第二委员会第三技术委员会还建议，经济及社会理事会得采取适当办法，俾与各种非政府组织会商有关于本理事会职权范围内之事件。

In the course of the Committee's discussions, a number of statements and declarations relating to specific problems of international co-operation were made by national delegations. The French delegation issued a statement on cultural co-operation; the Brazilian and Chinese delegations a joint declaration regarding international health co-operation; the Greek delegation a declaration regarding the reconstruction of devastated areas; the Brazilian delegation a declaration on the status of women; the Panamanian delegation a declaration on the question of migration; the United States delegation a statement on the control of dangerous drugs. The Committee thought that its terms of reference did not permit it to pass resolutions on these matters; it decided to keep the texts of the statements and declarations on its record.

委员会讨论期间，各国代表团就国际合作的具体问题发表了若干声明和宣言。法国代表团发表了关于文化合作的声明，巴西和中国代表团发表了关于国际卫生合作的联合宣言，希腊、巴西、巴拿马和美国代表团则分别发表了关于重建遭破坏地区、妇女地位、移民和管制危险药物问题的宣言。委员会认为其无权通过有关这些问题的决议，决定将声明和宣言文本保留在案。

10. INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP

10. 国际托管

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals did not contain any provisions relating to the establishment of an international trusteeship system. At Yalta President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin agreed that the San Francisco Conference should discuss only the machinery and principles of trusteeship and that specific territories to be placed under trusteeship should be a matter of subsequent negotiation and

agreement.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》并未包含任何有关建立国际托管制度的规定。在雅尔塔会议上，罗斯福总统、丘吉尔首相和斯大林总理一致认为，旧金山会议只应讨论托管的机制和原则，而特定领土的托管问题则有待后续协商并达成协定。

Consequently Committee II/4 was assigned the task of drafting provisions "on the principles and mechanism of a system of international trusteeship for such dependent territories as may by subsequent agreement be placed thereunder."

因此，委派给第二委员会第四技术委员会的任务是起草关于“为凭此后协定而置于该制度下之附属领土而建立的国际托管制度之原则和机制”的规定。

On the basis of a number of proposals, the delegations of Australia, China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a Working Paper to the Committee on May 16. The text of the Working Paper was as follows:

根据若干提案，澳大利亚、中国、法国、苏联、英国和美国代表团于5月16日向委员会提交了一份工作文件，内容如下：

A. General Policy

A. 一般政策

1. States Members of the United Nations which have responsibilities for the administration of territories inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world accept the general principle that it is a sacred trust of civilization to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories within the world community, and to this end:

- (i) to insure the economic and social advancement of the peoples concerned;
- (ii) to develop self-government in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory; and
- (iii) to further international peace and security.

一、联合国各会员国，于其所负有管理责任之领土，其人民在当今世界的艰苦条件下尚未自立者，以充分增进领土居民福利之文明为神圣之信托，且为此目的：

- (子) 保证关系人民之经济及社会之进展，
- (丑) 按各领土之不同环境，采取适当形式发展自治，
- (寅) 促进国际和平及安全。

2. States Members also agree that their policy in respect to such territories, no less than in respect to their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of other members of the world community, in social, economic and commercial matters.

二、联合国各会员国共同承诺对于上述之领土，一如对于本国区域，其政策必须以善邻之道奉为圭臬，并于社会、经济及商业上，对世界各国之利益及幸福，予以充分之注意。

B. Territorial Trusteeship System

B. 领土托管制度

1. The Organization should establish under its authority an international system of trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements and set up suitable machinery for those purposes.

一、本组织在其权力下，应设立国际托管制度，以管理并监督凭此后个别协定而置于该制度下之领土，并为此建立适当机制。

2. The basic objectives of the trusteeship system should be (a) to further international peace and security; (b) to promote the political, economic, and social advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive development toward self-government in forms appropriate to the varying circumstances of each territory; and (c) to insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations, without prejudice to the attainment of (a) and (b) above, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 below.

二、托管制度之基本目标应为（子）促进国际和平与安全，（丑）增进托管领土及其居民之政治、经济及社会之进展，并以适合各领土之不同情形为原则，增进其趋向自治之逐渐发展，（寅）于社会、经济及商业事件上，保证联合国全体会员国之平等待遇，但以不妨碍上述目的之达成，且不违背下文第五项之规定为限。

3. The trusteeship system should apply only to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship arrangements: (a) territories now held under mandates; (b) territories which may be detached from enemy States as a result of this war; and (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration. It would be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon what terms. The trusteeship system should not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations.

三、托管制度仅适用于依托管协定所置于该制度下之下列各种类之领土：（子）现在委任统治下之领土，（丑）因这场战争结果或将自敌国割离之领土，（寅）负管理责任之国家自愿置于该制度下之领土。关于何种领土将置于托管制度之下，及其条件，为此后协定所当规定之事项。凡领土已成为联合国之会员国者，不适用托管制度；

4. The trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the States directly concerned and should be approved as provided for in paragraphs 8 and 10 below.

四、置于托管制度下之每一领土之托管安排，应由直接关系各国予以议定，其核准应依下文第八项及第十项之规定。

5. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship arrangements placing each territory under the trusteeship system, nothing in this chapter should be construed in and of itself to alter in any manner the rights of any States or any peoples in any territory.

五、除置各领土于托管制度下之个别托管协定另有议定外，本章任何规定绝对不得解释为以任何方式变更任何国家或任何领土上其人民之权利。

6. The trusteeship arrangements in each case should include the terms under which the territory will be administered and designate the State which should exercise the administration of the territory or designate the United Nations Organization itself to exercise the administration of the territory.

六、凡托管协定均应载有管理领土之条款，并指定管理托管领土之当局或指定联合国本身来管理。

7. In addition, there may also be designated, in the trusteeship arrangement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the territory to which the arrangement applies.

七、此外，于任何托管协定内，得指定一个或数个战略防区，包括该项协定下之托管领土之一部或全部。

8. All functions of the Organization relating to such strategic areas, including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration or amendment, should be exercised by the Security Council. The basic objective as provided for in paragraph B. 2 above should be applicable to the people of each strategic area. The Security Council may avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council provided for in paragraph 11 below to perform those functions of the Organization under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic and social matters in the strategic areas, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship arrangements.

八、联合国关于战略防区之各项职务，包括此项托管协定条款之核准、及其更改或修正，应由安全理事会行使之。B 部分第二项所规定之基本目标，适用于每一战略防区之人民。安全理事会以不违背托管协定之规定为限，应利用下文第十一项所规定之托管理事会之协助，以履行联合国托管制度下关于战略防区内之政治、经济及社会事件之职务。

9. It shall be the duty of the State administering any trust territory to insure that the territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the State shall be empowered to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the State for the Security Council in this regard and for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the territory.

九、管理当局有保证托管领土对于维持国际和平及安全尽其本分之义务。该当局为此目的得利用托管领土之志愿军、便利及协助，以履行该当局对于安全理事会所负关于此点之义务，并以实行地方自卫，且在托管领土内维持法律与秩序。

10. The functions of the Organization with regard to trusteeship arrangements for all areas not designated as strategic should be exercised by the General Assembly.

十、联合国关于一切非战略防区托管协定之职务，应由大会行使之。

11. In order to assist the General Assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the Security Council, there should be established a Trusteeship Council which would operate under its authority. The Trusteeship Council should consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (a) one each by the States administering trust territories, and (b) one each by an equal number of other States named for three-year periods by the General Assembly.

十一、为协助大会履行那些不属于安全理事会职权范围的托管制度下的相关职能，应设立托管理事会，在大会权力下运作。托管理事会应由特别合格之代表组成，管理托管领土的国家各派出一名代表，另外由大会指定的同等数额之其他国家各派出一名代表（任期三年）。

12. The General Assembly, and under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, should be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering State to accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering State, to make periodic visits to the respective

territories at times agreed upon with the administering State, and to take other action in conformity with the trusteeship arrangements.

十二、大会及其权力下之托管理事会于履行职务时有权：审查管理国家所送之报告；会同管理当局接受并审查请愿书；与管理当局商定时间，按期视察各托管领土；依托管协定，采取上述其他行动。

13. The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly should make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council.

十三、就大会职权范围内，各托管领土之管理当局应根据托管理事会拟定的问题单向大会提出常年报告。

Committee II/4 adopted the Working Paper as a basis of discussion. As to the "general policy" in the Working Paper, the Committee found that it was desirable to change the description of Non-Self-Governing Territories as being "inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world" to that of territories "whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government." The Committee added a further obligation requiring the administering powers to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to the economic, social and educational conditions of the territories they administered. The Committee changed the "general policy" into a "declaration," which eventually became Chapter XI of the Charter.

第二委员会第四技术委员会以此工作文件为讨论基础。关于工作文件中的“一般政策”，委员会认为有必要将非自治领土的描述由“其人民在当今世界的艰苦条件下尚未自立者”改为“其人民尚未臻自治之充分程度者”。委员会新增了一项义务，要求各管理国按时将关于其负责管理领土内之经济、社会及教育情形之统计及情报递送秘书长。委员会将“一般政策”改为“宣言”，最终构成《联合国宪章》第十一章。

As to the "territorial trusteeship system" in the Working Paper, Committee II/4 made some significant changes. In the first place the Committee recommended that the promotion of the progressive development of the peoples of Trust Territories should be directed toward "independence" as well as "self-government." In the second place, the Committee suggested that the trusteeship system should encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

关于工作文件中的“领土托管制度”，第二委员会第四技术委员会作了一些重大修改。首先，委员会建议增进托管领土人民趋向“自治”及“独立”之逐渐发展。其次，委员会建议托管制度应不分种族、性别、语言或宗教，提倡全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重。

The Committee agreed to the provisions in the Working Paper that the trusteeship system should apply to such territories in the following categories as might be placed thereunder by means of Trusteeship Agreements (a) territories now held under mandate; (b) territories which might be detached from enemy States as a result of the Second World War; and (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration.

委员会同意工作文件中提出的如下规定，即托管制度适用于依托管协定所置于该制度下之下列各种类之领土：（子）现在委任统治下之领土；（丑）因第二次世界大战结果或将自敌国割离之领土；（寅）负管理责任之国家自愿置于该制度下之领土。

The Working Paper had suggested a "conservatory clause" to the effect that, until individual Trusteeship

Agreements were concluded, nothing in the provisions concerning the trusteeship system should be "construed in and of itself to alter in any manner the rights of any States or any peoples." The Committee added at the end of this paragraph the following words, "or the terms of existing international instruments." It inserted a new paragraph, however, to the effect that the conservatory clause should be not interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of Trusteeship Agreements.

工作文件提出了一项“保全条款”，大意是在个别托管协定未经缔结之前，与托管制度有关的任何规定绝对不得解释为“以任何方式变更任何国家或人民之权利”。委员会在其后增加了“或现有国际约章之条款”。然而，委员会又增加一项新的条款，称保护条款不得解释为对于托管协定，授以延展商订之理由。

With regard to the terms of Trusteeship Agreements, the Committee accepted with some minor changes the recommendations of the Working Paper. The terms of trusteeship should be agreed upon by the "States directly concerned" and should designate the Administering Authority. In any Trust Territory a strategic area or areas might be designated. All functions of the United Nations relating to Trust Territories, other than strategic areas, should be exercised by the General Assembly, and those relating to strategic areas by the Security Council.

关于托管协定的条款，委员会稍作改动后接受了工作文件中的提议。托管条款应由“直接关系各国”予以商定，并应指定管理当局。于任何托管领土内，得指定一个或数个战略防区。除战略防区外，联合国关于托管领土之各项职务应由大会行使之，而关于战略防区之职务应由安全理事会行使之。

In the course of the discussion the Egyptian delegation proposed: (1) that the General Assembly should have the power to terminate the status of trusteeship of a territory and declare the territory to be fit for full independence; and (2) that whenever an Administering Authority violated the terms of trusteeship, or ceased to be a Member of the United Nations or was suspended from membership in the United Nations, the organization should transfer the territory under trusteeship to another Administering Authority. These proposals, however, were not adopted.

讨论期间，埃及代表团提议：（1）大会有权终止某一领土的托管状态，并宣布该领土有能力实现完全独立，（2）当管理当局违反托管条款，或不再是联合国会员国或被暂时取消联合国会员国资格，联合国应将该托管领土移交给另一管理当局。不过，这些提议均未被采纳。

Committee II/4 recommended the creation of a Trusteeship Council as a principal organ of the United Nations. The Council was to consist of: (a) those Members administering Trust Territories; (b) those permanent members of the Security Council which were not Administering Authorities; and (c) as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as might be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council was equally divided between those which administered Trust Territories and those which did not.

第二委员会第四技术委员会建议把托管理事会设为联合国的主要机构。理事会成员构成如下：（a）管理托管领土之会员国，（b）非管理当局的安全理事会常任理事国，（c）大会选举必要数额之其他会员国，任期三年，俾使托管理事会理事国之总数，于联合国会员国中之管理托管领土者及不管理者之间，得以平均分配。

The Committee agreed to the definition of the functions and powers of the Trusteeship Council as suggested in the Working Paper, and wrote several paragraphs on the voting and procedure of the Council.

委员会同意工作文件中对托管理事会职能和权力的定义，并拟订了关于理事会的表决和程序问题的几

项条款。

The provisions on the International Trusteeship System constitute Chapter XII of the Charter, and those on the Trusteeship Council, Chapter XIII.

关于国际托管制度的规定构成《联合国宪章》第十二章，关于托管理事会的规定则构成《联合国宪章》第十三章。

11. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

11. 国际法院

Chapter VII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the report of the Committee of Jurists constituted the agenda of Committee IV/1.

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第七章和法学家委员会的报告由第四委员会第一技术委员会负责讨论。

The basic question the Committee had to resolve was whether the Permanent Court of International Justice should be continued as an organ of the United Nations or whether a new Court should be established. After balancing the advantages to be gained and objections to be overcome in adopting either course, the Committee recommended the establishment of a new Court. This was thought to be in keeping with provisions to be proposed in the Charter, under which all Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and a State not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute on conditions to be determined by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

委员会需要解决的基本问题是，常设国际法院是否应继续作为联合国的机构而存在，还是应设立新的法院。委员会权衡两种方案利弊之后，提议设立一个新的法院。此举被认为符合《联合国宪章》的规定，根据相关规定，联合国所有会员国均为《国际法院规约》缔约国，非会员国国家可经安全理事会推荐由大会批准成为《规约》的缔约国。

Committee IV/1 recommended that each Member of the United Nations should undertake to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it was a party. The Committee added another paragraph to the effect that, should any party fail to comply with the decision of the Court, the other party could have recourse to the Security Council, which might make such recommendations or decide upon such measures as to give effect to the decision.

第四委员会第一技术委员会建议，联合国会员国都应承诺遵守法院对其为当事国的案件所做的判决。委员会还增加了另一项条款，规定如果一方不遵守法院判决，另一方可以诉诸安全理事会，安理会可以就执行该判决提出建议或决定采取措施。

The Committee of Jurists had presented two alternative texts relating to the nomination of judges, one retaining the system of nomination by national groups, the other instituting a system of nomination by governments. The majority of Committee IV/1 thought that the system of nomination by national groups had worked very well in the past; the Committee therefore decided to recommend the retention of the system. As to the election of judges, two views were expressed: one favored election by both the General Assembly and the Security Council, the other election by the General Assembly alone. In the end the Committee decided to recommend that both the Assembly and the Council should take part in the election of judges and that an absolute majority should be required in each body.

法学家委员会就法官提名的问题提出了两种备选案文：一种是保留各国团体提名的制度，另一种则是建立政府提名制度。第四委员会第一技术委员会的大多数成员认为，各国团体提名的制度过去一直运作良好，因此委员会决定建议予以保留。关于法官的选举有两种观点，一种是支持由大会和安全理事会共同选举产生，而另一种则支持由大会单独选举产生。最后，委员会决定建议法官应由大会和安全理事会共同选举，并且在两个机构都需取得绝对多数票。

There was a general desire on the part of the Committee to establish compulsory jurisdiction for the Court. However, some of the delegates feared that insistence upon compulsory jurisdiction might impair the possibility of obtaining general accord to the Statute as well as to the Charter itself. It was in that spirit that the Committee recommended the adoption of the optional clause.

委员会普遍希望为法院确立强制性管辖权，但是有些代表担心坚持强制性管辖权可能会影响《法院规约》和《联合国宪章》本身获得普遍同意。正是本着这种精神，委员会建议通过任择条款。

The Committee proposed that the procedure in amending the Statute should be the same as that in amending the Charter, but it added that the Court itself should have the power to propose amendments to the Statute.

委员会提议修正《规约》的程序应与修正《联合国宪章》的程序一致，但委员会补充说法院本身就应有权对《规约》提出修正案。

12. THE SECRETARIAT

12. 秘书处

The task of drafting provisions for the Secretariat was assigned to Committee I/2. Chapter X of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals was the agenda of the Committee.

拟定有关秘书处条款的任务分配给了第一委员会第二技术委员会。《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第十章由委员会负责讨论。

The Dumbarton Oaks text had suggested that there should be a Secretary-General, who was to be elected by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The sponsoring Governments proposed an amendment providing that there should be four Deputy Secretaries-General elected in the same way. However, Committee I/2 did not adopt this amendment.

根据《敦巴顿橡树园提案》，秘书长应由大会根据安全理事会的推荐选出。各发起国政府提出了一项修正案，建议以同样的方式选出四名副秘书长。但是，第一委员会第二技术委员会未通过这项修正案。

The Committee accepted the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations: (1) that the Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer; (2) that the Secretary-General should act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly and the Councils; (3) that he should make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. After considerable discussion the Committee also agreed to the Dumbarton Oaks suggestion that the Secretary-General might bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten international peace and security.

委员会通过了《敦巴顿橡树园提案》中的下列条款：（1）秘书长应为行政首长，（2）秘书长应在大会和各理事会的所有会议中以行政首长身份行事，（3）秘书长应就联合国的工作向大会提交年度报告。经过大量讨论，委员会还通过了《敦巴顿橡树园提案》的一项提议，即秘书长可以就他认为的任何威

胁国际和平及安全的事项提请安全理事会注意。

The Committee recommended that the Secretariat should be truly international in character; that the members of the staff should not receive instructions from any governments and the Members of the United Nations should not seek to influence the members of the staff. It further recommended that the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff should be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and that due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

委员会建议秘书处应真正具有国际性，其工作人员不应接受任何政府的指示，联合国会员国也不应试图影响工作人员。委员会进一步提议，办事人员之雇用，应以求达效率、才干及忠诚之高标准为首要考虑。征聘办事人员时，于可能范围内，应充分注意地域上之普及。

13. LEGAL PROBLEMS

13. 法律问题

Committee IV/2 was assigned the task of drafting provisions regarding such legal matters as the judicial status of the United Nations, the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, registration of treaties, treaty obligations inconsistent with the Charter and interpretation of the Charter.

第四委员会第二技术委员会的任务是起草有关法律事务的条款，例如联合国的司法地位、联合国的特权与豁免、条约的登记、与联合国宪章不一致的条约义务以及对宪章的解释等。

The Committee recommended that the United Nations should enjoy in the territory of each Member such legal capacity as might be necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and that representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the United Nations should enjoy such privileges and immunities as were necessary for the independent exercise of their functions.

委员会提议，联合国在各会员国领土上应享有实现其宗旨可能需要的法律能力，联合国会员国代表和联合国官员应享有独立行使其职能所必需的特权与豁免。

It recommended that every treaty and every international agreement should be registered with the Secretariat and published by it and that no party to any such treaty or agreement which had not been registered might invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

委员会提议，每项条约和国际协定都应由秘书处登记并公布，条约或协定如未登记，其缔约国不得在联合国任何机构面前援引该条约或协定。

It further recommended that in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreements, their obligations under the Charter should prevail.

委员会进一步提议，如果联合国会员国根据《宪章》所承担的义务与其根据任何其他国际协定所承担的义务发生冲突，则应以它们根据《宪章》所承担的义务为准。

As to the question, how and by what organ or organs the Charter should be interpreted, the Committee decided that it would be neither necessary nor desirable to make any explicit provision in the Charter. It made the following statement for the record:

关于《宪章》应如何解释以及由哪个或哪些机关进行解释的问题，委员会认为，在《宪章》中做出任何明确规定既无必要也不可取。它作了以下声明以供记录在案：

If two Member States are at variance concerning the correct interpretation of the Charter, they are of course free to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice as in the case of any other treaty. Similarly, it would always be open to the General Assembly or to the Security Council, in appropriate circumstances, to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion concerning the meaning of a provision of the Charter. Should the General Assembly or the Security Council prefer another course, an ad hoc committee of jurists might be set up to examine the question and report its views, or recourse might be had to a joint conference. In brief, the Members or the organs of the Organization might have recourse to various expedients in order to obtain an appropriate interpretation.

如果两个会员国对《宪章》的正确解释存有分歧，他们当然可以像对待其他条约一样，把争议提交国际法院。同样，大会或安全理事会也可以在适当情况下请国际法院就《宪章》条款的含义提出咨询意见。如果大会或安全理事会倾向于另一种解释，则可成立一个特设法学家委员会，审查该问题并报告意见，或诉诸于联席会议。简言之，本组织的成员或机构可采取各种方法，以获得合适的解释。

14. AMENDMENTS

14. 修正案

Committee I/2 was charged with the responsibility for drafting provisions relating to amendments to the Charter.

第一委员会第二技术委员会负责起草与《宪章》修正案有关的条款。

Chapter XI of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contained only one Article on amendments. This was amended as follows:

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》第十一章中只包含一项关于修正案的条款，其修改稿如下：

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the Members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all of the permanent members of the Security Council.

本宪章之修正案经大会会员国三分之二表决并由联合国会员国三分之二、包括安全理事会全体常任理事国各依其宪法程序批准后，对于联合国所有会员国发生效力。

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals did not provide for the calling of a general conference to review the Charter. The sponsoring Governments proposed an amendment providing for such a conference to meet the wishes expressed by several delegations. After lengthy debate on the voting procedure and the time limit for calling a general conference, the Committee decided to recommend the following provisions:

《敦巴顿橡树园提案》并未规定要举行一次全体会议审议《宪章》。发起国政府提出了一项修正案，规定召开这样一次会议，以满足若干代表团的愿望。在就表决程序和召开全体大会的时限进行了长时间的辩论之后，委员会决定提出以下条款：

A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

联合国会员国，为检讨本宪章，得以大会会员国三分之二表决，经安全理事会任何七理事国之表决，确定日期及地点举行全体会议。联合国每一会员国在全体会议中应有一个投票权。

Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

全体会议以三分之二表决所建议对于宪章之任何更改，应经联合国会员国三分之二、包括安全理事会全体常任理事国各依其宪法程序批准后，发生效力。

If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

如于本宪章生效后大会第十届年会前，此项全体会议尚未举行时，应将召集全体会议之提议列入大会该届年会之议事日程；如得大会会员国过半数及安全理事会任何七理事国之表决，此项会议应即举行。

15. SIGNING OF THE CHARTER

15. 《联合国宪章》的签署

At the final plenary session of the San Francisco Conference on June 25, 1945, the Charter of the United Nations was unanimously approved, the heads of the 50 delegations standing to mark their vote in favor.

1945年6月25日，在旧金山会议最后一次全体会议上，《联合国宪章》获得一致通过，50个代表团团长投了赞成票。

President Harry S. Truman attended this final session in person and addressed the Conference on the conclusion of its historic task. He congratulated the delegates of all 50 nations upon having produced a solid structure on which could be built a better world.

哈里·S·杜鲁门总统出席了这次会议，并就会议结束其历史性任务发表了讲话。他对所有50国代表创造了一个可以建设一个更加美好的世界的坚实构造表示祝贺。

On the following day the signing ceremony took place in the Veterans War Memorial Building at San Francisco. China, in recognition of its long-standing fight against aggression, was accorded the honor of being the first to sign. It was arranged that the signatures of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and France should follow, and then, in alphabetical order, the remaining nations, with the United States, as host country, signing last. As each delegation came forward to sign, its chairman made an official speech to commemorate his country's participation in the work of the Conference.

次日，签署仪式在旧金山退伍军人纪念堂举行。中国因在长期反侵略斗争中所作的贡献，获得了第一个签字的荣誉。根据安排，苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟、联合王国和法国紧随其后签字，其余国家按

字母排序，美国作为东道国最后签字。在每个代表团上前签字时，其主席都发表正式讲话，以纪念该国参与旧金山会议的工作。

16. RATIFICATION OF THE CHARTER

16. 《联合国宪章》的批准

Under Article 110, the Charter of the United Nations, together with the Statute of the International Court of Justice, was to come into force upon the deposit with the Government of the United States of ratifications by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, and by a majority of the other signatory States.

根据第一百一十条规定，在中国、法国、苏联和美国以及其他大多数签署国向美国政府交存批准书后，《联合国宪章》和《国际法院规约》便告生效。

On October 24, 1945, the Charter came into force when the five permanent members of the Security Council and 24 other signatory States had deposited their ratifications with the Government of the United States. On that date the United States Secretary of State signed a Protocol of Deposit of Ratifications, which read as follows:

1945年10月24日，安全理事会的五个常任理事国和其他24个签署国将其批准书交存美国政府，《联合国宪章》生效。当日，美国国务卿签署了《交存批准书的议定书》，内容如下：

WHEREAS, paragraph 3 of Article 110 of the Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on June 26, 1945, provides as follows:

鉴于1945年6月26日在旧金山签署的《联合国宪章》第一百一十条第三项规定如下：

"The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America, which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory States.";

“一俟美利坚合众国政府通知已有中华民国、法兰西、苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、与美利坚合众国、以及其他签字国之过半数将批准书交存时，本宪章即发生效力。美利坚合众国政府应拟就此项交存批准之议定书并将副本分送所有签字国。”

WHEREAS, the Charter of the United Nations has been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of fifty-one states;

鉴于五十一个国家的全权代表已签署《联合国宪章》，

WHEREAS, instruments of ratification of the Charter of the United Nations have been deposited by

鉴于以下国家已交存《联合国宪章》批准书：

the Republic of China on September 28, 1945,
France on August 31, 1945,
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on October 24, 1945,

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on October 20, 1945, and
 the United States of America on August 8, 1945; and by
 Argentina on September 24, 1945,
 Brazil on September 21, 1945,
 the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on October 24, 1945,
 Chile on October 11, 1945,
 Cuba on October 15, 1945,
 Czechoslovakia on October 19, 1945,
 Denmark on October 9, 1945,
 the Dominican Republic on September 4, 1945,
 Egypt on October 22, 1945,
 El Salvador on September 26, 1945,
 Haiti on September 27, 1945,
 Iran on October 16, 1945,
 Lebanon on October 15, 1945,
 Luxembourg on October 17, 1945,
 New Zealand on September 19, 1945,
 Nicaragua on September 6, 1945,
 Paraguay on October 12, 1945,
 the Philippine Commonwealth on October 11, 1945,
 Poland on October 24, 1945,
 Saudi Arabia on October 18, 1945,
 Syria on October 19, 1945,
 Turkey on September 28, 1945,
 the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on October 24, 1945,
 Yugoslavia on October 19, 1945;

中华民国 1945年9月28日,
 法国 1945年8月31日,
 苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟 1945年10月24日,
 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国 1945年10月20日,
 美利坚合众国 1945年8月8日,
 阿根廷 1945年9月24日,
 巴西 1945年9月21日,
 白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国 1945年10月24日,
 智利 1945年10月11日,
 古巴 1945年10月15日,
 捷克斯洛伐克 1945年10月19日,
 丹麦 1945年10月9日,
 多米尼加共和国 1945年9月4日,
 埃及 1945年10月22日,
 萨尔瓦多 1945年9月26日,
 海地 1945年9月27日,
 伊朗 1945年10月16日,
 黎巴嫩 1945年10月15日,
 卢森堡 1945年10月17日,
 新西兰 1945年9月19日,
 尼加拉瓜 1945年9月6日,

巴拉圭 1945年10月12日，
 菲律宾 1945年10月11日，
 波兰 1945年10月24日，
 沙特阿拉伯 1945年10月18日，
 叙利亚 1945年10月19日，
 土耳其 1945年9月28日，
 乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国 1945年10月24日，
 南斯拉夫 1945年10月19日，

AND WHEREAS, the requirements of paragraph 3 of Article 110 with respect to the coming into force of the Charter have been fulfilled by the deposit of the aforementioned instruments of ratification;

且鉴于，第一百一十条第三项关于《联合国宪章》生效的要求已通过交存上述批准书得以实现，

Now THEREFORE, I, James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, sign this Protocol in the English language, the original of which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and copies thereof communicated to all the States signatory of the Charter of the United Nations.

现在，我本人，美利坚合众国国务卿詹姆斯·弗朗西斯·伯恩斯，以英文签署本议定书，其原件应存放于美利坚合众国政府档案馆，并将其副本送交《联合国宪章》的所有签署国家。

DONE at Washington this twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred forty-five.

一九四五年十月二十四日于华盛顿完成。

James F. Byrnes
 Secretary of State
 of the United States of America

詹姆斯·弗朗西斯·伯恩斯
 美利坚合众国国务卿

After the signature of this Protocol the following States deposited their instruments of ratification:

本议定书签署后，下列国家交存了宪章批准书：

Country	Date of Deposit
Australia	November 1, 1945
Belgium	December 27, 1945
Bolivia	November 14, 1945
Canada	November 9, 1945
Colombia	November 5, 1945
Costa Rica	November 2, 1945
Ecuador	December 21, 1945
Ethiopia	November 13, 1945
Greece	October 25, 1945
Guatemala	November 21, 1945
Honduras	December 17, 1945

India	October 30, 1945
Iraq	December 21, 1945
Liberia	November 2, 1945
Mexico	November 7, 1945
Netherlands	December 10, 1945
Norway	November 27, 1945
Panama	November 13, 1945
Peru	October 31, 1945
Union of South Africa	November 7, 1945
Uruguay	December 18, 1945
Venezuela	November 15, 1945

国家	交存日期
澳大利亚	1945年11月1日
比利时	1945年12月27日
玻利维亚	1945年11月14日
加拿大	1945年11月9日
哥伦比亚	1945年11月5日
哥斯达黎加	1945年11月2日
厄瓜多尔	1945年12月21日
埃塞俄比亚	1945年11月13日
希腊	1945年10月25日
危地马拉	1945年11月21日
洪都拉斯	1945年12月17日
印度	1945年10月30日
伊拉克	1945年12月21日
利比里亚	1945年11月2日
墨西哥	1945年11月7日
荷兰	1945年12月10日
挪威	1945年11月27日
巴拿马	1945年11月13日
秘鲁	1945年10月31日
南非联邦	1945年11月7日
乌拉圭	1945年12月18日
委内瑞拉	1945年11月15日

L. THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

L. 联合国筹备委员会

1. INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

1. 《临时安排》

On June 26, 1945, when the delegates to the San Francisco Conference signed the Charter of the United Nations, they affixed their signatures at the same time to an agreement on Interim Arrangements. This

agreement established a Preparatory Commission of the United Nations for the purpose of making provisional arrangements for the first sessions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, for the establishment of the Secretariat, and for the convening of the International Court of Justice.

1945年6月26日，出席旧金山会议的代表们在签署《联合国宪章》的同时，签署了一项关于《临时安排》的协定。根据这一协定设立了联合国筹备委员会，负责为大会、安全理事会、经济及社会理事会和托管理事会召开第一次会议作出临时安排，同时也为设立秘书处和国际法院开庭作出临时安排。

The text of the agreement was as follows:

协定内容如下：

The Governments represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in the City of San Francisco,

Having determined that an international organization to be known as the United Nations shall be established,

Having this day signed the Charter of the United Nations, and

Having decided that, pending the coming into force of the Charter and the establishment of the United Nations as provided in the Charter, a Preparatory Commission of the United Nations should be established for the performance of certain functions and duties,

出席旧金山联合国国际组织会议的各国政府，

决定设立一个名为“联合国”的国际组织，

已于今日签署《联合国宪章》，并

已决定在《宪章》生效和其规定的联合国成立之日前，应设立联合国筹备委员会，以履行某些特定的职责和职能，

AGREE as follows:

1. There is hereby established a Preparatory Commission of the United Nations for the purpose of making provisional arrangements for the first sessions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, for the establishment of the Secretariat, and for the convening of the International Court of Justice.

协议如下：

1. 兹设立联合国筹备委员会，负责为大会、安全理事会、经济及社会理事会和托管理事会召开第一次会议作出临时安排，同时也为设立秘书处以及国际法院开庭作出临时安排。

2. The Commission shall consist of one representative from each government signatory to the Charter. The Commission shall establish its own rules of procedure. The functions and powers of the Commission, when the Commission is not in session, shall be exercised by an Executive Committee composed of the representatives of those governments now represented on the Executive Committee of the Conference. The Executive Committee shall appoint such committees as may be necessary to facilitate its work, and shall make use of persons of special knowledge and experience.

2. 委员会应由《宪章》签署国政府各派一名代表组成。委员会应制定自己的议事规则。在委员会闭会期间，由一个执行委员会代为其行使职能和权力，该执行委员会由目前会议执行委员会中的各国政府代表组成。执行委员会应任命必要的委员会以便利工作，并任用有特殊知识和经验的人员。

3. The Commission shall be assisted by an Executive Secretary, who shall exercise such powers and perform

such duties as the Commission may determine, and by such staff as may be required. This staff shall be composed so far as possible of officials appointed for this purpose by the participating governments on the invitation of the Executive Secretary.

3. 委员会应由一名执行秘书协助，执行秘书应行使委员会所决定的权力并履行委员会所规定的职责；委员会也应由所需的工作人员协助，这些工作人员应尽可能由参与国政府应执行秘书邀请为此目的所任命的官员组成。

4. The Commission shall:

- (a) convoke the General Assembly in its first session;
- (b) prepare the provisional agenda for the first sessions of the principal organs of the Organization, and prepare documents and recommendations relating to all matters on these agenda;
- (c) formulate recommendations concerning the possible transfer of certain functions, activities, and assets of the League of Nations which it may be considered desirable for the new Organization to take over on terms to be arranged;
- (d) examine the problems involved in the establishment of the relationship between specialized intergovernmental organizations and agencies and the Organization;
- (e) issue invitations for the nomination of candidates for the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court;
- (f) prepare recommendations concerning arrangements for the Secretariat of the Organization; and
- (g) make studies and prepare recommendations concerning the location of the permanent headquarters of the Organization.

4. 委员会应：

- (a) 召集大会第一届会议；
- (b) 拟定本组织各主要机关第一届会议的临时议程，为议程上的所有事务准备文件并提出建议；
- (c) 就国际联盟的某些职能、活动和资产的可能转移提出建议，并认为由新的组织依据待安排的条件接管为宜；
- (d) 审查在建立政府间专门组织及机构与本组织之间关系方面涉及的问题；
- (e) 根据《国际法院规约》规定，邀请提名国际法院候选人；
- (f) 就本组织秘书处的安排提出建议；并
- (g) 就本组织永久会址的地点进行研究并提出建议。

5. The expenses incurred by the Commission and the expenses incidental to the convening of the first meeting of the General Assembly shall be met by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or, if the Commission so requests, shared by other governments. All such advances from the governments shall be deductible from their first contributions to the Organization.

5. 委员会所产生的费用和召开大会第一次会议的附带费用应由大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国政府支付，或在委员会要求下由其他国家政府一起分担。各国政府的一切预交款应从其对本组织首次缴纳的会费中扣除。

6. The seat of the Commission shall be located in London. The Commission shall hold its first meeting in San Francisco immediately after the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. The Executive Committee shall call the Commission into session again as soon as possible after the Charter of the Organization comes into effect and whenever subsequently it considers such a session desirable.

6. 委员会所在地应设于伦敦。委员会应在联合国国际组织会议结束后立即在旧金山举行第一次会议。

执行委员会应在本组织《宪章》生效后以及之后认为必要时尽快再次召集委员会开会。

7. The Commission shall cease to exist upon the election of the Secretary General of the Organization, at which time its property and records shall be transferred to the Organization.

7. 委员会应在本组织秘书长当选后停止工作，届时其资产和记录应移交本组织。

8. The Government of the United States of America shall be the temporary depositary and shall have custody of the original document embodying these interim arrangements in the five languages in which it is signed. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted to the governments of the signatory states. The Government of the United States of America shall transfer the original to the Executive Secretary on his appointment.

8. 美利坚合众国政府应为临时保存国，保存以五种语文签署的涵盖这些临时安排的文件正本。经正式核证的副本应送交签署国政府。美利坚合众国政府应在执行秘书上任时将文件正本移交给执行秘书。

9. This document shall be effective as from this date, and shall remain open for signature by the states entitled to be the original Members of the United Nations until the Commission is dissolved in accordance with paragraph 7.

9. 本文件即日起生效，并应开放供有权成为联合国创始会员国的国家签署，至委员会根据第 7 条解散时为止。

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives having been duly authorized for that purpose, sign this document in the English, French, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish languages, all texts being of equal authenticity. DONE at the city of San Francisco this twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

以下经正式授权的签署人以英文、法文、中文、俄文和西班牙文签署本文件，各该文本具有同等效力，以昭信守。一九四五年六月二十六日签署于旧金山。

2. FIRST SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

2. 筹备委员会第一届会议

The Preparatory Commission held its first session on June 27, 1945, at San Francisco immediately after the closing session of the Conference. It was agreed at this meeting that the Executive Committee should carry on in London the work of the Commission and should call the full Preparatory Commission into session again as soon as possible after the Charter of the United Nations had come into effect. The Executive Committee was to choose its own officers and staff and to determine its own rules of procedure.

1945 年 6 月 27 日，筹备委员会在旧金山会议闭幕后立即在该市举行了自己的第一届会议，商定执行委员会应在伦敦开展筹备工作，并应在《联合国宪章》生效后尽快召开筹备委员会全体会议。执行委员会将选择自己的主席团成员和工作人员，并确定自己的议事规则。

3. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

3. 筹备委员会执行委员会

The Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission, consisting of representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia, held its first meeting in London on August 16, 1945. The Committee elected Mr. Gladwyn Jebb as its Executive Secretary. The representatives of China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States in turn served as Chairman of the Executive Committee for two weeks each. The representative of Brazil served as Chairman for the last meeting on November 24, at which the Executive Committee adopted provisional rules of procedure and a provisional agenda for the second session of the Preparatory Commission. He presented the Executive Committee's Report to the Preparatory Commission.

筹备委员会的执行委员会由澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大、智利、中国、捷克斯洛伐克、法国、伊朗、墨西哥、荷兰、苏联、英国、美国和南斯拉夫的代表组成，于 1945 年 8 月 16 日在伦敦举行了第一次会议。委员会选举格拉德温·杰布先生为执行秘书。中国、法国、苏联、英国和美国的代表依次担任执行委员会主席，任期各两周。巴西代表担任 11 月 24 日最后一次会议的主席，执行委员会在会上通过了暂行议事规则和筹备委员会第二届会议临时议程；会议主席向筹备委员会提交了执行委员会的报告。

Under item 2 of the Interim Arrangements, the functions and powers of the Preparatory Commission, when it was not in session, were exercised by the Executive Committee. The Committee conceived it to be its duty to prepare for the second session of the Preparatory Commission by undertaking the work laid down in items 1 and 4 (b) to (g) of the Interim Arrangements. For this purpose the Executive Committee on September 1 set up the following ten committees:

根据《临时安排协定》的第二项条款，筹备委员会在闭会期间的职能和权力由执行委员会行使。委员会认为，它有责任通过开展《临时安排协定》条款第 1 项和第 4 (b) 至 (g) 项所规定的工作，为筹备委员会第二届会议做准备。为此，执行委员会于 9 月 1 日成立了以下十个委员会：

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Committee 1	General Assembly
Committee 2	Security Council
Committee 3	Economic and Social Council
Committee 4	Trusteeship Council
Committee 5	Court and Legal Problems
Committee 6	Arrangements for the Secretariat
Committee 7	Financial Arrangements
Committee 8	Relations with Specialized Agencies
Committee 9	League of Nations
Committee 10	General

<i>委员会</i>	<i>主题</i>
第一委员会	大会
第二委员会	安全理事会
第三委员会	经济及社会理事会
第四委员会	托管理事会
第五委员会	法院和法律问题
第六委员会	秘书处的安排
第七委员会	财务安排
第八委员会	与专门机构的关系

第九委员会
第十委员会

国际联盟
总务

The ten committees completed their work in seven weeks and made a number of recommendations and proposals. These recommendations and proposals were embodied in a Report of the Executive Committee to the Preparatory Commission.

以上十个委员会在七周内完成了工作，并提出了一些建议和提议。执行委员会提交给筹备委员会的报告中记录了这些建议和提议。

4. SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

4. 筹备委员会第二届会议

The second session of the Commission began on November 24, 1945, and concluded on December 23. At its second meeting on November 26, 1946, the Preparatory Commission adopted the agenda and rules of procedure drafted by the Executive Committee and elected as Chairman Eduardo Zuleta Angel (Colombia) and as Vice-Chairmen D. Z. Manuilsky (Ukrainian S.S.R.) and Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium).

委员会第二届会议于 1945 年 11 月 24 日开始，12 月 23 日结束。在 1946 年 11 月 26 日第二次会议上，筹备委员会通过了执行委员会起草的议程和议事规则，并推举 Eduardo Zuleta Angel（哥伦比亚）为主席，推举 D. Z. Manuilsky（乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国）和 Paul-Henri Spaak（比利时）为副主席。

The Preparatory Commission established eight Technical Committees as follows:

筹备委员会设立了以下八个技术委员会：

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Subject</i>
Committee 1	General Assembly
Committee 2	Security Council
Committee 3	Economic and Social Council
Committee 4	Trusteeship
Committee 5	Court and Legal Problems
Committee 6	Administrative and Budgetary
Committee 7	League of Nations
Committee 8	General Questions

委员会	主题
第一委员会	大会
第二委员会	安全理事会
第三委员会	经济及社会理事会
第四委员会	托管制度
第五委员会	法院和法律问题
第六委员会	行政和预算
第七委员会	国际联盟
第八委员会	总务

Each of these committees was to consider and report on appropriate chapters and sections of the Report of the Executive Committee. In addition, the Commission, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee,

appointed an Advisory Group of Experts on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a Technical Advisory Committee on Information.

每一个委员会都将对执行委员会报告的相应章节进行审议并汇报。此外，委员会根据执行委员会的建议，设立了一个行政和预算问题专家咨询小组和一个新闻技术咨询委员会。

The Report of the Executive Committee served as the basis of the Preparatory Commission's work. While the Preparatory Commission did not in all cases adopt the recommendations and proposals of the Executive Committee, these played an indispensable part in the whole preparatory process. The work of the Preparatory Commission was embodied in a Report of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations.

执行委员会的报告是筹备委员会的工作基础。虽然筹备委员会并没有全部采纳执行委员会的建议和提议，但这些建议和提议在整个筹备过程中发挥了不可或缺的作用。筹备委员会的工作载于联合国筹备委员会的报告。

5. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

5. 筹备委员会的建议

Following is a brief review of the principal recommendations of the Preparatory Commission and of some of the major issues as they arose in the course of the deliberations both of the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission:

以下是对筹备委员会的主要建议以及执行委员会和筹备委员会审议过程中出现的一些主要问题的简要回顾：

a. General Assembly

a. 联合国大会

The Preparatory Commission recommended that the General Assembly meet at the earliest possible date. The Commission submitted the provisional agenda for the first session and Provisional Rules of Procedure for adoption by the General Assembly. It recommended that the Assembly establish six Main Committees (Political and Security; Economic and Financial; Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; Trusteeship; Administrative and Budgetary; Legal), two Procedural Committees (Credentials Committee and General Committee), two Standing Committees (Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Committee on Contributions) and such ad hoc committees as might be required from time to time.

筹备委员会建议大会尽早举行会议。委员会将第一届会议临时议程和暂行议事规则提交给大会讨论通过。委员会建议大会设立六个主要委员会（政治和安全委员会、经济和金融委员会、社会、人道主义和文化委员会、托管委员会、行政和预算委员会、法律委员会）、两个程序委员会（全权证书委员会和总务委员会）、两个常设委员会（行政和预算问题咨询委员会和会费委员会）以及根据临时需要设立的特设委员会。

As regards the Main Committees, representatives both in the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission differed as to whether there should be one or two committees to deal with questions in the economic and social field. In favor of a single committee it was argued that economic and social problems were closely interrelated and that one committee should have the overall review of the policy and program of the Economic and Social Council. In favor of two committees it was maintained that there would be so many

different questions to be dealt with in the economic and social field that more than one committee would be needed, lest important work be neglected due to pressure of time. The work of two committees could be coordinated by joint meetings, joint sub-committee meetings or in the plenary sessions of the General Assembly. A small majority of the Executive Committee was in favor of the establishment of two committees. By a vote of 28 to 14, Committee 1 (General Assembly) of the Preparatory Commission decided in favor of the creation of two committees and the Preparatory Commission endorsed this decision.

关于各主要委员会，执行委员会和筹备委员会的代表对于处理经济及社会问题是应该成立一个还是两个委员会这一问题持不同意见。赞成只设立一个委员会的代表认为，经济及社会问题密切相关，经济及社会理事会的政策和方案应由一个委员会全面审查。赞成设立两个委员会的代表认为，经济及社会领域需要处理的问题各不相同，数量众多，因此需设立一个以上的委员会，避免因时间不足而疏忽重要工作。两个委员会的工作可以通过联席会议、联席小组委员会会议或大会全体会议进行协调。执行委员会中微弱多数代表赞成设立两个委员会。筹备委员会第一委员会（大会）以 28 票赞成、14 票反对的结果决定设立两个委员会，筹备委员会核准了这一决定。

Divergent views concerning the functions and the composition of the General Committee were expressed both in the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission. Some representatives considered that the General Committee should ensure the general political-direction of the work of the General Assembly and that committee members therefore should be chosen on the basis of broad geographical distribution. Other representatives considered that the main function of the General Committee was to guide the practical work of the General Assembly and that it was desirable to have a small, efficient committee whose members should be chosen primarily for their personal competence. Although a Sub-Committee of Committee 1 of the Preparatory Commission defined the functions of the General Committee as being primarily concerned with non-political matters, a Belgian amendment to the effect that "the General Committee cannot decide any political questions" failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority vote for adoption. The Preparatory Commission recommended that the General Committee consist of the President, the seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Main Committees.

执行委员会和筹备委员会都对总务委员会的职能和组织提出了不同意见。一些代表认为，总务委员会应确定大会工作的总体政治方向，因此其成员应具有广泛的地域代表性。其他代表认为，总务委员会的主要职能是指导大会开展实际工作，宜设立一个小规模、高效率的委员会，成员应主要根据个人能力选举产生。根据筹备委员会第一委员会相关小组委员会的界定，总务委员会的职能主要是处理非政治事务，但比利时提出的“总务委员会不能决定任何政治问题”的修正案没能获得通过所需的三分之二多数票。筹备委员会建议，总务委员会由主席、七名副主席和各主要委员会主席组成。

Committee 1 (General Assembly) of the Executive Committee had voted 10 to 2 in favor of a Nominations Committee to nominate "candidates other than the President for functions which carry with them a seat on the General Committee." In the plenary meeting of the Executive Committee, however, this proposal obtained only 8 votes against 6, less than the required two-thirds majority. In favor of a Nominations Committee it was argued that only a properly constituted body would be able to give the exhaustive and intelligent appraisal necessary for the proper evaluation of candidates, taking due account of all such factors as personal competence, equitable geographical distribution, etc. In opposition, representatives pointed to the danger of concentrating too much power in a small body such as a Nominations Committee. The question of making nominations, they declared, should be left to informal consultation between all of the Members of the General Assembly. After considerable discussion the Preparatory Commission decided by a vote of 37 to 3 against the creation of a Nominations Committee.

执行委员会第一委员会（大会）以 10 票对 2 票赞成设立一个提名委员会来负责提名“主席以外的总务委员会席位候选人”。但在执行委员会全体会议中，该提案仅获得 8 票赞成，6 票反对，未达到通过

所需的三分之二多数票。赞成设立提名委员会的代表认为，只有设立一个妥善组成的机构，才能在评估候选人时进行全面明智的评价，妥善考虑到个人能力、公平地域分配等所有因素。持反对意见的代表则指出，将过多权力集中于提名委员会这样一个小型机构十分危险。他们表示，提名问题应由大会所有成员通过非正式磋商来决定。筹备委员会在进行了大量讨论后，以 37 票对 3 票反对设立提名委员会。

b. Security Council

b. 安全理事会

The Preparatory Commission, on the basis of the Executive Committee's Report, recommended that the Security Council adopt the provisional agenda for its first meeting and the Rules of Procedure presented by the Commission. The representative of the first member of the Security Council in the English alphabetical order of the names of members was to act as temporary Chairman of the Council.

筹备委员会根据执行委员会的报告，建议安全理事会通过其第一次会议临时议程以及筹备委员会提出的议事规则。按照国名英文字母次序排在第一位的安全理事会理事国的代表将担任安理会临时主席。

The Preparatory Commission recommended that at its first meeting the Council should adopt a directive requesting the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council to meet at a given place and date and to constitute the Military Staff Committee. The provisional agenda for the first meeting of the Security Council included recommendation to the General Assembly on the appointment of a Secretary-General; election of members of the International Court of Justice; discussion on the organization of the staff which would assist the Council and the best means of negotiating special agreements for placing armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council.

筹备委员会建议安理会在其第一次会议上通过一项指令，要求安理会常任理事国的参谋长在特定地点和日期举行会议，并组成军事参谋团。安理会第一次会议临时议程包括：向大会建议关于秘书长之任命；选举国际法院法官；讨论协助安理会办事人员之组织；以及讨论促成缔结将武装部队交由安理会指挥的特别协定之最优办法。

The Preparatory Commission's recommendations regarding the Security Council were less detailed than those dealing with other organs of the United Nations, partly because it was felt that the Council would meet continuously and would be able to develop its own organization and program of work.

筹备委员会关于安理会的建议，与关于联合国其他机关的建议相比，没有那么详细，部分原因是它觉得安理会将持续召开会议，能够自行完善组织结构并制定工作方案。

c. Economic and Social Council

c. 经济及社会理事会

The Preparatory Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council be organized at the earliest practicable date and adopt the provisional agenda and Rules of Procedure submitted by the Preparatory Commission. The Executive Committee had recommended that the Economic and Social Council at its first session establish a Commission on Human Rights, an Economic and Employment Commission, a Temporary Social Commission, and a Statistical Commission, and consider the desirability of establishing at an early date a Demographic Commission and a Temporary Transport and Communications Commission. At its first sessions the Council should consider the desirability of establishing a Co-ordination

Commission.

筹备委员会建议在实际可能的情况下尽快组建经济及社会理事会，并建议其通过筹备委员会提交的临时议程和议事规则。执行委员会建议经济及社会理事会在其第一届会议上设立人权委员会、经济暨就业委员会、临时社会委员会和统计委员会，并审议是否应尽早设立人口统计委员会和临时运输暨交通委员会。经社理事会应在其第一届会议上审议是否应设立协调委员会。

The Preparatory Commission approved these recommendations, but it proposed that the Economic and Social Council, in addition, establish a Commission on Narcotic Drugs to deal with problems of the control of narcotic drugs and to take over certain of the functions in this field previously exercised by the League of Nations, and that it consider the desirability of establishing a Fiscal Commission. A proposal that a commission should be established to deal with the refugee problem was not accepted by the Preparatory Commission, although it was agreed that the problem should be considered by the Economic and Social Council. At the same time it was recommended that the General Assembly likewise consider the question because of the political problems involved.

筹备委员会批准了以上建议，此外建议经济及社会理事会另设麻醉药品委员会，处理麻醉药品管制问题，接管此前国际联盟在该领域行使的某些职能，同时还建议理事会审议是否应设立财政问题委员会。筹备委员会没有通过关于设立一个难民问题委员会的建议，但同意该问题应由经济及社会理事会审议。同时，因难民问题涉及政治问题，筹备委员会建议大会也对其进行审议。

The Executive Committee made no specific recommendations concerning the relationships of the Economic and Social Council with specialized agencies, but submitted a number of observations which the Preparatory Commission transmitted to the General Assembly "to serve as a guide to the Economic and Social Council in its negotiations with specialized agencies."

执行委员会未就经济及社会理事会与各专门机构的关系提出具体建议，而是提交了若干意见，由筹备委员会转交大会，“作为经济及社会理事会与各专门机构谈判的指南”。

d. Trusteeship Council

d. 托管理事会

The Preparatory Commission submitted Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Trusteeship Council. As the Trusteeship Council could not be established until some territories were placed under trusteeship the Executive Committee recommended the establishment of a Temporary Trusteeship Committee to carry out certain of the functions assigned by the Charter to the Trusteeship Council and to assist the United Nations in speeding the conclusion of Trusteeship Agreements. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia opposed the establishment of such a committee on the ground that it was unconstitutional because it was not in accordance with the Charter. Some representatives questioned whether the establishment of such a committee would not retard rather than hasten the establishment of Trusteeship Agreements. Various alternative proposals presented to Committee 4 (Trusteeship) of the Preparatory Commission were referred to a Sub-Committee composed of the representatives of Belgium, the U.S.S.R., Syria, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. Committee 4 and the Preparatory Commission adopted the Sub-Committee's recommendations, which consisted of a draft resolution to be adopted by the General Assembly calling on Mandatory Powers to undertake practical steps in concert with the other States directly concerned so that Trusteeship Agreements could be submitted for approval, preferably not later than the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

筹备委员会提交了《托管理事会之暂行议事规则》。鉴于托管理事会要在一些领土被置于托管之下后方能成立，执行委员会建议设立临时托管委员会，执行《宪章》赋予托管理事会的某些职能，协助联合国加快缔结托管协定。捷克斯洛伐克、苏联和南斯拉夫的代表反对设立临时托管委员会，认为这不符合《宪章》的规定，有违联合国章程。一些代表质疑设立此委员会将阻碍而非促进托管协定的缔结。提交给筹备委员会第四委员会（托管）的各种备选提案被转交给由比利时、苏联、叙利亚、英国、美国 and 南斯拉夫代表组成的小组委员会。第四委员会和筹备委员会通过了小组委员会的建议，其中包括一项将由大会通过的决议草案，呼吁委任统治国会同直接有关之国家采取实际行动，最好在大会第一届会议第二期会议之前提交托管协定以获批准。

e. International Court of Justice

e. 国际法院

The Interim Arrangements agreed upon at San Francisco empowered the Preparatory Commission (instead of the Secretary-General as provided for in Article 5 of the Statute of the Court) to issue invitations for the nomination of candidates for the International Court of Justice. The Statute of the Court, however, requires that invitations shall be issued at least three months before the election. In order that the election of the judges should take place at the first session of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Executive Committee directed the Executive Secretary to issue the invitations. The Preparatory Commission approved this action and recommended that the General Assembly take the necessary steps for the convening of the International Court of Justice. It adopted a resolution stating that it would welcome the taking by the League of Nations of appropriate steps for the purpose of dissolving the Permanent Court of International Justice.

在旧金山商定的《临时安排》授权筹备委员会（而非《国际法院规约》第五条规定的秘书长）发出邀请，提名国际法院法官候选人。但《国际法院规约》规定，至少应早于选举日期三个月发出邀请。为使法官选举得以在大会和安全理事会第一次会议上进行，执行委员会指示执行秘书发出邀请。筹备委员会批准了这一行动，并建议大会为召开国际法院采取必要措施。筹备委员会通过了一项决议，支持国际联盟为解散常设国际法院采取适当措施。

Certain of the members of the Preparatory Commission which were members of the League of Nations informed the Commission of their intention of moving at the forthcoming session of the League Assembly a resolution for dissolving the Permanent Court of International Justice, and stated that they would also take steps to require the assent of ex-enemy States which were parties to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Court to any measures taken for dissolving the Court. Members of the Preparatory Commission which were parties to the Protocol of Signature recorded their assent to the Court's dissolution.

同属国际联盟的一些筹备委员会成员通知委员会，他们将在联盟大会即将举行的会议上提出一项有关解散常设国际法院的决议，并表示将采取措施，要求作为《国际法院规约签字议定书》缔约国的前敌国同意为解散法院而采取的任何措施。同为《签字议定书》缔约国的筹备委员会成员声明他们同意解散法院的决定。

f. Registration of Treaties

f. 条约登记

Both the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission recommended that the Secretary-General should work out details for the registration and publication of treaties in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter.

执行委员会和筹备委员会都建议秘书长依《宪章》第一百零二条制定有关条约登记和公布的细则。

In order to prevent any gap occurring between the conclusion of the League of Nations treaty series and the beginning of a similar treaty series by the United Nations, the Executive Committee instructed the Executive Secretary to send a circular letter to the Members of the United Nations informing them that as from the date of the entry into force of the Charter of the United Nations treaties which Members sent in would be received and filed on a provisional basis until the adoption of detailed regulations. The Preparatory Commission approved this action. The Commission recommended that the General Assembly consider inviting non-Members to send on their own initiative treaties and international agreements for registration with and publication by the Secretariat and inviting all governments, whether or not Members of the United Nations to send for publication treaties and international agreements concluded before the date of entry into force of the Charter, which had not been included in the League of Nations treaty series.

为防止国际联盟终结《条约汇编》和联合国开始类似条约汇编之间出现任何缺漏，执行委员会指示执行秘书向联合国会员国发出通函，告知自《联合国宪章》生效之日起，会员国提交的条约将被临时接收并存档，直至详细条例通过。筹备委员会批准了这一行动。委员会建议大会考虑邀请非会员国主动提交所缔结的条约及国际协定，由秘书处进行登记和公布，并邀请所有国家政府，不论是否为联合国会员国，把在《宪章》生效之日前缔结且未列入国际联盟《条约汇编》的条约及国际协定交由秘书处公布。

g. Privileges, Immunities and Facilities of the United Nations

g. 联合国特权、豁免及便利

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee the Preparatory Commission instructed the Executive Secretary to invite the attention of the Members of the United Nations to the fact that under Article 105 of the Charter the obligation of all Members to accord to the United Nations all privileges and immunities necessary for the accomplishment of its purposes operated from the coming into force of the Charter. The Preparatory Commission transmitted to the General Assembly for its consideration and information a Study on Privileges and Immunities presented by the Executive Committee and a Draft Convention on Privileges and Immunities drawn up by a Sub-Committee of Committee 6 (Legal) of the Preparatory Commission. The Preparatory Commission recommended that the privileges and immunities of specialized agencies contained in their respective constitutions should be reconsidered with a view to their co-ordination with any convention ultimately adopted by the United Nations.

根据执行委员会的建议，筹备委员会指示执行秘书提请联合国会员国注意：根据《宪章》第一百零五条，自《宪章》生效之日起，所有会员国有义务给予联合国达成其宗旨所必需之一切特权及豁免。筹备委员会向大会转交了执行委员会发布的《特权和豁免研究报告》和筹备委员会第六委员会（法律）的相关小组委员会起草的《特权和豁免公约草案》，供大会审议和参考。筹备委员会建议，各专门机构应重新审议各自章程中所载的特权及豁免，以期与联合国最终通过的任何公约相协调。

h. Secretariat

h. 秘书处

The Preparatory Commission adopted the Executive Committee's recommendation that the Secretariat be organized on a functional basis, each administrative unit being at the disposal of any organ of the United Nations for the performance of work falling within its competence. The principal units of the Secretariat

should be: Department of Security Council Affairs, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Department of Public Information, Legal Department, Conference and General Services, Administrative and Financial Services. The Executive Committee rejected a minority proposal submitted by the Soviet delegation for the establishment of separate secretariats for each of the principal organs of the United Nations (Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council).

筹备委员会通过了执行委员会的建议，秘书处应按职能进行组建，各行政股协助联合国各机关履行其职责范围内的工作。秘书处主要单位应包括：安全理事会事务部、经济事务部、社会事务部、托管及非自治领土情报部、新闻部、法律部、会议及总务部、行政及财政部。执行委员会拒绝了苏联代表团提出的关于分别为联合国各主要机关（安全理事会、大会、经济及社会理事会、托管理事会）单独设立秘书处的少数提案。

Representatives differed as to the desirability of establishing one, or two, departments within the Secretariat to deal with questions in the economic and social field, but after discussion both the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission decided in favor of two departments. The Executive Committee rejected a proposal that an official of a status superior to that of a departmental head should ensure coordination between the two departments. The Preparatory Commission recommended that the Secretary-General should take the necessary steps to coordinate the work of the Department of Economic Affairs and the Department of Social Affairs.

代表们对秘书处下设一个还是两个部门用于解决经济及社会领域问题持不同意见，但经过讨论后，执行委员会和筹备委员会均赞成设立两个部门。执行委员会否决了关于由一名职位高于部门主管的官员来确保两个部门协调运作的提议。筹备委员会则建议由秘书长采取必要举措，协调经济事务部与社会事务部的工作。

As the Preparatory Commission considered that the United Nations could not achieve its purposes unless the peoples of the world were fully informed of its aims and activities, it appointed a Technical Advisory Committee on Information to make recommendations concerning the functions, policies and activities of the Department of Public Information. The Preparatory Commission transmitted the Technical Advisory Committee's recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration. Moreover, the Commission appointed a small Sub-Committee to study certain aspects of the practical application of these recommendations and submit its report to the Secretary-General for his guidance.

筹备委员会认为，联合国要实现其宗旨就必须使世界各国人民充分了解其目标及活动，因此任命新闻技术咨询委员会就新闻部的职能、政策和活动提出建议。筹备委员会将技术咨询委员会的建议转交大会供其审议。此外，委员会还任命了一个小组委员会，研究有关这些建议实际应用的问题，并向秘书长提交报告征询指导意见。

The Executive Committee made recommendations concerning the recruitment of staff and the grading of posts in the Secretariat, drew up provisional staff regulations and recommended that the Preparatory Commission make detailed recommendations concerning salaries and allowances. It recommended that the Preparatory Commission consider the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission to advise the Secretary-General on methods of recruitment.

执行委员会就秘书处的人员招聘和职位分级提出了相关建议，拟订了临时工作人员条例，并建议筹备委员会就薪金及津贴问题提出详细建议。执行委员会建议筹备委员会考虑设立一个国际公务员制度委员会，就招聘方法向秘书长提出建议。

The Preparatory Commission considered that the Secretary-General's freedom to organize the Secretariat should not be restricted, however, by too much detail. In particular, it felt that it would be premature to make definite recommendations concerning salary scales. The Preparatory Commission recommended that the General Assembly should determine the salaries of the Secretary-General, the Assistant-Secretaries-General, and the top-ranking Directors, and that for all other posts the Secretary-General should determine a classification scheme. The question of salaries, allowances and pensions was referred for preliminary study to the Advisory Group of Experts appointed by the Preparatory Commission to assist the Executive Secretary in the development of administrative, budgetary and personnel policies.

但是，筹备委员会认为，秘书长组建秘书处的自由不应受太多细节限制，尤其是对薪金表提出具体建议还为时尚早。筹备委员会建议大会确定秘书长、助理秘书长和最高级部门主管的薪金，而对于其他职位，秘书长应确立一个分类计划。薪金、津贴和退休金问题交由筹备委员会任命的专家咨询组进行初步研究，以协助执行秘书制定行政、预算和人事政策。

The Preparatory Commission established a special Sub-Committee to revise, in consultation with the Advisory Group of Experts, the staff regulations submitted by the Executive Committee. Upon the recommendation of the subcommittee the Preparatory Commission divided the provisional staff regulations drafted by the Executive Committee into staff regulations defining the fundamental rights and obligations of the staff which the Preparatory Commission recommended should be adopted by the General Assembly, and provisional staff rules to implement the staff regulations, which were to be transmitted by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General for his information. The Preparatory Commission rejected a proposal requiring that appointments of staff members should be made only with the concurrence of the governments of the candidates concerned.

筹备委员会设立了一个特别小组委员会，与专家咨询组协商，修订执行委员会提交的工作人员条例。根据小组委员会的建议，筹备委员会将执行委员会起草的临时工作人员条例拆分为工作人员条例和暂行工作人员细则，前者对工作人员的基本权利和义务进行界定，筹备委员会建议必须由大会批准，后者对工作人员条例的实施进行补充，将由大会转交秘书长供其参考。筹备委员会拒绝了关于任命工作人员必须得到有关候选人政府同意的提议。

The Preparatory Commission recommended that the Secretary-General establish an International Civil Service Commission after consultation with the heads of specialized agencies.

筹备委员会建议秘书长在与各专门机构负责人协商后设立国际公务员制度委员会。

i. Budgetary and Financial Arrangements.

i. 预算及财政安排

In its recommendations the Preparatory Commission laid down the general principles which it considered should govern the financial and budgetary arrangements of the United Nations, leaving detailed arrangements for future consideration by the General Assembly. Draft provisional financial regulations submitted by the Advisory Group of Experts and the observations of certain delegations on them were referred to the General Assembly for its consideration.

筹备委员会在其建议中规定了其认为应用来指导联合国财政及预算安排的一般原则，并将详细安排留给大会进一步审议；同时把专家咨询组提交的暂行财务条例草案以及一些代表团对该条例的意见提交大会审议。

To meet United Nations expenditures until such time as the first annual budget was approved by the United Nations the Preparatory Commission instructed the Executive Secretary, assisted by the Advisory Group of Experts, to prepare a provisional budget for submission to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly.

在联合国通过第一份年度预算前，为了支付联合国的花销，筹备委员会指示执行秘书在专家咨询组的帮助下，编制一份临时预算提交给大会第一届会议第一期会议。

The Preparatory Commission recommended that the General Assembly establish an advisory committee on administration and budgetary questions and a committee on contributions, and that pending the appointment of the Advisory Committee the Secretary-General appoint an advisory group of experts similar to the one appointed by the Preparatory Commission.

筹备委员会建议大会设立行政和预算问题咨询委员会以及会费委员会，并建议在任命行政和预算咨询委员会之前，秘书长应任命一个专家咨询组，类似于筹备委员会任命的咨询组。

j. Permanent Headquarters

j. 永久会址

On October 3, 1945, the Executive Committee voted 9 in favor, with 3 against and 2 abstaining, that “the permanent headquarters of the United Nations be located in the United States of America.”

1945年10月3日，执行委员会以9票赞成、3票反对、2票弃权的投票结果，决定将“联合国的永久会址设在美利坚合众国”。

The Preparatory Commission assigned the question of the headquarters to Committee 8 (General Questions) for consideration. On November 29, 1945, Committee 8 appointed a Sub-Committee of seven members (Australia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia) to take evidence from delegations, municipalities and other bodies which had invited the United Nations to establish its seat within their territory. Notwithstanding the Executive Committee’s recommendation that the headquarters be located in the United States, the whole question was reopened in the Preparatory Commission, many representatives expressing themselves in favor of Europe as the seat of the headquarters of the United Nations. A lengthy debate ensued, involving points of substance as well as procedure.

筹备委员会将有关会址的问题交由第八委员会（总务）审议。1945年11月29日，第八委员会任命了一个由七名成员（澳大利亚、哥伦比亚、古巴、埃及、伊朗、荷兰和南斯拉夫）组成的小组委员会，对邀请联合国在其境内设立会址的代表团、市政当局和其他机构进行考察。尽管执行委员会建议将联合国会址设在美国，但有很多代表支持将其设在欧洲；鉴于此，筹备委员重新完整讨论了这一问题。随后，委员会进行了长时间的辩论，其中涉及实质问题，也涉及程序问题。

In favor of establishing the United Nations headquarters in Europe it was argued that Europe was the most important potential center of international unrest. The United Nations should be located where the need for action to maintain peace and security was greatest. If the United Nations were located away from Europe, with its troubles and sufferings arising from the war, this might result in official aloofness and lack of realism. Europe was the cultural center of a large part of the world; it was a natural center of communications and was closer to the capitals of the majority of the Members of the United Nations than the United States.

赞成将联合国会址设于欧洲的代表们认为，欧洲是国际局势动荡最重要的潜在中心。联合国应该设在

最需要采取行动来维护和平与安全的地方。欧洲战争频仍，忧患重重，如果联合国设在远离欧洲的地方，则可能让其置身事外，难以感同身受。欧洲不仅是世界上大部分地区的文化中心，还是天然的交流中心，比美国更接近联合国大多数会员国的首都。

Another argument in favor of Europe as against the United States considered of major importance was that the United Nations should not be located in the territory of one of the major powers, in particular one of the five permanent members of the Security Council. A permanent member of the Security Council in the role of host State might exert undue influence over the organization and might obtain advantages not enjoyed by the other powers. On the other hand, the presence of the United Nations on its territory might embarrass a permanent member of the Security Council and limit its freedom of action. The headquarters of the United Nations, therefore, should be established in a small country unaffected by major political and international issues. International influence, moreover, should be equitably distributed throughout the world. With the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations located in the United States, it was not desirable to locate there, in addition, the headquarter of the United Nations.

支持选择欧洲而非美国的另一重要原因是，联合国不应设在一个大国、特别是安理会五个常任理事国之一的领土上。安理会某一常任理事国若成为东道国，可能会过度对联合国施加影响，并可能获得其他大国无法享有的优势。另一方面，如果联合国设在安理会某一常任理事国境内，也会给该国带来不便并限制其行动自由。因此，联合国会址应建立在一个不受重大政治和国际问题影响的小国。此外，国际影响力应平均分散在世界各地。由于国际货币基金组织、国际复兴开发银行和联合国粮食及农业组织都设在美国，因此将联合国会址也设在美国是不可取的。

In favor of establishing the headquarters of the United Nations in America, it was maintained that Europe was not the only center of international difficulties and that other areas such as the Pacific or South America should not be neglected. The United Nations should be a truly international and not a regional organization. Moreover, the prevention of international conflict was only one of the functions of the United Nations. It was hoped that its positive tasks in the fields of international economic, social and cultural co-operation would become increasingly important. The United States with its traditions of peace and freedom and in view of its location between Europe and the Pacific countries would provide the best choice. The League of Nations had failed despite the fact that it was located in Europe. A new start toward world peace should be made in a new atmosphere.

赞成联合国会址设于美国的代表们则认为，欧洲并非国际难题的唯一中心，诸如太平洋或南美洲等其他地区也不应被忽视。联合国应当是一个真正的国际性组织，而非区域性组织。此外，预防国际冲突仅仅是联合国的职能之一。人们希望联合国在国际经济、社会和文化合作领域积极作为，发挥日益重要的作用。美国向来有追求和平与自由的传统，又位于欧洲和太平洋国家之间，因而美国将是最佳选择。国际联盟虽然位于欧洲，但已然失败。世界和平应该在新的环境中迎来新的开始。

In answer to the contention that the headquarters should not be located in the territory of a major power, lest one of them gain greater influence and prestige than the others, it was pointed out that this argument was based on the old concept of balance of power, while the concept underlying the establishment of the United Nations was that of collective security. The United Nations should be international in spirit and action, wherever its headquarters were located. Finally, the location of the headquarters of the United Nations in the United States would help to ensure the support of the American people for the United Nations, which was an important factor in its success.

对于认为会址不应设立在一个大国的领土上以免其获得比其他国家更大的影响力和声望这种观点，有代表指出，这种说法基于旧的力量均势概念，而联合国的建立基于集体安全理念。无论其会址设在何

处，联合国在精神和行动上都应具有国际性。最后，将联合国会址设在美国，有助于确保美国人民对联合国的支持，这是联合国成功的一个重要因素。

At its meeting of December 15, 1945, an amendment to the Executive Committee's report recommending Europe in place of the United States as the site of the permanent headquarters was defeated by a vote of 25 to 23, with 2 abstentions. Following the defeat of this amendment, the recommendation of the Executive Committee was carried with a vote of 30 in favor and 14 against, with 6 abstentions. The recommendation having been passed by a two-thirds majority, it was decided that the vote be made unanimous.

在 1945 年 12 月 15 日的会议上，建议以欧洲取代美国作为永久会址所在地的执行委员会报告修正案以 25 票对 23 票、2 票弃权被否决。随后，执行委员会的建议以 30 票赞成、14 票反对、6 票弃权获得通过。该建议获得三分之二多数票，被认定为一致通过。

On December 22, 1945, Committee 8 voted 22 to 6, with 12 abstentions, against a motion that the site should be located in the west of the United States. The Committee then approved an eastern site by a vote of 25 to 5, with 10 abstentions.

1945 年 12 月 22 日，第八委员会以 22 票对 6 票、12 票弃权，反对将会址设在美国西部的动议。随后，委员会以 25 票对 5 票、10 票弃权，批准在美国东部选址。

On December 20 the Sub-Committee charged with taking evidence from deputations which had come to invite the United Nations reported to Committee 8 that it had received deputations from some fifteen communities in the United States, but that more time was required to make a satisfactory report concerning a specific site for the United Nations headquarters. Committee 8 therefore decided that the Sub-Committee should close its hearings and that an interim committee be appointed to start functioning upon the close of the Preparatory Commission's session. The interim committee composed of twelve members would determine the exact requirements for a United Nations site and would examine specific sites in the light of these requirements. The Preparatory Commission on December 23 approved the recommendations of Committee 8.

12 月 20 日，负责向邀请联合国入驻的代表团取证的小组委员会向第八委员会报告，已接待了美国约 15 个社区的代表团，但还需更多时间才能就联合国会址的具体地点提出令人满意的报告。因此，第八委员会决定，小组委员会应结束其听证会，并任命一个临时委员会，在筹备委员会会议结束后即开始工作。临时委员会由 12 名成员组成，将确定联合国驻地的具体要求，并根据相关要求考察具体的选址。12 月 23 日，筹备委员会批准了第八委员会的建议。

On December 28 the Interim Committee approved as a location for the site the following areas: within 50 to 60 miles from Boston, Massachusetts; east of the Hudson River in New York or Connecticut, between 25 and 80 miles from New York City; or the Princeton, New Jersey, area. The Committee appointed an Inspection Group of seven members, who left London on January 4, 1946, and arrived in New York on January 5; then proceeded to study areas near Boston, Princeton and New York; and departed for London on February 2. The Inspection Group recommended that the permanent headquarters should be established: (1) near to New York City, and (2) in the North Stamford - Greenwich district.

12 月 28 日，临时委员会批准在以下地区选址：距马萨诸塞州波士顿 50 至 60 英里以内；纽约州哈德逊河以东地区或康涅狄格州，距纽约市 25 至 80 英里之间；或新泽西州普林斯顿地区。委员会任命了一个由七名成员组成的视察组，1946 年 1 月 4 日从伦敦出发，1 月 5 日抵达纽约，随后开始考察波士顿、普林斯顿和纽约附近这三个地区，后于 2 月 2 日启程返回伦敦。视察组建议，永久会址应：（1）靠近纽约市；（2）位于北斯坦福-格林威治区。

*k. League of Nations**k. 国际联盟*

Representatives to the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission agreed that it was desirable that the United Nations should take over certain of the functions, powers, activities and assets of the League of Nations. Opposition was expressed, however against assumption by the United Nations of political functions exercised by the League of Nations under international agreements. Some representatives opposed the transfer even of certain non-political functions of the League. The Preparatory Commission therefore recommended that the United Nations take over only custodial, technical and non-political functions belonging to the League under international agreements, and that the General Assembly reserve its right, after due examination, not to assume any particular function and power. Concerning non-political activities performed by the League of Nations other than those arising from international agreements, the Preparatory Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council survey these functions to determine which of them should be assumed by the United Nations. Pending the conclusion of this survey the Economic and Social Council should provisionally continue certain of these functions. The Preparatory Commission's recommendations were put in the form of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly.

执行委员会和筹备委员会的代表同意，联合国应该接管国际联盟的某些职能、权力、活动和资产。然而，有代表反对联合国承担国际联盟根据国际协定履行的政治职能。一些代表甚至反对移交国际联盟某些非政治性职能。因此，筹备委员会建议，联合国仅接管根据国际协定属于国际联盟的监管、技术和非政治职能，联合国大会经适当审查后保留其对于任何特定职能或职权之不予接管的权利。关于国际联盟执行的、非由国际协定赋予的非政治性职能，筹备委员会建议经济及社会理事会对这些职能进行考察，以决定哪些应由联合国接任。在这次考察结束前，经济及社会理事会暂时继续执行其中的一些职能。筹备委员会的建议以决议草案的形式供大会通过。

On December 18, 1945, the Preparatory Commission appointed a Committee consisting of one representative each designated by the delegations of Chile, China, France, Poland, South Africa, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States to enter into discussions with the League of Nations Supervisory Committee for the purpose of establishing a common plan for the transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations. This Common Plan was to be submitted to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly for approval.

1945年12月18日，筹备委员会任命了一个委员会，由智利、中国、法国、波兰、南非、苏联、英国和美国代表团各指派一名代表组成，与国际联盟监督委员会进行讨论，以制定一项将国际联盟的资产移交给联合国的共同计划。该计划将提交大会第一届会议第一期会议批准。

Part One:

第一部分

II. The General Assembly

2. 大会

A. THE CHARTER AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. 《宪章》与大会

The General Assembly is the first of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is the only principal organ which consists of all of the Members of the United Nations.

大会位列联合国六大主要机关之首，也是唯一由联合国全体会员国组成的主要机关。

The General Assembly has been characterized as the “town-meeting of the world” and is said to represent “the open conscience of humanity.” It is essentially a deliberative, overseeing, reviewing and criticizing organ.

大会被称为“世界全体会议”，代表着“人类的公开良知”，其本质上是一个开展审议、监督、审查、批评工作的机关。

In broad terms, the Charter states that the General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs of the United Nations, and it may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or to both, on any such questions or matters, except disputes or situations that are being dealt with by the Security Council.

广义上来说，《宪章》规定大会得讨论本宪章范围内之任何问题或事项，或与联合国任何机关之职权有关之任何问题或事项；大会得就该问题或事项向联合国会员国或安全理事会或兼向两者提出建议，安全理事会正在处理之争端或情势除外。

The functions and powers of the General Assembly fall into three main categories: maintenance of international peace and security, promotion of international economic and social cooperation and operation of the International Trusteeship System.

大会的职权主要分为三类：维持国际和平及安全、促进国际经济与社会合作以及施行国际托管制度。

Although the Security Council is entrusted with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, including the formulation of plans for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments, the General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or to both.

虽然安全理事会负有维持国际和平及安全之首要责任，包括为建立军备管制制度制定计划等，但大会

得考虑关于维持国际和平及安全之合作之普通原则，包括军缩及军备管制之原则；并得向会员国或安全理事会或兼向两者提出对于该项原则之建议。

The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a State which is not a Member of the United Nations if that State accepts in advance the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter, and may make recommendations to the State or States concerned or to the Security Council on such questions unless they are already being dealt with by the Security Council. Any such question on which action is necessary is to be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

大会得讨论联合国任何会员国或安全理事会或事先接受《宪章》所规定之和平解决义务的非联合国会员国向大会所提关于维持国际和平及安全之任何问题，并得向有关国家或安理会就该问题提出建议，安全理事会正在处理之问题除外。凡对于需要行动之各该项问题，应由大会于讨论前或讨论后提交安全理事会。

The General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from violations of the Principles and Purposes of the United Nations, provided such situations are not being dealt with by the Security Council.

大会对于其所认为足以妨害国际间公共福利或友好关系之任何情势，不论其起原如何，包括由违反联合国原则及宗旨而起之情势，得建议和平调整方法，安全理事会正在处理之情势除外。

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

大会对于足以危及国际和平及安全之情势，得提请安全理事会注意。

While the Security Council is exercising its functions in respect of any dispute or situation, the General Assembly is not to make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

当安全理事会对于任何争端或情势，正在执行其职务时，大会非经安全理事会请求，对于该项争端或情势，不得提出任何建议。

The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, is to notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and is similarly to notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

秘书长经安全理事会同意，应于大会每届会议时，将安全理事会正在处理中关于维持国际和平及安全之任何事项，通知大会；于安全理事会停止处理该事项时，亦应立即通知大会，或在大会闭会期内通知联合国会员国。

The Security Council is to submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly, and the General Assembly is to receive and consider them; these reports are to include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security. The General

Assembly is to receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

安全理事会应向大会提交年度报告，必要时还应提交特别报告；大会应收受并审查安理会所送之报告。这些报告应载有安全理事会对于维持国际和平及安全所已决定或施行之办法。大会应收受并审查联合国其他机关所送之报告。

The General Assembly is to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

大会应发起研究，并提出建议：

(a) promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(一) 以促进政治上之国际合作，并促进国际法之逐渐发展和编纂。

(b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

(二) 以促进经济、社会、文化、教育及卫生各部门之国际合作，且不分种族、性别、语言或宗教，助成全体人类之人权及基本自由之实现。

The functions and powers of the United Nations with respect to international economic and social co-operation are vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council. Subject to the authority of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council may make studies and recommendations with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters; make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; and may prepare draft conventions and call international conferences on matters falling within its competence. Subject to the approval of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with specialized agencies and may co-ordinate the policies and activities of specialized agencies.

联合国在国际经济与社会合作方面之职权属于大会，并在大会授权下，将相应职权赋予经济及社会理事会。经大会批准，经济及社会理事会得就国际经济、社会、文化、教育、卫生及其他有关事项进行研究并提出建议；得为增进全体人类之人权及基本自由之尊重及维护起见而提出建议；得就其职权范围内事项拟具协约草案并召集国际会议。经大会批准，经济及社会理事会得与专门机关订立协定并协调各专门机关之政策及活动。

The functions and powers of the United Nations with regard to Non-Self-Governing territories not designated as strategic that are placed under the International Trusteeship System, including the terms of Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment, are exercised by the General Assembly; the Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, assists the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

联合国对置于国际托管制度下非战略防区之非自治领土之职权，包括托管协定条款之核准及其更改或修正，应由大会行使之；托管理事会在大会授权下运作，协助大会履行上述职权。

In addition to the functions and powers in these three main categories—maintenance of international peace and security, promotion of international economic and social co-operation and operation of the

International Trusteeship System—the General Assembly exercises a number of organizational, administrative and budgetary functions and powers.

除了维持国际和平及安全、促进国际经济与社会合作以及施行国际托管制度这三种主要职权之外，大会还行使组织、行政和预算方面之职权。

The General Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council, and such members of the Trusteeship Council as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and those which do not. The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elect the members of the International Court of Justice.

大会选举安全理事会非常任理事国、经济及社会理事会理事国以及托管理事会理事国（需确保托管理事会理事国之总数，于联合国会员国中之管理托管领土者及不管理者之间，得以平均分配）。大会与安全理事会分别投票选举国际法院之法官。

Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly appoints the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General acts in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, and makes an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization. He appoints the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with regulations established by the General Assembly.

经由安全理事会推荐，大会任命联合国秘书长。秘书长在大会之所有会议上以秘书长资格行使职务，并就本组织之工作向大会提交年度报告；其根据大会所制定之章程任命秘书处工作人员。

The General Assembly considers and approves the budget of the United Nations. The expenses of the United Nations are to be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. The General Assembly considers and approves any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies and examines the administrative budgets of such agencies with a view to making recommendations.

大会应审核联合国之预算。联合国之经费应由各会员国按照大会分派限额担负之。大会应审核与各专门机关订定之任何财政及预算办法，并应审查该项专门机关之行政预算，以便提出建议。

Upon the recommendations of the Security Council, the General Assembly may admit any State to membership in the United Nations; suspend the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by any Member against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council; and expel from the United Nations any Member which has persistently violated the Principles of the Charter.

大会经安全理事会之推荐得接纳任何国家为联合国会员国；联合国会员国，业经安全理事会对其采取防止或执行行动者，大会得停止其会员权利及特权之行使；联合国之会员国中，有屡次违犯本宪章所载之原则者，得将其由本组织除名。

The General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, is to determine the conditions on which a State which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The General Assembly may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question, and it may authorize the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat, as well as the specialized agencies, to request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

大会应根据安全理事会之建议，决定非联合国会员国之国家得为《国际法院规约》当事国之条件。大

会可请求国际法院就任何法律问题发表咨询意见，并可授权经济及社会理事会、托管理事会和秘书处以及各专门机关就其工作范围内所产生的法律问题请求国际法院发表咨询意见。

The General Assembly may make recommendations concerning, or propose conventions on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, of representatives of Members of the United Nations and officials of the United Nations, to the Member Governments of the United Nations.

大会可就联合国、联合国会员国之代表及联合国之职员之特权及豁免问题向会员国政府提出建议或提议协约。

Any amendment to or alteration of the Charter will come into force when it is adopted respectively by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly or of the General Conference and ratified by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

对《宪章》之任何修正或更改，经大会会员国三分之二或全体会议三分之二表决并经联合国会员国三分之二、包括安理会全体常任理事国批准后，发生效力。

The voting and procedure of the General Assembly are defined as follows:

大会的投票与程序规定如下：

Each Member of the United Nations may send not more than five representatives to the General Assembly, but each Member has only one vote.

每一会员国在大会之代表，不得超过五人，但大会之每一会员国，仅有一个投票权。

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council; the election of members of the Trusteeship Council; the admission of new Members to the United Nations; the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members; questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system; and budgetary questions. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, are to be made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

大会对重要问题之决议应以到会及投票之会员国三分之二多数决定之。此项问题应包括：关于维持国际和平及安全之建议，安全理事会非常任理事国之选举，经济及社会理事会理事国之选举；托管理事会理事国之选举；对于新会员国加入联合国之准许，会员国权利及特权之停止，会员国之除名；关于施行托管制度之问题，以及预算问题。关于其他问题之决议，包括另有事项应以三分之二多数决定之问题，应以到会及投票之会员国过半数决定之。

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization is to have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

凡拖欠本组织财政款项之会员国，其拖欠数目如等于或超过前两年所应缴纳之数目时，即丧失其在大

会投票权。大会如认拖欠原因，确由于该会员国无法控制之情形者，得准许该会员国投票。

The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions may be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

大会每年应举行常会，并于必要时，举行特别会议。特别会议应由秘书长经安全理事会或联合国会员国过半数之请求召集之。

The General Assembly adopts its own rules of procedure, and it elects its President for each session.

大会应自行制定其议事规则，应选举每次会议之主席。

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

大会须设立其认为于行使职务所必需之辅助机关。

B. STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

B. 大会结构

The General Assembly consists of all of the Members of the United Nations.

大会由联合国全体会员国组成。

At each annual session the General Assembly elects a President and seven Vice-Presidents, who hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. If the President finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he appoints one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place. If the President is unable to perform his functions, a new President is elected for the unexpired term.

大会在每届年度会议上，大会选举主席一人、副主席七人，任职至选举各该职员之届会闭会时为止。主席如因故不能出席某次会议或会议的任何一部分时，应指定一名副主席代行主席职务。主席如不能行使职责，则另选新主席在其未了的任期内继任其职务。

There are four types of committees of the General Assembly:

- (1) Procedural Committees.
- (2) Main Committees.
- (3) Standing Committees.
- (4) ad hoc Committees.

大会下设四类委员会：

- (1) 程序委员会
- (2) 主要委员会
- (3) 常设委员会
- (4) 特设委员会

There are two Procedural Committees: a Credentials Committee and a General Committee.

两个程序委员会：一个全权证书委员会和一个总务委员会。

The Credentials Committee, which consists of nine members, is elected at the beginning of each session by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee is to examine and verify the credentials of representatives.

全权证书委员会共九名成员，在每届会议开始时，由大会根据大会主席的提议选出。该委员会负责检查和核实代表的全权证书。

The General Committee consists of fourteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and is so constituted as to ensure its representative character. It comprises the President of the General Assembly, who presides, the seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees. It assists the President and the General Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of its items, and in coordinating the proceedings of all committees of the General Assembly. It also assists the President in the conduct of the work of the General Assembly which falls within the competence of the President. It is not, however, to decide on political questions.

总务委员会共十四名成员，不得有任何两名成员为同一国国民，并且其组成应确保具有代表性。它由大会主席（兼任委员会主席）、大会七名副主席和六个主要委员会的主席组成。总务委员会协助大会主席及大会拟定每次全体会会议事日程，编定各项目缓急次序，并协调大会所有委员会之工作。它还协助大会主席处理在其权限范围内之大会事务；但它不得就政治问题而做决定。

There are six Main Committees:

First Committee (Political and Security);

Second Committee (Economic and Financial);

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural);

Fourth Committee (Trusteeship);

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary);

Sixth Committee (Legal).

六个主要委员会：

第一委员会（政治和安全）；

第二委员会（经济和金融）；

第三委员会（社会、人道主义和文化）；

第四委员会（托管）；

第五委员会（行政和预算）；

第六委员会（法律）。

These Main Committees correspond to the major fields of responsibility of the General Assembly. They have the double role of considering agenda items referred to them by the General Assembly and of preparing draft recommendations and resolutions for submission to the General Assembly. On each of these Committees all Members of the United Nations have the right to be represented.

大会的主要委员会对应大会负责的主要领域。它们既审议大会提交的议程项目，也准备建议和决议草案，以送交大会。联合国所有会员国均有权派遣代表出席各委员会。

The Political and Security Committee considers, among other items, appropriate aspects of the admission, suspension and expulsion of Members; any political and security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any of the organs of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; the promotion of international co-operation in the political field and the peaceful adjustment of situations likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations.

政治和安全委员会审议的项目包括：新会员国加入联合国之准许、会员国权利及特权之停止和会员国之除名的所有相关方面；《宪章》范围内或与联合国任何机构的权力和职能有关的任何政治和安全事务；关于维持国际和平与安全方面的合作的一般原则以及裁军及军备管制原则；促进政治领域中的国际合作以及和平解决任何足以损害各国间福利或友善关系之情势等。

The Economic and Financial Committee concerns itself with the economic and financial aspects of the program of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies, and may consider any economic and financial matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any of the organs of the United Nations. It may also consider the promotion of international cooperation in the economic field, including questions of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic progress and development. It may also deal with the question of equilibrium and stabilization of prices.

经济和金融委员会审议经济及社会理事会和各专门机构工作中的经济和金融事务，以及《联合国宪章》范围内或与联合国任何机关的权力和职能有关的任何经济和金融事务。它也负责审议促进经济领域的国际合作事务，包括较高之生活程度、全民就业以及经济与社会进展等问题。它还负责处理有关物价平衡和稳定的问题。

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee considers the corresponding aspects of the work of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies, and any social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, health and related matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any of the organs of the United Nations. It may also consider the promotion of international co-operation in the social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, and health fields and assistance in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It may also consider conditions of social progress and development.

社会、人道主义和文化委员会审议经济及社会理事会和各专门机构工作中相应方面的事务，以及《宪章》范围内或与联合国任何机关的权力和职能有关的任何社会、人道主义、文化、教育、卫生领域的问题及有关事务。它也审议促进社会、人道主义、文化、教育及卫生各部门的国际合作事务，助成全体人类之人权及基本自由之实现。它还审议社会进步和发展的条件。

The Trusteeship Committee has the large and clearly defined task of considering items pertaining to trusteeship arrangements as set forth in Article 16 and Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter. This Committee may also consider any matters arising under Chapter XI relating to non-self-governing peoples.

托管委员会承担着一项重大而明确的任務，即审议与《宪章》第十六条、第十二章和第十三章中规定的托管安排相关的事项。该委员会也负责审议《宪章》第十一章所涉及的有关非自治人民的任何事项。

The Administrative and Budgetary Committee considers matters pertaining to the budget of the organization, changes in the assessments of Members, financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter and the examination of the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies. It may also consider the staff regulations to be established by the General Assembly.

行政和预算委员会审议组织预算方面的事项、会员国分摊额的变化、《宪章》第五十七条所述专门机构的财政和预算安排以及对专门机构行政预算的审查。它也负责审议大会将要制订的工作人员条例。

The Legal Committee considers the legal and constitutional aspects of such matters as proposed amendments to the Charter, requests to the International Court of Justice for advisory opinions and legal problems referred from other committees. It may also consider measures to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification.

法律委员会审议法律和章程方面的事务，如涉及《宪章》的拟议修正、请求国际法院提供咨询意见和其他委员会提出的法律问题等。它也审议鼓励国际法逐渐发展和编纂的措施。

There are two Standing Committees: an Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a Committee on Contributions.

两个常设委员会：行政和预算问题咨询委员会和会费委员会。

The Advisory Committee is charged with the responsibility of expert examination of the budget of the United Nations. It consists of nine members, at least two of whom should be recognized financial experts. The members of the Advisory Committee are elected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience and they serve for three years.

行政和预算问题咨询委员会负责对联合国的预算进行专家审查。它由九名成员组成，其中至少应包括两名公认的财政专家。委员会的成员具有广泛的地域代表性、根据个人资格和经验选举产生，任期三年。

The Committee on Contributions is appointed to report to the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17 of the Charter, of the expenses of the United Nations among Members, broadly according to capacity to pay. The Committee should also report to the General Assembly on the contributions to be paid by new Members; appeals made by Members for a change of assessment; and the action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter, which deals with the question of Members in arrears in the payment of their financial contributions to the United Nations. The Committee consists of ten members who are elected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience; they serve for three years. The members of the Committee retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election.

会费委员会负责就会员国根据《宪章》第十七条规定的由各会员国大体上按支付能力分摊联合国经费的问题向大会提交报告。委员会还应向大会就下列问题提交报告：新会员国应支付的会费、会员国关于更改会费分摊额的请求以及为执行关于会员国拖欠会费问题的《宪章》第十九条而应采取的行动。委员会共十名成员，具有广泛的地域代表性，根据个人资格和经验选举产生，任期三年。委员会成员轮流任满，可连选连任。

In addition to Procedural, Main and Standing Committees, the General Assembly may appoint such ad hoc committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. During the first part of its first session the General Assembly appointed an *ad hoc* League of Nations Committee and an *ad hoc* Permanent Headquarters Committee.

除程序委员会、主要委员会和常设委员会外，大会可为特定目的任命特设委员会。大会在第一届会议第一期会议期间任命了一个特设国联事宜委员会和一个特设永久会址委员会。

C. FIRST PART OF THE FIRST SESSION

C. 第一届会议的第一期会议

1. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. 组织事项

The General Assembly held its first meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, London, on January 10, 1946. Representatives of all 51 Members of the United Nations were present.

1946年1月10日，大会在伦敦威斯敏斯特中央大厅举行了第一次会议。联合国51个会员国均派代表出席。

The Preparatory Commission had recommended that the first regular session of the General Assembly should be divided into two parts, the first part in January to be devoted mainly to organizational and procedural matters, the second part in the spring of 1946 to be devoted to substantive matters. The second regular session of the General Assembly was to be held on the first Tuesday after September 2, 1946, the date set for the regular annual meetings of the General Assembly, according to Rule 1 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure.

筹备委员会曾建议，大会第一届常会应分为两个阶段。第一期会议于1月举行，专门讨论组织和程序事项；第二期会议于1946年春季举行，专门讨论实质性事项。根据暂行议事规则第一条为大会定期举行年度会议设定的日期，大会第二届常会将于1946年9月2日之后的第一个星期二举行。

It was subsequently decided not to hold any session in the spring of 1946, but to hold the next session of the General Assembly in September 1946. The General Committee of the General Assembly considered, however, that the September session could not be called the second regular session as Article 20 of the United Nations Charter provided that the General Assembly should “meet in regular annual sessions.” The General Committee therefore recommended and the General Assembly adopted at its 26th plenary meeting on February 9, 1946 the following resolution:

之后，大会决定不在1946年春季举行任何会议，但于1946年9月举行第二届常会。但是，大会总务委员会认为，9月的会议不能被称为第二届常会，因为《宪章》第二十条规定，大会应“每年举行常会”。因此，根据总务委员会建议，大会在1946年2月9日第26次全体会议上通过了以下决议：

1. The present session of the General Assembly shall be adjourned in February on a date to be subsequently determined and shall be known as the first part of the first regular session.

1. 大会本届会议应于2月休会，休会具体日期待定，本届会议应称为第一届常会第一期会议。

2. The second part of the first regular session of the General Assembly shall be convened on the first Tuesday after 2 September 1946 in accordance with Rule 1 and Supplementary Rule B of the Provisional Rules of Procedure.

2. 根据暂行议事规则第一条和附则二，大会第一届常会第二期会议应于1946年9月2日后的第一个星期二举行。

3. Supplementary Rules C, F and G of the Provisional Rules of Procedure shall apply for the second part of the first regular session of the General Assembly rather than Rules 7, 11 and 13. References elsewhere in the Supplementary Rules or in resolutions of the Assembly and its Committees to the “second part of the first session” shall be construed to refer to the second part of the first regular session.

3. 暂行议事规则的附则三、附则六和附则七将代替规则第七条、第十一条和第十三条，适用于大会第一届常会第二期会议。在补充规则或大会及其委员会决议等其他地方提及的“第一届会议第二期会议”，应解释为指第一届常会第二期会议。

The first part of the first session of the General Assembly lasted from January 10 to February 14, 1946. During this time the Assembly held 33 plenary meetings and 102 committee meetings.

大会第一届会议第一期会议于 1946 年 1 月 10 日举行，2 月 14 日结束。在此期间，大会举行了 33 次全体会议和 102 次委员会会议。

The second part of the first session was scheduled to convene on September 3, 1946, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution. When it was decided, however, to convene the Peace Conference in Paris on July 29, 1946, Members of the Council of Foreign Ministers recommended that the General Assembly be convened on September 23 instead of September 3, to avoid possible conflict between the two international gatherings. On July 11, 1946 the Acting Secretary-General addressed cables to all 51 Members of the United Nations, informing them that the General Assembly would convene on September 23 unless objections were received to this recommendation for postponement by July 20, 1946. No objections were received and the Acting Secretary-General on July 24, 1946, announced the convocation of the General Assembly for September 23, 1946.

根据上述决议，第一届会议第二期会议定于 1946 年 9 月 3 日举行。但是巴黎和平会议已定于 1946 年 7 月 29 日召开，因此外交部长理事会成员建议原定于 9 月 3 日举行的大会改为 9 月 23 日举行，以避免这两次国际会议之间可能发生的冲突。1946 年 7 月 11 日，代理秘书长向联合国所有 51 个会员国发出电报，通知它们如未在 1946 年 7 月 20 日之前收到有关这项推迟建议的反对意见，大会将于 9 月 23 日举行。最终没有会员国提出反对意见，因此代理秘书长于 1946 年 7 月 24 日宣布大会将于 1946 年 9 月 23 日召开会议。

By September it became apparent that the Paris Peace Conference would not be able to conclude its work by September 23, 1946. On September 9 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a cablegram from the President of the General Assembly stating that the Governments of Belgium, China, France, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom favored postponement of the General Assembly to October 23, 1946, and that the Government of the United States did not oppose this suggestion. After obtaining assurances from the Members of the Council of Foreign Ministers that they would request no further postponement, the Secretary-General on September 9, 1946, sent cables to all Members of the United Nations recommending postponement of the General Assembly to October 23, 1946, and requesting them to reply to this suggestion not later than September 13, 1946. By September 12, 37 Members had agreed to the postponement. In the absence of rules of procedure concerning postponement this majority was held adequate to decide the question. By September 16, 49 Members had replied favorably to the Secretary-General's communication. Thus the second part of the first session of the General Assembly was scheduled to open at Flushing Meadow Park, New York, on October 23, 1946.

到 9 月时，巴黎和平会议显然无法在 1946 年 9 月 23 日之前完成其工作。9 月 9 日，联合国秘书长收到大会主席的电报，称比利时、中国、法国、苏联和英国政府赞成将大会推迟到 1946 年 10 月 23 日，美国政府未对此建议提出反对意见。秘书长在得到外交部长理事会成员保证不会再次请求大会延期之

后，于 1946 年 9 月 9 日向联合国全体会员国发出电报，建议将大会推迟至 1946 年 10 月 23 日，并要求会员国在 1946 年 9 月 13 日前对这一建议作出答复。截至 9 月 12 日，37 个会员国同意推迟会议。因为没有关于会议延期的议事规则，所以根据多数会员国的意见，足以对这个问题做出决定。截至 9 月 16 日，49 个会员国对秘书长的电报做出了肯定答复。因此，大会第一届会议第二期会议定于 1946 年 10 月 23 日在纽约法拉盛草原公园召开。

a. Adoption of the Provisional Rules of Procedure and the Provisional Agenda

a. 通过暂行议事规则和临时议程

At the second plenary meeting on January 11, 1946, the General Assembly, after some discussion, decided to adopt provisionally the Provisional Rules of Procedure drawn up by the Preparatory Commission. The Rules, together with several amendments proposed during the discussion, were referred to the Sixth Committee (Legal) for study.

在 1946 年 1 月 11 日举行的第二次全体会议上，大会经讨论决定，暂时通过由筹备委员会拟订的暂行议事规则。该规则连同讨论期间提出的若干修正案转交给第六委员会（法律）研究。

The General Assembly decided, further, to adopt the provisional agenda proposed by the Preparatory Commission. A list of supplementary items proposed by Members was referred to the General Committee for its consideration and report.

大会还决定通过筹备委员会提出的临时议程。会员国提出的补充项目一览表交由总务委员会审议和作出汇报。

b. Election of Officers of the General Assembly

b. 选举大会主席团成员

(1). Election of the President

(1) 选举主席

At the first plenary meeting on January 10, 1946, the General Assembly elected its President. The representative of the U.S.S.R. proposed Mr. Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway, as candidate for the post. The Chairman of the Preparatory Commission, who acted as provisional Chairman of the General Assembly, pointed out that Rule 73 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure provided that all elections should be taken by secret ballot. The representative for the Ukrainian S.S.R., supporting Mr. Lie's candidature, proposed that Mr. Lie be chosen by acclamation. A vote was therefore taken on the question of voting by acclamation. The Assembly decided 15 to 9 in favor of a vote by secret ballot. When the ballot was taken Mr. Lie received 23 votes and Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Prime Minister of Belgium, 28. Having obtained a majority vote of the Members present and voting, Mr. Spaak was elected President of the General Assembly.

1946 年 1 月 10 日，大会第一次全体会议选举其主席。苏联代表提议挪威外交部长特里格夫·赖伊先生为该职位候选人。担任大会临时主席的筹备委员会主席指出，暂行议事规则第七十三条规定，一切选举均应以无记名投票方式进行。乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国代表支持赖伊先生的候选人资格，并提议以鼓掌方式进行选举。为此，大会对是否采取鼓掌方式进行了投票，最终以 15 票对 9 票的结果决定采用无记名投票方式进行选举。据投票统计，赖伊先生获得 23 票，比利时首相保罗-亨利·斯帕

克先生获得 28 票。斯帕克先生获得到会并投票成员的多数票，当选为大会主席。

(2). Election of the Vice-Presidents

(2) 选举副主席

At the third plenary meeting on January 11, 1946, the General Assembly elected seven Vice-Presidents. According to the Rules of Procedure the President of the General Assembly, the Chairmen of the Main Committees and the seven Vice-Presidents compose the General Committee. The Vice-Presidents are to be elected with a view to ensuring the representative character of the General Committee. Upon the proposal of the representative of the Netherlands the General Assembly, by acclamation, elected the Chairmen of the delegations of the following countries as Vice-Presidents:

China
France
Union of South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

1946 年 1 月 11 日，大会第三次全体会议选举副主席七名。根据议事规则，总务委员会由大会主席、各主要委员会主席和七名大会副主席组成。副主席的选举应确保总务委员会具有代表性。在荷兰代表的提议下，大会以鼓掌方式选举下列国家的代表团团长为大会副主席：

中国
法国
南非联邦
苏联
联合王国
美国
委内瑞拉

c. Appointment of Committees

c. 任命委员会

(1). Credentials Committee

(1) 全权证书委员会

At its second plenary meeting the General Assembly unanimously accepted the President's proposal that the delegations of the following countries form the Credentials Committee in accordance with Rule 23 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure:

Byelorussian S.S.R.
China
Denmark (Chairman)
France
Haiti
Paraguay
Philippines

Saudi Arabia

Turkey

大会第二次全体会议一致接受主席的提议，即根据暂行议事规则第二十三条，全权证书委员会由下列国家的代表团组成：

白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国

中国

丹麦（主席）

法国

海地

巴拉圭

菲律宾

沙特阿拉伯

土耳其

(2). General Committee

(2) 总务委员会

According to Rule 32 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure the General Committee is to be composed of the President of the General Assembly, the seven Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees. In the course of the discussion concerning adoption of the Provisional Rules of Procedure the representative of Cuba proposed that the General Committee be composed not of fourteen members but of the heads of all 51 delegations. In addition there should be an Executive Committee consisting of the President, the seven Vice-Presidents, and seven other members to be elected. This, the Cuban representative suggested, would make for perfect equality and freedom of expression in the Committee. Although it had been stressed by representatives favoring a small General Committee that the Committee's functions would be limited to administrative questions, he considered that the General Committee might be involved in political questions as well. In fact, the Preparatory Commission had refused to accept a Belgian motion to the effect that in the General Committee no decision which had any political import should be taken. It would, moreover, be difficult to determine in each case whether a question was important politically or not. His proposal, the Cuban representative considered, safeguarded the principle of full representation in the General Assembly; it also safeguarded the principle of freedom of speech and avoided a limited body which might prove to be a gag should any critical situation arise.

根据大会暂行议事规则第三十二条，总务委员会由大会主席、七名副主席及六个主要委员会的主席组成。在讨论是否通过暂行议事规则的过程中，古巴代表提议，总务委员会不应只有十四名成员，而应由全体 51 个代表团的团长组成。此外，还应设立一个执行委员会，由大会主席、七名副主席和其他七名待选成员组成。古巴代表认为此举将有助于委员会内实现完全平等和表达自由。虽然支持设立小型总务委员会的代表强调，总务委员会的职能仅限于行政问题，但古巴代表认为总务委员会也有可能参与政治问题。事实上，筹备委员会此前已拒绝了比利时提出的总务委员会不应作出任何具有政治意义的决定这一动议。再则，要确定每一个问题是否具有政治意义并非易事。古巴代表认为，他的提议不仅能维护大会的充分代表权原则，而且也能维护言论自由原则，避免在紧急情况出现时因委员会人数有限而无法充分发表意见。

In reply the representative of the United Kingdom remarked that the question raised by the Cuban representative had been discussed at great length by the Preparatory Commission and it had been decided that for the sake of the efficient conduct of the General Assembly's business a small General Committee was

preferable. Everybody was agreed, the United Kingdom representative stated, that Rules 32 and 33 made it impossible for the General Committee to consider questions of political importance. The representative of the United Kingdom therefore proposed that the General Assembly accept the Provisional Rules of Procedure as presented by the Preparatory Commission, and refer the Cuban proposal to the Sixth Committee (Legal) for study. The British proposal was accepted and the Sixth Committee was instructed, by a vote of 29 to 18, with 4 abstentions, to report to the General Assembly within eight days concerning this matter.

联合王国代表回应称，筹备委员会已详细讨论了古巴代表提出的问题，并已决定为了高效处理大会事务，设立小型总务委员会更为合适。联合王国代表称，全员一致同意，根据暂行议事规则第三十二条和第三十三条，总务委员会无权审议具有政治意义的问题。因此，联合王国代表建议大会接受筹备委员会提出的暂行议事规则，并将古巴的提案提交给第六委员会（法律）研究。大会以 29 票对 18 票、4 票弃权的表决结果通过了联合王国的提案，并要求第六委员会在 8 天内就此事向大会提交报告。

In the Sixth Committee the Cuban representative withdrew his proposal for a General Committee of 51 members, substituting instead the following proposals: (a) that a provision should be added to Rule 33 stating that the General Committee should not decide any political questions; (b) that a new Rule 33 A should be included as follows:

在第六委员会上，古巴代表撤回了总务委员会应由 51 名成员组成的提案，代之以下列提议：(a) 在第三十三条中增加一条规定，明确总务委员会不应决定任何政治问题；(b) 新增第三十三 A 条，内容如下：

A Member of the General Assembly which has no representative on the General Committee, and which has requested the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the General Committee at which its request is discussed, and may participate, without vote, in the discussion of that item.

在总务委员会中并无代表而请求在议程上列入项目的大会成员国，有权列席总务委员会讨论其请求的会议，并可以参加对该项目的讨论，但无表决权。

At its third meeting on January 22, 1946, the Sixth Committee adopted the Cuban proposals. The General Assembly in turn adopted them by a large majority at the eighteenth plenary meeting on January 26, 1946.

1946 年 1 月 22 日，第六委员会第三次会议通过了古巴代表的提案。1946 年 1 月 26 日，在大会第十八次全体会议上，这些提案又以多数赞成票获得通过。

(3). Main Committees

(3) 主要委员会

The substantive work of the General Assembly is divided among the six Main Committees. The Committees elect their own Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and Rapporteurs. The Preparatory Commission recommended that these officials be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, experience and personal competence. The Main Committees each met for the first time on January 11, 1946, to elect their Chairmen. The following Chairmen were elected by acclamation:

大会的实质性工作由六个主要委员会负责。各委员会选举各自的主席、副主席和报告员。筹备委员会建议根据公平地域分配、经验和个人能力选举上述官员。各主要委员会于 1946 年 1 月 11 日举行第一

次会议，选举其主席。以下是以鼓掌方式选出的主要委员会主席：

Committee	Chairman
First Committee (Political and Security)	Dmitro Z. Manuilsky (Ukrainian S.S.R.)
Second Committee (Economic and Financial)	Waclaw Konderski (Poland)
Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)	Peter Fraser (New Zealand)
Fourth Committee (Trusteeship)	Roberto E. MacEachen (Uruguay)
Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)	Faris el-Khoury (Syria)
Sixth Committee (Legal)	Robert Jiménez (Panama)
委员会	主席
第一委员会（政治和安全）	Dmitro Z. Manuilsky（乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国）
第二委员会（经济和金融）	Waclaw Konderski（波兰）
第三委员会（社会、人道主义和文化）	Peter Fraser（新西兰）
第四委员会（托管）	Roberto E. MacEachen（乌拉圭）
第五委员会（行政和预算）	Faris el-Khoury（叙利亚）
第六委员会（法律）	Robert Jiménez（巴拿马）

(4). Standing Committees

(4) 常设委员会

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. — According to Rules 37-39 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure the General Assembly was to appoint an Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions of seven members. The matter was referred to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), which on January 28 unanimously adopted the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission. At the next meeting of the Fifth Committee, however, the representative of France proposed an amendment increasing the membership of the Advisory Committee from seven to twelve. The representative of New Zealand considered that a Committee of seven would make for greater efficiency, while the representative of Chile stressed the desirability of enlarging the representation of smaller countries on this important Committee. The Fifth Committee, at the suggestion of the representative of Mexico, accepted an amendment to the French proposal that the membership of the Advisory Committee should be nine. The General Assembly at its 31st plenary meeting on February 13, 1946, therefore adopted the proposals of the Preparatory Commission as amended by the Fifth Committee. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, thus to be composed of nine members, was to be appointed during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. It was to assist the Fifth Committee in the consideration of budgetary and administrative matters.

行政和预算问题咨询委员会——根据暂行议事规则第三十七至三十九条，大会应任命一个由七名成员组成的行政和预算问题咨询委员会。该事项已提交给第五委员会（行政和预算）审议，该委员会于1月28日一致通过了筹备委员会的建议。然而，在第五委员会接下来的一次会议上，法国代表提出了一项修正案，提议将行预咨委会的成员从七人增至十二人。新西兰代表认为七人委员会更有助于提高效率，而智利代表则强调要增加较小国家在此重要委员会的代表性。在墨西哥代表的建议下，第五委

员会接受了对法国提案的修正案，即行预咨委会的成员应为九人。因此，大会在 1946 年 2 月 13 日第 31 次全体会议上通过了第五委员会修正后的筹备委员会提案。因此，行政和预算问题咨询委员会由九名成员组成，将在大会第一届会议第二期会议期间任命。该委员会将协助第五委员会审议预算和行政事项。

As a result of the Assembly's decision to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly were amended as follows:

由于大会决定增加行政和预算问题咨询委员会的成员人数，大会暂行议事规则修正如下：

Rule 37

第三十七条

The General Assembly shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (hereinafter called the "Advisory Committee") with a membership of nine, including at least two financial experts of recognized standing.

大会应任命行政和预算问题咨询委员会（下称“行预咨委会”），成员九人，其中至少应包括有公认地位的财政专家两人。

Supplementary Rule J

附则十

At the second part of the first session, the General Assembly shall elect simultaneously, in accordance with Rule 75, the nine members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, two of whom at least shall be financial experts of recognized standing. It shall then, by a second vote, choose three of the elected members, one of whom shall be a financial expert, for the three-year term. By a third vote it shall choose three of the remaining elected members, one of whom shall be a financial expert, for the two-year term.

大会应在第一届会议第二期会议上，按照第七十五条之规定，同时选出行政和预算问题咨询委员会的九名成员，其中至少包括两名有公认地位的财政专家。随后，大会应进行第二次表决，从当选成员中选出三名任期三年，其中一名应为财政专家。最后，大会应进行第三次表决，从其余当选成员中选出三名任期两年，其中一名应为财政专家。

Committee on Contributions. — According to Rule 40 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure the General Assembly was to establish a Committee on Contributions of seven members. The matter was referred to the Fifth Committee, which on January 29, 1946, accepted by 30 votes to 4 an amendment proposed by the representative of Venezuela increasing the membership of the Committee on Contributions from seven to nine. On February 11, 1946 the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee stated that representatives of the following countries had been put forward as possible candidates to serve on the Committee on Contributions:

China
France
Iraq
South Africa
U.S.S.R.

United Kingdom
 United States
 Uruguay
 Yugoslavia

会费委员会——根据暂行议事规则第四十条，大会应设立一个由七名成员组成的会费委员会。该事项已提交给第五委员会审议，该委员会于 1946 年 1 月 29 日以 30 票对 4 票的表决结果，接受了委内瑞拉代表提出将会费委员会成员从七人增至九人的修正案。1946 年 2 月 11 日，第五委员会报告员宣布下列国家的代表为会费委员会的提名候选人：

中国
 法国
 伊拉克
 南非
 苏联
 联合王国
 美国
 乌拉圭
 南斯拉夫

The representative of Belgium considered that the list of nine proposed candidates was not entirely satisfactory, since, aside from the five major powers, it included only one representative of Members whose contributions would be between one per cent and four per cent as against three representatives of States whose contributions would be under one percent. Moreover, he considered that the geographical distribution was not altogether equitable. For these reasons he proposed the addition of Australia to the list. The Committee felt that to vote for nine of the ten candidates might prove embarrassing. A proposal put forward by the representatives of the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R. and France to increase the membership of the Committee on Contributions to ten was, therefore, accepted by a vote of 18 to 6.

比利时代表认为，上述九名拟议候选人名单不能完全令人满意。因为名单中除了五个主要大国外，会费在 1% 至 4% 之间的会员国代表只有一名，而会费低于 1% 的会员国代表却有三名。此外，他认为在地域分配方面也不完全公平。出于以上原因，比利时代表提议将澳大利亚加入名单之中。委员会认为，从十名候选人中选出九人可能不太合适。因此，荷兰、苏联和法国代表提出的将会费委员会成员增至十人的提案以 18 票对 6 票的表决结果通过。

At its 31st plenary meeting on February 13, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously accepted the recommendations of the Fifth Committee concerning the composition of the Committee on Contributions and appointed the following members:

To serve for a term of three years:

J. P. Brigden (Australia)
 Martínez Cabanas (Mexico)
 Seymour Jacklin (South Africa)
 Nicolai V. Orlov (U.S.S.R.)

To serve for a term of two years:

M. Baumont (France)
 Sir Cecil Kisch (United Kingdom)
 Nedim El-Pachachi (Iraq)

To serve for a term of one year:

Paul H. Appleby (United States)
 Chi Chao-ting (China)

Pavle Lukin (Yugoslavia)

1946年2月13日,大会第三十一次全体会议一致接受了第五委员会关于会费委员会成员结构的建议,并任命下列成员:

任期三年:

J. P. Brigden (澳大利亚)

Martínez Cabanas (墨西哥)

Seymour Jacklin (南非)

Nicolai V. Orlov (苏联)

任期两年:

M. Baumont (法国)

Sir Cecil Kisch (联合王国)

Nedim El-Pachachi (伊拉克)

任期一年:

Paul H. Appleby (美国)

冀朝鼎 (中国)

Pavle Lukin (南斯拉夫)

As a result of the General Assembly's decision to increase the membership of the Committee on Contributions from seven to ten the Provisional Rules of Procedure were amended as follows:

由于大会决定将会费委员会的成员从七人增至十人,因此对暂行议事规则进行了如下修订:

Rule 40

The General Assembly shall appoint an expert Committee on Contributions, consisting of ten members.

第四十条

大会应任命由专家组成的会费委员会,成员十人。

Supplementary Rule K

At the first part of the first session, the General Assembly shall elect simultaneously, in accordance with Rule 75, the ten members of the Committee on Contributions. It shall then, by a second vote, choose four of the elected members for the three-year term. By a third vote it shall choose three of the remaining elected members for the two-year term.

附则十一

大会应在第一届会议第一期会议上,按照第七十五条之规定,同时选出会费委员会的十名成员。随后,大会应进行第二次投票,从当选成员中选出四人任期三年。最后,大会应进行第三次投票,从其余当选成员中选出三人任期二年。

(5). *ad hoc* Committees

(5) 特设委员会

League of Nations Committee. — At its eighteenth plenary meeting on January 24, 1946, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the General Committee, established an ad hoc committee, on which all Members were represented, to consider the transfer of certain functions, activities and assets of the League of Nations. At its first meeting on January 31, 1946, the League of Nations Committee elected Erik

Colban of Norway as its Chairman.

国联事宜委员会——1946年1月24日，大会根据总务委员会的建议，在第十八次全体会议上成立了一个由所有会员国代表组成的特设委员会，负责处理国际联盟的某些职能、活动及资产的转移问题。1946年1月31日，国联事宜委员会在第一次会议上选举挪威代表 Erik Colban 为委员会主席。

Permanent Headquarters Committee. —Upon the recommendation of the General Committee the General Assembly at its eighteenth plenary meeting on January 24, 1946, established a committee, on which all Members were represented, to consider the question of the site of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations. At its first meeting on February 4, 1946 the Committee elected Eduardo Zuleta Angel, of Columbia, as its Chairman.

永久会址委员会——1946年1月24日，大会根据总务委员会的建议，在第十八次全体会议上成立了一个由所有会员国代表组成的永久会址委员会，负责处理联合国永久会址的地点问题。1946年2月4日，永久会址委员会在第一次会议上选举哥伦比亚代表 Eduardo Zuleta Angel 为委员会主席。

d. Election of Members of Councils

d. 选举各理事会理事国

(1). Election of Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council

(1) 选举安全理事会非常任理事国

Under Article 23 of the United Nations Charter, the General Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council.

根据《联合国宪章》第二十三条，大会选举安全理事会非常任理事国。

When the General Assembly, at its fourth plenary meeting on January 12, 1946, proceeded to elect the six non-permanent members of the Security Council, the representative of the U.S.S.R. moved that the election be postponed for several days, so that the delegations might have more time to consult with each other. The representative of the United States opposed the Soviet proposal, stating that the Preparatory Commission had adopted the provisional agenda of the General Assembly on December 23, 1945, and that the delegations thus had had ample time to consider the matter. To postpone the election would set an exceedingly bad precedent. The representative of New Zealand supported the Soviet proposal for postponement, on the ground that the representatives should be given more time to consider the application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution to this election. In particular he urged that the Council consider the important problems of the Pacific, and asked that the South and Southwest Pacific be represented on the Security Council. Australia should be considered a candidate for that position. The General Assembly by 34 votes to 9 rejected the Soviet proposal for postponement of the election.

当大会在1946年1月12日的第四次全体会议上着手选举安全理事会六个非常任理事国时，苏联代表提议将选举推迟几天，以便各代表团有更多时间相互协商。美国代表反对苏联代表的提议，称筹备委员会已于1945年12月23日通过了大会的临时议程，因此各代表团已有足够的时间来考虑相关事宜；推迟选举将开创一个极其糟糕的先例。新西兰代表支持苏联的提议，认为应该给代表们更多的时间来考虑如何在此次选举中运用公平地域分配原则；他特别敦促安全理事会考虑太平洋地区的重要问题，并要求在安全理事会中加入南太平洋和西南太平洋国家的代表；澳大利亚应为该席位的候选国。大会以34票对9票否决了苏联关于推迟选举的提议。

The representative for the Ukrainian S.S.R. then suggested the following countries as non-permanent members of the Security Council:

随后，乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国的代表建议以下国家担任安全理事会非常任理事国：

Brazil and Mexico to represent South American Countries,
New Zealand to represent the South Pacific,
Poland to represent Eastern European countries,
Egypt to represent the Arab countries, and
Norway as the sixth non-permanent member of the Council.

巴西和墨西哥代表南美国家，
新西兰代表南太平洋地区，
波兰代表东欧国家，
埃及代表阿拉伯国家，以及
挪威为安全理事会第六个非常任理事国。

The representatives of New Zealand and Norway stated that their countries were not candidates for membership of the Security Council. When a vote was taken the following five countries were elected on the first ballot, by a two-thirds majority, as members of the Council: Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Poland. Canada and Australia obtained the highest numbers of votes short of the required two-thirds majority and a second vote was taken to determine which of these two countries should sit on the Security Council. As the second vote was inconclusive, the Canadian representative at the fifth plenary meeting of the General Assembly on January 12, 1946 withdrew the candidature of Canada and asked the General Assembly to make the election of Australia unanimous.

新西兰和挪威的代表表示，两国无意参选安全理事会理事国。在第一轮投票中，以下5个国家赢得三分之二多数票，当选为安全理事会理事国：巴西、埃及、墨西哥、荷兰和波兰。在未获得三分之二多数票的国家中，加拿大和澳大利亚得票数最高，因此进行了第二轮投票来确定这两国中哪一国将进入安理会。由于第二轮投票没有结果，加拿大代表在1946年1月12日举行的大会第五次全体会议上放弃本国候选资格，并请大会一致选举澳大利亚为安全理事会理事国。

By a simple majority vote the General Assembly then decided that Australia, Brazil and Poland should sit as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years; and Egypt, Mexico and the Netherlands for a term of one year.

随后，大会以简单多数表决的方式确定了安全理事会非常任理事国，其中澳大利亚、巴西和波兰任期两年，埃及、墨西哥和荷兰任期一年。

(2). Election of Members of the Economic and Social Council

(2) 选举经济及社会理事会理事国

Under Article 61 of the Charter, the General Assembly elects the members of the Economic and Social Council.

根据《宪章》第六十一条，大会选举经济及社会理事会理事国。

At its fifth plenary meeting on January 12, 1946 the General Assembly elected on the first ballot, by a two-thirds majority, the following seventeen countries as members of the Economic and Social Council:

1946年1月12日，大会在第五次全体会议上进行了第一轮投票，以下17个国家赢得了三分之二多数票，当选为经济及社会理事会理事国：

Belgium	India
Canada	Lebanon
Chile	Norway
China	Peru
Colombia	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Cuba	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	United Kingdom
France	United States
Greece	

比利时	印度
加拿大	黎巴嫩
智利	挪威
中国	秘鲁
哥伦比亚	乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国
古巴	苏联
捷克斯洛伐克	英国
法国	美国
希腊	

Yugoslavia and New Zealand obtained the highest number of votes short of the required two-thirds majority. Two further votes to determine which of these two countries should serve on the Economic and Social Council failed to break the tie. At the sixth plenary meeting of the General Assembly on January 14, 1946, New Zealand therefore withdrew in favor of Yugoslavia.

在未获得三分之二多数票的国家中，南斯拉夫和新西兰得票数最高。为确定哪国将进入经济及社会理事会，大会又进行了两次投票，但都未能打破僵局。因此，在1946年1月14日的大会第六次全体会议上，新西兰放弃候选资格以支持南斯拉夫当选。

By a further simple majority of three votes the General Assembly decided:

随后经过三轮简单多数投票，大会决定：

(a) that the following countries should serve on the Council for a term of three years:

(a) 下列国家应担任理事会理事国，任期三年：

Belgium	China
Canada	France
Chile	Peru
比利时	中国
加拿大	法国

智利

秘鲁

(b) that the following countries should serve on the Council for a term of two years:

(b) 下列国家应担任理事会理事国，任期两年：

Cuba

Norway

Czechoslovakia

U.S.S.R.

India

United Kingdom

古巴

挪威

捷克斯洛伐克

苏联

印度

英国

(c) that the following countries should serve on the Council for a term of one year:

(c) 下列国家应担任理事会理事国，任期一年：

Colombia

Ukrainian S.S.R.

Greece

United States

Lebanon

Yugoslavia

哥伦比亚

乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国

希腊

美国

黎巴嫩

南斯拉夫

(3). Terms of Office of Members of Councils

(3) 各理事会理事国之任期

Rule 78 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure provides that the term of office of each member elected by the General Assembly to serve on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council shall begin immediately on election by the General Assembly and shall end on the election of a member for the next term. Supplementary Rule S provides that the terms of office of members of Councils elected for one, two and three year terms shall end on the day of the elections held at the second, third and fourth regular sessions respectively of the General Assembly. As it was originally planned to hold the second part of the first session of the General Assembly in the spring of 1946 and the second regular session in September 1946, application of these rules would have meant that the terms of office of the members elected in January 1946 for one year would have been shortened to eight months.

根据暂行议事规则第七十八条，大会选举的安全理事会理事国与经济及社会理事会理事国，其任期应在当选后立即开始，并在下一任理事国选出时结束。附则十九规定，各理事国的一年、两年、三年任期应分别于大会第二次、第三次和第四次常会的选举当日结束。由于原计划在 1946 年春季举行大会第一届会议第二期会议，并在同年 9 月举行第二届常会，适用这些规则意味着 1946 年 1 月当选的一年任期理事国只能任职八个月。

After considerable debate, the Sixth Committee (Legal) to which the question was referred, adopted an Egyptian amendment to provide that new members of the Council should be elected at the regular sessions of the General Assembly in September each year, but should not take office until the following January, so that

members previously elected should serve their full terms.

经过充分讨论，负责审理该问题的第六委员会（法律）通过了埃及提交的修正案，即各理事会的新任理事国应于每年 9 月的大会常会上选举产生，但于次年 1 月方可正式就职，以保证前任理事国任期届满。

By the time the question came up for consideration by the General Assembly in plenary session, it had been decided not to hold the second part of the first session in the spring of 1946, as originally planned, but in September. It was pointed out that if Rule 78 and Supplementary Rule S of the Rules of Procedure were applied, the effect would be to lengthen the terms of office of members of Councils to twenty months instead of shortening them to eight months. Some representatives were in favor of this; others opposed it on the ground that to lengthen or to shorten the terms of office of Council members was contrary to the Charter. An amendment providing that three non-permanent members of the Security Council and six members of the Economic and Social Council should be elected at the second part of the first session in September and take office in the following January, thus enabling members elected in January 1946 to serve for twelve months, was lost by a close vote. The President thereupon ruled that Rule 78 and Supplementary Rule S remain unchanged.

大会在全体会议上审议该问题时，已经决定将原定于 1946 年春举行的第一届会议第二期会议推迟至 9 月。有代表指出，如果适用暂行议事规则第七十八条和附则十九，各理事会理事国的任期将延长到 20 个月，而非缩短到 8 个月。部分代表对此表示赞成；也有部分代表反对，认为无论延长还是缩短各理事国的任期都有违《联合国宪章》。有代表提出一项修正案，建议三个安理会非常任理事国与六个经社理事会理事国应在 9 月大会第一届会议第二期会议上选出，并在次年 1 月就职，从而使 1946 年 1 月当选的理事国能够任职 12 个月；但该修正案因正反双方票数接近而未能通过。主席因此裁定，第七十八条和附则十九保持不变。

After the question had been referred to the General Committee for interpretation the draft resolution was amended to read:

在把这一问题提交总务委员会进行解释后，决议草案修改为：

RESOLVED that it is the sense of the General Assembly that Members of Councils elected in January 1946 under the provisional Rules of Procedure shall hold office for twenty months and that elections of their successors shall be held at the second regular session of the General Assembly.

兹决议：依据本大会之意旨，凡按照暂行议事规则于一九四六年一月选举之各理事会理事应享十二个月之任期，其继承人之选举将于大会第一届常会第二期会议时举行之。

The Secretary-General is requested to report at the opening of the second part of the first regular session what, if any, changes in the rules he deems necessary to give effect to the foregoing.

秘书长若认为需对规则做出必要变更以落实上述决定，应于第一届常会第二期会议开幕时进行汇报。

The General Assembly considered this draft resolution at its 31st plenary meeting on February 13, 1946. Two amendments were proposed changing the term of office from twenty months to twelve or eight months respectively. The General Assembly after further discussion, voted in favor of the twelve months term. The resolution as finally adopted, therefore, was as follows:

大会在 1946 年 2 月 13 日的第三十一次全体会议上审议了这一决议草案。会上提出了两项修正案，分

别建议将任期从 20 个月缩短至 12 个月和 8 个月。大会经过进一步讨论，投票确定任期为 12 个月。于是，最终通过的决议内容如下：

RESOLVED that it is the sense of this Assembly that members of Councils elected in January, 1946 under the Provisional Rules of Procedure shall hold office for twelve months and that elections of their successors shall be held at the second part of the first regular session of the General Assembly.

兹决议：依据本大会之意旨，凡按照暂行议事规则于一九四六年一月选举之各理事会理事应享十二个月之任期，其继承人之选举将于大会第一届常会第二期会议时举行之。

The second paragraph of the draft resolution above remained unchanged.

上述决议草案的第二段保持不变。

e. Election of Officers of the United Nations

e. 选举联合国官员

(1). Appointment of the Secretary-General

(1) 任命秘书长

Article 97 of the Charter states that the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

《宪章》第九十七条规定，秘书长应由大会经安全理事会之推荐委派之。

At its second plenary meeting on January 11, 1946, the General Assembly decided that the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission and his staff should perform the functions of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat pending the appointment of the Secretary-General.

大会在 1946 年 1 月 11 日第二次全体会议上决定，任命秘书长之前，筹备委员会执行秘书及其工作人员应履行秘书长和秘书处的职能。

At its fourth meeting (private) on January 30, 1946, the Security Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway, be appointed Secretary-General. Upon this recommendation the General Assembly, at its twentieth plenary meeting on February 1, appointed Mr. Lie Secretary-General of the United Nations. The official installation took place at the 22nd plenary meeting on February 2, 1946, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission administering the oath of office to Mr. Lie.

安全理事会在 1946 年 1 月 30 日第四次会议（非公开会议）上决定，向大会推荐挪威外交大臣特里格夫·赖伊出任联合国秘书长。根据这一建议，大会在 2 月 1 日举行的第二十次全体会议上任命赖伊为秘书长。正式就职仪式在 1946 年 2 月 2 日第二十二次全体会议上举行，筹备委员会执行秘书主持了赖伊先生的就职宣誓仪式。

(2). Election of Judges of the International Court of Justice

(2) 选举国际法院法官

Article 8 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, shall elect the members of the Court.

《国际法院规约》第八条规定，大会及安全理事会各应独立举行法院法官之选举。

The Executive Secretary submitted a list of candidates nominated in response to the invitations issued by the Executive Secretary at the request of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration and by similar national groups appointed by those Members of the United Nations which were not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The list of candidates submitted numbered 78, three of whom, however, declared that they did not wish to be elected.

执行秘书应筹备委员会执行委员会的要求，提交了一份候选人名单，这些候选人由执行秘书邀请，并由常设仲裁法院中的国家团体和在常设仲裁法院中没有代表的联合国会员国任命的类似国家团体提名。提交的名单中共有 78 位候选人，但其中 3 人宣布不希望当选。

The General Assembly proceeded to the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice at its 23rd plenary meeting on February 6, 1946. The Security Council voted on the same day. The following thirteen judges obtained the required majority of 26 in the General Assembly on the first ballot and were likewise elected by the Security Council:

大会在 1946 年 2 月 6 日的第二十三次全体会议上进行了国际法院法官的选举。同日，安全理事会也进行了投票。以下 13 名法官在大会和安理会第一轮投票中均获得了所需的 26 票多数票，成功当选：

Isidore Fabela Alfaro (Mexico)
 Alejandro Alvarez (Chile)
 José Philadelpho de Barros Azevedo (Brazil)
 Pasha (Egypt)
 Jules Basdevant (France)
 José Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador)
 Green H. Hackworth (United States)
 Hsu Mo (China)
 Sergei Borisovich Krylov (U.S.S.R.)
 Sir Arnold Duncan McNair (United Kingdom)
 John E. Read (Canada)
 Charles de Visscher (Belgium)
 Milovan Zoricic (Yugoslavia)

Isidore Fabela Alfaro (墨西哥)
 Alejandro Alvarez (智利)
 José Philadelpho de Barros Azevedo (巴西)
 Pasha (埃及)
 Jules Basdevant (法国)
 José Gustavo Guerrero (萨尔瓦多)
 Green H. Hackworth (美国)
 徐谟 (中国)
 Sergei Borisovich Krylov (苏联)
 Sir Arnold Duncan McNair (英国)
 John E. Read (加拿大)

Charles de Visscher (比利时)

Milovan Zoricic (南斯拉夫)

Mr. Bogdan Winiarski (Poland) and Mr. Helge Klaestad (Norway) obtained the highest number of votes short of the required majority. As a second ballot proved inconclusive, a question of procedure arose.

Bogdan Winiarski先生(波兰)和Helge Klaestad先生(挪威)获得票数最高,但都未达到法定多数票。第二轮投票仍无结果,从而引发了一个程序问题。

Article 11 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice reads as follows:

《国际法院规约》第十一条规定如下:

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

第一次选举会后,如有一席或一席以上尚待补选时,应举行第二次选举会,并于必要时举行第三次选举会。

As the General Assembly had already held two meetings on this day (February 6, 1946), the President proposed that the General Assembly adjourn to reconvene the same afternoon in a third meeting to complete the election. Mr. Guerrero, of El Salvador, who had previously served as President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, maintained that "meeting" should be interpreted to mean one day and not just one ballot. The Council should continue its balloting, and if no results were obtained meet on a subsequent day. The General Assembly by a vote of 24 to 11, with 3 abstentions, upheld the ruling of the President. At the 25th plenary meeting on February 6, 1946, Mr. Winiarski (Poland) and Mr. Klaestad (Norway) were elected judges of the International Court of Justice.

鉴于大会当日(1946年2月6日)已举行两次会议,主席提议大会休会,并于当日下午召开第三次会议,以完成选举。曾担任过常设国际法院主席的Guerrero先生(萨尔瓦多)坚称,“会议”应为一天,而不仅仅是一次投票。安理会应继续投票,若无结果,则于次日继续开会。大会以24票对11票、3票弃权的结果维持了主席的裁决。在1946年2月6日大会第二十五次全体会议上,Bogdan Winiarski先生(波兰)和Helge Klaestad先生(挪威)当选国际法院法官。

At the 26th plenary meeting on February 9 the General Assembly by the drawing of lots, in accordance with Article 13 of the Statute of the Court, decided the terms of office of the judges to be as follows:

大会在2月9日举行的第二十六次全体会议上,根据《国际法院规约》第十三条,以抽签方式决定法官的任期如下:

Nine-Year Term:

Mr. Azevedo
Mr. Alvarez
Mr. Basdevant
Mr. Guerrero
Sir Arnold McNair

Six-Year Term:

Mr. Fabela Alfaro
Mr. Hackworth
Mr. Klaestad
Mr. Krylov
Mr. de Visscher
Mr. Read

Three-Year Term:

Badawi Pasha
Mr. Hsu
Mr. Winiarski
Mr. Zoricic

9年任期	6年任期	3年任期
Azevedo先生	Fabela Alfaro先生	Badawi Pasha
Alvarez先生	Hackworth先生	徐先生
Basdevant先生	Klaestad先生	Winiarski先生
Guerrero先生	Krylov先生	Zoricic先生
Arnold McNair爵士	de Visscher先生	
	Read先生	

In view of the difference of opinion which had arisen regarding the meaning of the word "meeting" in Article 11 of the Statute of the Court, the representatives of France and the United Kingdom suggested that the General Assembly request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the interpretation of Articles 11 and 12 of the Statute of the Court relating to the election of judges. A resolution to this effect was submitted to the General Committee, which, however, at its meeting on February 14, 1946, decided not to recommend its inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly. The representatives of the United States and China considered that no elections would take place for the next three years. The matter, therefore, was not urgent and should be referred to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly for consideration by the Sixth Committee. The representative of the United Kingdom protested against this decision, pointing out that the Security Council had agreed to ask the advisory opinion of the International Court and that the General Assembly should do the same.

鉴于对《国际法院规约》第十一条中“会议”一词的含义存在不同意见，法国和英国代表建议大会请国际法院就《国际法院规约》第十一条和第十二条中有关法官选举的解释发表咨询意见，还就此问题向总务委员会提交了一项决议，但总务委员会在1946年2月14日的会议上决定不建议将其列入大会议程。美国和中国代表则认为，未来三年不会进行选举；因此，该事项并不紧急，应提交给大会第一届会议第二期会议由第六委员会审议。英国代表对这一决定提出抗议，称安全理事会已同意征求国际法院的咨询意见，大会也应同意。

f. Procedural Matters

f. 程序事项

(1). Nominations

(1) 提名

At the second plenary meeting of the General Assembly on January 11, 1946, the representative of the Ukrainian S.S.R. proposed that Rule 73 of the Rules of Procedure be amended so as to provide that all candidatures, both of States and persons, should be brought forward at meetings and that discussion should take place before a vote was taken, except in cases in which the Assembly unanimously decided to proceed to a vote by acclamation. This question was referred to the Sixth Committee.

在1946年1月11日大会第二次全体会议上，乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国代表建议修改《议事规则》第七十三条，规定应在会议上提名所有的候选国和候选人，并在表决前进行讨论，除非大会一致决定以鼓掌方式进行表决。该问题提交给第六委员会审议。

A Sub-Committee of the Sixth Committee adopted a compromise proposal requiring that candidates should be nominated insofar as they were persons, but that there were to be no nominations of States. Nominations could

be made either in writing 48 hours in advance of a meeting or orally from the floor. Speeches should be limited to two for and two against each candidate. At the fourth meeting of the Sixth Committee on January 23, 1946, however, the representative of Lebanon introduced an amendment to the Sub-Committee's report stating that "there shall be no nominations." The Sixth Committee accepted the Lebanese amendment by a vote of 22 to 21, with 8 members absent.

第六委员会的一个小组委员会通过了一项妥协方案，要求只提名候选人，但不提名候选国。提名可以在会议召开前48小时以书面形式提出，也可在会议上口头提出。对每位候选人的支持和反对意见，都仅限两名代表发言。但1946年1月23日在第六委员会第四次会议上，黎巴嫩代表对小组委员会的报告提出了一项修正案，称“不应提名”。第六委员会以22票对21票、8个成员缺席的表决结果通过了黎巴嫩的修正案。

The General Assembly discussed the Committee's report at length at the eighteenth plenary meeting on January 26, 1946. In favor of the Ukrainian proposal requiring nominations it was argued that representatives coming from all over the world were not well acquainted with one another. Qualified candidates of small countries particularly might not be generally known. Nominations and discussion would place the representatives in possession of sufficient information to vote for the most suitable candidate. It would further avoid the risk of persons or States being elected who did not wish to serve. The General Assembly during the present session had usually voted on the basis of nominations. Everyone had accepted this procedure as natural and in most cases the committees had been able to make elections of officers by unanimous vote. To forbid nominations was undemocratic. It was the basic right of every Member of the organization to make proposals on every matter within the competence of the General Assembly. To except the matter of elections would be a breach of the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations. To avoid frank discussion at the General Assembly's meetings would lead to lobbying, intrigues and discussion behind the scenes. Nominations would, on the contrary, tend to discourage the formation of blocs within the General Assembly.

大会在1946年1月26日举行的第十八次全体会议上详细讨论了第六委员会的报告。对要求进行提名的乌克兰提案表示赞成的代表们认为，来自世界各地的代表彼此并不熟悉，尤其是小国的合格候选人可能不为人知；提名和讨论将使代表们掌握足够信息，把票投给最合适的人选；如此也能避免个人或国家当选但不愿任职的风险。在本届会议期间，大会通常是在提名的基础上进行投票的。所有人都认为这一程序理所当然，且在大多数情况下，各委员会都能以全票通过的方式选出主席团成员。禁止提名是不民主的，就大会职权范围内的每一事项提出建议是本组织每个成员的基本权利，将选举问题排除在外违背《联合国宪章》精神。若不在大会的会议上进行开诚布公的讨论，将会导致游说、阴谋和幕后讨论兴起。与此相反，提名则有助于防止各国在大会内部结成阵营。

In favor of no nominations it was maintained that only in this way could absolute freedom and independence of voting be ensured. Discussion of the qualifications of candidates might easily lead to embarrassment and might impair the prestige of countries nominated or making nominations. The Preparatory Commission had discussed fully and had rejected a proposal for the formation of a Nominating Committee.

支持不进行提名的代表们认为，只有这样才能保证投票绝对自由和独立。讨论候选人资格容易导致尴尬局面产生，并可能损害提名国或被提名国的声誉。筹备委员会经充分讨论后拒绝了关于成立提名委员会的提议。

When a vote was taken on the proposal that there should be no nominations, 25 representatives voted in favor, and 18 against. The General Assembly therefore adopted the following resolution:

在对不进行提名的提案进行表决时，25名代表投了赞成票，18名代表投了反对票。因此，大会通过了以下决议：

Rule 73

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

第七十三条

大会决定：

Rule 73 shall be amended by the addition, at the end, of the following sentence:

第七十三条应予修正，在结尾处增加下面一句：

“There shall be no nominations.”

“不得进行提名。”

(2) Rules of Procedure Concerning Languages

(2) 关于语文之议事规则

Rule 51 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure proposed by the Preparatory Commission provided that “the rules adopted at the San Francisco Conference regarding languages shall prevail until otherwise decided.” When the question of language rules was under discussion in the Preparatory Commission, several representatives had pointed out that the practice at San Francisco had been more liberal than the actual rules. While these rules provided that speeches made in Russian, Chinese or Spanish should be translated into one of the two working languages—French or English—the actual practice had been to translate such speeches into both working languages. The Soviet delegation had attached particular importance to the principle of equality of the five official languages: Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The Preparatory Commission therefore recommended to the General Assembly that it should take into account the practice at San Francisco as well as the actual rules, when reviewing this problem.

筹备委员会提出的《暂行议事规则》第五十一条规定：“除非另有决定，否则应以旧金山会议通过的语文规则为准。”当筹备委员会讨论语文规则问题时，几名代表曾指出，旧金山会议期间的实际做法比规则本身更为宽松；虽然这些规则规定，用俄文、中文或西班牙文所作的演讲应译成两种工作语文之一，即法文或英文，但实际做法是将这些演讲同时译成了法文和英文；苏联代表团特别重视五种正式语文即中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文的平等原则。因此，筹备委员会建议大会在审查这一问题时，应该既考虑规则本身，也考虑旧金山会议的实际做法。

Upon the recommendation of the representative of the United Kingdom the General Committee referred the whole question of rules of procedure concerning languages to the First Committee of the General Assembly (Political and Security). The Committee was instructed to consider language rules which might uniformly be adopted by all organs of the United Nations.

根据联合王国代表的建议，总务委员会将关于语文之议事规则这一问题整体提交给大会第一委员会（政治和安全）。该委员会受命审议联合国所有机构可统一采用的语文规则。

On January 30, the First Committee unanimously adopted the following draft resolution:

1月30日，第一委员会一致通过了以下决议草案：

RESOLVED THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

大会议决：

(a) **ADOPTS** rules of procedure concerning languages in conformity with the rules herewith presented (annex);

(甲) **通过**如附件所载关于语文之议事规则；

(b) **RECOMMENDS** to the other organs of the United Nations the adoption of language rules in conformity with the rules herewith presented;

(乙) **建议**联合国其他各机关采行如附件所载关于语文之议事规则；

(c) **RECOMMENDS** that the Secretary-General makes a thorough enquiry into the question of the installation of telephonic systems of interpretation and, if possible, arranges for the establishment of such a system for the second part of the first session.

(丙) **建议**秘书长对设置电信翻译制度问题作详尽之研讨，如属可能，并筹备于第一届第二期大会中设置此项制度。

Annex

附件

1. In all the organs of the United Nations, other than the International Court of Justice, Chinese, French, English, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages, and English and French the working languages.

1. 联合国之所有机关，除国际法院外，应以中、法、英、俄、西班牙五文为正式语文；以英、法文为应用语文。

2. Speeches made in either of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

2. 凡作任何一应用语文之演讲应译成另一应用语文。

3. Speeches made in any of the other three official languages shall be interpreted into both working languages.

3. 以任何其他三种正式语文之演讲应以两种应用语文译出。

4. Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the official languages. In this case he shall himself provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working language by an interpreter of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language.

4. 代表得以各正式语文以外之其他语文演讲。于此种情形中，该代表应准备任何一应用语文之翻译，秘书处译员将根据其所送第一应用语文译本再以另一应用语文译出之。

5. Verbatim records shall be drawn up in the working languages. A translation of the whole or part of any verbatim record into any other of the official languages shall be furnished if requested by any delegation.

5.速记纪录应以应用语文制成之。倘经任何代表团之请求，速记纪录之全部或任何一部份应译成任何一正式语文。

6. Summary records shall be drawn up as soon as possible in the official languages.

6. 简要纪录应尽快以各正式语文制成之。

7. The *Journals* of the organs of the United Nations shall be issued in the working languages.

7. 联合国各机关之日刊应用两种应用语文刊行。

8. All resolutions and other important documents shall be made available in the official languages. Upon the request of any representative, any other document shall be made available in any or all of the official languages.

8. 所有决议案及其他重要文件应译成各正式语文本。经任何代表之请求，其他文件应以任一或所有正式语文译出。

9. Documents of the organs of the United Nations shall, if those organs so decide, be published in any languages other than the official languages.

9. 联合国各机关之文件，如经各该机关决定，得以正式语文以外任何语文刊行之。

The First Committee's report to the General Assembly noted that it was generally understood that sub-committees and *ad hoc* committees might, in consultation with the Secretariat, adopt simplified rules of procedure concerning languages.

第一委员会提交大会的报告指出，一般认为，各小组委员会和特设委员会可与秘书处协商，通过简化的关于语文之议事规则。

At the 21st meeting on February 1, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the First Committee's draft resolution.

在1946年2月1日的第二十一次会议上，大会一致通过了第一委员会的决议草案。

2. POLITICAL AND SECURITY MATTERS

2. 政治和安全事务

a. Establishment of an Atomic Energy Commission

a. 原子能委员会的设立

In a declaration issued in Washington on November 15, 1945, the Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed the establishment of a commission under the United Nations to study the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy. At the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December 1945 the U.S.S.R. agreed to join in the sponsorship of a resolution for the establishment of such a commission to be presented to the first session of the General Assembly, and the text of the proposed resolution was agreed upon. Canada, France and China agreed to join in the sponsorship of the resolution drafted by the Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

1945年11月15日，加拿大、英国和美国政府在华盛顿发表声明，提议在联合国下设立一个委员会，以处理原子能的发现所引起的种种问题。在1945年12月召开的莫斯科外交部长会议上，苏联同意成为拟提交给大会第一届会议审议的相关决议的提案国；会上通过了拟订的决议案文。加拿大、法国和中国同意成为莫斯科外交部长会议起草的决议的共同提案国。

On January 6, 1946, the resolution was accordingly submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, and was placed on a supplementary list of agenda items. On the recommendation of the General Committee the General Assembly at its sixth plenary meeting on January 14, 1946, decided to place the resolution on its agenda, and referred it to the First Committee (Political and Security). Following is the text of the resolution:

1946年1月6日，该决议提交给筹备委员会执行秘书处，列入议程项目补充项目表。根据总务委员会的建议，大会在1946年1月14日第六次全体会议上决定将该决议列入议程，并将其转交给第一委员会（政治和安全）。该决议案文如下：

RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS to establish a Commission, with the composition and competence set out hereunder, to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters:

联合国大会议决设置一委员会，以处理因原子能发明后所引起之种种问题以及其他有关事项，其组织及职权范围规定如下：

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

一、委员会之设置

A Commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the terms of reference set out under section 5 below.

大会兹设置一委员会，其任务由下列第五节规定之。

2. RELATIONS OF THE COMMISSION WITH THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

二、委员会与联合国各机关之关系

(a) The Commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council, and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council, in the interest of peace and security, otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these reports to the General Assembly and the Members of the United Nations, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

(甲) 委员会应向安全理事会送呈报告及建议，是项报告及建议，除安全理事会为和平及安全之利益起见，另有指示外应予公开，于适当情形下，安全理事会应将是项报告转送大会及联合国各会员国，以及经济及社会理事会，与联合国组织范围内之其他各机关。

(b) In view of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the Commission in matters affecting security. On these matters the Commission shall be accountable for its work

to the Security Council.

(乙) 鉴于联合国宪章规定，安全理事会之首要责任为维持国际和平及安全。凡关安全之事项，安全理事会应对委员会指示之，委员会关于此类事项之工作向安全理事会负责。

3. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

三、委员会之组织

The Commission shall be composed of one representative from each of those States represented on the Security Council, and Canada when that State is not a member of the Security Council. Each representative on the Commission may have such assistance as he may desire.

委员会以安全理事会各理事国及非任安全理事会理事国时之加拿大，各派代表一人组成之。出席委员会之各代表得有其所需之协助人员。

4. RULES OF PROCEDURE

四、议事规则

The Commission shall have whatever staff it may deem necessary, and shall make recommendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council, which shall approve them as a procedural matter.

委员会应有其认为必需之办事人员，并应作成关于其议事规则之建议，送由安全理事会依程序事项核定之。

5. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION

五、委员会之任务规定

The Commission shall proceed with the utmost despatch and enquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular, the Commission shall make specific proposals:

委员会应尽快进行其工作及研讨本问题之各方面；并对于问题之各方面，就其认为可能随时作成建议。委员会尤应作成下列特定提案：

(a) for extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(甲) 以推进各国间为达和平目的而作基本科学情报之交换；

(b) for control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(乙) 必要范围内之原子能控制，以确保其仅为和平目的而使用；

(c) for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(丙) 摒除国防军备中原子武器以及其他一切为广大破坏之主要武器；

(d) for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

(丁) 以检查及其他方法，有效保卫遵行国家免受破坏及规避行为而生之危险。

The work of the Commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken.

委员会之工作，应划分阶段进行之，每一阶段之完满成功，将增进必要之全世界信心以进行次一阶段。

The Commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations, but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

委员会不应侵涉联合国任何机关之职责，但宜向各机构提供建议，以备各机关于其执行联合国宪章所定之任务时考虑之。

During the discussion both in the First Committee and in the General Assembly the representative of the Philippines remarked that the proposed Atomic Energy Commission would be a mere duplication of the Security Council, since except for the addition of Canada it had the same membership as the Security Council and was to report to the Council. Once the General Assembly had created the Commission it would practically lose control over it. If the General Assembly was granted the power to create the Commission, it should likewise have the power to alter, modify, control or abolish altogether that which it created. Otherwise it would be better if the whole problem were assigned to the Security Council. He suggested, therefore, that the resolution before the General Assembly be referred to the Security Council for appropriate action. The representative of Australia feared that it would be hard to establish the Atomic Energy Commission's responsibility to the General Assembly as the Security Council would be able to decide which reports of the Commission should be forwarded to the General Assembly. He proposed that the Security Council should include a report of the Commission's work in its annual report to the General Assembly. The representative of the U.S.S.R. considered that, owing to the fact that the General Assembly set up the Commission, the rights and powers of the Assembly were fully protected. The representative of Brazil thought it important that the veto should not apply to the work of the Commission. The representative of Poland remarked that it was not sufficient to act through the organs of the United Nations to prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes. He suggested that the General Assembly recommend to the delegations that their parliaments adopt laws embodying the following principles:

无论是在第一委员会的讨论还是在大会的讨论中，菲律宾代表均表示，拟议的原子能委员会只不过是安全理事会的复制，因为除了增加加拿大之外，其成员组成与安全理事会完全相同，且需向安全理事会报告工作。一旦大会设立该委员会，便会失去对它的控制。如果大会被授予设立该委员会的权力，则也应有权更改、修改、控制或完全废除其设立的委员会。否则，宜将整个问题交由安全理事会处理。因此，他建议将大会面前的这项决议转交安全理事会，以便采取适当措施。澳大利亚代表担心，因安全理事会能够决定将原子能委员会的哪些报告转交给大会，故很难确定委员会对大会的责任。他建议安全理事会将委员会的工作报告纳入其提交大会的年度报告。苏联代表认为，如果大会设立原子能委员会，大会的权利和权力可得到充分保护。巴西代表强调，否决权不应适用于委员会的工作。波兰代表表示，仅仅通过联合国一些机关采取行动来防止原子能用于毁灭性目的是不够的。他提议大会向各代表团建议，其议会应通过体现以下原则的法律：

1. That States should exchange between each other all discoveries of a scientific character such as that of

atomic energy.

一、各国应相互交流所有科学性质的发现，如原子能的发现。

2. That the results obtained in this scientific field should be used only for the benefit of humanity and not for its destruction.

二、在这一科学领域取得的成果应只用于造福人类，而非毁灭人类。

3. That the Member States should support the United Nations organization in its efforts to control and supervise the use of atomic energy for peace.

三、各成员国应支持联合国组织为控制和监督原子能的和平使用所做的努力。

4. That the Members of the United Nations undertake to eliminate atomic arms and other arms for mass destruction from their national armaments.

四、联合国会员国从其国家军备中取消原子武器及其他大规模毁灭性武器。

The question was also raised of the expediency of rotating the membership of the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with the rotation of the non-permanent members of the Security Council. Some representatives pointed out that a frequent change of membership would deprive the Commission of the services of representatives who had gained experience in this intricate problem. It was agreed, however, that it was not desirable to limit the membership of the Commission for all time to the original twelve. The Commission, moreover, could at any time seek the advice of any Member of the General Assembly.

此外，有代表就原子能委员会成员按照安全理事会非常任理事国的轮换方式进行轮换是否适宜提出疑问。一些代表指出，若频繁更换成员，委员会将失去在这一复杂问题上有经验的代表。然而，与会代表一致认为，将委员会的成员一直限制在最初的十二人是不可取的。此外，委员会可随时向大会任何成员征求意见。

No representative pressed his views to the point of opposing the resolution. On January 22, 1946, the First Committee by a vote of 46 to 1, with 1 abstention, adopted the draft resolution agreed upon at the Moscow Conference. At the seventeenth plenary meeting on January 24, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously approved the report of the First Committee.

虽有代表持反对意见，但该决议仍得以通过。1946年1月22日，第一委员会以46票对1票、1票弃权的投票结果，通过了莫斯科会议上商定的决议草案。大会在1946年1月24日举行的第十七次全体会议上，一致批准了第一委员会的报告。

b. Extradition and Punishment of War Criminals

b. 战争罪犯之引渡与处罚

On February 2, 1946, the General Committee recommended to the General Assembly that a Byelorussian draft resolution concerning the extradition and punishment of war criminals be included in the Assembly's agenda. The draft resolution was referred to the first Committee. After some discussion, during which several representatives stressed the importance of bringing war criminals to justice, the First Committee appointed a drafting committee, which made some minor alterations in the text of the draft resolution. The revised

resolution was unanimously adopted by the First Committee on February 11, 1946, and by the General Assembly at its 32nd plenary meeting on February 13, 1946. The resolution as adopted read as follows:

1946年2月2日，总务委员会向大会建议，将白俄罗斯关于引渡与处罚战争罪犯的决议草案列入大会议程。该决议草案转交给第一委员会。讨论期间，几位代表强调了将战犯绳之以法的重要性，而后第一委员会任命的一个起草委员会对决议草案案文作了一些较轻微的改动。修订后的决议于1946年2月11日由第一委员会一致通过，并于1946年2月13日由大会第三十二次全体会议一致通过。所通过的决议内容如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

大会：

taking note of the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943 by President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill concerning enemy atrocities in the course of the war, and of the declaration by certain allied governments of 13 January and 18 December 1942 concerning the same matter;

鉴于罗斯福总统、斯大林元帅及邱吉尔首相一九四三年十一月一日关于敌人在战争中残酷暴行之莫斯科宣言，及一九四二年一月十三日及十二月十八日在联盟国若干政府对同一事件之共同宣言；

taking note of the laws and usages of warfare established by the fourth Hague Convention of 1907;

鉴及一九零七年第四次海牙公约所定陆地战事公法与习惯；

taking note of the definition of war crimes and crimes against peace and against humanity contained in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal dated 8 August 1945;

鉴及一九四五年八月八日国际军事法庭宪章内所载战争罪犯及违犯和平暨侵害人道罪之定义；

believing that certain war criminals continue to evade justice in the territories of certain States;

深信仍有若干罪犯续在某某若干国家领土内逍遥法外，

RECOMMENDS

爰建议：

that Members of the United Nations forthwith take all the necessary measures to cause the arrest of those war criminals who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above crimes, and to cause them to be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done, in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of those countries;

联合国各会员国立即採一切必要办法将犯上述各罪之犯施以逮捕，移送往其犯罪所在地国家，俾各该国得依其法律审判处罚；

AND CALLS UPON

并请：

the Governments of States which are not Members of the United Nations also to take all necessary measures for the apprehension of such criminals in their respective territories with a view to their immediate removal to the countries in which the crimes were committed for the purpose of trial and punishment according to the laws of those countries.

非联合国会员国之各政府亦採一切必要办法在其领土内逮捕上述各罪犯，并盼将其立即移送往彼辈犯罪当地国，俾各该国得依其法律审判处罚。

The Uruguayan delegation submitted a draft resolution against the infliction of the death penalty on war criminals. In view of strong opposition from the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. to the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the Assembly, the Chairman of the General Committee, on February 6, 1946, asked the Uruguayan representative whether he would consider withdrawing his proposal. On February 11 the General Committee by a vote of 10 to 1 decided not to recommend the inclusion of the Uruguayan resolution in the agenda. The Uruguayan representative, upon instructions of his Government, did not press his proposal.

乌拉圭代表团提交了一项决议草案，反对判处战犯死刑。鉴于苏联和乌克兰代表强烈反对将此项目列入大会议程，总务委员会主席于 1946 年 2 月 6 日询问乌拉圭代表是否考虑撤回其提案。2 月 11 日，总务委员会以 10 票对 1 票，决定不建议将乌拉圭代表团的决议草案列入议程。乌拉圭代表根据乌拉圭政府的指示，不再坚持该项提案。

c. Relations of Members of the United Nations with Spain

c. 联合国会员国与西班牙之关系

On February 8, 1946, the General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the inclusion in the agenda of a draft resolution submitted by the representative of Panama concerning the relations of Members of the United Nations with Spain. On the suggestion of the representative of the United States, seconded by the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Venezuela, it was decided to recommend that the General Assembly should proceed to examine this draft resolution without referring it to a committee. Following is the text of the resolution:

1946 年 2 月 8 日，总务委员会决定建议大会将巴拿马代表就联合国会员国与西班牙之关系提交的决议草案列入议程。根据美国代表的建议，并在苏联和委内瑞拉代表的附议下，委员会决定建议大会继续审查此项决议草案，不将其提交给其他委员会。决议案文如下：

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY recalls that the San Francisco Conference adopted a resolution according to which paragraph 2 of Article 4 of Chapter II of the United Nations Charter “cannot apply to States whose regimes have been installed with the help of armed forces of countries which have fought against the United Nations so long as these regimes are in power.”

1. 大会溯忆金山会议曾通过一决议案，据该决议：凡诸国家，其政府系藉助于与联合国作战之军力而执政权者，该政权在位期间内，联合国宪章第二章第四条第二段对之不能适用。

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY recalls that at the Potsdam Conference the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. stated that they would not support a request for admission to the United Nations of the present Spanish Government “which, having been founded with the support of the Axis powers, in view of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor States, does not possess the necessary qualifications to justify its admission.”

2. 大会溯忆波茨坦会议中，英、美、苏三国政府声明将不赞助现时西班牙政府加入联合国之申请，以“该政府藉轴心强权之支助而握政，观其成因，性质及政治事迹及其与各侵略国之密切联系，该政府实不具备请求加入联合国之各必要条件”。

3. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in endorsing these two statements, recommends that the Members of the United Nations should act in accordance¹ with the letter and the spirit of these statements in the conduct of their future relations with Spain.

3. 大会对上述两文件深表赞同，建议联合国各会员国在未来与西班牙国有交往关系时，对上述文件之字义精神，均予加以注意。

During the discussion at the 26th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on February 9, 1946, the representatives of France, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Venezuela spoke in support of the resolution. The representative of Czechoslovakia considered that individual Members of the United Nations should draw the necessary inferences from the proposed resolution in their relations with Spain and should support the Spanish Republicans. The representative of Mexico stated that his Government, as the seat of the Spanish Republican Government in Exile, was honor-bound to the cause of Republican Spain. Mexico did not seek interference in the national affairs of Spain, but asked that Members of the United Nations should refrain from having diplomatic relations with the illegal regime of General Franco. The Byelorussian representative drew the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that the Byelorussian S.S.R. was actually in a state of war with Franco Spain as a Spanish division had fought on the side of Germany on the eastern front.

1946年2月9日，在大会第二十六次全体会议讨论期间，法国、挪威、英国、美国、乌拉圭、南斯拉夫和委内瑞拉的代表发声支持这一决议。捷克斯洛伐克代表认为，联合国各会员国应根据这份拟议的决议对其与西班牙的关系做出必要的推断，并应支持西班牙共和党人。墨西哥代表称，墨西哥作为西班牙共和国流亡政府所在地，其政府与西班牙共和事业荣誉攸关；墨西哥不会干预西班牙的内政，但要求联合国会员国不与弗朗哥将军建立的非法政权建立外交关系。白俄罗斯代表提请大会注意，西班牙曾有一个师的军队在东部阵线与德国并肩作战，白俄罗斯实际上与西班牙弗朗哥政府处于战争状态。

The General Assembly adopted the resolution as quoted above by a vote of 45 to 2.

大会以 45 票对 2 票通过了上述决议。

3. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS

3. 经济和社会事务

a. Recommendations Concerning the Economic and Social Council and Observations on Relationships with Specialized Agencies

a. 关于经济及社会理事会的建议以及关于与专门机构关系的意见

The recommendations of the Preparatory Commission concerning the organization of the Economic and Social Council were submitted to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly for approval. The Preparatory Commission had considered that the Economic and Social Council should be organized at the earliest possible date and had recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the

Executive-Secretary of the Preparatory Commission should summon the first session of the Economic and Social Council in London fifteen days after the election of the members of the Council by the General Assembly. The Council should adopt the Provisional Agenda and Provisional Rules of Procedure drawn up by the Preparatory Commission. It should also establish, at its first session, the following Commissions:

Commission on Human Rights,
Economic and Employment Commission,
Temporary Social Commission,
Statistical Commission,
Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

筹备委员会有关经济及社会理事会的组织的建议已提交大会第一届第一期会议批准。筹备委员会认为应尽早组建经济及社会理事会，并建议联合国秘书长或筹备委员会的执行秘书在大会选举经济及社会理事会成员十五天之后，在伦敦召开理事会第一届会议。理事会应采用筹备委员会制定的临时议程和暂行议事规则。同时，理事会也应在第一届会议期间成立以下委员会：

人权委员会
经济及就业委员会
临时社会委员会
统计委员会
麻醉药品委员会

The Economic and Social Council should, furthermore, consider the desirability of establishing at an early date the following Commissions:

Demographic Commission,
Temporary Transport and Communications Commission,
Fiscal Commission,
Co-ordination Commission.

此外，经济及社会委员会应考虑可否尽早成立以下委员会：

人口委员会
临时运输和通信委员会
财政委员会
协调委员会

The Preparatory Commission recommended that the Commissions should be kept of manageable size, and that they should be composed of a majority of responsible, highly qualified governmental representatives. In establishing these Commissions the Council should take into account the following considerations:

筹备委员会建议上述委员会的规模应便于管理，其成员应以可靠、高素质的政府代表为主。理事会在成立这些委员会时应注意以下事项：

(1) Duplication between specialized agencies and the Council should be avoided. The following subjects were assumed to fall within the responsibility of the specialized agencies:

- (a) relief and rehabilitation;
- (b) monetary co-operation and international investment;
- (c) trade policies;
- (d) food and agricultural policies;
- (e) labor standards, labor welfare and related social questions;
- (f) educational and cultural co-operation;

- (g) health;
- (h) some aspects of transport;
- (i) some aspects of communications.

- (1) 专门机构和理事会的职能应避免重叠。下列议题被认为属于专门机构的职责范围：
- (a) 救济和善后；
 - (b) 货币合作和国际投资；
 - (c) 贸易政策；
 - (d) 粮食及农业政策；
 - (e) 劳工标准、劳工福利和相关社会问题；
 - (f) 教育和文化合作；
 - (g) 医疗卫生；
 - (h) 运输的某些方面；
 - (i) 通讯的某些方面。

The Commissions of the Council should function in areas not covered by the specialized agencies, or function temporarily in the above fields until specialized agencies could be set up.

理事会各委员会应在专门机构不涉及的领域履行职能，或由其以上领域暂行职能，直至专门机构成立。

(2) The Commissions should consider the complex economic and social problems which had arisen out of the war. The most urgent of these problems was that of refugees, which the Economic and Social Council should consider at its first session.

(2) 各委员会应考虑战争造成的复杂经济及社会问题。其中最紧急的是难民问题，经济及社会理事会应在第一届会议上予以讨论。

(3) The Council should make provision for the continuance of certain functions and activities of the League of Nations.

(3) 理事会应为国际联盟某些职能与活动的延续作出规定。

(4) There should be a maximum of flexibility in the number, scope and activities of the Commissions.

(4) 各委员会的人数、范围和活动应保持最大限度的灵活性。

(5) The importance of co-ordination of activities in related fields should be kept in mind.

(5) 应谨记协调相关领域活动的重要性。

The Preparatory Commission recommended further that the Economic and Social Council, at its first session, should make arrangements for the negotiation of agreements bringing specialized agencies into relationship with the United Nations; it should establish a committee to report on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations; and it should confer with representatives of the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council on methods of co-operation in dealing with matters of common concern to them. The Preparatory Commission submitted to the General Assembly, for the guidance of the Economic and Social Council in its negotiations with specialized agencies, a number of observations and a list of items which it deemed appropriate for inclusion in the agreements with the specialized agencies.

筹备委员会进一步建议经济及社会理事会在其第一届会议中，为协商专门机构和联合国的关系协定做出相应安排；理事会应建立一个委员会，汇报与非政府组织协商的相关安排；并且，理事会应与安全理事会和托管理事会代表协商，讨论如何合作解决共同关切的问题。筹备委员会向大会递交了多项意见以及其认为应纳入与专门机构协定中的项目清单，以指导经济及社会理事会与专门机构进行协商。

The Preparatory Commission's recommendations regarding the proposed Economic and Employment Commission, the Statistical Commission, the Temporary Transport and Communications Commission and the Fiscal Commission were considered by the Second Committee (Economic and Financial), which unanimously approved them on January 22, 1946.

筹备委员会针对拟议的经济及就业委员会、统计委员会、临时运输和通信委员会以及财政委员会的建议交由第二委员会（经济和金融）审议，于1946年1月22日获得一致通过。

The Preparatory Commission's recommendations concerning the Commission on Human Rights, the Temporary Social Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Demographic Commission were referred to the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the General Assembly, which unanimously approved them on January 22, 1946.

筹备委员会针对人权委员会、临时社会委员会、麻醉药品委员会以及人口委员会的建议交由大会第三委员会（社会、人道主义和文化）审议，于1946年1月22日获得一致通过。

At the tenth meeting of the Third Committee on February 9, 1946, the representative of Cuba proposed the establishment of a cultural commission composed of cultural and educational experts to advise the Economic and Social Council in its relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to establish more effective liaison between the two organizations. The representatives of Belgium, Ecuador, and Poland supported the Cuban proposal. The representatives of China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, however, opposed the proposal on the ground that the Preparatory Commission had agreed that no commission under the Economic and Social Council should be established where a specialized agency existed. The establishment of a commission such as that proposed by the Cuban representative would prejudice the work of UNESCO. The Third Committee rejected the Cuban proposal by a vote of 21 to 13.

1946年2月9日，在第三委员会第十次会议上，古巴代表提议成立一个由文化和教育专家组成的文化委员会，就经济及社会理事会与联合国教育、科学及文化组织的关系提供建议，同时为这两个组织建立更有效的联络。比利时、厄瓜多尔和波兰代表支持古巴代表的提议。然而，中国、法国、英国和美国代表表示反对，认为筹备委员会此前已商定如果存在专门机构，则经济及社会理事会不应再下设委员会。古巴代表提议成立的委员会将会妨碍教科文组织的工作。第三委员会以21票对13票否决了古巴代表的提议。

The provisional agenda, the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations regarding relationships with the specialized agencies were referred to a Joint Sub-Committee of the Second and Third Committees, which approved them on January 24, 1946. Although no changes were made in the Preparatory Commission's recommendations, certain views expressed in the course of the discussion were noted in the Sub-Committee's report to the General Assembly:

临时议程、经社理事会的暂行议事规则以及针对理事会与专门机构关系的建议提交给第二委员会和第三委员会联合小组委员会审议，并于1946年1月24日获得批准。尽管小组委员会对筹备委员会的建议未作改动，但其提交大会的报告中特别提到了讨论过程中的一些观点：

1. The representatives had taken the general view that the Economic and Social Council should be allowed the widest possible freedom to carry out its work.

1. 代表们的普遍看法是，应允许经济及社会理事会有尽可能广泛的自由以开展其工作。

2. The recommendation that the Economic and Social Council consider at its first session the advisability of setting up a co-ordination commission was approved with the understanding that it should not be regarded as a directive, since the Council might not find it advisable to set up the commission at this early stage.

2. 关于经济及社会理事会在其首届会议上审议是否设立协调委员会的建议获得了批准，但有一项谅解，即不应将其视为一项指令，因为理事会可能会发现在这一初期阶段设立协调委员会并不可取。

3. Doubt was expressed by some representatives as to whether the recommendation that the commissions should contain a majority of highly qualified governmental representatives was desirable and whether it allowed the Council sufficient freedom. The Preparatory Commission's recommendation was approved on the understanding that it would not be regarded as binding and that no limitation should be put on the Council in choosing the members of the commissions.

3. 针对各委员会大多数代表应为高素质政府代表的建议是否可取，以及是否允许理事会有充分自由的问题，部分代表表示怀疑。筹备委员会的建议获得批准，但有一项谅解，即该建议不被视为具有约束力，且理事会在选择各委员会成员方面不应受到限制。

4. In discussing the relationship with specialized agencies, the need for new forms of international co-operation was emphasized, and the hope expressed that the Council would be given the greatest liberty to consider and to propose any form of international machinery which it might consider the most effective for co-ordinating action on economic and social problems.

4. 在讨论与专门机构的关系时，与会代表着重强调了新型国际合作形式的必要性，并表示希望理事会拥有最充分的自由，以审议并提出其可能认为对在经济和社会问题方面采取协调行动最为有效的任何形式的国际机制。

5. There was some divergence of opinion as to the desirability of centralization of the headquarters of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. While it seemed to be generally accepted that as many of the specialized agencies as possible should be located at the central headquarters, some representatives thought that it might be necessary to have certain agencies located in places particularly suited to their effective functioning.

5. 在是否应将联合国总部和各专门机构总部集中安排的问题上存有分歧。虽然看起来普遍接受的想法是应将尽可能多的专门机构设在联合国中区总部，但一些代表认为，或许有必要将某些机构设在适合其有效运作之处。

The General Assembly unanimously approved the reports of the Second and Third Committees (which included the report of the Joint Sub-Committee) at its ninth plenary meeting on January 29, 1946.

1946年1月29日，大会第九次全体会议一致通过了第二委员会和第三委员会的报告（其中包括联合小组委员会的报告）。

b. Calling of International Conferences by the Economic and Social Council

b. 经济及社会理事会召集国际会议

Some discussion arose in the General Assembly concerning Supplementary Rule T of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly. Article 62, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter states that the Economic and Social Council may, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, call international conferences on matters falling within its competence. Pending the adoption of definite rules for the calling of international conferences by the Economic and Social Council, Supplementary Rule T authorized the Council to call international conferences in conformity with the spirit of Article 62 of the Charter on any matter within the competence of the Council, including the following matters: international trade and employment, and health.

大会就其暂行议事规则的附则二十进行了一些讨论。《联合国宪章》第六十二条第四款规定，经济及社会理事会得依联合国所定之规则召集其职务范围以内事项之国际会议。在经社理事会召集国际会议的明确规则通过之前，附则二十授权理事会按照《宪章》第六十二条的精神，就理事会职务范围以内任何事项召集国际会议，包括下列事项：国际贸易和就业，以及卫生。

The representative of Ecuador submitted an amendment to include “the equitable adjustment of prices in the international market” in the enumeration of items on which the Economic and Social Council might call international conferences. The amendment was referred to the Sixth Committee (Legal). Opposition to the amendment in the Committee was based on the argument that the text of Supplementary Rule T did not preclude discussion of the adjustment of prices in the international market by the Economic and Social Council. It was not necessary, therefore, to mention this point specifically. The representative of Ecuador insisted, however, that the subject was of such importance as to deserve specific mention. Some representatives thought it would be preferable to exclude mention of any specific subject on which the Economic and Social Council might call conferences, as the enumeration of examples might tend to restrict the Council. Other representatives mentioned that the Preparatory Commission had included mention of international trade and employment and health for reasons of policy, as the Commission had considered these problems to be so pressing that it wanted to draw attention to them.

厄瓜多尔代表提出一项修正案，建议将“国际市场价格的公平调整”列入经社理事会可能召集国际会议的项目清单。该修正案被提交给第六（法律）委员会。委员会反对该修正案的理由是，附则二十的案文并不排除经社理事会对国际市场价格调整问题的讨论，因此没有必要特别提及这一点。不过，厄瓜多尔代表坚持认为，这一问题非常重要，值得特别提及。一些代表认为，最好避免提及经社理事会可能召集会议的任何具体议题，因为列举实例可能会对理事会造成限制。其他代表指出，筹备委员会出于政策考虑提到了国际贸易和就业以及卫生问题，这是因为委员会认为这些问题非常紧迫，亟需加以关注。

A motion by the representative of the United States to delete the last phrase of Supplementary Rule T, “including the following matters: international trade, employment and health,” was rejected by the Sixth Committee. The Committee then adopted by a vote of 25 to 12 the amendment proposed by the representative of Ecuador.

第六委员会否决了美国代表提出的关于删除附则二十最后一句“包括下列事项：国际贸易、就业和卫生”的动议。委员会随后以 25 票赞成、12 票反对通过了厄瓜多尔代表提出的修正案。

At the nineteenth plenary meeting on January 29, 1946, the General Assembly adopted by a vote of 38 to 1 the text of the resolution proposed by the Sixth Committee as follows:

1946年1月29日，大会第十九次全体会议以38票赞成、1票反对通过了第六委员会提出的决议案文，内容如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决议：

Supplementary Rule T shall be amended to read as follows:

附则二十应修订如下：

“Pending the adoption, under paragraph 4 of Article 62 of the Charter, of definitive rules for the calling of international conferences, the Economic and Social Council may, after due consultation with Members of the United Nations, call international conferences in conformity with the spirit of Article 62 on any matter within the competence of the Council, including the following matters: international trade and employment; the equitable adjustment of prices on the international market, and health.”

“根据《宪章》第六十二条第四款，在通过召集国际会议的明确规则之前，经济及社会理事会在与联合国会员国适当磋商后，可按照第六十二条之精神，就理事会职务范围以内任何事项召集国际会议，包括以下事项：国际贸易和就业；国际市场价格的公平调整；以及卫生。”

c. Representation of Non-Governmental Bodies on the Economic and Social Council

c. 非政府组织在经济及社会理事会的代表性

At its second meeting on January 15, 1946, the General Committee of the General Assembly considered a request of the World Federation of Trade Unions for participation in the work of the General Assembly and for full participation, with the right to vote, in the Economic and Social Council. While several representatives, including those of France and the U.S.S.R., supported this request, it was pointed out that to grant the WFTU the right to speak in the General Assembly and to vote in the Economic and Social Council would give it a standing equal to that of national governments. This was contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, which envisaged membership only of sovereign States.

1946年1月15日，大会总务委员会第二次会议审议了世界工会联合会（世界工联）关于参与大会工作及充分参与经济及社会理事会工作并享有投票权的要求。虽然包括法国和苏联在内的一些代表支持这一要求，但有代表指出，给予世界工联在大会的发言权和在经社理事会的投票权将使其拥有与国家政府同等的地位。这有悖于《联合国宪章》，宪章规定只有主权国家才能成为会员国。

By a letter of January 17, 1946, the WFTU withdrew its request for participation with right to vote, but maintained its request to be heard in the General Assembly and for permanent participation in a consultative capacity in the work of the Economic and Social Council. Requests to participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council were likewise received from the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Federation of Women and the American Federation of Labor. As regards the WFTU's request to speak in the General Assembly, the representatives of France and the U.S.S.R. supported a proposal of the Chairman of the General Committee that the Assembly might create a special category of “official permanent guests,” and that the General Assembly might hear the views of such “guests” as the WFTU. In the course of the deliberations of the General Committee, the Soviet delegation agreed not to press the WFTU's request for participation in the General Assembly, if that organization were granted permanent consultative status in the Economic and Social Council.

世界工联在 1946 年 1 月 17 日的信中，收回了其参与工作并获得投票权的要求，但保留了其在大会上发言并以咨商身份长期参与经社理事会工作的要求。国际合作社联盟、国际妇女联合会和美国劳工联合会也提出了参加经社理事会工作的要求。关于世界工联在大会上发言的要求，法国和苏联的代表支持总务委员会主席的提议，即大会可设立“官方常驻嘉宾”这一特殊类别并听取世界工联等“嘉宾”的意见。在总务委员会的审议过程中，苏联代表团同意，若世界工联在经社理事会中获得长期咨商地位，则不强求通过该组织参加大会工作的要求。

Concerning arrangements for participation in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the WFTU, the International Co-operative Alliance, the International Federation of Women and the American Federation of Labor, sharp differences of opinion arose. Some representatives, including those of France, the U.S.S.R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R., considered that the WFTU was a unique organization representing 65,000,000 workers all over the world. Its advice would be valuable to the Economic and Social Council on any question of international co-operation in the economic or social field. The General Assembly therefore should recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the WFTU be granted the right of permanent participation in a consultative capacity in the Economic and Social Council, while no such recommendation should be made regarding the other organizations which had applied. Opposition was directed particularly against granting equal consideration to the WFTU and the American Federation of Labor, the latter being a national, and not an international, trade-union organization which had refused to join the WFTU.

在关于世界工联、国际合作社联盟、国际妇女联合会和美国劳工联合会参加经社理事会会议的安排方面，出现了严重的意见分歧。包括法国、苏联和乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国在内的一些代表认为世界工联是一个代表着全世界 65,000,000 名工人的特殊组织，其建议对经社理事会在经济或社会领域的任何国际合作问题都是很有价值的；因此，大会应建议经社理事会给予世界工联获得理事会长期咨商地位的权利，而对于提出申请的其他组织则不应提出此类建议；尤其反对给予世界工联和美国劳工联合会同等的考虑，因为美国劳工联合会是一个曾拒绝加入世界工联的国家工会组织，而非国际工会组织。

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States opposed these views. They argued that if the WFTU were granted the right of permanent participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council it would be placed in a far more favorable position than the governments which were not represented on the Economic and Social Council (the Council consisting of only eighteen members at any one time) and which, according to Article 69 of the Charter, were to be invited to participate in the meetings of the Council only when matters of particular concern to them were being discussed. Similarly the WFTU should participate in the work of the Council only on matters of particular concern to the organization. Article 71 of the Charter provided for participation of international as well as national organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council. There was no reason to accord preferential treatment to the WFTU or to exclude the other organizations which had applied.

英国和美国代表反对上述观点。他们认为，若给予世界工联长期参与经社理事会工作的权利，与经社理事会中无代表的政府（理事会在任何时候都只有 18 个成员）相比，该组织将处于更有利的地位，而根据《宪章》第六十九条，无代表的政府仅在讨论其特别关注的问题时才会受邀参加理事会会议。同样，世界工联只应在该组织特别关注的问题方面参与理事会工作。《宪章》第七十一条规定，国际组织和国家组织都可参加经社理事会的工作。没有理由给予世界工联优惠待遇，也没有理由将提出申请的其他组织排除在外。

The General Committee twice referred the whole question to a Sub-Committee, but no agreement was reached on various proposals presented. Several representatives, moreover, questioned the competence of the

General Committee to make a decision on the substance of the matter, which was a political question. The only issue the Committee was competent to decide, they argued, was whether the requests of the WFTU and other organizations should be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly. At its eighth meeting on January 29, 1946 the General Committee decided to refer the question to the General Assembly, calling attention to the discussion which had taken place in the Committee.

总务委员会两次将这一问题整个提交给小组委员会讨论，但未能就提出的各种建议达成协议。此外，一些代表质疑总务委员会是否有权对此事项的实质作出决定，此事项是一个政治问题。他们认为，总务委员会有权决定的唯一事项为是否应将世界工联及其他组织的要求列入大会议程。1946年1月29日，总务委员会第八次会议决定将这一问题提交给大会，并提请注意委员会已进行的讨论。

At the 22nd plenary meeting on February 2, 1946, the General Assembly decided to refer the matter to the First Committee (Political and Security). A sub-committee of the First Committee which was to draft a resolution for presentation to the General Assembly was unable to reach agreement. On February 11, it submitted four draft resolutions presented respectively by the representatives of Belgium, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States to the full Committee. The United Kingdom and United States resolutions were not essentially different, recommending that the Economic and Social Council should arrange for collaboration for purposes of consultation in the first instance with the WFTU, the International Co-operative Alliance and other international non-governmental organizations, and secondly with the American Federation of Labor and other national and regional organizations, in accordance with Article 71 of the United Nations Charter. The Soviet resolution provided that the General Assembly recommend participation in an advisory capacity in the work of the Economic and Social Council by the WFTU only, while the Belgian proposal made mention both of the WFTU and the American Federation of Labor.

1946年2月2日的第二十二次全体会议上，大会决定将此事提交第一委员会（政治和安全）。第一委员会负责起草提交大会决议的小组委员会未能达成一致意见。2月11日，小组委员会向全体委员会提交了由比利时、苏联、英国和美国代表分别提出的四项决议草案。英国和美国提出的决议没有实质上的差别，都建议经济及社会理事会根据《联合国宪章》第七十一条，首先谋求同世界工联、国际合作社联盟和其他国际非政府组织的会商合作，其次谋求同美国劳工联合会和其他国家和地区组织的会商合作。苏联提出的决议认为，大会应建议仅让世界工联以顾问身份参与经济及社会理事会的工作，而比利时则提议世界工联和美国劳工联合会都应参与经济及社会理事会的工作。

On February 12, 1946, the First Committee adopted the United States resolution. After prolonged debate, during which several amendments to the United States resolution were voted down, the General Assembly at the 33rd plenary meeting on February 14, 1946, adopted the resolution as follows:

1946年2月12日，第一委员会通过了美国提出的决议。经过长期辩论，否决了对美国决议的几项修正案。其后大会在1946年2月14日第三十三次全体会议上通过了一项决议，内容如下：

In connection with the requests of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the American Federation of Labor, the International Co-operative Alliance, and other non-governmental organizations, that their representatives shall be allowed to take part in the work of the Economic and Social Council, and in accordance with Article 71 of the Charter providing for the carrying out by the Economic and Social Council of appropriate consultations with non-governmental organizations,

由于世界工会联合会、美国劳工联合会、国际合作联盟及其他非政府组织之请求其代表应得参加经济及社会理事会之工作，并依据《宪章》第七十一条为经济及社会理事会进行非政府组织适当会商之规定，

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS:

大会建议:

(a) that the Economic and Social Council should, as soon as possible, adopt suitable arrangements enabling the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance as well as other international non-governmental organizations whose experience the Economic and Social Council will find necessary to use, to collaborate for purposes of consultation with the Economic and Social Council;

(甲) 经济及社会理事会应迅速采取适宜办法, 俾使世界工会联合会、国际合作联盟以及其经验必将有助于经济及社会理事会之其它国际非政府组织得与经济及社会理事会会商合作;

(b) that the Economic and Social Council should likewise adopt as soon as possible suitable arrangements enabling the American Federation of Labor as well as other national and regional organizations whose experience the Economic and Social Council will find necessary to use, to collaborate for purposes of consultation with the Economic and Social Council.

(乙) 经济及社会理事会亦应迅速采取适宜办法, 俾使美国劳工联合会以及其经验必将有助于经济及社会理事会之其它各国或区域非政府组织得与同经济及社会理事会会商合作。

*d. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration**d. 联合国善后救济总署*

At its eleventh plenary meeting on January 17, 1946, the General Assembly referred to the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) a draft resolution of the United Kingdom concerning the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Taking into consideration the great need of war-devastated areas and the importance of expediting the work of UNRRA, the General Assembly, according to the United Kingdom resolution, was to urge States signatory to the UNRRA Agreement to make a further contribution of one per cent of their national income to UNRRA's funds, as had been recommended by the Council of UNRRA in August 1945. At the same time the Assembly was to urge other peace-loving States who were not signatories to the UNRRA Agreement to join the organization.

1946年1月17日第十一次全体会议上, 大会向第二委员会(经济和金融)提交了英国关于联合国善后救济总署的决议草案。考虑到遭到战争破坏地区的巨大需求和加快开展该署工作的重要性, 根据英国提出的决议案, 大会将促请善后救济总署协定的签约国依据1945年8月善后救济总署理事会提出的建议, 额外捐赠1%的国民收入给善后救济总署基金。同时, 大会将促请非为善后救济总署协定签约国的其他爱好和平国家加入该组织。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. presented an alternative draft according to which only members of UNRRA which had not been occupied by enemy forces were to make the suggested contribution to the UNRRA funds. Furthermore, instead of urging "other peace-loving States" to join UNRRA, the Soviet draft proposed to limit this recommendation to "Members of the United Nations who were not signatories to the UNRRA Agreement," so as to preclude the possibility of politically undesirable elements joining UNRRA. The Soviet representative stated that his first proposal merely underlined an already accepted principle, since UNRRA contributions had, in fact, been received only from countries which had not been occupied by the enemy. It was objected, however, that this proposal might prevent the receipt of contemplated contributions from such countries as France. As regards the second Soviet amendment, several representatives favored retention of the words "peace-loving States" in the original United Kingdom draft in order to enable such

countries as Portugal, Sweden or Switzerland to contribute to the work of UNRRA. Others pointed out that the Soviet text did not prevent peace-loving States who were not Members of the United Nations from applying to the UNRRA Council for membership in UNRRA. A number of additional amendments designed to clarify the United Kingdom proposal were discussed in the Second Committee.

苏联代表提出了一项备选草案。该草案建议，只有未被敌军部队占领的善后救济总署成员才应向总署基金捐款。此外，苏联草案并不建议促请“其他爱好和平的国家”加入善后救济总署，而是提议将其限制为“非为善后救济总署协定签约国之联合国会员国”，以防政治不良分子加入该组织。苏联代表表示，他的第一项建议只是强调了一项已被接受的原则，因为事实上，善后救济总署收到的捐款仅来自于未被敌人占领的国家。然而，反对方指出，这一建议可能会使该组织无法收到法国等国家打算提供的资金。关于苏联的第二项修正案，一些代表赞同保留原英国草案中的“爱好和平的国家”这一说法，以便葡萄牙、瑞典、瑞士等国能够为善后救济总署的工作作出贡献。其他代表指出，苏联草案并未妨碍那些非联合国会员国之爱好和平国家向善后救济总署理事会提出加入申请。第二委员会讨论了一些旨在进一步明确英国草案内容的附加修正案。

After consulting the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom, the representative of the United States presented an alternative resolution designed to reconcile the different points of view. Instead of a direct appeal by the General Assembly the resolution contemplated the establishment of a committee to secure further contributions to the work of UNRRA. The resolution read as follows:

与苏联代表和英国代表进行磋商后，美国代表提交了一项旨在调解不同观点的替代决议。该决议没有建议大会直接发出呼吁，而是考虑成立一个委员会来为善后救济总署的工作争取更多捐款。决议内容如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, impressed with the imperative urgency that action to facilitate the final stages of the work of UNRRA be taken at the earliest possible date in view of the understanding of the Council of UNRRA that the work of that organization will be completed in Europe by 31 December 1946, and in the Far East by March 1947:

大会鉴于善后救济总署理事会之预计，于欧洲及远东方面之工作，将分别于 1946 年 12 月 31 日及 1947 年 3 月前完成，深感尽早采取行动，以便利该署最后各阶段工作之推进，至为迫切。爰：

1. ESTABLISHES A COMMITTEE,

一、设置一委员会

(a) to consult with States signatory to the UNRRA Agreement which have not made or arranged to make the further contributions to UNRRA recommended in Council resolution No. 80 of August 1945, and to urge upon them that they make such contributions with the least possible delay;

(甲) 与善后救济总署协定签约国，其尚未或仍未准备依理事会一九四五年八月第八十号决议案所建议，向该署作额外捐助者，进行磋商；并促请上述国家尽速缴付该项额外捐助。

(b) to urge upon Members of the United Nations who are not signatories to the UNRRA Agreement to join that organization and thereby to make their contributions to this great humanitarian task.

(乙) 促请非为善后救济总署协定签约国之联合国会员国加入该组织，而对此伟大之人道事业有所贡献。

2. APPOINTS as members of this Committee the representatives of the following countries: Canada, China, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, and instructs the Committee to begin its work as soon as possible.

二、委定下列各国之代表为该委员会之委员：加拿大、中国、多明尼加共和国、法国、希腊、新西兰、挪威、波兰、苏联、英国、美国；并令该委员会尽早开始工作。

3. INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General to seek to make arrangements with the Director-General of UNRRA whereby the General Assembly may be furnished with full reports on the work of UNRRA and on the progress made towards economic rehabilitation in the countries being assisted by UNRRA.

三、令秘书长与善后救济总署署长议订办法，俾大会对于该署之工作，及受该署协助各国之经济复兴之进展程度，得获充分报告。

The representatives of several South American States declared that the economic dislocation resulting from the war made it impossible for their countries to agree to a further obligatory contribution to UNRRA. In answer it was emphasized that the United States resolution did not formally obligate governments to make the contributions requested, but merely called on them to do the best they could.

多个南美国家的代表宣称，战争造成的经济混乱使他们的国家无法同意履行向善后救济总署提供额外捐助的义务。对此大会强调，美国提出的决议案并未正式规定各国政府必须按要求进行捐助，而只是呼吁它们尽其所能。

The Second Committee on January 29, 1946, adopted the United States resolution by acclamation. After many representatives had paid high tribute to the work of UNRRA the General Assembly, at its 21st plenary meeting on February 1, 1946, unanimously adopted the resolution as quoted above.

1946年1月29日，第二委员会以鼓掌方式通过了美国的决议。在众多代表高度赞赏善后救济总署的工作后，大会在1946年2月1日第二十一一次全体会议上一致通过了以上所引决议。

The Committee on UNRRA, thus established, held its first meeting during the fourth session of the UNRRA Council at Atlantic City in March 1946. It engaged in consultation with the Director-General and other officials of UNRRA. It agreed upon plans to encourage Members to contribute the full amount of their quota to the Administration at the earliest possible date and to inform Members of the United Nations who were not Members of UNRRA of the procedure whereby they might become Members of UNRRA.

就此成立的善后救济总署委员会1946年3月于善后救济总署理事会第四届会议期间在大西洋城召开了第一次会议。委员会与善后救济总署署长及其他官员进行磋商，议定了若干计划，以鼓励成员国尽早向行政部门全额缴纳其捐款份额，并告知非为联总成员国之联合国会员国加入该组织的程序。

The UNRRA Council passed a resolution which established the basis of working co-ordination with the Committee and with the Secretariat. Communications had been sent to the Members of the United Nations urging them to give full and prompt support to the work of UNRRA. The Committee was represented at the fifth session of the UNRRA Council, which met in Geneva in August 1946.

善后救济总署理事会通过了一项决议，其中规定了理事会与委员会及秘书处协调工作的依据。理事会已经向各联合国会员国致信，促请它们对善后救济总署的工作给予全力和及时的支持。委员会派代表

参加了 1946 年 8 月在日内瓦举行的善后救济总署理事会第五届会议。

Pursuant to the General Assembly's resolution, the Director-General of UNRRA submitted in September 1946 a report to be presented to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

根据大会的决议，善后救济总署署长于 1946 年 9 月向大会第一届会议的第二期会议提交了一份报告。

e. Question of Refugees

e. 难民问题

On January 23, 1946, the United Kingdom delegation put forward a proposal concerning refugees. On January 25 the Yugoslav delegation presented an alternative proposal. Both were referred to the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) for consideration. The United Kingdom proposal, after a lengthy review of past efforts on the part of the League of Nations and the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees to deal with the refugee problem, concluded by stating that the present machinery for dealing with the problem was no longer adequate. It was proposed, therefore, to refer the question to the Economic and Social Council for thorough examination at the Council's first session.

1946 年 1 月 23 日，英国代表团提出了一项关于难民问题的提案。1 月 25 日，南斯拉夫代表团也针对这一问题提出了一项提案。这两项提案都交给第三委员会（社会、人道主义和文化）审议。英国的提案在对国际联盟和难民政府间委员会过去为解决难民问题所付出的努力进行了详尽审查后，得出结论认为处理难民问题的现有机制已不再能满足需求。因此，提议将这一问题交给经济及社会理事会，在理事会第一届会议上进行彻底审查。

The Yugoslav proposal urged that the Assembly should consider that the problem of displaced persons had ceased to be an important international question, as the defeat of the fascist countries permitted the return of all displaced persons to their home countries.

南斯拉夫的提案呼吁，大会应认为流离失所者问题已不再是一个重要的国际问题，因法西斯国家已战败，所有流离失所者皆可返回本国。

No permanent international machinery was necessary, therefore, to organize assistance to such persons. The problem of those displaced persons who were still outside their own countries should be dealt with through bilateral arrangements between the countries of origin and the countries of residence of such refugees. Any displaced persons who did not report for repatriation within a period of four months should not be entitled to assistance at the expense of international organizations or of their State of origin. The Spanish Republican refugees should form the only exception to this. The General Assembly, further, should recommend to Members of the United Nations that they make arrangements to facilitate the apprehension of war criminals.

因此，没有必要设立国际常设机制来组织援助流离失所者。仍在本国境外的流离失所者的问题应通过其原籍国和居住国的双边安排来解决。任何未在四个月内主动进行遣返报到的流离失所者均无权获得由国际组织或原籍国提供的援助。西班牙共和国的难民应是唯一例外。此外，大会应建议联合国会员国作出安排，以协助抓捕战犯。

In the course of the prolonged discussion which ensued both in the Third Committee and in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly a number of representatives including those of the Byelorussian S.S.R., Poland, the U.S.S.R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R., emphasized that, in their view, all men of good will could return to their home countries as a result of the defeat of the Axis Powers. Quislings, war criminals, traitors,

Fascists and undemocratic elements who opposed the governments of their countries should not receive any assistance from an international organization. The solution of the refugee problem was repatriation at the earliest possible date, preferably through bilateral arrangements between the countries concerned. Assistance by an international organization to persons unwilling to return to their own countries for political reasons would tend to perpetuate the problem instead of solving it. It was necessary to distinguish between genuine victims of fascist aggression and other displaced persons who for one reason or another did not wish to be repatriated. The Polish representative said that he thought Allied soldiers who had contributed to the common victory and who remained away from their countries should not be regarded as refugees. The representatives of a number of Arab States registered their opposition to political Zionism in this connection. Although expressing sympathy for Jewish victims of fascism, they agreed that this problem should be in no way related to the problem of Palestine. If Jews left Europe as a matter of personal preference this could not be regarded as a refugee question.

在第三委员会和大会全体会议随后进行的长时间讨论中，包括白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国、波兰、苏联和乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国在内的一些国家代表强调，他们认为，轴心国战败后，所有心怀善意之人均能回到本国。而与本国政府敌对的卖国贼、战犯、叛徒、法西斯分子和非民主分子则不应得到国际组织的任何援助。难民问题的解决办法是尽早遣返，且最好是通过有关国家之间的双边协定进行。国际组织若对因政治原因而不愿意返回本国的人提供援助，往往无法解决问题，而只会使其延续下去。将法西斯侵略的真正受害者和由于某种原因不愿被遣返的其他流离失所者加以区分，十分之必要。波兰代表称，他认为为共同胜利做出贡献且仍远在他国的盟军士兵不应被视为难民。在这方面，一些阿拉伯国家的代表表示他们反对政治上的犹太复国主义。尽管他们对法西斯主义的犹太受害者表示同情，但他们一致认为这个问题不应与巴勒斯坦问题有任何关联。如果犹太人离开欧洲是出于个人偏好，就不能被视为难民问题。

Another group of representatives which included those of Belgium, the Netherlands, Panama, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered that it was necessary to place human considerations above political ones. In their view there was an important group of political dissidents who were neither Fascists nor war criminals or traitors. Such persons should not be forced to return to their home countries. The right of asylum for political dissidents was part and parcel of those basic human rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

包括比利时、荷兰、巴拿马、南非、英国和美国在内的另一些国家代表认为，有必要将人性考虑置于政治考虑之上。他们认为还存在一群重要的政治异见人士，他们既不是法西斯分子，也不是战犯或叛徒。这些人不应被强制遣回本国。政治异见人士的庇护权是《联合国宪章》所体现的基本人权的重要部分。

On February 1 and 4 respectively the representatives of the Netherlands and the U.S.S.R. presented alternative draft resolutions. Both resolutions agreed that the problem should be referred to the Economic and Social Council. Both agreed, furthermore, that refugees who did not wish to return to their countries of origin should not be compelled to do so. While the Netherlands resolution stated that the resettlement of such refugees should be the responsibility of an international organization, the Soviet resolution sought to make such resettlement contingent upon the consent of the country of origin of these refugees. The Netherlands resolution, moreover, recommended to the Economic and Social Council the establishment under the Council of an international body to examine the refugee problem in all its aspects. The Soviet resolution stressed that the main task of the United Nations concerning refugees was to give all possible help for their early return to their native countries. According to the Netherlands resolution only persons liable to extradition in conformity with an international agreement because of their action or attitude during the last war were to be refused refugee status.

2月1日和4日，荷兰代表和苏联代表分别提出了备选决议草案。这两项决议案均同意将这一问题提交给经济及社会理事会。此外，两者都认为那些不希望返回原籍国的难民不应被强制遣返。荷兰的决议案指出，重新安置此类难民应是国际组织的责任，而苏联的决议案则强调，此类难民的重新安置应征得其原籍国同意。此外，荷兰的决议案还建议经济及社会理事会在其之下设立一个国际机构，以审查难民问题的各个方面。苏联的决议案强调，在难民问题上，联合国的主要任务是为他们尽早返回祖国提供一切可能的帮助。根据荷兰提出的决议案，只有那些因其在上一次战争期间的行为或态度而根据国际协定应被引渡的人，才会被拒绝给予难民地位。

The Soviet resolution, on the other hand, stated that:

苏联的决议案则指出，

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS THAT:

大会认为：

(a) Quislings, traitors and war criminals, as persons dishonoured for collaboration with the enemies of the United Nations in any form, should not be regarded as refugees who are entitled to get protection of the United Nations, and that quislings, traitors and war criminals who are still hiding under the guise of refugees, should be immediately returned to their countries;

(a) 卖国贼、叛徒和战犯，这些以任何形式与联合国的敌人合作的不光彩之人，不应被视为有权获得联合国保护的难民。仍假借难民名义躲藏的卖国贼、叛徒和战犯应立即被遣回其国家。

(b) Germans being transferred to Germany from other States or who fled to other States from Allied troops, do not fall under the action of this decision; their situation may be decided by allied forces of occupation in Germany, in agreement with the Governments of the respective countries.

(b) 从其他国家被转移至德国或从盟军部队逃至其他国家的德国人，不受此决议的约束；他们的情况可由在德国的盟军占领部队与各自国家的政府商定后决定。

In addition the U.S.S.R. resolution contained the following provisions concerning refugee camps:

此外，苏联的决议案还载有下列关于难民营的规定：

No propaganda should be permitted in refugee camps against the interests of the Organization of the United Nations or her Members, nor propaganda against returning to their native countries.

难民营中禁止进行违背联合国组织或其会员国利益的宣传以及反对难民返回本国的宣传。

The personnel of refugee camps should be comprised mainly of representatives of States concerned, whose citizens are the refugees.

难民营的工作人员应主要由难民原籍国的国家代表组成。

After further discussion the representative of the United States introduced a compromise resolution which proposed that the General Assembly recommend to the Economic and Social Council the establishment of a special committee to make a thorough study of the refugee problem and to report to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. Persons who objected to returning to their country of origin should not

be compelled to do so, but every effort should be made to encourage repatriation. No action taken in accordance with this resolution, however, should interfere in any way with the surrender and punishment of war criminals, quislings and traitors in conformity with international arrangements and agreements.

经过进一步讨论，美国代表提出了一项折衷决议，提议大会建议经济及社会理事会设立一个特别委员会，对难民问题进行彻底研究，并向大会第一届会议第二期会议作出报告。对于不愿返回原籍国的难民，不应强迫其返回，但应尽一切努力鼓励遣返。但是，根据本决议采取的任何行动都不得以任何方式干扰依照国际安排和协定对战犯、卖国贼和叛徒实施的移交和惩罚。

In the hope that a majority of the Third Committee might support the United States resolution, the representatives of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom agreed to withdraw their own draft proposals. The Soviet and the United States drafts were referred to a Sub-Committee, which on February 7 reported the following text, which was adopted by the full Committee:

为使第三委员会的大多数成员支持美国的决议，荷兰和英国代表同意撤回各自的决议草案。苏联和美国的草案被提交给一个小组委员会，该小组委员会于2月7日报告了由全体委员会通过的以下案文：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing that the problem of refugees and displaced persons of all categories is one of immediate urgency and recognizing the necessity of clearly distinguishing between genuine refugees and displaced persons, on the one hand, and the war criminals, quislings and traitors referred to in paragraph (d) below, on the other:

大会，

认识到各类难民和流离失所者问题迫在眉睫，并认识到必须对真正的难民和流离失所者与下文（d）段所述的战犯、卖国贼和叛徒加以明确区分。

(a) **DECIDES** to refer this problem to the Economic and Social Council for thorough examination in all its aspects under item 10 of the agenda for the first session of the Council and for report to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly;

（a）**决定**将这一问题提交给经济及社会理事会，以便在理事会第一届会议议程项目10下对其各个方面进行彻底审查，并向大会第一届会议第二期会议作出报告；

(b) **RECOMMENDS** to the Economic and Social Council that it establish a special Committee for the purpose of carrying out promptly the examination and preparation of the report referred to in paragraph (a);

（b）**建议**经济及社会理事会设立一个特别委员会，以便迅速审议和编写（a）段所述之报告；

(c) **RECOMMENDS** to the Economic and Social Council that it take into consideration in this matter the following principles:

（c）**建议**经济及社会理事会在这一问题上考虑以下原则：

(i) This problem is international in scope and nature;

（i）这一问题在范围和性质上是国际性的；

(ii) No refugees or displaced persons who have finally and definitely, in complete freedom and after

receiving full knowledge of the facts, including adequate information from the governments of their countries of origin, expressed valid objections to returning to their countries and who do not come within the provisions of paragraph (d) below, shall be compelled to return to their country of origin. The future of such refugees or displaced persons shall become the concern of whatever international body may be recognized or established as a result of the report referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except in cases where the government of the country where they are established has made arrangement with this body to assume the complete cost of their maintenance and the responsibility for their protection;

(ii) 难民或流离失所者，凡拥有充分自由且在充分了解事实（包括从原籍国政府得到的充分信息）之后，仍对返回本国提出有效异议者，以及不属于下文（d）段规定范围者，不得强迫其返回原籍国。经上文（a）段及（b）段所述报告承认或设立的国际机构，应当关注此类难民或流离失所者的未来状况，除非他们所在国家的政府已与该机构达成协议，决定承担他们全部的生活费用及保护责任。

(iii) The main task concerning displaced persons is to encourage and assist in every possible way their early return to their countries of origin. Such assistance may take the form of promoting the conclusion of bilateral arrangements for mutual assistance in the repatriation of such persons having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (c) (ii) above;¹

(iii) 关于流离失所者的主要任务是鼓励并以一切可能的方式协助他们早日返回原籍国。协助的形式可以是在考虑到上文（c）（ii）段规定原则的情况下，促进缔结双边安排，相互援助此类人员的遣返；

(d) CONSIDERS that no action taken as a result of this resolution shall be of such a character as to interfere in any way with the surrender and punishment of war criminals, quislings and traitors, in conformity with present and future international agreements;

(d) 认为根据本决议采取的任何行动都不得以任何方式干扰依照目前和未来的国际协定对战犯、卖国贼和叛徒实施的移交和惩罚。

(e) CONSIDERS that Germans being transferred to Germany from other States or who fled to other States from Allied troops, do not fall under the action of this declaration insofar as their situation may be decided by Allied forces of occupation in Germany, in agreement with the governments of the respective countries.

(e) 认为从其他国家被转移至德国或从盟军部队逃至其他国家的德国人，不受此决议的约束，因为他们的情况可由在德国的盟军占领部队与各自国家的政府商定后决定。

The Soviet representative proposed the amendment of the above text to include the provision contained in the original Soviet draft that resettlement of refugees should not take place without the consent of the country of origin as well as the country of resettlement, and also the Soviet recommendations quoted above concerning refugee camps. This was rejected.

苏联代表提议对上述案文进行修正，纳入苏联原草案中的关于未经原籍国和重新安置国同意不得重新安置难民的规定，同时纳入上文引述的苏联关于难民营的建议。这一提议被否决。

When the report of the Third Committee came before the General Assembly at the 29th plenary meeting on February 12, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. reintroduced the amendments previously rejected in the Committee. After considerable debate all amendments were rejected and the General Assembly at the 30th

plenary meeting adopted the text as presented by the Third Committee.

1946年2月12日，在大会第二十九次全体会议对第三委员会提交的报告进行审议时，苏联代表再次提出此前被委员会否决的修正案。经过长时间辩论，所有修正案均被否决。大会第三十次全体会议通过了第三委员会提交的案文。

f. World Shortage of Cereals

f. 世界粮食短缺

On February 11, 1946, the General Committee recommended that a draft resolution concerning the world shortage of cereals submitted by the representatives of China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly, together with letters from the Director-General of UNRRA and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The draft resolution was discussed at the 32nd and 33rd plenary meetings of the General Assembly. The representatives of the sponsoring countries, as well as many others, spoke in support of the resolution, calling attention to the critical food shortage throughout the world which made concerted action on the part of the United Nations an immediate necessity. As a result of crop failures in India and South Africa, the food shortage, it was pointed out, was even worse than had been foreseen when the Food and Agriculture Organization held its first meeting in October 1945. Representatives of food-importing countries impressed their needs upon the General Assembly, while representatives of food-exporting countries reviewed the measures they had taken or were about to take to alleviate the critical situation.

1946年2月11日，总务委员会建议将中国、法国、苏联、英国和美国代表提交的关于世界粮食短缺的决议草案，连同联合国善后救济总署署长和粮食及农业组织（粮农组织）总干事致秘书长的信件一起列入大会议程。大会第三十二次和第三十三次全体会议讨论了该决议草案。提案国及许多其他国家的代表发言支持该决议，呼吁国际社会关注世界性的粮食严重短缺问题，联合国方面应当立即采取协同行动。有代表指出，由于印度和南非作物歉收，粮食短缺的情况比1945年10月粮农组织召开第一次会议时预料的还要严重。粮食进口国的代表向大会表达了他们的诉求，而粮食出口国的代表则评估了他们为缓解这一严峻形势已经采取或即将采取的措施。

The General Assembly by unanimous vote adopted the following resolution:

大会经过一致表决通过了以下决议：

The damage caused by war and the dislocation of agricultural production resulting from the shortage and dislocation of labour, the removal of draught animals, the shortage of fertilizers and other circumstances connected with the war have caused a serious fall in world production of wheat. In addition, a large number of countries, including some of those which are normally the largest producers of grain, have suffered serious droughts and have therefore reaped abnormally small crops. The supply of rice is also so short as to threaten a famine in certain areas. There is, moreover, a serious risk of grain production in the coming season being insufficient to prevent continuing hunger. For these reasons the world is faced with conditions which may cause widespread suffering and death and consequently set back all plans for reconstruction.

由于战争之毁坏、劳力短少所致农业生产之脱节、耕畜之失散、肥料缺乏以及与战争相关之种种情形，致世界麦类欠收之严重结果。且甚多国家，包括曾为谷类生产最丰之数国，遭遇旱灾，因仅有奇少之收获，米粮之供给亦甚缺乏，以致若干区域恐将发生饥荒。尤可虑者，乃今秋谷物生产恐亦将不足，则此饥馑延至该时，或仍未能稍为减抑。故目前世界情形殊足发生广钜灾难及死亡之祸，而终将阻碍

所有复兴计划之推行。

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, therefore:

大会因此:

1. URGES all Governments and peoples to take immediate and drastic action, both directly and through the international organizations concerned, to conserve supplies, by securing adequate collection of crops from the producers, by saving food and avoiding waste, and to ensure the maximum production of grain in the coming season;

一. 促请所有政府及人民直接并经有关国际机构采取急切措置, 自生产者收购足够之农产物, 并节省食物, 减除无谓耗费, 以储备粮食; 并担保来季最大量之谷类生产;

2. NOTES that several of the United Nations have recently announced measures to reserve grain supplies for direct human consumption and to secure increased production;

二. 确悉联合国某数国家已宣布办法以保存粮食, 供人类直接消费, 且以求增产;

3. URGES all Governments to publish as full information as possible regarding their own supplies and requirements of cereals and the steps they have taken or are prepared to take to achieve the objectives of paragraph 1;

三. 促请所有政府充分公布关于各国谷类供求情形之情报; 及业已或准备采行达到第一段所述目的之步骤;

4. REQUESTS the international organizations concerned with food and agriculture to publish full information in their possession on the world food position and the future outlook, and to intensify efforts to obtain as full information as possible on this subject, in order to assist Governments in determining their short term and long term agricultural policy.

四. 促请有关粮食及农业之国际机构充分公布其所有关于世界粮食情形及趋势之情报; 并加紧采集关于此问题之充分情报, 俾于各国政府决定其短期与长期农业政策时, 有所助益。

The Secretary-General subsequently communicated with Member Governments drawing their attention to the resolution, urging them to publish full information on the food situation and inviting them to supply the Secretariat with any relevant information, including any indication of steps which had been taken or which might be taken to achieve the objectives of the resolution. The replies received were transmitted to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization for its information.

秘书长随后同各会员国政府进行了沟通, 促请其关注这一决议, 公布关于粮食状况的全部情报, 并向秘书处提供相关情报, 包括为实现决议目标已经采取或可能采取的措施。收到的回复转交给了联合国粮农组织, 供其参考。

Following the adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly, the Food and Agriculture Organization arranged a Special Meeting on Urgent Food Problems, which made recommendations concerning the short-term and long-term international arrangements required.

大会通过这一决议后, 粮农组织安排了一次紧急粮食问题特别会议, 就所需的短期和长期国际安排提

出了建议。

In addition to action reported by individual governments and action resulting from the international meeting arranged by the Food and Agriculture Organization, related action was taken by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe with reference to aspects of the cereals situation of special concern to them.

除各国政府报告的行动以及因粮农组织安排的国际会议而发起的行动外，联合国善后救济总署和欧洲经济非常委员会也就其特别关注的谷物状况问题采取了相关行动。

Representatives from the United Nations Secretariat attended these various meetings and kept themselves closely informed on other developments relating to the subject of the resolution of the General Assembly.

联合国秘书处的代表出席了上述这些会议，并密切关注与大会决议主题相关的其他进展。

g. Reconstruction of Devastated Areas

g. 战灾区域重建

Upon the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly at its 22nd plenary meeting on February 2, 1946, voted to place on its agenda and to discuss immediately a draft resolution submitted by the representative of Poland on the reconstruction of countries devastated by war.

根据总务委员会的建议，大会在 1946 年 2 月 2 日举行的第二十二次全体会议上投票决定，将波兰代表提出的关于战灾区域重建的决议草案列入其议程，并立即进行讨论。

The Polish representative stated that the problem of reconstructing war devastated areas was an unprecedented one which reached far beyond the possibilities of the afflicted nations and had become a problem of world economy. The economies of devastated countries must be reconstructed so that such countries could resume normal consumption of the goods produced in excess by countries whose productive capacity had expanded as a result of the war and who had not suffered any material destruction. Continued economic inequality between nations would result in political tension and would undermine the foundations of world peace. It was the purpose of the Polish resolution to call attention to this serious problem, which, it was proposed, should be examined by the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council.

波兰代表表示，战灾区域重建是前所未有的难题，远远超出了受灾国家的能力范围，已成为一个世界性经济问题。战灾国家必须重建经济，这样它们才能恢复正常消费那些生产力因战争而扩大或未受到任何物质损害的国家生产过剩的商品。国家间持续的经济不平衡将导致政治紧张局势，破坏世界和平的基础。波兰代表的决议旨在呼吁各国关注这一严重问题，并建议大会第二委员会（经济和金融）和经济及社会理事会审议该问题。

The representative of the United States, although supporting the Polish resolution, remarked that, desirable as international discussion and study in the field of reconstruction might be, concrete action could be taken only by individual nations themselves. By supporting the Polish resolution, the United States representative emphasized, the United States did not assume any direct or indirect commitment with regard to assistance to war devastated areas in any particular case.

美国代表虽然支持波兰的决议，但也表示，对重建问题进行国际讨论和研究或许是可取的，但具体行

动只能由各个国家自己采取。美国代表强调，支持波兰代表的决议并不意味着美国将直接或间接地承诺在任何具体情况下协助战灾区域重建。

A United States amendment to the Polish resolution providing that the Second Committee examine this problem at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly rather than at the first part of the first session was accepted by the General Assembly, which unanimously adopted the amended resolution as follows:

美国在对波兰决议的一份修正案中提出，第二委员会应在大会第一届会议第二期而非第一期会议上审查这一问题。大会采纳了这一修正案，一致通过了修正后的决议，内容如下：

CONSIDERING:

鉴于：

That the war of aggression waged on the territories of many Members of the United Nations resulted in the destruction of vast areas of these countries on an unprecedented scale;

侵略者在联合国诸会员国领土内从事之战争，致各该国广大区域内受空前之破坏；

That these peace-loving nations, which suffered such an extensive damage, represent nearly one-half of the total population of the world;

此诸爱好和平的国家，惨遭如此巨大损害者，几达全世界人口之半数；

That the vast areas representing a big consuming power are virtually eliminated from the normal flow of world trade, so that the whole world economy must be seriously affected;

此广大区域代表巨大消费力量，在世界贸易经常交易中，事实上已经消灭，故全世界经济所受影响必甚严重；

That the great scale of destruction resulted in most cases in a dangerous lowering in the standard of living and in the health of the population, in a substantial loss of productive capacity and sometimes in the complete destruction of the normal economic activities of the respective countries;

大规模之破坏，大多结果致人民生活水准及健康有危险之低落，生产能力之重大丧失，并有时使各该国国家经常经济全部解体；

That in order to make good the destruction and so to restore the shaken world economy vast amounts of new capital goods must be invested in the destroyed areas;

为使此破坏修复及使动摇之世界经济复原，在此受破坏区域内，必需有巨量新生产资本之投资；

That in most cases it would be impossible to deal with the work of reconstruction with the necessary speed and efficiency if the affected countries were limited in this respect to their internal resources and possibilities alone;

在大多数情况中，如使各受灾国凭其国内资源与能力得迅速及有效之谋求重新建设，实不可能；

That only a full-scale and whole-hearted cooperation of all the United Nations can bring about the right solution of this grave problem;

故唯有联合国全体协力同心之合作，始能对此严重问题，得适当之解决；

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

大会：

1. RECOGNIZES the problem of full reconstruction of the countries belonging to Members of the United Nations which suffered substantial war damage as a grave and urgent matter which should be given very high priority among postwar problems;

一. 明确联合国会员国中，惨遭战事损害诸国家之全部建设为一严重而紧急之事实，在战后问题中应给予甚高之优先地位；

2. DECIDES to discuss generally this matter under paragraph 17 of its agenda and to transmit it, at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, for a close examination by the Second Committee, which shall present to the General Assembly a report resulting from this examination;

二. 决定在议事日程第十七项目下作一般之讨论并交付第二委员会从详研讨。其研究之结果应于大会第一届第二期会议中提出报告；

3. ASKS the Economic and Social Council to place this subject on the agenda of its first meeting, as an urgent matter in the economic and social field, according to paragraph 10 of the provisional agenda of the first meeting of the Council, as proposed by the Preparatory Commission.

三. 请经济及社会理事会将此问题列入其首届会议之议事日程，作为按照筹备委员会所建议该理事会首届会议临时议事日程第十项所称经济及社会范围内之紧急事项。

h. Organization of an International Press Conference

h. 国际新闻会议的组织

The delegation of the Philippine Commonwealth submitted a draft resolution proposing that an international press conference be called immediately to ensure the establishment, operation and movement of a free press throughout the world. The draft resolution, despatched by wire on January 4, 1946, did not reach the Executive-Secretary of the Preparatory Commission until January 5, 1946. The Preparatory Commission, therefore, had not included this proposal in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly, on the ground that the proposal had not been filed in time, according to the Provisional Rules of Procedure, which required agenda items to be submitted six days in advance of the opening of the General Assembly.

菲律宾自治邦代表提交了一份决议草案，提议立即召开国际新闻会议以确保全球新闻自由的确立、运作与发展。这份决议草案于1946年1月4日用电报发出，但筹备委员会执行秘书于次日才收到。根据暂行议事规则，议程项目应于大会召开首次会议六日前提交，而该提案未能及时提交，因此筹备委员会未将其列入大会暂行议事日程。

At the second plenary meeting of the General Assembly on January 11, 1946, the Philippine representative protested against the exclusion of this item from the agenda. The matter was referred to the General

Committee, which, after some discussion, decided that the Philippine proposal should be dealt with at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly and not at the first part of the first session. The Committee considered that the work of the first part of the first session should be confined largely to organizational tasks and that substantive matters should be reserved for later action. On the understanding that the matter would be taken up at the second part of the first session of the Assembly, the Philippine representative agreed not to press his proposal. Upon the recommendation of the General Committee the General Assembly, therefore, on February 9, 1946, adopted the following resolution:

在 1946 年 1 月 11 日召开的大会第二次全体会议上，菲律宾代表对该项目被排除在议程之外提出抗议。此事项被提交给总务委员会，经讨论后决定，菲律宾提案应在大会第一届会议第二期会议上处理，而不是在第一期会议上处理。总务委员会认为，大会第一届会议第一期会议的工作应主要限于组织工作，实质性事项应留待后续采取行动。鉴于大会第一届会议第二期会议将探讨这一问题，菲律宾代表同意不再坚持他的提案。因此，根据总务委员会的建议，大会于 1946 年 2 月 9 日通过了以下决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General to place the question of the organization of an international press conference upon the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

大会训令秘书长，要求其将举办国际新闻发布会的问题列入大会第一届会议第二期会议的议程。

i. Declaration on Fundamental Human Rights and on the Rights and Duties of Nations

i. 关于基本人权和国家权利与义务的宣言

The representative of Cuba submitted a proposal that the General Assembly should discuss human rights and the rights and duties of nations. The General Committee, however, recommended that the Cuban proposal should not be included on the Assembly's agenda, as in the view of the Committee it was not necessary to make specific provision for such discussion. The subject of human rights, the Committee considered, came properly within the general debate and touched particularly on subjects in connection with the Economic and Social Council. As to the rights and duties of nations, the Committee felt that the United Nations Charter itself made an attempt to clarify and define the rights of nations, and this subject also would thus come under the general debate.

古巴代表提交了一项提案，建议大会讨论人权和国家的权利和义务问题。但是，总务委员会认为没有必要为此类讨论制定具体条款，所以建议不应将古巴提案列入大会议程。委员会认为，人权问题属于一般性辩论的范畴，尤其涉及与经济及社会理事会有关的问题。而关于各国的权利与义务问题，委员会认为《联合国宪章》本身就试图阐明和界定国家的权利，因此这一问题也将列入一般性辩论。

The Cuban representative, however, thought that if the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter were to become a reality it was necessary for the General Assembly to adopt a declaration on fundamental human rights and on the rights and duties of nations. Such a declaration would show the common man all over the world that the United Nations had not forgotten the promises made at San Francisco to establish human rights and to promote human welfare.

但是，古巴代表认为，若要落实《联合国宪章》体现的原则，大会就必须通过一项关于基本人权和国家权利与义务的宣言。这一宣言将向全世界人民表明，联合国没有忘记在旧金山作出的确立人权和促进人类福祉的承诺。

At the seventh plenary meeting on January 14, 1946, the General Assembly, in accordance with the General

Committee's recommendation, voted not to include the Cuban proposal in its agenda.

大会在 1946 年 1 月 14 日举行的第七次全体会议上，根据总务委员会的建议投票决定不将古巴提案列入其议程。

j. Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Work of the United Nations

j. 关于妇女参与联合国工作的宣言

The women representatives, alternates and advisers to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly met and drafted an open letter addressed to the women of the world. This letter read in part as follows:

出席大会第一届会议第一期会议的妇女代表、代理人和顾问召开会议，起草了一封致世界妇女的公开信。信件部分内容如下：

This first Assembly of the United Nations marks the second attempt of the peoples of the world to live peacefully in a democratic world community. This new chance for peace was won through the joint efforts of men and women working for common ideals of human freedom at a time when need for united effort broke down barriers of race, creed and sex. In view of the variety of tasks which women performed so notably and valiantly during the war, we are gratified that seventeen women delegates and advisers, representing eleven Member States, are taking part at the beginning of this new phase of international effort. We hope their participation in the work of the United Nations may grow and may increase in insight and in skill. To this end we call on the Governments of the world to encourage women everywhere to take a more active part in national and international affairs, and on women who are conscious of their opportunities to come forward and share in the work of peace and reconstruction as they did in war and resistance.

本第一届联合国大会标志着世界人民争取和平地生活在一个民主国际社会的第二次尝试。这一致力于和平的新机会是男女共同努力赢得的，他们在需要同心协力消除种族、信仰和性别等障碍之际努力争取人类自由之共同理想。鉴于妇女在战争期间那样英勇而卓著地完成了各种任务，我们感到满意的是，代表 11 个会员国的 17 位代表和顾问在此国际性努力的新阶段之初就参与其事。我们希望在妇女参与联合国工作方面，人数会增长，认识和技能会提高。为此，我们呼吁世界各国政府鼓励各国妇女更加积极地参与国家和国际事务，并且呼吁那些意识到其良机的妇女能够积极响应，像她们在战争和抵抗运动中那样分担和平及重建的工作。

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, on behalf of the women members of the General Assembly, presented this letter to the 29th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on February 12, 1946. At the same meeting the French delegation, at the suggestion of Madame Lefauchaux, presented the following declaration regarding the participation of women in the conferences of the United Nations:

1946 年 2 月 12 日，富兰克林·D·罗斯福夫人代表大会的妇女成员向大会第二十九次全体会议提交了这封公开信。在这次会议上，法国代表团根据 Lefauchaux 夫人的建议，提出了关于妇女参加联合国会议的如下声明：

Considering that it is necessary to recognize the role played by women during the war and their participation in the resistance organizations in the armed forces and in order to associate more directly all the women of the world with the work of the Organization of the United Nations and with the maintenance of peace and social progress;

认为必须承认妇女在战争期间及其在武装部队中参加抵抗组织所起的作用，以使全世界妇女更直接地参与联合国组织的工作，维护和平和社会进步；

Considering that it is necessary to apply the text and the spirit of Article 55, paragraph (c) of the Charter; precisely that the aim of the Economic and Social Council is in particular to promote universal and effective respect of the rights of men and of fundamental freedom for all without distinction of race, sex, language or religion;

认为必须适用《宪章》第五十五条（寅）款的内容和精神；确切来说就是经济及社会理事会的宗旨尤在于促进“全体人类之人权及基本自由之普遍与有效尊重，不分种族、性别、语言或宗教”；

The French delegation thinks that a much larger place should be accorded to women in the different delegations of the United Nations at its next conference.

法国代表团认为，在下一期联合国会议上，应赋予联合国各代表团中妇女成员更高的地位。

Several representatives emphasized the importance of the creation of a committee on the status of women to function under the Commission of Human Rights of the Economic and Social Council.

某些代表强调了在经济及社会理事会人权委员会下设立妇女地位委员会的重要性。

No vote was taken on the abovementioned declarations, but several representatives and the President of the General Assembly expressed their hope that these statements would receive wide publicity and serious consideration.

大会没有对上述声明进行表决，但是一些代表和大会主席表示希望广泛宣传和认真审议这些声明。

k. Columbus Lighthouse Memorial

k. 哥伦布灯塔纪念碑

At the 26th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the delegations of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, presented a declaration stating that the Pan-American Union by resolution of August 25, 1945, had accepted the offer of the Dominican Government to undertake the construction of a monumental lighthouse on the coast of the capital of the Dominican Republic in honor of the memory of Christopher Columbus. The General Assembly expressed its keen sympathy with the impending start of the construction of the Lighthouse Memorial, which it was felt would symbolize the spirit of international peace and cooperation of the American Republics, and unanimously approved the declaration.

在大会第二十六次全体会议上，智利代表以巴西、智利、哥伦比亚、哥斯达黎加、古巴、多米尼加共和国、洪都拉斯、墨西哥、尼加拉瓜和巴拿马代表团的名义提交了一则宣言，指出泛美联盟曾于1945年8月25日通过决议，接受多米尼加政府的提议，在多米尼加共和国首都的海岸边建造一座纪念性的灯塔，以纪念克里斯托弗·哥伦布。大会对即将开始建造灯塔纪念碑表示强烈支持，认为灯塔纪念碑象征着美洲各共和国的国际和平与合作精神；与会代表一致通过了该宣言。

4. TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

4. 托管和非自治领土

*a. Non-Self-Governing Peoples**a. 非自治人民*

The General Assembly, at its sixteenth plenary meeting on January 19, 1946, referred Chapter IV—the Trusteeship System—of the Preparatory Commission's Report to the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship) for consideration and report.

大会在 1946 年 1 月 19 日第十六次全体会议上，将筹备委员会报告中的第四章（托管制度）提交第四委员会（托管），请其审议并提出报告。

During the general debate in its plenary meetings, the General Assembly had expressed a unanimous desire to set up the Trusteeship Council at the earliest possible date. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had already prepared draft Trusteeship Agreements for the mandated territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland, and the representative of Belgium that his Government had drafted a Trusteeship Agreement for the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The Australian and New Zealand representatives declared that their Governments were willing to place their mandated territories under the International Trusteeship System.

在大会全体会议的一般性辩论中，与会代表一致表示希望尽早设立托管理事会。联合王国代表说，联合王国政府已经为坦噶尼喀、喀麦隆和多哥兰这三块委任统治领土起草了托管协定草案，比利时代表说，比利时政府已经为卢旺达-乌隆地委任统治领土起草了托管协定。澳大利亚和新西兰代表宣布，两国政府愿意将其委任统治领土置于国际托管制度之下。

The French representative stated that France intended to continue to administer its mandated territories of Togoland and the Cameroons according to the spirit of the mandate, and that it would study arrangements for placing them under trusteeship on the understanding that this would not entail any diminution of the rights of the inhabitants and that the agreements would be submitted to the representative organs of the populations. The South African representative explained the special position of the mandated territory of South West Africa, and stated his Government's intention of consulting the people of the territory on the form which their future government should take.

法国代表说，法国打算根据委任精神继续管理多哥兰和喀麦隆这两块委任统治领土，并将研究关于将多哥兰和喀麦隆置于托管之下的协定，但前提条件是此举不会削弱当地居民的权利，而且这些协定将提交给人民的代表机关。南非代表解释了西南非洲这一委任统治领土的特殊地位，并表示南非政府打算与该领土人民协商其未来政府应采取的形式。

The Fourth Committee held twelve meetings. The first nine meetings were devoted to a general debate on the draft resolution submitted by the Preparatory Commission for adoption by the General Assembly. All representatives pointed out that their Governments intended to act in full accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter as regards non-self-governing peoples.

第四委员会举行了十二次会议。前九次会议均是就筹备委员会提交大会讨论通过的决议草案进行一般性辩论。全体代表都指出，他们的政府打算充分按照《宪章》关于非自治领土人民事宜的文字和精神行事。

The French representative presented the position of his Government with respect to its mandated territories. There had been established local freely elected assemblies in Togoland and the Cameroons and these

territories designated delegates to the French Assembly.

法国代表介绍了法国政府对其委任统治领土的立场：多哥兰和喀麦隆已建立了自由选举的地方议会，而且这两块领土可以派代表参加法国议会。

The representative of New Zealand stated that he would ask for a clarification of the position of France regarding acceptance of the Trusteeship System. He emphasized that mandated territories did not belong to mandatory powers and the latter had no right to attach such mandates to their sovereign territory. The New Zealand representative asked whether the native population would be included in any plebiscite if the question arose of attaching a mandate to the sovereign territory of the mandatory power. He felt that territories ready for self-government should be placed under trusteeship and the support of the whole of the United Nations secured for a change in their status.

新西兰代表说，他将要求法国阐明其关于接受托管制度的立场。他强调，委任统治领土不属于委任统治国，后者无权将这种委任统治权赋予其主权领土。新西兰代表询问，如果出现将委任统治权赋予委任统治国主权领土这一问题，那么是否应将原住民包括在公民投票中。他认为，预备自治的领土应置于托管之下，并应得到整个联合国的支持，以改变其地位。

The Syrian representative drew attention to Chapters XI and XII of the Charter, which imposed an obligation to promote the native cultures of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and their self-government. If Togoland and the Cameroons were to be assimilated into metropolitan France, they would lose their cultural heritages.

叙利亚代表提请注意《宪章》第十一章和第十二章，其中规定联合国有义务促进非自治领土人民的本土文化及其自治。如果多哥兰和喀麦隆被法国本土同化，它们将失去自己的文化遗产。

The French representative asserted that his Government would abide by the provisions of the Charter.

法国代表宣称，法国政府将遵守《宪章》规定。

The representative of the Union of South Africa referred to the advanced stage of self-government enjoyed by South West Africa and the resolution of the Legislature of South West Africa calling for amalgamation into the Union. He stated that no attempt to draw up an agreement would be made until the freely expressed will of both the European and native population was ascertained, at which time the decision of the Union would be submitted to the General Assembly for judgment.

南非联邦代表提到了西南非洲的高级自治阶段以及西南非洲立法机构要求并入南非联邦的决议。他表示，在确定欧洲裔居民和原住民自由表达的意愿之前，不会试图起草任何协定，届时南非联邦的决定将提交大会裁决。

The Netherlands representative felt that, for the effective functioning of the Trusteeship System, there should be consultation and cooperation between the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authorities, with no attempt to impose the Trusteeship Council upon the Administering Authorities as a judicial organ. He further stated that all groups in the populations of Trust Territories should be brought into closer cooperation with the working of the Trusteeship System and should be consulted continuously. The representative of Australia stated that the paramount objective of the Trusteeship System was to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories; the rights and duties of mandatory States in this respect were those laid down in the mandates themselves. Chapter XI of the Charter and the Preparatory Commission's Report on Trusteeship should be considered separately, he felt, as Chapter XI was

already in effect and did not depend upon the establishment of the Trusteeship System.

荷兰代表认为，为使托管制度有效运作，托管理事会和管理当局之间应进行协商与合作，而不应试图将托管理事会视为司法机关强加给管理当局。他进一步指出，应使托管领土居民中的所有群体与托管制度的工作进行更密切的合作，并应与其不断进行协商。澳大利亚代表指出，托管制度的首要目标是促进托管领土居民的政治、经济、社会和教育进步，委任统治国在这方面的权利和义务就是委任统治权本身所规定的那些权利和义务。他认为，《宪章》第十一章和筹备委员会关于托管制度的报告应分开审议，因为《宪章》第十一章已经生效，并不取决于托管制度的建立。

After commenting on the successful operation of the mandates system in Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian representative expressed hope for the establishment of the Trusteeship Council at an early date, as his Government desired to resume the submission of reports on its administration of that territory.

比利时代表对委任制度在卢旺达-乌隆地的成功运作进行了评价，随后表示希望早日设立托管理事会，因为比利时政府希望恢复提交关于其管理卢旺达-乌隆地领土的报告。

All delegations were of the opinion that the first session of the General Assembly should adopt a resolution concerning not only Chapter XII (International Trusteeship System) and Chapter XIII (The Trusteeship Council) of the Charter, as recommended by the Preparatory Commission, but also Chapter XI (Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories). At the fifth meeting of the Fourth Committee on January 24, the United States representative presented an amendment to the Preparatory Commission's draft resolution to this effect. The amendment stressed the responsibilities of the Administering Powers toward the peoples of Trust Territories. The representative of China, in support of the United States amendment, said that the essence of both the mandates system and the Trusteeship System was that the title of a territory under trust belonged to its people. He stressed the significance of Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter.

所有代表团一致认为，大会第一届会议不仅应按照筹备委员会的建议就《宪章》第十二章（国际托管制度）和第十三章（托管理事会）而且还应就第十一章（关于非自治领土的宣言）通过一项决议。在1月24日第四委员会第五次会议上，美国代表对筹备委员会的相关决议草案提出了修正案。修正案强调了管理国对托管领土人民负有的责任。中国代表支持美国的修正案，认为委任制度和托管制度的本质都是托管领土的所有权属于其人民；他还强调了《宪章》第十一、十二和十三章的重要性。

A question was raised by the representatives of the Philippines and Syria concerning the definition of the term "States directly concerned" with the drawing up of Trusteeship Agreements and the administration of Trust Territories. The Iraq delegation expressed the belief that "States directly concerned" were the mandatory powers in the case of mandated territories; States which submitted their colonies to the Trusteeship System; and States which were concerned by virtue of neighborhood or cultural, linguistic, economic, social and continued historical ties with territories to be placed under trusteeship. The representative of South Africa thought the decision could best be taken by the Trusteeship Council in individual cases. The representative of Australia argued that any Member of the United Nations could advance its claim to be a "State directly concerned."

菲律宾和叙利亚代表在起草托管协定和管理托管领土方面就“直接相关国家”一词的定义提出了一个问题。伊拉克代表团认为，“直接相关国家”是委任统治领土的委任统治国；是将其殖民地置于托管制度之下的国家；是与将被托管领土相邻或存在文化、语言、经济、社会和持续历史联系的相关国家。南非代表认为，最好由托管理事会就个别情况作出决定。澳大利亚代表认为，任何联合国会员国都可以提出成为“直接相关国家”的要求。

At the fifth meeting of the Fourth Committee, it was agreed to fix January 28 as the time limit for submission

of additional amendments. At the eighth meeting on January 28 amendments to the draft resolution for the General Assembly were presented by Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, India, Iraq and the Netherlands. In view of the multiplicity of amendments before the Committee, the Chairman appointed a Sub-Committee to draft a complete proposal, after consideration of all questions and amendments in connection with Section 1 of Chapter IV of the Preparatory Commission's Report, for final action by the Committee. The Sub-Committee, in addition to the Chairman (Uruguay) and the Rapporteur (Czechoslovakia), was composed of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Syria, the U.S.S.R., the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

第四委员会第五次会议商定将 1 月 28 日定为提交附加修正案的截止时间。在 1 月 28 日举行的第八次会议上，澳大利亚、比利时、加拿大、中国、印度、伊拉克和荷兰提交了大会决议草案的修正案。鉴于委员会收到的修正案数量众多，主席任命了一个小组委员会，负责在与筹备委员会报告第四章第一节相关所有问题和修正案审议完毕之后起草一份完整的提案，供委员会采取最后的行动。此小组委员会除主席（乌拉圭）和报告员（捷克斯洛伐克）外，其他成员由澳大利亚、比利时、加拿大、中国、法国、新西兰、荷兰、叙利亚、苏联、南非联邦、英国、美国和南斯拉夫代表组成。

In view of the limited time available, the amendments presented by the Belgian, Canadian and Iraqi delegations were withdrawn without prejudice to their future consideration. The Iraqi amendment outlined certain considerations for determining "States directly concerned" in the negotiation of Trusteeship Agreements and the procedure to be followed for the negotiation of such Agreements; the Belgian and Canadian amendments dealt with the latter point.

鉴于时间有限，比利时、加拿大和伊拉克代表团提出的修正案均被撤回，但不妨碍今后予以审议。伊拉克修正案概述了在《托管协定》谈判中确定“直接相关国家”的某些考虑因素以及谈判此类协定应遵循的程序；比利时和加拿大的修正案涉及后一点。

The Sub-Committee decided that the Netherlands amendment, which dealt with the smooth working of the Trusteeship System, could be discussed more properly when the Trusteeship Council was brought into being.

小组委员会决定，荷兰的修正案涉及托管制度顺利运行的问题，可在托管理事会成立时予以更充分的讨论。

The suggestion of the Australian delegation—that Chapter XI of the Charter was independent from the setting up of the Trusteeship Council and therefore was already in full force—was adopted.

澳大利亚代表团提出建议认为，《宪章》第十一章独立于托管理事会的设立，因此已完全生效；该建议获得通过。

In conformity with the Chinese proposal, the Sub-Committee included in its resolution a request that the Secretary-General include in his annual report a summary of the information submitted by the Members of the United Nations as required by Article 73 (e) of the Charter.

根据中国代表团的提议，小组委员会在其决议中要求，秘书长应在其年度报告中列入联合国会员国按《宪章》第七十三条（辰）款递送的非自治领土情报摘要。

The resolution as presented by the Sub-Committee was in substance the same as that proposed by the Preparatory Commission, with the changes suggested by the United States amendment as well as the Australian and Chinese amendments.

小组委员会提出的决议实质上与筹备委员会提出的决议相同，但根据美国、澳大利亚和中国修正案的
建议做了一些修改。

The Fourth Committee, at its tenth meeting on February 8, unanimously adopted the draft resolution prepared by its Sub-Committee.

第四委员会在 2 月 8 日召开的第十次会议上，一致通过了其小组委员会起草的决议草案。

The report of the Fourth Committee was presented to the General Assembly at its 27th plenary meeting on February 9. Several delegations indicated their approval of the resolution. China expressed the hope that the minimum number of Trusteeship Agreements required for the setting up of the Trusteeship Council would be submitted to the General Assembly before the second part of its first session. Egypt took exception to the postponement of the definition of the term "States directly concerned." Peru maintained that all States were directly concerned in the political, economic, social and humanitarian aspects of the trusteeship question.

第四委员会报告书于 2 月 9 日大会第二十七次全体会议提交至大会。一些代表团表示赞成该决议。中国希望，设立托管理事会所需最低数量之托管协定能在大会第一届会议第二期会议之前提交。埃及对延迟界定“直接有关国家”一事持反对态度。秘鲁认为，所有国家都与托管问题的政治、经济、社会和人道主义方面有直接关系。

The comprehensive resolution proposed by the Fourth Committee on non-self-governing peoples and adopted unanimously by the General Assembly was as follows:

由第四委员会提出并经大会一致通过的关于非自治人民的全面决议，其内容如下：

The United Nations, meeting in its first General Assembly, is keenly aware of the problems and political aspirations of the peoples who have not yet attained a full measure of self-government and who are not directly represented here.

联合国于其第一届大会集议，对于尚未完全自治之人民之政治愿望及其问题以及其尚无代表参加会议至为关切。

Chapters XI, XII, and XIII of the Charter recognize the problems of the non-self-governing peoples as of vital concern to the peace and general welfare of the world community.

宪章第十一，第十二及第十三章明认非自治人民之问题与世界和平及一般福利，关系深切。

By Chapter XI, all the Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount. They accept, as a sacred trust, the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories. To that end they accept certain specific obligations, including the obligation to develop self-government and to assist the inhabitants in the progressive development of their free political institutions.

宪章第十一章规定：联合国会员国之负有或担承管理责任之领土，其人民尚未臻自治之充分程度者，承认以领土居民之福利为至上之原则。该会员国等复接受以充分增进领土居民福利之义务为神圣之信托。为达此目的，该会员国等接受某种特定义务，包括发展自治及协助居民渐进发展其自由政治制度之义务。

By Chapters XII and XIII, the Charter provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system, the basic objectives of which are, among others, to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories, and to promote their progressive development toward self-government or independence.

宪章第十二及第十三章规定国际托管制度之设置，其基本目标之中有为促进托管领土居民之政治，经济，社会及教育之进步及使其逐渐发展以达自治独立者。

The General Assembly regrets that the Trusteeship Council cannot be brought into being at this first part of the first session, not because of any lack of desire to do so but because, before the Trusteeship Council can be established, trusteeship agreements must be concluded.

大会于其第一届第一期未能成立托管理事会引为憾事。此非缺乏诚意所致，实因设置托管理事会，有待于各托管协定之签订。

The General Assembly holds the view that any delay in putting into effect the system of international trusteeship prevents the implementation of the principles of the Trusteeship System, as declared in the Charter, and deprives the populations of such territories as may be brought under the Trusteeship System of the opportunity of enjoying the advantages arising from the implementation of these principles.

大会认为迟延国际托管制度之实行使宪章所宣称之托管制度各原则，未能实现而使各该得置于托管制度领土之居民失去其得享受实施各该原则之机会。

With a view to expediting the conclusion of these agreements and the establishment of the Trusteeship Council, the Preparatory Commission recommended that the General Assembly should call on those Members of the United Nations which are now administering territories held under mandate to undertake practical steps, in concert with the other States directly concerned, for the implementation of Article 79 of the Charter.

为早日订结各该协定及设置托管理事会起见，筹备委员会业向大会建议应促各该联合国会员国之现为委任统治下各领土之管理国者，会同直接有关之国家，实施宪章第七十九条之规定。

Without waiting for the recommendation of the Preparatory Commission to be considered by the General Assembly, the Members of the United Nations administering territories held under mandate took the initiative in making declarations in regard to these territories.

各该联合国会员国之现为委任统治下之各领土之管理国者，应不待大会考虑筹备委员会之建议而自动关于各该领土有所声明。

THEREFORE

WITH RESPECT TO CHAPTER XI OF THE CHARTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

因此

关于宪章第十一章，大会：

1. **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the fact that the obligations accepted under Chapter XI of the Charter by all Members of the United Nations are in no way contingent upon the conclusion of trusteeship agreements or upon the bringing into being of the Trusteeship Council and are, therefore, already in full force.

一、**促请注意**各联合国所接受宪章第十一章之义务并不有赖于托管协定之签订或托管理事会之设置固已完全生效。

2. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the work of the Organization, as provided for in Article 98 of the Charter, a statement summarizing such information as may have been transmitted to him by Members of the United Nations under Article 73 (e) of the Charter relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible other than those to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

二、**请求**秘书长于宪章第九十八条所规定之联合国常年报告书内载入关于联合国依据宪章第七十三条（辰）向秘书长提送有关其所管理领土之经济，社会及教育情形之简要报告。该领土系不在宪章第十二及第十三章规定内者。

WITH RESPECT TO CHAPTERS XII AND XIII OF THE CHARTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

关于宪章第十二及第十三章，大会：

3. WELCOMES the declarations, made by certain States administering territories now held under mandate, of an intention to negotiate trusteeship agreements in respect of some of those territories and, in respect of Transjordan, to establish its independence.

三、**表示欢迎**某某国家现为委任统治管理国者对其管理之数领土表示愿意磋商签订托管协定，以及对于 Transjordan，表示愿意使其独立。

4. INVITES the States administering territories now held under mandate to undertake practical steps, in concert with the other States directly concerned, for the implementation of Article 79 of the Charter (which provides for the conclusion of agreements on the terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the Trusteeship System), in order to submit these agreements for approval, preferably not later than during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

四、**邀请**管理委任统治地之国家采取切实步骤，会同其他直接关系国家实行宪章第七十九条（该条规定置于托管制度下之每一领土所订托管条款之协定）俾将其协定提请核准，而以不迟于第一届大会第二期开会时为宜。

IN CONCLUSION, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

综之，大会：

5. EXPECTS that the realization of the objectives of Chapters XI, XII and XIII will make possible the attainment of the political, economic, social and educational aspirations of non-self-governing peoples.

五、**期望**宪章第十一，第十二及第十三章宗旨之达成能使非自治人民之政治，经济，社会及教育愿望得以竟成。

b. Provisional Rules of Procedure for the Trusteeship Council

b. 托管理事会之临时议事规则

The Provisional Rules of Procedure for the Trusteeship Council prepared by the Preparatory Commission

(Section 2 of Chapter IV of the Preparatory Commission's Report) were referred to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly for consideration. On the motion of the Chairman, the Committee unanimously approved these Rules of Procedure at its tenth meeting on February 4.

由筹备委员会拟订的托管理事会之临时议事规则（筹备委员会报告书第四章第二节）转交至大会第四委员会以供核准。在主席的动议下，委员会 2 月 4 日第十次会议一致通过了该议事规则。

Upon the suggestion of the Fourth Committee the General Assembly at its 27th plenary meeting on February 9, 1946, adopted the following resolution:

根据第四委员会的建议，大会于 1946 年 2 月 9 日第二十七次全体会议通过了下列决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit the "Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Trusteeship Council" (Section 2 of Chapter IB of the Preparatory Commission's Report) to the Trusteeship Council as soon as it is constituted.

大会请秘书长，于“托管理事会临时议事规则”（筹备委员会报告书第四章第二节）制成后尽早转送托管理事会。

5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

5. 行政和预算事项

a. Terms of Appointment of the Secretary-General

a. 秘书长之任命条件及待遇

The Preparatory Commission made a number of suggestions concerning the terms of appointment of the Secretary-General, and recommended that the General Assembly should decide what the salary of the Secretary-General should be. Upon the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) the General Assembly at its 21st plenary meeting on February 1, 1946, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

筹备委员会就秘书长之任命条件及待遇提出了若干建议，并建议由大会决定秘书长的薪给。根据第五委员会（行政和预算）的建议，大会于 1946 年 2 月 1 日第二十一次全体会议一致通过了下列决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES that, in view of the heavy responsibilities which rest upon the Secretary-General in fulfilling his obligations under the Charter:

大会决议因鉴于秘书长履行宪章所规定之任务时责任繁重：

1. The terms of the appointment of the Secretary-General shall be such as to enable a man of eminence and high attainment to accept and maintain the position.

一、秘书长之待遇，应能使富有资望能力卓越之人接受并维持其地位。

2. The Secretary-General shall receive a salary of an amount sufficient to bring him in a net sum of \$20,000 (US), together with representation allowance of \$20,000 (US), per annum. In addition, he shall be provided with a furnished residence, the repairs and maintenance of which, excluding provision of household staff,

shall be borne by the Organization.

二、秘书长应得俸给金额足使其年俸净得数为二万美金，连同每年之公费二万美金。此外，其设有家具之官邸，其修葺及维持费除仆役雇佣费外，由本组织供给之。

3. The first Secretary-General shall be appointed for five years, the appointment being open at the end of that period for a further five year term.

三、秘书长之任期应为五年，任满后得更被任五年。

4. The following observations contained in paragraphs 18-21 of Section 2, Chapter VIII of the Preparatory Commission's Report be noted and approved:

四、筹备委员会报告书中第八章第二节第十八至第二十一段各意见应注意并核定之：

(a) There being no stipulation on the subject in the Charter, the General Assembly and the Security Council are free to modify the term of office of future Secretaries-General in the light of experience.

(甲) 宪章对此既无规定，大会及安全理事会可根据日后经验修订此秘书长之任命条件。

(b) Because a Secretary-General is a confidant of many governments, it is desirable that no Member should offer him, at any rate immediately on retirement, any governmental position in which his confidential information might be a source of embarrassment to other Members, and on his part a Secretary-General should refrain from accepting any such position.

(乙) 秘书长既为诸多政府之心腹，故在其退休后之即时，任何会员国政府似不应聘其担任政府职位，致其所持有之机密情报或将使其他会员国感受不安；而秘书长本人方面亦应避免接受此项性质之任何职位。

(c) From the provisions of Articles 18 and 27 of the Charter, it is clear that, for the nomination of the Secretary-General by the Security Council, an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent Members, is required; and that for his appointment by the General Assembly, a simple majority of the members of that body present and voting is sufficient, unless the General Assembly itself decides that a two-thirds majority is called for. The same rules apply to a renewal of appointment as to an original appointment; this should be made clear when the original appointment is made.

(丙) 宪章第十八条及第二十七条规定，秘书长之提名，应以安全理事会七理事国之可决票包括全体常任理事国之同意票为之；其任命除大会决定须以三分二之大多数票外，只须以到会及投票会员国多数票表决之。上述规定对其原任命及更新任命时同适用之。此点于最初任命时须加以明白规定。

(d) It would be desirable for the Security Council to proffer one candidate only for the consideration of the General Assembly, and for debate on the nomination in the General Assembly to be avoided. Both nomination and appointment should be discussed at private meetings, and a vote in either the Security Council or the General Assembly, if taken, should be by secret ballot.

(丁) 安全理事会向大会提名时，似以只限一候选人为宜，并以避免在大会中对于提名之辩论，提名与任命皆应以非公开会议行之；而于安全理事会或于大会举行票决时，应以秘密投票为之。

b. Appointment of Temporary Staff

b. 任用临时办事人员

The General Assembly at its third plenary meeting on January 12, 1946, referred the question of the appointment of a temporary staff to the Fifth Committee. The Committee on January 26, unanimously adopted the following resolution submitted by the representative of the United States:

大会于 1946 年 1 月 12 日第三次全体会议将任用临时办事人员的问题交于第五委员会。委员会于 1 月 26 日一致通过了美国代表提交的以下决议：

Recognizing the ability and faithful service of the temporary staff under the Executive Secretary and the need for the staff members to be informed soon of their status in the Secretariat; and recognizing also the desirability of leaving to the Secretary-General full freedom to select the permanent staff which will assist him to carry out his responsibilities:

兹鉴于隶于执行秘书之临时办事人员勤勉忠实之服务，及有立时通知各该办事人员其于秘书处中地位之须要；并鉴及秘书长宜有选择永久办事人员协助其履行责任之充分自由。

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General to continue, pursuant to rule M of its provisional rules of procedure, the employment of the members of the staff of the Executive Secretary under the present terms and regulations until April 1, 1946, or until such prior date as the Secretary-General may enter into employment arrangements with such members in accordance with the provisional staff regulations and other conditions of employment in the Secretariat established by the General Assembly.

大会授权秘书长，依据临时议事规则附则十三之规定，仍以现有待遇及条例继续聘用执行秘书之办事人员，至一九四六年四月一日止；或至较早于此日，秘办长依据临时办事人员条例，或大会所定为任用秘书处人员之其他条件，与上述办事人员另行聘雇时止。

The General Assembly adopted this resolution at its 21st plenary meeting on February 1, 1946.

大会于 1946 年 2 月 1 日第二十一一次全体会议通过了这一决议。

*c. Organization of the Secretariat**c. 秘书处之组织*

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee the General Assembly at its 31st plenary meeting on February 13, adopted a series of 34 resolutions, including two annexes, on the following subjects pertaining to the organization of the Secretariat of the United Nations:

根据第五委员会的建议，大会于 2 月 13 日第三十一一次全体会议就下列与联合国秘书处组织有关的问题通过了 34 项决议，其中包括两个附件：

I. Administrative Organization of the Secretariat (Resolutions 1-4)

壹、秘书处之行政组织（第 1-4 号决议）

II. Information (Resolution 5)

贰、情报（消息之供给）（第 5 号决议）

ANNEX I. Recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information concerning the Policies, Functions and Organization of the Department of Public Information

附件一 情报事宜技术顾问委员会关于情报司之政策、任务及组织之建议

III. Recruitment and Promotion (Resolutions 6-9)

叁、征聘与升迁（第 6-9 号决议）

IV. Rights and Obligations of the Staff (Resolutions 10-11)

肆、办事人员之权利及义务（第 10-11 号决议）

ANNEX II. Provisional Staff Regulations

附件二 临时办事人员条例草案

V. Taxation (Resolutions 12-14)

伍、纳税问题（第 12-14 号决议）

VI. Classification, Salaries and Allowances (Resolutions 15-23)

陆、叙级，薪给及津贴（第 15-23 号决议）

VII. Duration and Termination of Appointments (Resolutions 24-27)

柒、任期及终止聘雇（第 24-27 号决议）

VIII. Retirement and Compensation (Resolutions 28-33)

捌、退休与偿金（第 28-33 号决议）

IX. Transmittal of Section 2 of Chapter VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Commission (Resolution 34)

玖、筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节之转送（第 34 号决议）

The resolutions were based mainly upon the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission, including those of its Technical Advisory Committee on Information and its Advisory Group of Experts.

这些决议主要是基于筹备委员会的建议，包括其情报事宜技术顾问委员会及其专家咨询团体的建议。

1

(1) Administrative Organization of the Secretariat

(1) 秘书处之行政组织

The resolution adopted by the General Assembly was based closely on the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission. The General Assembly resolved that the Secretariat should be composed of eight departments, each headed by an Assistant Secretary-General, as outlined in the Preparatory Commission's Report, and instructed the Secretary-General to follow, broadly speaking, the suggestions of the Preparatory Commission in determining in detail the structure and functions of the departments. Following is the text of the resolution:

大会通过的这份决议以筹备委员会的建议为主要依据。大会决定，如筹备委员会报告中所述，秘书处应由八个部门组成，每个部门由一名助理秘书长负责；大会还指示秘书长在详细确定各部门的结构和职能时应大致遵循筹备委员会的建议。该决议案文如下：

I. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

一. 秘书处之行政组织

The administrative organization of the Secretariat should be so designed as to enable the work of the Secretariat to be conducted with the greatest possible efficiency.

秘书处之行政机构，应使其能在工作上有最大可能之效率。

THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

因此，大会决议：

1. The Secretary-General shall take immediate steps to establish an administrative organization which will permit of the effective discharge of his administrative and general responsibilities under the Charter and the efficient performance of those functions and services required to meet the needs of the several organs of the United Nations.

一. 秘书长应立即设置机构，俾能切实有效履行其宪章所定之行政及一般责任并能充分执行其各项职务及事务以应联合国各机关之需要。

2. The principal units of the Secretariat should be:

- (a) Department of Security Council Affairs.
- (b) Department of Economic Affairs.
- (c) Department of Social affairs.
- (d) Department for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- (e) Department of Public Information.
- (f) Legal Department.
- (g) Conference and General Services.
- (h) Administrative and Financial Services.

二. 秘书处之主要单位应为：

- (甲) 安全理事会事务司
- (乙) 经济事务司
- (丙) 社会事务司
- (丁) 托管制度及非自治领土之情报司
- (戊) 公共情报司
- (己) 法律司

(庚) 会议及总务司

(辛) 行政及财务司

3. The Secretary-General is authorized to appoint Assistant Secretaries-General and such other officials and employees as are required and to prescribe their responsibilities and duties. Assistant Secretaries-General shall have responsibility for and supervision of Departments and Services. There shall always be one Assistant Secretary-General designated by the Secretary-General to deputize for him when he is absent or unable to perform his functions. The Secretary-General shall take whatever steps may be required to ensure the necessary co-ordination between the Departments of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs, and the maintenance of appropriate administrative relationships between those Departments and the Economic and Social Council, on the one hand, and between those Departments and the specialized agencies on the other.

三. 授权秘书长委任各助理秘书长及所需之其他职员, 并规定其各该职务及责任。各助理秘书长应负责并监督各司或科之责任。秘书长应采必要步骤使经济事务司与社会事务司间有必要之调整, 并使各该司与经济暨社会理事会间维持适当之行政上关系。

4. At the outset, the Departments and Services should, broadly speaking, conform to the description given in paragraphs 22-40 of Section 2, Chapter VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Commission, but the Secretary-General shall make such changes in the initial structure as may be required to the end that the most effective distribution of responsibilities and functions among the units of the Secretariat may be achieved.

四. 于其初期, 各司及各科应大体上符合筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节第二十二至四十段所载各点; 但秘书长对此初期机构得视其需要, 予以变更改动, 俾秘书处各单位之责任及职务得为最有效率之分配。

(2). Information

(2) 情报

The Technical Advisory Committee on Information of the Preparatory Commission submitted a report to the General Assembly containing the general principles on which the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat should be based and a broad outline of the Department's organization and functioning.

筹备委员会之情报事宜技术咨询委员会向大会提呈报告, 载有联合国秘书处公共情报司应遵循之一般原则以及该司组织运作之框架。

The report was referred to the Fifth Committee. On February 1, 1946, the representative of the Netherlands proposed the following resolution, which was adopted by the General Assembly:

报告提交给第五委员会审议。1946年2月1日, 荷兰代表提出以下决议, 后经大会通过。

II. INFORMATION

二. 情报 (消息之供给)

The United Nations cannot achieve its purposes unless the peoples of the world are fully informed of its aims and activities.

按联合国欲达其目的，非以其宗旨及工作充分使世界人民明了不可。

The recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information submitted by the Preparatory Commission to the General Assembly constitute a sound foundation for the public information policy and activities of the United Nations.

筹备委员会向大会提呈之情报事宜技术咨询委员会之建议案，对于联合国情报政策及工作筹计完善。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

因此，大会：

5. APPROVES the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information contained in Annex I and transmits them to the Secretary-General for his information and consideration.

五. 核定情报事宜技术咨询委员会之建议案（附件一）并以之转送秘书长供其参考与考虑。

ANNEX I

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION CONCERNING THE POLICIES, FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

附件一

情报事宜技术顾问委员会关于情报司之政策任务及组织之建议

The United Nations cannot achieve the purposes for which it has been created unless the peoples of the world are fully informed of its aims and activities.

THEREFORE

The Technical Advisory Committee on Information makes the following recommendations:

联合国欲达其所以组成之目的非使世界人民明了其宗旨及工作不可，因此，本委员会作下列之建议：

1. A Department of Public Information should be established under an Assistant Secretary-General.

一. 应设置情报司，由助理秘书长主持之：

2. The activities of the Department of Public Information should be so organized and directed as to promote to the greatest possible extent an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world. To this end the Department should primarily assist and rely upon the co-operation of the established governmental and non-governmental agencies of information to provide the public with information about the United Nations. The Department of Public Information should not engage in "propaganda." It should on its own initiative engage in positive informational activities that will supplement the services of existing agencies of information to the extent that these are insufficient to realize the purpose set forth above.

二. 情报司之工作，其组织及指导，应在使联合国之工作及宗旨为世界人民所充分明了。为此，该司应协助并与业已成立之政府性或非政府性之宣传机关合作以联合国消息供应外界。情报司不应从事“宣传”而应自动从事于积极之消息供应工作以补充业已成立之各情报机关所不能完成上述目的之缺憾。

3. The United Nations should establish as a general policy that the press and other existing agencies of information be given the fullest possible direct access to the activities and official documentation of the Organization. The rules of procedure of the various organs of the United Nations should be applied with this end in view.

三. 联合国应有概括性之政策, 使报界及其他情报机关能充分直接知悉本组织之工作及官方文件。联合国各机关之议事规则之适用, 应以此点为着眼。

4. Subject to the general authority of the principal organs of the United Nations, responsibility for the formulation and execution of information policy should be vested in the Secretary-General and under him in the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Public Information.

四. 于联合国各主要机关之概括权限范围内, 情报政策之形成及实施责任, 由秘书长与其属下之助理秘书长, 主管情报司者, 担任之。

5. When negotiating an agreement with a specialized agency the Economic and Social Council should be requested to take into consideration the matter of co-ordinated information services and of a common information policy, and to consult with the Secretary-General concerning each individual agreement.

五. 经济暨社会理事会与专门机关商订协定时, 应请该理事会对于各该情报事务之调整及采用共通之情报政策予以研讨, 并对于每一协定, 应咨询秘书长。

6. In order to ensure that peoples in all parts of the world receive as full information as possible about the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should consider the establishment of branch offices at the earliest practicable date.

六. 为使世界各处充分明了联合国起见, 情报司应研讨于最早可能时期内在各处设立分所。

7. The functions of the Department of Public Information appear to fall naturally into the following categories: press, publications, radio, films, graphics and exhibitions, public liaison and reference.

七. 情报司之任务, 似宜分成下列各种: 报章、出版、无线电、电影及展览、公共连络及参考。

8. The Department should provide all the services for the daily, weekly and periodical press, both at the headquarters of the United Nations and through its branch offices, that may be required to ensure that the press is supplied with full information about the activities of the United Nations.

八. 该司应于联合国会址及由其分办事处供应日报、周报及不定期刊物所需之一切服务, 俾报界对于联合国之工作, 得有充分之消息。

9. The Department should prepare and publish pamphlets and other publications on the aims and activities of the United Nations, within the limits of the criteria set forth in recommendation 2.

九. 该司应依据第二建议所载之要旨, 印行关于联合国目的及工作之小册。

10. The Department should actively assist and encourage the use of radio broadcasting for the dissemination of information about the United Nations. To this end it should, in the first instance, work in close co-operation with radio broadcasting organizations of the Members. The United Nations should also have its

own radio broadcasting station or stations with the necessary wavelengths, both for communication with Members and with branch offices, and for the origination of United Nations programmes. The station might also be used as a center for national broadcasting systems which desire to co-operate in the international field. The scope of the radio broadcasting activities of the United Nations should be determined after consultation with national radio broadcasting organizations.

十. 该司应积极协助并鼓励运用无线电广播以传播联合国之消息。为达此目的, 该司首应与各会员国之无线电广播组织切实合作, 联合国并应具备其自有之无线电广播台一处或数处, 备有特定波长, 以作与会员国及其分办事处通讯及广播联合国节目之用。该电台亦得与各国家广播系统之愿与国际合作者联络, 成为广播之中心。联合国广播工作之范围, 应与各该国家广播机关商洽后定之。

11. In addition to assisting the newsreel and photographic press agencies, the Department of Public Information should also promote and where necessary participate in the production and non-commercial distribution of documentary films, film strips, posters and other graphic exhibits on the work of the United Nations.

十一. 情报司除应协助新闻电影社及报界摄影社外, 复应鼓励并于必要时参加, 制成及非营业性发行关于联合国工作之纪实电影、电影短片、标贴及图书展览。

12. The Department and its branch offices should actively assist and encourage national information services, educational institutions and other governmental and non-governmental organizations of all kinds interested in spreading information about the United Nations. For this and other purposes it should operate a fully equipped reference service, brief or supply lecturers, and make available its publications, documentary films, film strips, posters and other exhibits for use by these agencies and organizations.

十二. 该司及其分事务所应积极协助及鼓励各国国家情报服务机关、教育机关以及各种政府及非政府组织之有意为联合国播送消息者。为达此目的, 该司应设置参考处供给讲员或其演讲资料, 并使其出版物、纪实影片、电影短片、标贴以及其他图书展览材料, 供应各该机关及组织之需。

13. The Department and its branch offices should also be equipped to analyse trends of opinion throughout the world about the activities of the United Nations and the extent to which an informed understanding of the work of the United Nations is being secured.

十三. 该司及其分事务所应有设备以分析世界各处对于联合国工作之舆论趋向, 以及对于确切认识联合国工作之程度。

14. Consideration should be given to the setting up of an Advisory Committee to meet periodically at the seat of the United Nations to discuss and forward to the Secretary-General observations regarding the information policy and program of the United Nations. This Advisory Committee would be composed of experts appointed on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience. They would be representative of the various media of information of the Members, and would be in a position to reflect to the Secretary-General the needs and desires of the general public of the Members in the matter of public information about the aims and activities of the United Nations.

十四. 应考虑设置咨询委员会, 于联合国会址作定期之集议, 以讨论关于联合国之情报政策及方案以之提交秘书长, 咨询委员会以专家组成之。其聘任应依据代表地域性、个人资格、经验, 并能代表会员国之各种情报机构, 而关于宣扬联合国之宗旨及工作上, 能传达该会员国一般民众之所需及所欲者于秘书长。

15. In order that the Advisory Committee may be as widely representative as possible and receive the maximum support from the information organizations of all Members, the Secretary-General might, in consultation with the governments of the Members, communicate with the representative officers of the leading organizations of the press, radio, film and other media and government information services of the Members on the establishment of such an Advisory Committee.

十五. 为使该咨询委员会能有充分之代表性并能收获各会员国情报机关之最大拥护起见，秘书长宜与各会员国政府洽商于设置该咨询委员会后，与各会员国之领导报界、无线电电影及其他机构之代表人员通讯。

16. If it is found possible to set up an Advisory Committee, then at a later stage consideration should be given to establishing similarly composed national or regional advisory committees working in touch with the branches of the Department of Public Information.

十六. 假如咨询委员会能予设置，则嗣后或宜研讨设置类似之国家或地域咨询委员会，使与情报司之分办事处连络工作。

In the course of the discussion in the Committee it was pointed out that although it was essential that the fullest information on the United Nations' activities be available to the public, care must be taken that such information should not develop into propaganda. Furthermore, the experience of national agencies had been that unless they were administered with great caution and prudence, they could expand out of all proportion to their real responsibilities and run into enormous expenditure. To avoid such a development, it would be advisable for the United Nations information service to operate wherever possible through existing agencies instead of trying to establish rival instruments of public information, and to guard against the setting up of too many branch offices. On the other hand, it was pointed out that in so far as the United Nations used existing agencies, it would have no control over them. Branch offices were considered to be very necessary and it was suggested that there should be at least one on every continent. The Department itself would be situated at the headquarters of the organization, and would need to develop a close liaison with the Economic and Social Council so that the activities of the specialized agencies could be brought into harmony with the work of the United Nations in the field of public information and overlapping avoided.

在委员会的讨论过程中，有代表指出，尽管联合国向公众提供全面的活动信息至关重要，但仍需注意此类情报不应用于宣传。此外，经验表明，如果不能极其谨慎和审慎地对国家机关进行管理，其规模可能会过于扩张，超出其真正的职责范围，造成巨大开支。为避免上述情况发生，联合国应尽可能通过现有机关提供情报服务，而不是建立相互竞争的情报机构，还应避免设立过多分事务所。另一方面，有代表也指出，如果联合国使用现有机关，它将无法控制这些机关。非常有必要设立分事务所，各大洲都应设立至少一个分事务所。情报司本身应设于联合国总部，还应与经济暨社会理事会密切联络，以便在公共情报方面使专门机关的活动与联合国的工作相协调，避免重复。

It was decided to transmit a summary of the Committee's discussion to the Secretary-General, together with the report of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information, as it was felt that many useful points had been emphasized.

委员会认为在其讨论过程中强调了许多有用的要点，因此决定将其讨论的摘要连同情报事宜技术咨询委员会的报告一并转交秘书长。

(3). Recruitment and Promotion

(3) 征聘及升迁

The General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission as contained in Chapter VIII, Section 2D of the Preparatory Commission's Report, as follows:

大会通过了筹备委员会报告书第八章第 2D 节所载之建议，内容如下：

III. RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTION

三. 征聘及升迁

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter, appropriate methods of recruitment should be established in order that a staff may be assembled which is characterized by the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, due regard being also paid to its recruitment on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

根据宪章第一零一条第三项规定，应设立适宜之征聘方法，俾办事人员能达有效率、才干、忠诚之最高标准，而征聘时应尽可能，充分注意地域上之普及性。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

因此，大会决议：

6. An International Civil Service Commission shall be established by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the heads of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations, to advise on the methods of recruitment for the Secretariat and on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the Secretariat and the specialized agencies may be ensured.

六. 秘书长于与各专门机关首长商讨后，设置一国际文官委员会向秘书长咨议聘雇办事人员之方法，庶使秘书处及各专门机关之征聘人员标准得有一致性。

7. In the selection of staff, the Secretary-General should follow in general the suggestions outlined in paragraphs 50-57 of Section 2, Chapter VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Commission.

七. 在选择办事人员时，秘书长应大体上遵照筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节第五十至五十七段所载各项建议。

8. A balanced age distribution should be achieved from the outset, in order to maintain regular inflow, promotion and outflow of staff.

八. 秘书处办事人员之年龄，应自开始时即有均衡性，俾能维持正常之更替与升迁。

9. Every member of the staff shall be eligible for such promotion within the United Nations as his or her services and abilities warrant, in accordance with paragraph 47, Section 2, Chapter VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Commission.

九. 依据筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节第四十七段之规定，男女办事人员均得就其工作及能力表现而在联合国组织内升迁。

(4). Rights and Obligations of the Staff

(4) 办事人员之权利及义务

The General Assembly adopted the provisional staff regulations submitted by the Preparatory Commission and transmitted the provisional staff rules drafted by the Commission to the Secretary-General for his consideration. Following is the text of the resolution and the provisional staff regulations:

大会通过了由筹备委员会递交之临时办事人员条例，并将委员会起草之暂行办事人员服务细则转交秘书长供其考虑。该决议及临时办事人员条例案文如下：

IV. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE STAFF

四. 办事人员之权利及义务

The degree in which the objects of the Charter can be realized will be largely determined by the manner in which the Secretariat performs its task. The Secretariat cannot successfully perform its task unless it enjoys the confidence of all the Members of the United Nations.

宪章目的实现之程度，将大部分视秘书处事务之执行而决定，而秘书处欲执行事务有所成功，非得联合国全体会员国之信任不可。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

因此，大会：

10. ADOPTS the provisional staff regulations, embodying the fundamental rights and obligations of the staff, as contained in Annex II, and transmits to the Secretary-General, for his consideration, the draft provisional staff rules, as contained in Section 4 of Chapter VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Commission, together with the paper submitted by the Canadian delegation (document A/C.5/10).

十. 通过规定办事人员基本权利及义务之临时办事人员条例（附件二），筹备委员会报告书第八章第四节之临时办事人员服务细则连同加拿大代表团提交的文件（文件 A/C.5/10）一并转送秘书长供其考虑。

11. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General to appoint a small advisory committee, possibly including representatives of the staff, to draft, for submission to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, a statute for an administrative tribunal.

十一. 授权秘书长指派一小型咨询委员会，尽可能范围内包括办事人员之代表，起草行政审讯处之法规，于大会第一届会第二期会议提出。

ANNEX II. PROVISIONAL STAFF REGULATIONS

附件二 《临时办事人员条例》

1. DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. 秘书处之责任与义务

Regulation 1

第一条

The Secretary-General and all members of the staff of the Organization are international civil servants, and their responsibilities are not national but exclusively international. By accepting appointment, they pledge themselves to discharge their functions and to regulate their conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view. In the performance of their duties they shall not seek nor receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. All members of the staff are subject to the authority of the Secretary-General, and are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions.

秘书长及本组织各办事人员为国际官员，其责任为纯粹国际性而非国家性。其接受任命时均宣誓只以联合国利益为依归而行使其职务及约束其行为。于执行其职务时，各该办事人员均不得请求或接受本组织以外任何政府或其他当局之训示。各办事人员遵从秘书长之命令，而其执行职务时向秘书长负责。

Regulation 2

第二条

Upon accepting their appointment, all members of the staff shall subscribe to the following oath or declaration:

各办事人员就任时，应以书面作如下宣誓或声明：

“I solemnly swear (undertake, affirm, promise) to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as a member of the international service of the United Nations, to discharge those functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the Organization.”

“本人谨宣誓（或声明）以忠信，谨慎及良知为本组织办事人员而执行各职务，而只以联合国利益为依归行使职务及约束行为，并于履行职任时绝不请求或接受本组织以外其他政府或其他当局之训示。”

Regulation 3

第三条

The oath or declaration shall be made orally by the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General at a public meeting of the General Assembly, and by the other higher officers in public before the Secretary-General or his authorized deputy.

秘书长及助理秘书长均于大会公开会议时以口头宣誓或声明。其他办事人员则于秘书长或其代表前公开为之。

Regulation 4

第四条

The immunities and privileges attaching to the United Nations by virtue of Article 105 of the Charter are

conferred in the interests of the Organization. These privileges and immunities furnish no excuse to the staff members who enjoy them for non-performance of their private obligations or failure to observe laws and police regulations. In any case where these privileges and immunities arise, the staff member concerned shall immediately report to the Secretary-General, with whom alone it rests to decide whether they shall be waived.

依据《宪章》第一零五条规定所赋予联合国职员之外交特权及豁免，系以本组织利益为依归而赋予者。此种特权并不予各该享有此种特权之职员以藉口而不履行其私人义务或不遵守法律及警章。秘书处各职员运用各该特权及豁免时应向秘书长报告，由其决定是否应为之弃权。

Regulation 5

第五条

Members of the staff shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any person any unpublished information known to them by reason of their official position except in the course of their duties or by authorization of the Secretary-General.

各职员执行公务事项时，应以绝对谨慎为之，除于执行其公务或经秘书长之准许，各办事人员不得将其因公务地位而知之任何未经公布之消息，传达任何人。

Regulation 6

第六条

Members of the staff shall avoid any action, and in particular any kind of public pronouncement or activity which may adversely reflect on their position as international civil servants. They are not expected to give up their national sentiments or their political and religious convictions; but they shall at all times bear in mind the reserve and tact incumbent upon them by reason of their international status.

办事人员应避免任何行为之妨及其为国际公务员之地位，尤以公开言论及行动为最要。彼等固不必放弃其对于本国之情感或政治及宗教之信念，惟必须永久警觉因其国际身份而当有所缄默。

Regulation 7

第七条

No member of the staff shall accept, hold, or engage in any office or occupation which in the opinion of the Secretary-General is incompatible with the proper discharge of his duties with the United Nations.

任何职员于其受聘期内不得接受或担任秘书长认为其为联合国执行公务不合之职位或职业。

Regulation 8

第八条

Any member of the staff who becomes a candidate for a public office of a political character shall resign from the Secretariat.

任何职员欲为政治性质之任何公务之候选人时，应向秘书处提出辞职。

Regulation 9

第九条

No member of the staff shall accept any honor, decoration, favor, gift or fee from any Government or from any other source external to the Organization during the period of his appointment, except for war services.

任何职员在受任期内，不得接受任何政府或本组织以外之任何当局之荣誉，勋章，奖状，礼物或奖金，惟因战役之奖勋不在此列。

2. APPOINTMENT, PROBATION AND PROMOTION

二、聘任，试署及升迁

Regulation 10

第十条

Men and women are equally eligible for all posts in the Secretariat.

男女应有平等机会被聘担任秘书处之任何职位。

Regulation 11

第十一条

So far as practicable, appointments to posts in the Secretariat shall be made on a competitive basis.

如事实可能秘书处之职位任命，应根据竞试为选择。

Regulation 12

第十二条

Persons appointed to permanent posts in the Secretariat shall serve such probationary period as may be prescribed by the Secretary-General.

在秘书处得永久任命之人员，应按秘书长之规定经过试署期间。

Regulation 13

第十三条

The Secretary-General shall provide facilities to train members of the staff in subjects relating directly or indirectly to their duties. This training shall apply particularly to members on probation whose earlier educational opportunities have been inadequate or whose language qualifications are deficient.

对于职员职务直接或间接有关项目，秘书长应供给受训之便利，此项训练尤以当实施于试署人员之早年教育机会不充分及语言方面欠佳者。

Regulation 14

第十四条

With due regard to the maintenance of the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible and without prejudice to the inflow of fresh talent at the various levels, vacancies shall be filled by promotion of persons already in the service of the United Nations in preference to appointments from outside. This consideration shall also be applied, on a reciprocal basis, to the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the Organization.

除为维持办事人员之地域普及性起见及不妨及招纳新才之情况下，凡有出缺，应以已在联合国服务之人员升补或如有对等待遇之办法时则以与联合国有关系之各专门机关之办事人员调补，较自外征聘补缺为宜。

Regulation 15

第十五条

The Secretary-General shall provide machinery through which members of the staff may participate in the discussion of questions relating to appointment and promotion.

秘书长应设一机构，庶职员等能藉以参与讨论任命及升迁有关之问题。

3. SALARIES

三、俸给

Regulation 16

第十六条

Pending the adoption of a permanent classification plan, the salaries of the members of the staff other than Assistant Secretaries-General and Directors shall be determined by the Secretary-General within a range between the salary adopted by the General Assembly for the post of Director and the best salaries and wages paid for stenographic, clerical, and manual work at the seat of the United Nations.

在永久叙级方案未通过前，助理秘书长及局长以外诸职员之薪给由秘书长予以决定。其薪给以自联合国所在地之粗工，打字员等最高薪资数迄大会通过之局长俸给数为范围。

4. HOURS OF WORK

四、工作时间

Regulation 17

第十七条

The whole time of members of the staff shall be at the disposal of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall establish a normal working week.

诸职员之所有时间听秘书长支配。秘书长应设定通常一周工作时间。

5. LEAVE

五、假期

Regulation 18

第十八条

Members of the staff shall be allowed sick leave, maternity leave, special leave, annual local leave and home leave, as prescribed by the Secretary-General.

办事人员应得在秘书长规定细则之下，享有疾病假，生育假，特别准假，当地经常年假，及回籍假。

6. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

六、惩戒处置

Regulation 19

第十九条

The Secretary-General may impose disciplinary measures on members of the staff whose conduct or work is unsatisfactory. He may discharge a member of the staff who persistently fails to give satisfactory service. He may summarily dismiss a member of the staff for serious misconduct.

职员中之行为或工作不能满意时，秘书长得执行惩戒处置，彼可辞退其常亏职守服务不力之办事人员，其有重大之行为不检之事实之人员，秘书长得撤免之。

7. TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENTS

七、终止聘雇

Regulation 20

第二十条

The normal age of retirement for members of the staff shall be 60 years. In exceptional circumstances the Secretary-General may, in the interest of the Organization, extend this age limit to 65 years if it would be in the interest of the United Nations to do so.

办事人员通常之退休年龄为六十岁。在特殊情形下，秘书长认为于联合国事业有利时，得展延退休年龄至六十五岁。

Regulation 21

第二十一条

The Secretary-General may terminate the appointment of a member of the staff if the necessities of the service require the abolition of the post or a reduction of the staff, or if the services of the individual concerned prove unsatisfactory.

秘书长得因事务上之需要，裁减职位，或裁员，或以某员工作不满意时，使聘雇终止。

Regulation 22

第二十二条

If the Secretary-General terminates an appointment under regulation 21 he shall give at least three months' notice and pay an indemnity equivalent to at least three months' salary. The amount of the indemnity shall be increased with length of service up to a maximum of nine months' salary. These provisions of notice and indemnity shall not apply to probationers, to persons holding short-term contracts, or to persons summarily dismissed.

如秘书长依第二十一条规定，终止聘雇时，必须至少于三月前通知该员，并给予相当于其九个月期间薪金最高数之偿金。此项通知及偿金规定对于试署者，持有短期聘约及被撤职者不适用之。

Regulation 23

第二十三条

The Secretary-General shall establish administrative machinery for inquiry and appeal in disciplinary and termination cases. This machinery shall provide for staff participation.

秘书长应设立行政机构，供惩戒处分及终止聘雇案之问讯与申诉。此项机构应有办事人员参加。

8. TRAVELLING EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES

八、旅费及津贴

Regulation 24

第二十四条

The travel expenses and travel allowances of members of the staff in respect of authorized journeys on the business of the United Nations shall be paid by the Organization subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary-General.

在秘书长规定之条件下，办事人员因联合国公务经核准旅程中旅费及旅中津贴应由联合国支付之。

Regulation 25

第二十五条

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary-General, the United Nations shall pay the removal costs and the travel expenses and travel allowances of members of the staff, and, in appropriate cases, their wives and dependent children:

在秘书长规定之条件下，联合国当付给搬家费用，旅费及旅中津贴与办事人员。在以下适当情形下，并及其妻与受抚养之子女。

(a) upon appointment to the Secretariat and on subsequent change of official station;

(甲) 受任在秘书处服务及调赴其他任所时；

(b) at appropriate interval for a journey to and from the place recognized as the staff member's home at the time of the initial appointment; and

(乙) 适当休假期内，往返其初任命时认为其家之所在地；

(c) upon termination of appointment.

(丙) 终止聘雇时。

9. STAFF PROVIDENT FUND

九、办事人员节约储金

Regulation 26

第二十六条

Pending the establishment of a permanent staff retirement scheme, a deduction shall be made from the salaries of members of the staff and paid into a staff provident fund to which the United Nations shall make an additional contribution.

在永久办事人员退休方案设立之前，应在办事人员薪金内扣除若干数目，以之向节约储金缴纳，联合国将为职员向该储金另缴纳储金之一部分。

10. SPECIAL INDEMNITIES

十、特别偿金

Regulation 27

第二十七条

A member of the staff who is injured as the result of an accident incurred in the course of his duty or who is compelled to discontinue his employment as a result of sickness directly attributable to his work in the service of the United Nations shall receive reasonable compensation. Should the staff member die in such circumstances, reasonable compensation shall be paid to his widow or such dependents as the Secretary-General may determine.

办事人员因为联合国执行公务时遭受意外致伤，或因服务之直接影响致疾，不能继续工作者，应得合理之偿金。因此项情况而致死者，应由秘书长决定将合理之恤金付与其遗孀或其受抚养人。

11. GENERAL PROVISIONS

十一、一般规定

Regulation 28

第二十八条

These regulations may be supplemented or amended by the General Assembly without prejudice to the acquired rights of members of the staff.

以上各条款，可由大会予以增补或修正，但以不损害办事人员之既得权益为限。

Regulation 29

第二十九条

The Secretary-General shall report annually to the General Assembly such staff rules and amendments thereto as he may make to implement these regulations.

秘书长应将办事人员服务细则及条例之修正条款，逐年向大会提呈报告。

(5). Taxation

(5) 征税

The question of the taxation of the salaries of staff members of the United Nations was considered by the Fifth Committee at its fourth meeting on January 21, 1946. Three main questions had to be settled: (a) whether the salaries of the staff of the United Nations should be immune from income taxation by Member Governments; (b) whether some income tax should be levied by the United Nations organization; (c) how the net salaries of all staff members bearing similar responsibilities should be equalized pending agreement on tax exemption.

1946年1月21日，第五委员会第四次会议审议了联合国办事人员薪金征税问题。有三大问题需要解决：（甲）联合国办事人员的薪金是否应免缴会员国政府的所得税；（乙）部分所得税是否应由联合国征收；（丙）在就免税达成协议之前，应如何平衡所有承担类似职责的办事人员的薪金净额。

The United States delegation had submitted a paper to the Advisory Group of Experts appointed by the Preparatory Commission, recommending that salaries of staff members should be exempt from national taxation. Until such time as all Member Governments had made arrangements for tax exemption, all United Nations employees should contribute to a special fund. Any staff member subject to national taxation would be reimbursed from this fund. The United States delegation considered that governments of countries where United Nations employees resided would be reluctant to offer such employees tax exemption and that public opinion in any country where income tax was generally applied would be unsympathetic towards the existence of a tax-free group. If United Nations officials were granted tax exemption they would be

embarrassed in their relationships with other citizens of the country in which the United Nations was located. For these reasons the United States delegation supported a staff contributions scheme. As it had been agreed that the United States should be the seat of the United Nations the position taken by the United States delegation was of particular significance in the discussion on this question.

美国代表团向筹备委员会任命的专家咨询团体提交了一份文件，建议办事人员的薪金应免缴国税。在所有会员国政府做出免税安排之前，所有联合国办事人员都应向一项特别基金缴款。任何应缴纳国税的办事人员都可从该基金中获得补偿。美国代表团认为，联合国办事人员的居住国政府不会愿意向这些办事人员提供免税待遇，而且在任何普遍征收所得税的国家内，公众舆论也不会支持免税群体的存在。如果联合国官员获得免税待遇，其将会在与所在国其他公民的关系中处境尴尬。基于这些理由，美国代表团支持制定一项办事人员缴款计划。由于已商定美国为联合国所在地，故在讨论这一问题时，美国代表团的立场尤为重要。

Taking into consideration the paper submitted by the United States delegation, the Advisory Group made the following recommendations:

考虑到美国代表团提交的文件，专家咨询团体提出了以下建议：

(a) Salaries of the United Nations staff should be exempt from national taxation.

(甲) 联合国办事人员的薪金应免征国税。

(b) All personnel of the United Nations should be subject to a tax contributions scheme levied by the organization.

(乙) 联合国所有办事人员都应遵守本组织的税收缴款计划。

(c) Pending action of the national governments to extend tax immunity, the United States plan for reimbursing staff members subject to national income tax out of the staff contributions fund should be adopted.

(丙) 在各国政府采取行动扩大免税范围之前，应通过美国提出的由办事人员缴款基金对办事人员缴纳的国家所得税予以补偿的计划。

(d) The budget contributions of Member Governments whose nationals were not exempt from income tax should be increased by an amount equivalent to the refund paid to the United Nations staff members who were nationals of that country.

(丁) 对国民征收所得税的会员国政府，其预算摊款应增加，数额应与支付给属于该国国民的联合国办事人员的补偿相当。

The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly appointed a Sub-Committee to study these recommendations. On January 24, 1946, the Sub-Committee presented the following report:

大会第五委员会任命了一个小组委员会来研究这些建议。1946年1月24日，小组委员会提交了以下报告：

The Committee believes there is no alternative to the proposition that national tax exemption for United Nations salaries and allowance is indispensable to equity among its Member nations and equality among its

personnel.

委员会认为，为确保会员国之间的公平及办事人员之间的平等，此项关于联合国薪金和津贴的免税政策不可或缺，此外别无他选。

It recommends that, pending this accomplishment, the budget should carry a contingent appropriation to equalize tax payments.

委员会建议，在实现这一目标之前，预算应包括一项用于平衡税收的或有拨款。

It recommends that all of its files respecting staff contributions plans be referred to the Secretary-General for his information; and that further consideration of the matter be postponed pending his subsequent report and recommendation.

委员会建议将所有有关办事人员缴款计划的档案提交秘书长，供其参考；并在其下一次提交报告和建议之前，推迟对此事的进一步审议。

There was general agreement on the first recommendation that salaries should be exempt from national taxation. Several representatives, however, opposed the recommendation that tax refunds to staff members subject to national income tax should be paid out of the United Nations budget. It was pointed out that this would lead to inequality among Member Governments. Countries which taxed their nationals would benefit at the expense of those countries granting tax exemption to United Nations employees. No part of the sums paid as contributions to the United Nations should go into national treasuries. The proposed tax refund system would deter States from granting tax exemption. The representative of Belgium remarked that the main difficulty was the reluctance of the United States Government to exempt its nationals from taxation, and expressed his hope that the United States Government would make a concession on this point. The representative of Mexico, supported by several other representatives, proposed the amendment of the second recommendation of the sub-committee as follows:

与会代表就第一项建议基本达成一致，即薪金应免除国税。然而，有些代表反对须向本国缴付所得税的工作人员的退税应由联合国预算划拨资金的建议。有代表指出，这将导致会员国政府之间的不平等。因为向本国国民征税的国家将会获益，牺牲了那些对联合国工作人员准予免税的国家的利益。在作为联合国会费缴纳的各种款项中，不应有任何部分进入国库。拟议的退税制度将阻止各国对联合国工作人员准予免税。比利时代表指出，主要困难在于美国政府不愿对其国民免税，并表示希望美国政府在这一点上作出让步。墨西哥代表在其他几位代表的支持下，提议对小组委员会的第二项建议进行如下修正：

The Committee recommends that, pending this accomplishment, the budget of the Organization should carry a contingent appropriation to refund tax payments and that an amount equivalent to such refunds to employees because of income tax, be added to the budget contributions of the Members, whose nationals in the service of the Organization were required to pay income tax on their salaries and allowances received from the Organization.

委员会建议，在实现这一目标之前，本组织的预算应包含一笔用于退税的应急拨款；同时针对那些其国民因收受本组织之薪金津贴须缴国税的会员国，应在其预算摊款中增加一笔款项，数额与因所得税而向工作人员退税的金额相当。

The Committee adopted this amendment at its sixth meeting on January 25.

委员会于 1 月 25 日召开的第六次会议上通过了这一修正案。

Several representatives, although favoring complete exemption from national taxation, supported the recommendation of the Advisory Group of Experts that a staff contribution plan be adopted. The report of the Sub-Committee, it was said, left the question of a staff contribution plan completely unsettled. The representative of Australia, supported by the representative of Canada therefore, proposed that the Fifth Committee reject the report of the Sub-Committee and adopt the recommendations of the Advisory Group of Experts. The Australian proposal was rejected by the Committee.

一些代表虽然赞成完全免除国税，但支持专家咨询团体提出的实行员工缴款计划的建议。有代表认为，小组委员会的报告完全没有解决员工缴款计划的问题。因此，澳大利亚代表在加拿大代表的支持下，提议第五委员会驳回小组委员会的报告并通过专家咨询团体的建议。委员会没有采纳澳大利亚的提议。

Although the Sub-Committee's report, as amended at the suggestion of the representative of Mexico, had been adopted by the Fifth Committee, the question was reopened at the sixteenth meeting of the Committee on February 11, when the final draft of the Committee's report to the General Assembly was under consideration. After some discussion, the Committee adopted an amendment, proposed by the representative of the Netherlands, to delete the Mexican amendment previously adopted and to substitute the text as shown below. The resolution as approved by the General Assembly therefore read as follows:

第五委员会虽然通过了根据墨西哥代表的建议予以修正的小组委员会报告，但其 2 月 11 日第十六次会议在审议委员会提交给大会的报告的最后草案时重新讨论了这一问题。经过一番讨论，委员会通过了荷兰代表提出的修正案，删去此前通过的墨西哥修正案，代之以如下案文。因此，大会批准的决议内容如下：

V. TAXATION

五. 纳税问题

Having regard particularly to the administrative and budgetary arrangements of the Organization, the General Assembly concurs in the conclusion reached by the Administrative and Budgetary Committee that there is no alternative to the proposition that exemption from national taxation for salaries and allowances paid by the Organization is indispensable to the achievement of equity among its Members and equality among its personnel.

大会特别注意及本组织之行政及预算办法，同意于行政及预算委员会所作之结论，认为除建议对本组织所付办事人员之薪金津贴免除国税外，别无企达会员国间之公道及办事人员收入平等之办法。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

因此，大会决议：

12. Pending the necessary action being taken by Members to exempt from national taxation salaries and allowances paid out of the budget of the Organization, the Secretary-General is authorized to reimburse staff members who are required to pay taxation on salaries and wages received from the Organization.

十二. 在各会员国采必要步骤免除联合国预算内所付薪金津贴之国税前，授权秘书长退还办事人员因收受本组织薪金与工资所缴之国税。

13. In the case of any Member whose nationals in the service of the Organization are required to pay taxation on salaries and allowances received from the Organization, the Secretary-General should explore with the Member concerned methods of ensuring as soon as possible the application of the principle of equity amongst all Members.

十三. 一会员国之国民，因收受本组织之薪金津贴须缴国税时，秘书长应与该关系会员国商议办法以保证会员国间公道原则之尽早实现。

14. The records and documents of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee and of the Advisory Group of Experts respecting staff contributions plans be referred to the Secretary-General for his information, and the Secretary-General be requested to submit recommendations thereon to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

十四. 将行政及预算委员会以及专家咨询团体关于办事人员捐款计划之纪录及文件，移送秘书长供其参考；并请秘书长对此作成建议于大会第一届会第二期会议时提出。

(6) Classification, Salaries and Allowances

(6) 叙级，薪给及津贴

The Preparatory Commission had recommended that the General Assembly should decide what the salaries of Assistant-Secretaries General and top-ranking Directors should be. This question was referred to the Sub-Committee of the Fifth Committee which had considered the salary of the Secretary-General. At its fourth meeting on January 22, 1946, the Fifth Committee received the Sub-Committee's draft resolution recommending that the salaries of Assistant-Secretaries-General and top ranking Directors be \$13,500 (US) and \$11,000 (US) respectively.

筹备委员会建议大会应决定助理秘书长和最高级之局长的薪给数额。这一问题提交给第五委员会的小组委员会讨论，该小组委员会曾审议过秘书长的薪给问题。在 1946 年 1 月 22 日召开的第四次会议上，第五委员会收到该小组委员会的决议草案，草案建议助理秘书长和最高级之局长的薪给数额分别为美金一万三千五百元和美金一万一千元。

In the course of the discussion in the Committee several representatives expressed the view that the salaries proposed were too modest. It was maintained that they did not take sufficient account of the increased cost of living, and that they were, in fact, considerably less than the emoluments recommended for the judges of the Permanent Court and those paid to corresponding officials of UNRRA or the League of Nations. The endorsement of such salaries for the principal higher officers would automatically depress those to be offered the lower grades, with the result that the organization might be unable to attract the highly qualified personnel which it was essential to secure.

在委员会讨论过程中，一些代表认为提议的薪给数额过低。他们认为这些薪给数额未能充分考虑生活费用增加的问题，而且实际上它们远低于建议给常设法院法官或是给联合国善后救济总署或国际联盟同等官员的薪给。如果批准对主要高级职员执行这样的薪给数额，那么低级职员的薪给必然会相应降低，其结果是本组织可能无法吸引到必需的高素质人才。

In defence of the Sub-Committee's recommendations it was argued that to provide salaries high enough to counter a rise in cost of living which was world-wide would place the Secretariat in a privileged position,

which would be undesirable from the point of view of public opinion. The figures proposed seemed reasonable and just if it were remembered that they were net, supplemented by tax-free allowances.

有代表支持小组委员会的建议，认为如果是为应对世界范围内生活费用增加而提供高额薪给，这将使秘书处于特权地位。从舆论的角度来看，此举不可取。如果考虑到提议的薪给数额是净额，并有免税津贴作为补充，那么现在的数额似乎是合理且公正的。

The representative of the United States objected to the provision of net salaries, as he considered that the question whether these salaries should in fact be net was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the taxing authority of the country of which the officials were nationals.

美国代表反对薪给净额的规定，因其认为这些薪给是否应为净额这一问题完全属于官员所属国税务当局的管辖范围。

As regards classification of posts in the Secretariat other than those of Assistant Secretaries-General and Directors, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission.

关于秘书处除助理秘书长和局长之外的员额叙级，大会通过了筹备委员会的建议。

On the question of children's education and installation allowances the Advisory Group of Experts had submitted to the Fifth Committee a report which was discussed at some length. The General Assembly decided to instruct the Secretary-General to report to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly concerning a scheme for such allowances, and to transmit the Advisory Group's report to the Secretary-General for his consideration.

专家咨询团体就儿童教育和安家费用的问题向第五委员会提交了一份报告，委员会对该报告进行了详细讨论。大会决定责成秘书长向大会第一届会第二期会议就有关此类津贴的方案作出报告，并把专家咨询团体的报告转交秘书长供其审议。

Following is the text of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly:

大会通过的决议案文如下：

VI. CLASSIFICATIONS, SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

六、叙级，薪给及津贴

The conditions of employment in the Secretariat should be such as will attract qualified candidates from any part of the world.

秘书处之聘雇待遇，应能吸引世界各处之合格候补人选。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

因此，大会决议：

15. An Assistant Secretary General shall receive a net salary of \$13,500 (US) together with an allowance varying from \$7,000 (US) to \$11,500 (US) at the Secretary-General's discretion.

十五. 助理秘书长应得净年薪美金一万三千五百元, 连同自美金七千元至一万一千五百元之津贴, 其数额由秘书长裁定之。

16. A top-ranking Director shall receive a net salary of \$11,000 (U.S.) together with an allowance varying from \$3,000 (US) to \$6,000 (US) at the Secretary-General's discretion.

十六. 最高级之局长应得净年薪美金一万一千元连同自美金三千元至六千元之津贴, 其数额由秘书长裁定之。

17. The allowances for Assistant Secretaries General and top-ranking Directors are deemed to include all representation (including hospitality), housing, education and children's allowances for these posts but not such reimbursable allowances as travel, subsistence and removal costs upon appointment, transfer or termination of appointment with the Organization; official travel and home leave travel.

十七. 助理秘书长及最高级之局长之津贴, 系包括各该职位之一切公费(包括交际费), 房屋, 子女津贴及其教育补助费, 但应受偿还之受任时, 转任及离职时旅费, 每日补助费及迁移费用以及因公出差, 返家例假旅费, 不在此限。

18. Subject to the budgetary provisions voted by the General Assembly, and except in the case of posts of Secretary-General, Assistant Secretary-General and Director, the Secretary-General, after discussion with the Advisory Group of Experts which he is recommended to appoint, is authorized to make a tentative classification of posts and to assign salaries to these posts according to the general principles set forth in paragraphs 41 to 45 and 71 of Section 2 of Chapter VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Commission. The Secretary-General is also authorized to employ members of the staff on short-term contracts pending the establishment of a permanent classification plan as outlines in resolution 19 below.

十八. 在不违反大会所表决之预算规定下, 除秘书长助理秘书长及局长诸职位外, 秘书长在与其应行指派之专家咨询团体商讨后, 有权依照筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节第四十一至四十五及七十一各段所列一般原则, 制成各级职位叙级定薪之临时方案。秘书长在永久叙级方案设立前, 亦有权依下列第十九决议案, 以短期契约聘雇职员。

19. Subject to the budgetary provisions voted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, after discussion with the Advisory Group of Experts referred to in resolution 18, shall arrange:

十九. 在不违反大会所表决之预算规定下, 秘书长与第十八决议案所述之专家咨询团体商讨后, 应设法:

(a) for the development of a classification plan of all posts required by the Secretariat, based upon the duties, responsibilities and authority of each post;

(甲) 促成秘书处所需之各职司叙级方案, 以各职司之责任, 职务及权限为根据;

(b) for the grouping of posts by main categories and within categories by grades;

(乙) 将各职司类别区分, 而于其内分等叙级;

(c) for the assignment of appropriate salaries to each main category and grades therein according to the salary standards which may be established by the General Assembly;

(丙) 批定各等及各级之相当薪给，以大会所定之薪给标准为准则；

(d) for the assignment of each post in the Secretariat to its appropriate category and grade on the basis of its duties, responsibilities and authority.

(丁) 将秘书处内各职指定其属于何级，以该职之责任，职务及权限为根据。

The Secretary-General is authorized to employ temporary personnel on special limited term contracts outside of the permanent classification plan when he finds it necessary.

秘书长有权聘雇临时办事人员，必要时以永久叙级方案外之特种短期合同聘雇之。

20. In determining the salaries for the several grades and for the various categories of posts, account should be taken of the special factors affecting service in the Secretariat, and, in particular, of the wide range of remuneration for comparable work prevailing in the government services of the Members of the United Nations; the more limited prospects of promotion to the highest posts in the Secretariat compared with the prospects of promotion in some of the national services; the cost of living at the seat of the United Nations—a factor which may be affected, in the early years, by possible housing difficulties; and the additional expenses which a large proportion of the staff will incur by living away from their own country, such expenses varying with the number of dependents and other factors.

二十. 核定若干职位等级薪给时，应注意关及在秘书处服务之特别因素，其尤应注意者，为比较各会员国政府机关类同职务待遇之差异；在秘书处升迁至最高职位，较在其他政府机关升迁机会为少；联合国会所所在地之生活指数，此点或因最初数年居住问题不无困难；大部分职员因须离国远处而生额外之开支，其数目则因其所抚养人之多寡及其他因素而异。

21. The General Assembly approves, in principle, the adoption of schemes to become effective 1 January 1947:

二十一. 大会在原则上核准下列所述津贴补助费表，该表自一九四七年一月一日起生效：

(a) for the payment of children's allowances as a supplement to the salaries of eligible members of the staff of the Organization;

(甲) 本组织之合格办事人员，于本薪外，按表给予子女津贴。

(b) for the payment of an education grant to an eligible member of the staff who may wish to send his child, or children, from the country to which he is assigned for duty to that country recognized as his home at the time of his appointment, provided such country be not the country where he is permanently assigned for duty.

(乙) 合格之办事人员，愿将其子女送往当其受任时认为其家所在地之国内受教育时，按表准给其子女教育补助费，但以该国非其受指定为永久服务之国为限。

22. The Secretary-General shall submit to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly a scheme for children's allowances and education grants, and the memorandum of the Advisory Group of Experts on these subjects (document A/C.5/19/Rev.1) shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General for his consideration.

二十二. 秘书长应在大会第一届会第二期会议时提呈子女津贴及教育补助金之表格, 专家咨询团体为各该问题所制文件(文件 A/C.5/19/Rev.1) 应交秘书长供其考虑。

23. With regard to the installation of members of the staff at the interim site of the Organization, the Secretary-General is authorized to establish a scheme for installation allowances and the conditions under which such allowances shall be granted.

二十三. 鉴于办事人员在本组织临时会所之安置问题, 兹授权秘书长制订安置津贴表, 按该方案所定条件准给各该津贴费。

(7). Duration and Termination of Appointments

(7) 任期及终止聘雇

The following resolution adopted by the General Assembly was based on the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission as contained in Chapter VIII, Section 2-E, of the Preparatory Commission's Report:

大会通过的下列决议以筹备委员会报告书第八章第二 E 节所载之建议为根据:

VII. DURATION AND TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENTS

七、任期及终止聘雇

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决议:

24. Subject to the Secretary-General's full latitude, as suggested in resolution 18, to employ members of the staff on short-term contracts pending the establishment of a permanent classification plan, and subject to appropriate arrangements for the appointment of temporary staff at all times, members of the staff who have successfully passed the period of probation shall be offered some reasonable assurance that they will be able to make their careers in the Secretariat.

二十四. 在不违反第十八决议案所建议之给予秘书长广泛职权在永久叙级方案制定前, 以短期合同聘雇办事人员外, 并除依适当办法随时任命临时职员外, 各办事人员于试署期间合格后, 应予以合理保障, 俾使以秘书处为前途晋阶。

25. Members of the staff who have passed the period of probation shall be given contracts for an indeterminate period which shall be subject to review every five years on the basis of reports by their superior officers.

二十五. 业经试署合格之办事人员, 应给予不定期之聘雇合同, 每满五年, 对其工作根据其直属长官之报告, 予以考核。

26. Notwithstanding the provisions above, Assistant Secretaries-General, Directors and such other principal higher officers as the Secretary-General may determine, shall be appointed under contracts not to exceed five years, subject to the possibility of renewal.

二十六. 助理秘书长, 局长及其他由秘书长决定之主要高级职员则不受上项规定之限制; 其约内任期不得超过五年, 但其期满, 得予续聘。

27. Any contract shall be terminable by the Secretary-General under the conditions set forth in regulation 22 of the staff regulations if the necessities of the service require the abolition of the post or a reduction of the staff, or if the services of the individual concerned proved unsatisfactory.

二十七. 秘书长得根据办事人员条例第十二条之规定, 于因事务之需要而须取消其职或裁员, 或因该员工作不满意时, 终止任何聘约。

(8). Retirement and Compensation

(8) 退休与偿金

The Advisory Group of Experts submitted a report on this question which the Fifth Committee considered. After some discussion the Committee decided that the General Assembly should transmit this report to the Secretary-General for his consideration, and should instruct the Secretary-General to establish immediately a provident fund for members of the staff as well as to report to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly on proposals for a permanent staff retirement scheme. On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee the General Assembly, therefore, resolved as follows:

专家咨询团体就退休与偿金问题提出报告供第五委员会审议。经讨论, 委员会决定, 大会应将该报告转交秘书长审议, 并应指示秘书长立即设置办事人员节约储金, 并向大会第一届会第二期会议报告关于永久办事人员退休方案的建议。因此, 根据第五委员会的建议, 大会决议如下:

VIII. RETIREMENT AND COMPENSATION

八. 退休与偿金

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决议:

28. The Secretary-General shall establish immediately a provident fund for members of the staff, giving consideration to the scheme outlined in Part I of the suggestions of the Advisory Group of Experts on the establishment of a staff retirement scheme and related questions (document A/C.5/20).

二十八. 秘书长应立即设置办事人员节约储金, 对专家咨询团体设置办事人员退休方案及关连问题(文件 A/C.5/20) 第一部各建议加以考虑。

29. The Secretary-General shall submit to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly a report on the operation of the provident fund, suggesting such changes in the scheme as he may consider desirable.

二十九. 秘书长于大会第一届会第二期会议时应对于节约储金之实施情形提出报告, 并将其认为方案中应加修改之处提出建议。

30. The Secretary-General shall submit to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly proposals for a permanent staff retirement scheme to become operative 1 January 1947, taking due account

of the suggestions of the Advisory Group of Experts, the various points raised during the general discussion of these suggestions in the Administrative and Budgetary Committee and other relevant considerations.

三十. 秘书长应于大会第一届会第二期会议时提出关于自一九四七年一月一日施行之永久办事人员退休方案之提议案, 并应对专家咨询团体各建议及行政及预算委员会在对各该问题作一般讨论时引起各点及其他相关意见, 加以注意。

31. In establishing a permanent staff retirement scheme the Secretary-General shall give consideration to the desirability of adopting a system for the provision of benefits to widows and orphans of members of the staff, either by a separate scheme or by the grant of a lump sum benefit on the death of the member.

三十一. 于制订永久办事人员退休方案时, 秘书长应考虑设立职员遗孀孤儿福利制度规定之适宜性, 或另立方案或规定于职员死亡时, 给予总括之恤金。

32. The Secretary-General appointed at the first session of the General Assembly shall be provided with an annual retirement allowance of one-half of his net salary (excluding allowances) on his retirement, provided that he has completed his term of service with the United Nations, as set out in Chapter VIII, section 2, paragraph 18 of the Report of the Preparatory Commission.

三十二. 第一届大会任命之秘书长应规定其退休时领受常年退休津贴, 该津贴为其净得年薪(不连津贴在内)之半数; 但以秘书长按筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节第十八段所载为联合国服务满任为条件。

33. (a) The Secretary-General shall submit to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly proposals for permanent schemes for injury compensation and compassionate benefits.

三十三. (甲) 秘书长应于大会第一届会第二期会议时对伤亡偿恤永久方案向大会提出建议。

(b) Pending the adoption of a permanent scheme, the Secretary-General is authorized to indemnify a member of the staff who is injured as the result of an accident incurred in the course of his duties or to pay an indemnity to the staff member's estate should he die in such circumstances.

(乙) 在永久方案通过前, 秘书长有权对因执行公务遭意外受伤之办事人员给予偿金或对因而致死者, 以恤金付与其名下遗产中。

(c) Pending the adoption of a permanent scheme, the Secretary-General is authorized to indemnify a member of the staff who is compelled to discontinue his employment as a result of sickness directly attributable to his work in the service of the Organization or to pay indemnity to the staff member's estate should he die in such circumstances.

(丙) 在永久方案通过前, 秘书长有权对因本组织公务直接影响致疾不能继续工作之办事人员给予偿金, 因此情形而致死亡者, 以恤金付与其名下遗产中。

(9). Transmittal of the Preparatory Commission's Report to the Secretary-General

(9) 将筹备委员会报告书转送与秘书长

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution to transmit the section of the Preparatory Commission's Report concerning the Organization of the Secretariat to the Secretary-General for his

guidance:

大会通过以下决议，将筹备委员会报告书中有关秘书处组织之部分转送与秘书长，供其遵循：

IX. TRANSMITTAL OF SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER VIII OF THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

九. 筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节之转送

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决议：

34. Section 2, Chapter VIII of the Report of the Preparatory Commission be transmitted to the Secretary-General for his guidance.

三十四. 将筹备委员会报告书第八章第二节转送与秘书长供其遵循。

d. Budgetary and Financial Arrangements

d. 预算及财政办法

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee the General Assembly at its 31st plenary meeting on February 13, 1946, adopted a series of fifteen resolutions, including one annex, on the following subjects pertaining to the budgetary and financial arrangements of the United Nations:

根据第五委员会的建议，大会于一九四六年二月十三日第三十一次全体会议就下列有关联合国预算及财政办法的问题通过了十五项决议，包括一项附件：

- A. Permanent Budgetary and Financial Arrangements (Resolutions 1-3)
- B. Advisory Group of Experts (Resolution 4)
- C. Provisional Financial Regulations (Resolution 5)
- Annex I. Provisional Financial Regulations
- D. Travelling Expenses of Representatives (Resolution 6)
- E. Recommendations of the Secretary-General Concerning Budgetary and Financial Questions (Resolution 7)
- F. Formulation of the Budget and Management of Funds (Resolution 8)
- G. Provisional Budget (Resolutions 9-10)
- H. Working Capital Fund (Resolutions 11-15)

- A. 固定预算及财政办法（决议 1-3）
- B. 专家咨询团体（决议 4）
- C. 临时会计规章（决议 5）
- 附件一. 临时会计规章
- D. 代表之旅费（决议 6）
- E. 秘书长关于预算及财政问题之建议（决议 7）
- F. 预算编制及资金管理（决议 8）
- G. 临时预算（决议 9-10）
- H. 动用基金（决议 11-15）

The Resolutions were based mainly upon the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission and its advisory Group of Experts.

这些决议主要根据筹备委员会及其专家咨询团体之建议制定而成。

(1). Permanent Budgetary and Financial Arrangements

(1) 固定预算及财政办法

The General Assembly resolved that the permanent budgetary and financial arrangements of the United Nations should be based on the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission. To assist the General Assembly in the consideration of such matters, the following standing committees were to be established:

大会决定，联合国固定预算及财政办法应以筹备委员会之建议为基础。为协助大会审议相关事项，将设立下列常设委员会：

(a) an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to be appointed at the beginning of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

(甲) 行政及预算问题咨询委员会，将于大会第一届会第二期会议开始时任命。

(b) a Committee on Contributions, to be appointed during the first part of the first session of the General Assembly for the purpose of preparing a detailed scale of apportionment of expenses of the United Nations for consideration at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

(乙) 会费委员会，将于大会第一届会第一期会议期间任命，旨在准备一详尽之联合国费用分摊表，供大会第一届会第二期会议审议。

Following is the text of the resolution as adopted by the General Assembly:

大会通过之决议案文如下：

A.

甲

The permanent budgetary and financial arrangements of the United Nations should be so designed as to promote efficient and economical administration and command the confidence of Members.

联合国固定预算及财政办法，宜有筹划，俾能促进有效率及经济之行政以得会员国之信任。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

因此，大会决议：

1. Arrangements be made on the basis of the general principles set out in Section 2 of Chapter IX of the Report of the Preparatory Commission and of the Provisional Financial Regulations, for budgetary procedures, the collection and custody of funds, the control of disbursements and the auditing of accounts.

一. 根据筹备委员会报告书第九章第二节所列各一般原则以及临时会计规章中原则为预算程序，经费之征收与保管，开支之监督与账目之审查规定办法。

2. To facilitate the consideration of administrative and budgetary questions by the General Assembly and its Administrative and Budgetary Committee, there be appointed at the beginning of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of nine members (instead of seven as laid down in Rule 37 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure) with the following functions:

二. 为便利大会及其行政及预算委员会考虑行政及预算各问题，应于大会第一届会第二期会议开始时设置一行政及预算问题咨询委员会，委员九人（而非临时议事规则第三十七条规定之七人），其职守如下：

(a) to examine and report on the budget submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

（甲）审查秘书长提呈大会之预算并缮具报告书；

(b) to advise the General Assembly concerning any administrative and budgetary matters referred to it;

（乙）对有关行政及预算事项，向大会贡献意见；

(c) to examine on behalf of the General Assembly the administrative budgets of specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies;

（丙）为大会审查各专门机关之行政预算及关于与各该机关订立财政办法之提案；

(d) to consider and report to the General Assembly on the auditors' reports on the accounts of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

（丁）审查联合国及各专门机关查账官之报告，并向大会提出报告书。

The Committee shall deal with personnel matters only in their budgetary aspects, and representatives of the staff shall have the right to be heard by the Committee.

该委员会对人事问题，只讨论其关及预算方面之事项，办事人员之代表应有权在委员会申述意见。

3. A standing expert Committee on Contributions of ten members (instead of seven as laid down in Rule 40 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure) be appointed with instructions to prepare a detailed scale of apportionment of expenses, based on the principles set out in paragraph 13 of section 2 of Chapter IX of the Report of the Preparatory Commission for consideration at the second part of the first session.

三. 应设置一常设会费专家委员会，会员十人（而非临时议事规则第四十条规定之七人），使其准备一详尽之费用分摊表，该表需根据筹备委员会报告书第九章第二节第十三段条例之原则制成，供大会在第一届会第二期会议时考虑研讨。

(2). Advisory Group of Experts

(2) 专家咨询团体

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution concerning the appointment of an Advisory Group of Experts to assist the Secretary-General in elaborating administrative, budgetary and personnel plans:

大会通过了以下关于任命一专家咨询团体以协助秘书长拟订行政、预算及人事计划的决议：

B.

With a view to the integration of the administrative and budgetary planning of the Organization,
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

乙

为完成联合国之行政及预算计划，
大会：

4. RECOMMENDS that the Secretary-General appoint at an early date a small advisory group of experts, as described in paragraphs 23-26 of section 2 of Chapter IX of the Report of the Preparatory Commission to perform the functions suggested by the Preparatory Commission in paragraphs 23-26 of section 2 of Chapter IX of its Report, including those specified in the provisional financial regulations.

四. 建议秘书长及早派定各筹备委员会报告书第九章第二节第二十三至二十六段所述之小组专家咨询团体，依照该报告书第九章第二节同段及临时会计规章特定各条执行职务。

(3). Provisional Financial Regulations

(3) 临时会计规章

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution concerning financial regulations recommended by the Preparatory Commission:

大会通过了以下关于筹备委员会建议之会计规章之决议：

C.

Having made a general examination of the draft provisional financial regulations submitted by the Preparatory Commission,
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

丙

筹备委员会所提呈之临时会计规章草案，经作一般审查后，
大会：

5. ADOPTS the Provisional Financial Regulations, as amended, and reproduced in annex I to this report.

五. 通过各所附修正后之临时会计规章（附后）。

ANNEX I

附件一

PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

临时会计规章

I. THE FINANCIAL YEAR

一. 财政年度

Regulation 1

第一条

The financial year shall be the calendar year, 1 January to 31 December.

财政年度应依普通年历，自一月一日至十二月三十一日计算。

II. THE PROVISIONAL BUDGET

二. 临时预算

Regulation 2

第二条

The Secretary-General shall submit to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly a provisional budget for the financial year 1946. The provisional budget as adopted by the General Assembly shall remain in force pending its substitution by the adoption of the first annual budget of the Organization by the General Assembly during the second part of the first session.

秘书长应于大会第一届会第一期会议时提出一九四六年财政年度之临时预算书。该临时预算如经大会通过发生效力，直至本组织第一常年预算经大会在第一届会第二期会议中通过为止。

Regulation 3

第三条

Estimates of expenditure to be incurred under the provisional budget shall be divided into two separate parts: the Secretariat and the organs served by it; the International Court of Justice. The first part shall be divided into general broad headings of expenditure, such as Salaries, Wages, Travelling Expenses, Incidental Expenses, Rent of Buildings, Office Equipment, Library and Contingencies, and shall be presented in a form to be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Advisory Group of Experts.

临时预算书中支出概算应分为二部，秘书处及其向之服务之各机关；及国际法院。第一部应按概括之支出部门分列名目。例如：薪金，工资，旅费，临时费用，房租，办公室设备，图书馆，意外开支等等制成；俾能使秘书长在与专家咨询团体商议后可予决定。

Regulation 4

第四条

The provisional budget shall cover expenditures for the calendar year 1946, the costs of the Preparatory Commission and the costs incidental to the convening of the first session of the General Assembly incurred prior to 31 December 1945.

临时预算应包括一九四六年历年内之支出，筹备委员会之开支，及一九四五年十二月三十一日前因筹备召开大会第一届会之开支。

III. WORKING CAPITAL FUND

三、动用基金

Regulation 5

第五条

Expenditures under the provisional budget shall be financed by a working capital fund, to consist of advances made by Members in accordance with a scale of allocation determined by the General Assembly.

临时预算项下支出由动用基金内支付，动用基金由大会决定分担表格由诸会员国以垫款缴纳足成之。

Regulation 6

第六条

After the General Assembly has adopted the provisional budget, and established the total of the working capital fund, the Secretary-General shall

- (a) inform Members of their maximum commitments in respect of the working capital fund;
- (b) request them to remit their advances in amounts and at times as may be determined;
- (c) call upon Members thereafter, from time to time, as funds are required, to remit outstanding instalments of the advances agreed upon.

在大会通过临时预算，设立动用基金总数后，秘书长应：

- (甲) 通知会员国其在动用基金内应缴款项最高数目。
- (乙) 请其依所决定数目按期缴纳垫付款项。
- (丙) 视款项之需要，不时地请会员国照其所协议缴纳未付之分期垫款。

Regulation 7

第七条

All advances to the working capital fund shall be calculated and paid in the currency of the State in which the United Nations is situated.

动用基金之一切预付款项应按照联合国所在地国家之货币计算并缴付之。

IV. FIRST ANNUAL BUDGET

四. 第一届常年预算

Regulation 8

第八条

The Secretary-General shall submit the first annual budget of the United Nations to the General Assembly during the second part of the first session. He shall arrange for this budget to be examined beforehand by the Advisory Group of Experts.

秘书长应将联合国之第一届常年预算书在大会第一届会第二期会议中提出并应于事前交由专家咨询团体先予审查。

Regulation 9

第九条

Estimates of expenditure to be incurred under the first annual budget should be divided into separate parts and under broad headings of general expenditure as indicated in regulation 3. The exact form of estimates shall be determined by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Advisory Group of Experts.

第一年预算中之支出概算应照第三条所指示以一般支出之概括项目区分部类。概算书之确定形式将由秘书长于与专家咨询团体商讨后决定之。

Regulation 10

第十条

The budget shall be accompanied by:

- (a) a summary of the estimated expenditure under the separate parts divided into the appropriate general headings;
- (b) a statement of total income; and
- (c) a statement showing the amount to be contributed by each Member in accordance with the approved scale of contributions.

预算书应附有：

- (甲) 照分列项目并为适当总目支出概算之摘要；
- (乙) 总收入之账；
- (丙) 按照核定之会费分担表每一会员国应缴款额账。

Regulation 11

第十一条

After the General Assembly has adopted the budget and the total amount voted has been apportioned among Members on the scale agreed upon, the Secretary-General shall transmit all relevant documents to Members and request them to remit their contributions as soon as possible.

在大会通过预算，表决款项之总额由诸会员国按议定表分担后，秘书长应将一切有关文件移送各会员国，并请其尽早缴纳会费。

V. CURRENCY OF THE CONTRIBUTION

五. 会费用币

Regulation 12

第十二条

The contributions of Members shall be assessed and paid in the currency of the State in which the United Nations has its headquarters.

会员国之会费应按联合国会所所在地国家之通用货币计值并缴纳之。

VI. APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

六. 款项拨动

Regulation 13

第十三条

The adoption of the budget by the General Assembly shall constitute an authorization to the Secretary-General to incur expenditures for the purposes for which credits have been voted up to the amounts so voted. The Secretary-General shall allot in writing the appropriations voted by the General Assembly to the various headings of expenditures prior to the incurring of obligations, commitments or expenditures therefore. He shall keep a record of such allotments and all liabilities incurred showing at all times the amount available under each heading.

大会预算之通过，将使秘书长有权在表决之款项总额以内，按目应付支出。秘书长以书面将大会表决之经费分配于各种支出项下以应开支及各项债务。彼应将此项款项分配及一切债务，随时在每一项下列明得支总数作成记录。

VII. INTERNAL CONTROL

七. 内部统制

Regulation 14

第十四条

The Secretary-General shall:

秘书长应

(a) establish detailed financial rules and budgetary procedure in order to ensure effective financial administration and the exercise of economy;

(甲) 制定详细之会计规条及预算程序以保证有效之财政行政及合于经济之使用；

(b) cause an accurate record to be kept of all capital acquisitions and all supplies purchased and used;

(乙) 将一切资金之获得及一切供应物之购买，使用，制成准确记录；

(c) render to the auditors with the accounts a statement as at 31 December 1946, showing the supplies in hand and the assets and liabilities of the Organization;

(丙) 于一九四六年十二月三十一日以出纳账交付查账官。书明现有供应物资，及本组织之资产及债务；

(d) cause all payments to be made on the documents which ensure that the services or commodities have been received and that payment has not previously been made;

(丁) 使一应付款皆有保证，并其他文据以担保服务或货物皆经收受而并未事前付款；

(e) designate the officials who may incur liabilities and make payments on behalf of the Organization;

(戊) 派定可为联合国付款付账之诸职员；

(f) maintain an internal financial control which shall provide for an effective current examination or review of financial transactions in order to ascertain:

(己) 维持内部之财政管制，庶能常川有效审查或复核往来账目，以确保：

(i) the regularity of the receipt, disposal and custody of all funds and other financial resources of the Organization;

(子) 收据之合乎正常，一切经费之支付与保管以及本组织之其他财政资源之保管；

(ii) the conformity of all expenditure with the estimates voted by the General Assembly; and

(丑) 据大会表决之概算与一切开支复核校对；

(iii) any uneconomic use of the resources of the Organization.

(寅) 对本组织资源无任何不合经济之使用。

Regulation 15

第十五条

Where in the discretion of the Secretary-General it seems desirable, tenders for supplies shall be invited by advertisement.

秘书长裁定以为需要时，购买供应物，可登广告招买。

VIII. THE ACCOUNTS

八. 会计账目

Regulation 16

第十六条

The accounts of the Organization shall be kept in the currency of the State in which the United Nations has its headquarters.

本组织之账目应以联合国会所所在地国之货币记账。

Regulation 17

第十七条

There shall be established one cash control record to which shall be credited all cash receipts accruing to the benefit of the Organization. The cash control record shall be divided into such subsidiary receipts classifications as may be deemed necessary.

应设立现款管制记录将本组织一应付款收据记账。现款管制记录应按必要分列为详尽之收据分类。

Regulation 18

第十八条

Cash shall be deposited in one or more bank accounts as required; branch accounts, or special funds which involve a separation of cash assets, shall be established as charges to the cash control record under appropriate regulations as to objects, purposes and limitations of such accounts and funds.

现款应按必要存于一家或数家银行，另账或特别经费关及独立现款账者，应按适当规定章程列在现款管制记录下，规定此项账目及经费之目的，使用与限制。

Regulation 19

第十九条

The accounts shall consist of:

账目应包括：

(a) budget accounts showing within the appropriations:

(甲) 经费以内之预算账目：

- (i) the original allotments;
- (ii) the allotments after modification by any transfers;
- (iii) the actual obligations or expenditures incurred; and
- (iv) the unobligated balance of allotments.

- (子) 原分配款项数;
- (丑) 经转拨修改后之分配款数;
- (寅) 实际债务或支出;
- (卯) 分配数之平衡。

(b) cash account showing all cash receipts and actual disbursements made;

- (乙) 现款账应列明付款收据及实际支付款数;

(c) a working capital fund account;

- (丙) 动用基金之账目;

(d) property records showing:

- (丁) 财产记录中表明:

- (i) capital acquisitions;
- (ii) equipment and supplies purchased and on hand; and

- (子) 获得之金额;
- (丑) 买进及现有之设备与供应物。

(e) a record which will provide a statement of assets and liabilities at 31 December 1946.

- (戊) 直至一九四六年十二月三十一日一应资产及债务之账目报告。

IX. APPOINTMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

九. 外界查账官之任用

Regulation 20

第二十条

Auditors, who shall be persons not in the service of the United Nations, shall be appointed in a manner to be determined by the General Assembly during the second part of its first session. The auditors shall be appointed for the purpose of auditing the accounts for the period ending 31 December 1946.

大会在第一届会第二期会议时应决定如何任命本组织以外服务之人为查账官，任命诸查账官之目的，为使其审查一九四六年十二月三十一日以前期内之各账目。

X. CUSTODY OF FUNDS

十. 款项之保管

Regulation 21

第二十一条

The Secretary-General shall, in consultation with the Advisory Group of Experts designate the bank or banks in which the funds of the Organization shall be kept.

秘书长应与咨询团体商讨，指定一银行或数银行储存联合国之基金及款项。

XI. TRANSFERS UNDER THE BUDGET DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1946

十一. 在一九四六年财政年度预算内之转拨

Regulation 22

第二十二条

Transfers by the Secretary-General within the budget shall be permitted during the financial year 1946 and shall be effected only under his written authority.

在一九四六年财政年度预算内，准秘书长转拨款项，惟彼必需以书面为之。

(4). Travelling Expenses of Representatives to the General Assembly

(4) 大会代表之旅费

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution in accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission:

大会根据筹备委员会的建议通过了下列决议：

D.

丁

The opportunities of Members to participate in the activities of the United Nations should be equalized as far as possible.

会员国在参加联合国各项工作，应尽量使其机会均等。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

因此，大会决议：

6. The actual travelling expenses of representatives or their alternates to and from meetings of the General Assembly shall be borne by the United Nations budget provided that the number of persons whose expenses will be so paid is limited to five in all per Member. The maximum travelling allowances shall be restricted to the equivalent of first-class accommodation by recognized public transport via an approved route from the capital city of a Member to the place where the General Assembly is meeting, and shall not include the payment of subsistence, except where this is included as an integral part of the regular posted schedule for first-class accommodation for recognized public transport. Actual travelling expenses to and from the meetings of the General Assembly of representatives or their alternates shall be reimbursed to each Member by means of an adjustment in the Member's annual contribution.

六. 各代表或候补代表往返大会地点之实际旅费由联合国预算中担负。但所付旅费人数，每一会员国以五位为限。应付费之最高额为自会员国首都经由核准路线至大会会址地之直接往返公用交通工具之头等票价，其生活费除列为头等车船票价之一部者，不在此例。联合国退还代表或其候补代表实需之往返大会地点旅费，由各会员国在每年会费中扣算。

(5). Recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning Budgetary and Financial Questions

(5) 秘书长关于预算及财务问题之建议

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution suggesting that the Secretary-General recommend to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly any action required in regard to such administrative and budgetary questions as the form of the budget, provision of working capital, etc.

大会通过了以下决议，建议秘书长应向大会第一届会第二期会议就预算之形式、动用基金之规定等行政及预算问题所需采取之任何行动提出建议。

E.

戊

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决议：

7. The Secretary-General, after consultation with the Advisory Group referred to above, should be prepared to recommend to the General Assembly during the second part of the first session necessary action on administrative and budgetary questions, including the following:

七. 秘书长在与上述咨询团体商计后，应准备在大会第一届会第二期会议时建议行政及预算问题之必要行动，其建议应包括下列各项：

(a) the form of the budget;

(甲) 预算之形式；

(b) procedure for the examination of the budget by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and for submission of the Committee's report to the General Assembly;

(乙) 行政及预算问题咨询委员会审查预算之程序，委员会向大会提呈报告之程序；

(c) machinery for the control of expenditure;

(丙) 监督支出之机构

(d) means of meeting extraordinary expenditure;

(丁) 应付非常费用之方法；

(e) provision of working capital;

(戊) 动用基金之规定；

(f) character and scope of special funds; and

(己) 特别经费之性质及范围；及

(g) scope and method of audit of accounts and the procedure for the submission of the auditor's report to the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly.

(庚) 账目审查之范围及方法，查账官向咨询委员会及大会提呈报告之程序。

(6). Formulation of the Budget and Management of Funds

(6) 预算拟制与基金管理

The General Assembly decided to transmit the Preparatory Commission's recommendations concerning these matters to the Secretary-General for his information and consideration. Following is the text of the resolution:

大会决定将筹备委员会关于此事项之建议移交秘书长，供其参考与考虑。相关决议内容如下：

F.

己

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

大会：

8. Notes the observations made in paragraphs 5, 10 and 11 of section 2 of Chapter IX of the Report of the Preparatory Commission dealing with the formulation, presentation and execution of the budget, the collection and management of funds and the currency of account, and transmits them to the Secretary-General for his information and consideration.

八．注意筹备委员会报告书第九章第二节中第五，第十及第十一段关于预算之拟制，提呈及施行，各经费及账目之征收管理之意见，并将其移送秘书长供其参考与考虑。

(7). Provisional Budget for 1946

(7) 一九四六年临时预算

The Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission in conjunction with the Advisory Group of Experts drafted the provisional budget of the United Nations for 1946. At the twelfth meeting of the Fifth Committee the Chairman of the Advisory Group explained that the figures presented, which totalled \$24,975,000, constituted the minimum requirements. He also pointed out that the greatest care had been taken to allow the Secretary-General as full latitude as possible by permitting him to transfer credits within the major classifications of the budget.

筹备委员会执行秘书与专家咨询团体共同拟制了联合国一九四六年的临时预算。咨询团体主席在第五委员会第十二次会议上解释称，此次提出的总计 24,975,000 美元的预算是所需最低费用。他还指出，已采取最谨慎的措施，使秘书长得以尽可能自由地在各主要预算分类之间转移款项。

In the course of the debate which ensued several representatives, including those of the Byelorussian S.S.R., China, Cuba, France, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia, considered that the budget was unduly high. It was true that the budget was small in comparison with war expenditures, but many countries had been rendered poor as a result of the war. To these the contributions to the proposed budget would add a tremendous burden, particularly if these contributions would have to be paid in dollar exchange. The budget of the League of Nations had been only \$8,000,000. The voting of credits larger than were strictly necessary tended to encourage extravagance. A reduction of the proposed figures was deemed not only desirable but practicable. The proposed staff of the Secretariat of up to 2,470 was much too large. Economies could be effected in travel expenses, allowances, etc., and a proposed appropriation of \$3,000,000 for unforeseen expenditures could well be reduced. As the Secretary-General was authorized to make transfers from one item to another, it was not necessary for the total amounts appropriated to be so large.

在随后进行的讨论中，白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国、中国、古巴、法国、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国、苏联和南斯拉夫等国的代表认为预算金额过高。虽然预算金额与战争开销相比确实很少，但是许多国家因战致贫，缴纳拟定预算的款项，尤其若是以美元支付，这些国家将承受巨大负担。国际联盟的预算只有 800 万美元。投票通过超过严格必要的预算额度无异于鼓励铺张浪费，因此削减拟定的预算是可取可行之策。拟定的秘书处工作人员多达 2,470 人，远超实际需要。在旅费、津贴等方面可以节省开支，而且拟作不可预见开支的 300 万美元拨款亦可削减。由于秘书长受权可在各项目间转拨款项，预算总额不必如此高昂。

The representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, and the United States, among others, favored the adoption of the budget as presented. In defence of the Advisory Group's recommendations it was pointed out that the total budget constituted only a small fraction of wartime expenditures, being roughly equivalent to one hour's war expenditure of the United States Government. Approval of the budget would be an act of faith in the Secretary-General as well as in the United Nations. The success of the United Nations should not be jeopardized through a lack of funds. To vote a small budget which might subsequently have to be increased would be very undesirable. On the other hand, the money appropriated might not all be spent. The present budget was provisional and provided no precedent whatever for the future. A comparison with the budget of the League of Nations was not conclusive, as the Charter of the United Nations was of much wider scope than the covenant of the League of Nations and the United Nations was carrying on many activities not carried on by the League. The League had had no Security Council permanently in session, no Economic and Social Council with as wide and varied responsibilities, no trusteeship system as elaborate as that of the United Nations.

比利时、捷克斯洛伐克、墨西哥、荷兰、新西兰、波兰和美国等国代表赞成通过拟定的预算。有代表在为咨询团体的建议辩护时指出，预算总额仅相当于战时开支的一小部分，大致相当于美国政府一个小时的战争经费。批准此预算将是对秘书长和联合国的信任。联合国的成功不应由于资金短缺而受到损害。如果投票通过金额较小的预算，之后有可能不得不再次增加预算，此举很不可取。另一方面，划拨的款项可能不会全部花完。目前的预算为临时拟定，将来不应以此作为先例。与国际联盟的预算进行比较也没有说服力，因为《联合国宪章》涵盖范围远大于《国际联盟盟约》，而且联合国正在开展许多国际联盟职责之外的活动。国际联盟没有常设的安全理事会，没有职责如此广泛和多样的经济及社会理事会，没有联合国这般详尽的国际托管制度。

Several representatives agreed to vote for the budget drawn up by the Advisory Group of Experts, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would exercise the greatest possible economy.

几位代表同意投票通过专家咨询团体拟定的预算，但前提是秘书长将尽可能地节省开支。

In view of the discussion which took place in the Fifth Committee, the Advisory Group of Experts at the fourteenth meeting of the Committee on February 5 presented a revised budget. An appropriation of \$200,000 for tax refunds to which several representatives had objected was eliminated. The appropriation for the United Nations Secretariat was reduced by more than \$1,000,000 and the appropriation for the General Assembly and the Councils was reduced by \$1,000,000. A further reduction of \$1,000,000 in the appropriation for unforeseen expenditures proposed by the representative of the U.S.S.R., and of \$82,750 in the appropriation for expenses of the International Court of Justice, which the Committee subsequently agreed to, brought the budget down to a total of \$21,500,000.

根据第五委员会进行的讨论，专家咨询团体在2月5日的委员会第十四次会议上提出了一项订正预算，删去了一些代表反对的20万美元退税拨款，将联合国秘书处拨款削减100多万美元，并将大会及各理事会拨款削减100万美元。委员会随后将未预见之支出拨款按苏联代表提议再削减100万美元，将国际法院开支拨款削减82,750美元，最终使预算总额降至2,150万美元。

The resolution adopted by the General Assembly therefore read as follows:

因此大会通过的决议如下：

G.

庚

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决议：

9. An amount of \$21,500,000 is hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

九．兹拟定美金二千一百五十万元供下列各项目的之开支：

		\$(US)
Section I	For expenses of the General Assembly and the Councils	1,500,000
Section II	For expenses of the Secretariat	16,510,750
Section III	For expenses of the International Court of Justice	617,250
Section IV	For unforeseen expenses	2,000,000
Section V	For the expenses of the Preparatory Commission and the cost of convening the General Assembly for the first part of the first session	872,000
		美金
第一项	为大会及各理事会之开支	1,500,000
第二项	为秘书处之开支	16,510,750
第三项	为国际法院之开支	617,250
第四项	为未预见之开支	2,000,000
第五项	为筹备委员会及召开第一届大会之费用	872,000

10. The above amounts are to be available for the payment of obligations incurred prior to 1 January 1947. The Secretary-General may transfer by written order credits among or within the above listed classifications.

十. 以上各款为应付截至一九四七年一月一日前之开支。秘书长得以书面命令在上列分类内或各项目间转拨分配款项。

(8). The Working Capital Fund

(8) 动用基金

The Secretary-General was instructed to submit the first annual budget of the United Nations to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. At the same time the Committee on Contributions which was set up at the first part of the first session of the General Assembly was to submit a detailed scale for the apportionment of expenses of the United Nations, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission.

秘书长受命向大会第一届会第二期会议提交联合国第一份年度预算。与此同时，在大会第一届会第一期会议上设立的会费委员会将根据筹备委员会的建议，提交一份详细的联合国经费分摊比额表。

To cover the expenses of the organization during the first year as provided in the provisional budget, a Working Capital Fund was to be established to which the Member Governments would make advances. The Preparatory Commission had recommended that the scale adopted for contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization be used as the basis for a scale of contributions to the Working Capital Fund. This scale, which was to be purely provisional, would be superseded by the scale of contributions to be submitted by the Committee on Contributions during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

为支付临时预算规定的首年经费，联合国设立了一个动用基金并由各会员国政府垫款。筹备委员会建议以粮食及农业组织经费分摊比额为基础，制定动用基金的分摊比额。该比额表完全为临时性质，将由会费委员会在大会第一届会第二期会议期间提交的会费分摊比额表所取代。

The Fifth Committee, to which this question was referred, appointed a Sub-Committee of twelve members at its meeting of January 28, 1946, to decide whether the scale for the first or the second financial year of FAO should be used in determining advances to the Working Capital Fund, and what assessments should be made for advances by countries which were Members of the United Nations but not of FAO. After considerable discussion the Sub-Committee agreed that the average between the first and the second year scales of FAO should be adopted as the scale for the Working Capital Fund. On this basis the Advisory Committee of Experts drew up the detailed scale of contributions shown below.

负责此事项的第五委员会在 1946 年 1 月 28 日的会议上任命了一个由 12 名成员组成的小组委员会，由其负责决定使用粮农组织第一或第二财年的分摊比额来确定动用基金的垫付金额，以及未加入粮农组织的联合国会员国的垫款分摊比额。经过充分讨论，小组委员会同意采用粮农组织第一和第二财年分摊比额的均值作为动用基金的分摊比额。在此基础上，专家咨询委员会拟定了如下所示的详细分摊比额表。

Following is the text of the resolution which the General Assembly adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:

大会根据第五委员会的建议通过的相关决议内容如下：

H

辛

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决议:

11. A working capital fund is established at the amount of \$25,000,000 (US).

十一. 设置一动用基金，其数额为美金二千五百万元。

12. Members shall make advances to the working capital fund in accordance with the attached provisional scale which is merely a matter of convenience and in no sense a precedent for the assessment of contributions.

十二. 会员国应按照所附临时表格向动用基金提供垫款。此仅为事实上之便利规定，并不作为征收会费之先例。

13. These advances shall be readjusted at the time of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly in accordance with the scale to be adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the first annual budget.

十三. 此项垫款应在大会第二届会时按大会所通过之第一常年预算会员国会费表重行调整。

14. Except for any readjustments which may result from a revision of the scale referred to in paragraph 3, advances to the working capital fund shall not be offset against contributions of Members to the first annual budget.

十四. 除因第三段所及之会员国分担表因任何调整发生修正外，动用基金内之垫款不得作为会员国在第一常年预算中所缴之会费。

15. The General Assembly at the second part of its first session (September 1946) shall determine the amount at which the working capital fund should be maintained and the method and timing of consequential set-offs against contributions or other adjustments.

十五. 大会在其第二届会（一九四六年九月）应决定动用基金应与维持之数额以及结果发生余数抵算会费或他种账目之方法与时期。

PROVISIONAL SCALE OF ADVANCES
TO WORKING CAPITAL FUND

	<i>Proposed scale adjusted</i>	<i>Amount of advances (US dollars)</i>
Argentina	2.983	745,750
Australia	2.875	718,750

Belgium	1.329	332,250
Bolivia	0.256	64,000
Brazil	2.983	745,750
Byelorussian S.S.R.	0.738	184,500
Canada	4.362	1,090,500
Chile	0.994	248,500
China	6.400	1,600,000
Colombia	0.610	152,500
Costa Rica	0.049	12,250
Cuba	0.610	152,500
Czechoslovakia	1.447	361,750
Denmark	0.640	160,000
Dominica Republic	0.049	12,250
Ecuador	0.049	12,250
Egypt	1.497	374,250
El Salvador	0.049	12,250
Ethiopia	0.256	64,000
France	5.602	1,400,000
Greece	0.394	98,500
Guatemala	0.049	12,250
Haiti	0.049	12,250
Honduras	0.049	12,250
India	4.391	1,097,750
Iran	0.610	152,500
Iraq	0.384	96,000
Lebanon	0.049	12,250
Liberia	0.049	12,250
Luxembourg	0.049	12,250
Mexico	1.615	403,750
Netherlands	1.428	357,000
New Zealand	0.994	248,500
Nicaragua	0.049	12,250
Norway	0.640	160,000
Panama	0.049	12,250
Paraguay	0.049	12,250
Peru	0.610	152,500
Philippines	0.256	64,000
Poland	1.231	307,750
Saudi Arabia	0.295	73,750
Syria	0.197	49,250
South Africa	1.989	497,250
Turkey	1.497	374,250
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.231	307,750
U.S.S.R.	6.892	1,723,000
United Kingdom	14.768	3,692,750
United States	24.614	6,153,500
Uruguay	0.502	125,500

Venezuela	0.502	125,500
Yugoslavia	0.738	184,600
	100.000	25,000,000

动用基金之垫款临时表格

	临时核定百分比	垫款折合美金数
阿根廷	2.983	\$ 745,750
澳大利亚	2.875	718,750
比利时	1.329	332,250
玻利维亚	0.256	64,000
巴西	2.983	745,750
白俄罗斯	0.738	184,500
加拿大	4.362	1,090,500
智利	0.994	248,500
中国	6.400	1,600,000
哥伦比亚	0.610	152,500
哥斯达黎加	0.049	12,250
古巴	0.610	152,500
捷克	1.447	361,750
丹麦	0.640	160,000
多米尼加	0.049	12,250
厄瓜多尔	0.049	12,250
埃及	1.497	374,250
萨尔瓦多	0.049	12,250
阿比西尼亚	0.256	64,000
法国	5.602	1,400,000
希腊	0.394	98,500
瓜地马拉	0.049	12,250
海地	0.049	12,250
洪都拉斯	0.049	12,250
印度	4.391	1,097,750
伊朗	0.610	152,500
伊拉克	0.384	96,000
黎巴嫩	0.049	12,250
利比亚	0.049	12,250
卢森堡	0.049	12,250
墨西哥	1.615	403,750
荷兰	1.428	357,000

纽西兰	0.994	248,500
尼加拉瓜	0.049	12,250
挪威	0.640	160,000
巴拿马	0.049	12,250
巴拉圭	0.049	12,250
秘鲁	0.610	152,500
菲律宾	0.256	64,000
波兰	1.231	307,750
阿拉伯	0.295	73,750
叙利亚	0.197	49,250
南非	1.989	497,250
土耳其	1.497	374,250
乌克兰	1.231	307,750
苏联	6.892	1,723,000
英国	14.768	3,692,750
美国	24.614	6,153,500
乌拉圭	0.502	125,500
委内瑞拉	0.502	125,500
南斯拉夫	0.738	184,600
	100.00	25,000,000

e. Applications from Nationals of Non-Member States for Permanent Employment with the Secretariat

e. 非会员国国民申请国际秘书处永久雇用案

Upon the proposal of the General Committee, the General Assembly, at its 26th plenary meeting on February 9, 1946, adopted a resolution concerning applications from nationals of non-Member States for employment with the United Nations Secretariat, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission having pointed out that in the absence of rules to the contrary the Secretary-General would enjoy full discretion concerning the employment of nationals of any country or of stateless persons. The text of the resolution was as follows:

根据总务委员会的建议，大会于 1946 年 2 月 9 日第二十六次全体会议通过了一项关于非会员国国民申请在联合国秘书处工作的决议。筹备委员会执行秘书此前指出，在不违反规定的情况下，秘书长对雇用任何国家国民或无国籍人士享有充分的自由裁量权。决议案文如下：

The General Assembly instructs the Secretary-General:

大会令秘书长：

1. To receive and file such applications for employment with the Secretariat as may be received from nationals of non-member States.

一、对非会员国国民请求秘书处雇用之此项申请书予以接收并予存卷。

2. To inform the governments of non-member States making enquiry with regard to application for employment that such applications will be received and filed, but that employment can only take place in

accordance with the regulations of the Secretariat.

二、通知非会员国各政府询问申请雇用条件者，告以此项申请将被接收存卷，但实际任用须按秘书处所定条例办理。

6. LEGAL MATTERS

六、法律事项

a. Emoluments of the Judges of the International Court of Justice

a. 国际法院法官的薪酬

The Preparatory Commission had recommended that the General Assembly fix the emoluments of the judges of the International Court of Justice early in the first session of the Assembly. On January 30, 1946, a Joint Sub-Committee of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) and Sixth (Legal) Committees was formed at the suggestion of the Sixth Committee to consider this matter. The Chairman of the Joint Sub-Committee presented the following report to the Sixth Committee on February 5, 1946:

筹备委员会建议大会在第一届会议早期确定国际法院法官的薪酬。1946年1月30日，根据第六委员会（法律）的建议，第五委员会（行政和预算）和第六委员会（法律）成立了一个联合小组委员会来审议这一事项。1946年2月5日，联合小组委员会主席向第六委员会提交了以下报告：

(1) The Preparatory Commission had recommended that the value of the emoluments of the judges of the International Court of Justice should be not less than that of the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice during the period 1936 to 1939. The Sub-Committee recommended that those salaries be increased by twenty per cent to allow for the higher cost of living in The Hague since 1939.

（1）筹备委员会建议，国际法院法官薪酬的价值不应低于1936年至1939年间常设国际法院法官薪酬的价值。考虑到1939年以来海牙的生活成本增加，小组委员会建议将国际法院法官薪酬增加20%。

(2) The allowances would remain the same as the allowances paid to the President and Vice-President of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

（2）国际法院法官津贴应与常设国际法院院长和副院长的津贴相同。

(3) The allowances for judges *ad hoc* should be increased by twenty per cent, from 100 to 120 florins per diem.

（3）专案法官的津贴应增加20%，从每日100弗罗林增加到120弗罗林。

On the basis of the Joint Sub-Committee's report the Sixth Committee recommended and the General Assembly, at its 23rd plenary meeting on February 6, 1946, adopted the following resolution:

根据第六委员会建议的联合小组委员会报告，大会于1946年2月6日第二十三次全体会议通过以下决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

the emoluments of the judges of the International Court of Justice shall be fixed according to the following scale:

	Netherland florins
President:	
Annual salary	54,000
Special allowance	15,000

Vice-President:	
Annual salary	54,000
Allowance of 100 florins for every day on which he acts as President, up to a maximum of	10,000

Members:	
Annual salary	54,000

Judges referred to in Article 31 of the Statute:
 Allowance of 120 florins for each day on which they exercise their functions, plus a daily subsistence allowance of 60 florins.

大会议决：
 国际法院法官之薪给应以下列等级为准：

	荷币（弗罗林）
院长：	
年薪	54,000
特别津贴	15,000
副院长：	
年薪	54,000
代理院长时每日津贴壹佰荷币（弗罗林）但其总数不超	10,000
法官：	
年薪	54,000

法院规约第卅一条所及之法官：
 执行公务时每日津贴壹佰贰拾荷币（弗罗林），另加每日生活津贴费陆拾荷币（弗罗林）

b. Pensions of the Judges and Staff of the International Court of Justice

b. 国际法院法官之养老金

The Joint Sub-Committee considering emoluments of the judges of the International Court of Justice proposed a resolution directing the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with the Registrar of the International Court, a pension plan for the judges and Registrar of the Court. On February 5, 1946, the Sixth Committee, at the suggestion of the representative of Iraq, adopted an amendment to the Joint Sub-Committee's draft resolution to include not only the judges and the Registrar, but also the staff of the International Court in any pension scheme to be set up. The resolution as submitted by the Sixth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly at its 23rd plenary meeting on February 6, 1946, read as follows:

审议国际法院法官薪给的联合小组委员会提出了一项决议，训令秘书长与国际法院书记官长商榷后制成法官及书记官长养老金方案。1946年2月5日，第六委员会根据伊拉克代表的建议，通过了一项对

联合小组委员会决议草案的修正案，将除法官及书记官长以外的国际法院职员也纳入未来设立的养老金方案。大会于 1946 年 2 月 6 日第二十三次全体会议通过了第六委员会提交的这份决议，案文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY is desirous of assuring that adequate and reasonable pensions be assured to the judges and the Registrar and the staff of the International Court of Justice and therefore directs the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Registrar of the Court, to develop a pension plan for judges and Registrar and staff for submission to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

大会亟欲使国际法院之法官、书记官长及职员能有相当合理之养老金，因此训令秘书长与国际法院书记官长商榷后制成法官、书记官长及职员之养老金方案以之提交第一届大会第二期会议。

c. Steps Necessary for Convening the International Court of Justice

c. 召开国际法院之必需步骤

The Preparatory Commission deemed it desirable that the International Court of Justice should meet as soon as possible after the election of its members and that the use of premises in the Peace Palace at The Hague, the seat of the Court in accordance with Article 22 of the Statute of the Court, should be secured for the Court as soon as possible. The Preparatory Commission had instructed its Executive-Secretary to take the necessary steps to summon a first meeting of the Court at The Hague as soon as convenient and to make any arrangements necessary to ensure that premises would be available for the first meeting of the Court.

筹备委员会认为国际法院于其法官选任后应即速行集议为宜，同时，海牙和平宫院址以及依《国际法院规约》第二十二条而定的法院所在地应尽快确定由该法院使用之。筹备委员会训令其执行秘书采取必要步骤，即尽速于可能时日在海牙召开第一次法院会议，并做出必要安排以保证国际法院第一次会议会址可用。

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission, the General Assembly, on the basis of a report approved by the Sixth Committee, adopted at its 28th plenary meeting on February 10 the following resolution concerning the necessary steps for the convening of the International Court of Justice:

根据筹备委员会之建议，大会在第六委员会批准之报告基础上，于 2 月 10 日第二十八次全体会议通过以下有关召开国际法院之必需步骤之决议：

It is desirable that the International Court of Justice should meet as soon as possible after the election of its members by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

国际法院于其法官经大会及安全理事会选任后应即速行集议为宜。

In correspondence with the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Foundation, the Executive Secretary has ascertained that the Board is willing to meet representatives of the United Nations at The Hague to begin preliminary negotiations in order to fix the conditions on which the premises in the Peace Palace at The Hague, which are required by the International Court of Justice, can be placed at the disposal of the Court.

执行秘书致函 Carnegie 基金董事会秘书后，已得该董事会覆函称：愿与联合国代表在海牙作初步磋商，俾对于国际法院所需之海牙和平宫院址于约定条件下由该法院使用之。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL:

因此大会训令秘书长：

(1) To take the necessary steps to summon a first meeting of the Court at The Hague as soon as can be conveniently arranged after the election of the members;

一. 采取必要步骤，于选定法官后，即尽速于可能时日在海牙召开第一次法院会议；

(2) To appoint a Secretary and such other temporary officers as may be required to assist the Court and to act for so long as the Court desires during the period preceding the appointment of its Registrar and its officers;

二. 任命秘书一人以及其他为协助法院所需之职员于未任命书记官长及其职员前为法院工作；及

(3) To conduct preliminary negotiations with the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Foundation, at The Hague or other convenient place, in order to fix the conditions on which the premises in the Peace Palace at The Hague, which are required by the International Court of Justice, can be placed at its disposal, the conditions being embodied in an agreement subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

三. Carnegie 基金董事会在海牙或其他便利处所，进行初步磋商俾约定条件，使国际法院得使用其所需之海牙和平宫院址，其条件载入约定提请大会通过之。

d. Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

d. 联合国之特权与豁免

Under Article 104 of the Charter, the United Nations is to enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and fulfilment of its purposes. Under Article 105 the General Assembly may make recommendations to the Member Governments concerning conventions on the privileges and immunities of representatives of Members and of officials of the United Nations.

按联合国宪章第一零四条规定，本组织于每一会员国之领土内应享受于执行其职务及完成宗旨所必需之法律行为能力。按联合国宪章第一零五条规定，大会应就会员国各代表及联合国职员之特权及豁免之公约向会员国政府提出建议。

Upon the recommendation of the Sixth Committee the General Assembly at its 31st plenary meeting on February 13, 1946, adopted six resolutions concerning the following subjects relating to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations:

经第六委员会建议，大会于 1946 年 2 月 13 日第三十一次全体会议通过以下六项涉及联合国特权及豁免之决议：

A. General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

B. Draft Convention between the United Nations and the United States of America

C. Privileges and Immunities of the International Court of Justice

D. Co-ordination of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies

E. Insurance against Third Party Risks of Motor-Cars

F. Pension Rights of Officials of Member Governments Transferred or Seconded for Service with the United Nations

- 甲. 联合国外交特权及豁免公约
- 乙. 联合国与美国签订之公约草案
- 丙. 国际法院之特权及豁免
- 丁. 联合国与各专门机关所享特权及豁免之一统
- 戊. 汽车发生第三者危险之保险
- 己. 借调及转移在联合国组织服务人员之养老金权利

(1) General Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

(1) 《联合国外交特权与豁免公约》

The Preparatory Commission had submitted a draft general convention on privileges and immunities to be granted to the United Nations by all Member Governments. The Preparatory Commission's recommendations were referred to a Sub-Committee of the Sixth Committee, which on February 7, 1946, presented to the full Committee the following draft convention closely based on the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission:

关于全体会员国政府给予联合国外交特权与豁免这一问题，筹备委员会提交了一份一般公约草案。筹备委员会的建议被提交给第六委员会的一个小组委员会，该小组委员会于 1946 年 2 月 7 日向全体委员会提交了根据筹备委员会建议起草的公约草案，内容如下：

A.

甲

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND TEXT OF THE CONVENTION.

通过联合国外交特权与豁免公约，及公约条文。

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY approves the annexed convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and proposes it for accession by each Member of the United Nations.

大会核准所附之联合国特权与豁免之公约，向联合国各会员国提请其参加签定之。

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

《联合国外交特权与豁免公约》

WHEREAS Article 104 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes and

按联合国宪章第一零四条规定，本组织于每一会员国之领土内应享受于执行其职务及完成其宗旨所必需之法律行为能力又

WHEREAS Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its

purposes and that representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization:

按联合国宪章第一零五条规定本组织于会员国之领土内应享受其为完成其宗旨之必需外交特权及豁免，而联合国会员国之各代表以及本组织之职员亦应同样享受为于其独立行使关于本组织之职务所必需之特权及豁免。

CONSEQUENTLY the General Assembly by a resolution adopted on 13 February 1946 approved the following convention and proposes it for accession by each Member of the United Nations.

因此大会以 1946 年 2 月 13 日通过之决议案核准公约如下并建议联合国各会员国参加签订之。

ARTICLE I

第一条

Juridical Personality

法律人格

Section 1. The United Nations shall possess juridical personality. It shall have the capacity:

第一节. 联合国应有完整之法律人格具有行为能力以:

(a) to contract;

(甲) 定结契约;

(b) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property;

(乙) 取得及处置动产及不动产;

(c) institute legal proceedings.

(丙) 从事诉讼。

ARTICLE II

第二条

Property, Funds and Assets

财产款项及资产

Section 2. The United Nations, its property and assets wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except insofar as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity. It is, however, understood that no waiver of immunity shall extend to any measure of execution.

第二节. 联合国其财产及资产，不论其位置何处及执管者何人，应享任何方式诉讼之豁免，但为程序起见或因契约上之规定，而经明白抛弃者不在此限。诉讼程序豁免之弃权认为并不推及强制执行。

Section 3. The premises of the United Nations shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the United Nations, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.

第三节. 联合国之会所为不可侵犯者。联合国之财产及资产，不论其位置何处及执管者何人，应豁免搜索，征用，没收，征收及其他任何方式之扣押，不论其由执行行为，行政行为或立法行为或其他行为而然者。

Section 4. The archives of the United Nations, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable wherever located.

第四节. 联合国之档案以及其所属或所执管之任何文件不论其在何处均为不可侵犯者。

Section 5. Without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria of any kind,

第五节. 不受任何财政管制，财政条例及债务特约之约束下，

(a) The United Nations may hold funds, gold or currency of any kind and operate accounts in any currency;

(甲) 联合国得持有款项，黄金或任何货币并得以任何货币处理账目。

(b) The United Nations shall be free to transfer its funds, gold or currency from one country to another or within any country and to convert any currency held by it into any other currency.

(乙) 联合国得自一国至他国或在一国内自由移转其款项，黄金或货币并得将其执管之任何货币换成任何其他货币。

Section 6. In exercising its rights under section 5 above, the United Nations shall pay due regard to any representations made by the Government of any Member insofar as it is considered that effect can be given to such representations without detriment to the interests of the United Nations.

第六节. 于行使第五条之权利时联合国应顾及任何会员国政府所提之主张但以其实施为不妨碍联合国之财政利益下者为限。

Section 7. The United Nations, its assets, income and other property shall be:

第七节. 联合国之资产，收入以及其他财产，应予：

(a) exempt from all direct taxes; it is understood, however, that the United Nations will not claim exemption from taxes which are, in fact, no more than charges for public utility services;

(甲) 免除直接税，但税捐之实为报酬性质者，则联合国不得主张免除。

(b) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the United Nations for its official use. It is understood, however, that articles

imported under such exemption will not be sold in the country into which they were imported except under conditions agreed with the Government of that country;

(乙) 联合国为公务所用而进出口之品物应予免除关税及进出口之禁止或限制。但免除进口之品物除与该政府约定之条件下不得在该国出售。

(c) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of its publications.

(丙) 免除联合国出版物之进出口税以及关于进出口之禁止及限制。

Section 8. While the United Nations will not, as a general rule, claim exemption from excise duties and from taxes on the sale of movable and immovable property which form part of the price to be paid, nevertheless, when the United Nations is making important purchases for official use of property on which such duties and taxes have been charged or are chargeable, Members will, whenever possible, make appropriate administrative arrangements for the remission or return of the amount of duty or tax.

第八节. 联合国于原则上固不得主张免除营业捐及消费税, 因其实为货物售价之一部分, 但联合国为公用而购买大宗货物, 须付消费税时, 则各该会员国应于可能范围内作行政上之必要措施, 归还或偿付该部分税捐。

ARTICLE III

第三条

Facilities in respect of Communications

交通便利

Section 9. The United Nations shall enjoy in the territory of each Member for its official communications treatment not less favorable than that accorded by the Government of that Member to any other Government, including its diplomatic mission, in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on mails, cables, telegrams, radiograms, telephotos, telephone and other communications; and press rates for information to the press and radio. No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence and other official communications of the United Nations.

第九节. 关于邮件, 海陆电报, 无线电, 无线照相, 电话及其他交通之优先权, 收费及税捐, 以及收发报界及无线电消息之消息电报费, 特价等, 联合国在每一会员国领土上所应得之交通上待遇应不次于该国政府所予任何他国政府及其外交国之优待。联合国之邮件及其他通讯, 应不受检查。

Section 10. The United Nations shall have the right to use codes and to dispatch and receive its correspondence by courier or in bags, which shall have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags.

第十节. 联合国应有使用密码之权益; 得用信差或邮袋收发邮件, 其信差邮袋应享外交信差及外交邮袋之同样豁免及特权。

ARTICLE IV

第四条

The Representatives of Members

会员国代表

Section 11. Representatives of Members to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to conferences convened by the United Nations, shall, while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the place of meeting, enjoy the following privileges and immunities:

第十一节. 出席联合国之主要及附属机关及其召开会议之各会员国代表, 于其行使职务时, 及至开会处所之往返途中, 应予以下列各特权及豁免:

(a) immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage, and, in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their capacity as representatives, immunity from legal process of every kind;

(甲) 豁免拘捕或拘押及其私人行李之被扣, 以及对于其以代表资格所发表之言论及一切行为, 豁免任何诉讼;

(b) inviolability for all papers and documents;

(乙) 其一切文书及文件为不可侵犯者;

(c) the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

(丙) 使用密码之权, 及以专差或密封邮袋接收文书或函件之权;

(d) exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses from immigration restrictions, aliens registration or national service obligations in the State they are visiting or through which they are passing in the exercise of their functions;

(丁) 其本人及配偶于其执行公务所至或经由之处, 豁免关于移民禁律, 外侨登记, 或公民服务之适用;

(e) the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions;

(戊) 关于货币或外汇之限制, 应予以给予他国政府代表负临时使命所享之同样豁免及便利;

(f) the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys, and also;

(己) 其私人行李应予以外交使节之同样豁免及便利, 及;

(g) such other privileges, immunities and facilities, not inconsistent with the foregoing, as diplomatic envoys enjoy, except that they shall have no right to claim exemption from customs duties on goods imported (otherwise than as part of their personal baggage) or from excise duties or sales taxes.

(庚) 诸凡其他特权，豁免，及便利与上述各项不相冲突而为外交使节所享有者，但对于进口品物（除其私人行李之一部分外）不得请求豁免关税，消费捐或营业税。

Section 12. In order to secure for the representatives of Members to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to conferences convened by the United Nations, complete freedom of speech and independence in the discharge of their duties, the immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in discharging their duties shall continue to be accorded, notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer the representatives of Members.

第十二节. 为执行其任务时，得有绝对言论自由及行动自由之保障起见，出席联合国各主要及附属机关，及由联合国召开会议之各会员国代表，凡有关其执行职务之一切行动及言论而生之诉讼所予豁免者，于其不当任会员国代表时，仍继续予以豁免。

Section 13. Where the incidence of any form of taxation depends upon residence, periods during which the representatives of Members to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to conferences convened by the United Nations are present in a State for the discharge of their duties shall not be considered as periods of residence.

第十三节. 税捐之征课以居住为条件者，联合国会员国代表出席联合国之主要及附属机关及联合国所召开会议，因执行其公务而居住于一国之时间，应不予计算为居住期间。

Section 14. Privileges and immunities are accorded to the representatives of Members not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves, but in order to safeguard the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the United Nations. Consequently a Member not only has the right but is under a duty to waive the immunity of its representative in any case where in the opinion of the Member the immunity would impede the course of justice, and it can be waived without prejudice to the purpose for which the immunity is accorded.

第十四节. 赋予会员国代表之特权及豁免并非为私人利益，而系保障其得自由执行有关联合国之公务而设。故引用豁免而有碍司法之进行而对该豁免予以弃权并不有背赋予豁免之原意时，则会员国不但有权且有责任对其代表所享之豁免权表示弃权。

Section 15. The provisions of sections 11, 12 and 13 are not applicable as between a representative and the authorities of the State of which he is a national or of which he is or has been the representative.

第十五节. 第十一，十二及十三节之规定不得由某国人民引用以对抗其本国当局，或为该国代表或曾为代表者。

Section 16. In this article the expression “representatives” shall be deemed to include all delegates, deputy delegates, advisers, technical experts and secretaries of delegations.

第十六节. 本条内所称代表系包括各代表，顾问，专门委员及秘书而言。

ARTICLE V

第五条

Officials

Section 17. The Secretary-General will specify the categories of officials to which the provisions of this article and article VII shall apply. He shall submit these categories to the General Assembly. Thereafter these categories shall be communicated to the Governments of all Members. The names of the officials included in these categories shall from time to time be made known to the Governments of Members.

第十七节. 秘书长对于应适用本条及第十七条规定之职员类别予以确定向大会提出之。经大会核准后秘书长应将该类别通知会员国政府。该类别内职员之人名应随时通知会员国政府。

Section 18. Officials of the United Nations shall:

第十八节. 联合国各职员应予:

(a) be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity;

(甲) 豁免其因公务之言论及行为而生之诉讼;

(b) be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations;

(乙) 豁免联合国所予薪给及津贴之课税;

(c) be immune from national service obligations;

(丙) 豁免国家公民服务之义务;

(d) be immune, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;

(丁) 豁免其本人, 连同其配偶及受抚养亲属适用移民律及外侨登记;

(e) be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions to the government concerned;

(戊) 该国政府所予外交团类似等级官员所享受之同样外汇便利;

(f) be given, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis as diplomatic envoys;

(己) 其本人、其配偶及受抚养亲属以所予外交使节于国际危机时之同样返国便利;

(g) have the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects at the time of first taking up their post in the country in question.

(庚) 其到达任何国时所进口之家具及私人财产以免付进口税之权利。

Section 19. In addition to the immunities and privileges specified in section 18, the Secretary-General and all Assistant Secretaries-General shall be accorded in respect of themselves, their spouses and minor children,

the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.

第十九节. 除第十八节规定之豁免及特权外, 秘书长, 各助理秘书长, 其配偶, 及未成年子女应予以依据国际公法所予外交使节, 其配偶及未成年子女之特权, 豁免, 免除及便利。

Section 20. Privileges and immunities are granted to officials in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive immunity of any official in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations. In the case of the Secretary-General, the Security Council shall have the right to waive immunity.

第二十节. 特权及豁免之赋予原为联合国之利益起见而非为各职员之利益而设。秘书长有权并有责任对于任何职员于引用豁免有碍司法而予以弃权并不损及联合国利益时, 对该豁免予以弃权。秘书长之豁免, 安全理事会有为之弃权之权。

Section 21. The United Nations shall cooperate at all times with the appropriate authorities of Members to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations, and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities mentioned in this article.

第二十一节. 联合国应随时与各会员国有关当局合作以便利司法之正常进行, 实施警章并避免滥用本条所及之各特权, 豁免及各便利。

ARTICLE VI

第六条

Experts on Missions for the United Nations

负联合国使命之专家

Section 22. Experts (other than officials coming within the scope of article V) performing missions for the United Nations shall be accorded such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions during the period of their missions, including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions. In particular they shall be accorded:

第二十二节. 负联合国使命之专家 (除第五条规定之职员外) 在其执行使命期间连同其为执行使命之旅途期间内应予以自由执行其任务所必需之特权及豁免, 尤应予以:

(a) immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage;

(甲) 豁免拘捕或拘禁及其行李之被扣押;

(b) in respect of words spoken or written and acts done by them in the course of the performance of their mission, immunity from legal process of every kind. This immunity from legal process shall continue to be accorded notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer employed on missions for the United Nations;

(乙) 豁免其因执行使命而发表之言论及所作之行为而生之一切诉讼。此项诉讼豁免于该专家已非为

联合国雇用时尚继续有效；

(c) inviolability for all papers and documents;

(丙) 其文书及文件之不可侵犯性；

(d) for the purpose of their communications with the United Nations, the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

(丁) 为与联合国通讯而使用密码及以专差或密封邮袋接收文书或函件之权；

(e) the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions;

(戊) 外国政府代表负临时使命所享之同样货币及外汇便利；

(f) the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

(己) 外交使节行李所享之同样豁免及便利。

Section 23. Privileges and immunities are granted to experts in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations.

第二十三节. 赋予专家以特权及豁免系为联合国利益起见并非为私人便利而设。秘书长有权并有责任于引用豁免有碍司法而予以弃权并不损及联合国利益时，应对任何专家之豁免权予以弃权。

ARTICLE VII

第七条

United Nations Laissez-Passer

联合国通行证

Section 24. The United Nations may issue United Nations laissez-passer to its officials. These laissez-passer shall be recognized and accepted as valid travel documents, by the authorities of Members, taking into account the provisions of section 25.

第二十四节. 联合国得向其各职员须给联合国通行证。联合国通行证应被会员国当局参照第二十五节之规定认为正式有效之旅行证件。

Section 25. Applications for visas (where required) from the holders of United Nations laissez-passer, when accompanied by a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the United Nations, shall be dealt with as speedily as possible. In addition, such persons shall be granted facilities for speedy travel.

第二十五节. 持有联合国通行证者，附以证明其为联合国之公务而旅行之证明书，请求签证（凡需要

签证者)时,应立即签给之。此外,应予此等人士以旅行快捷之各种便利。

Section 26. Similar facilities to those specified in section 25 shall be accorded to experts and other persons who, though not the holders of United Nations laissez-passer, have a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the United Nations.

第二十六节. 第二十五节之各便利,虽非持有联合国通行证而持有为联合国而旅行之证书之专家及其他人员等亦应赋予之。

Section 27. The Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries-General and Directors travelling on United Nations laissez-passer on the business of the United Nations shall be granted the same facilities as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

第二十七节. 秘书长,助理秘书长,局长等为联合国公务而持联合国通行证旅行时,应予以外交使节之同样便利。

Section 28. The provisions of this article may be applied to the comparable officials of specialized agencies if the agreements for relationship made under Article 63 of the Charter so provide.

第二十八节. 本条规定对于各专门机关之类同职员,如于依据宪章第六十三条规定与联合国发生关系之协定内加以规定时,得适用之。

ARTICLE VIII

第八条

Settlement of Disputes

争端之解决

Section 29. The United Nations shall make provisions for appropriate modes of settlement of:

第二十九节. 联合国应规定相当办法,以解决:

(a) disputes arising out of contracts or other disputes of a private law character, to which the United Nations is a party;

(甲) 联合国为当事人之契约或其他私法上所生之争端;

(b) disputes involving any official of the United Nations who by reason of his official position enjoys immunity, if immunity has not been waived by the Secretary-General.

(乙) 争端牵涉联合国之任何职员,其因公务地位而享有豁免权而该豁免权并未经秘书长所弃权者。

Section 30. All differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the present convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, unless in any case it is agreed by the parties to have recourse to another mode of settlement. If a difference arises between the United Nations on the one hand and a Member on the other hand, a request shall be made for an advisory opinion on any legal question involved in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter and Article 65 of the Statute of the Court. The opinion given by the

Court shall be accepted as decisive by the parties.

第三十节. 本公约之解释及施行发生争执时, 应移送国际法院, 但经当事者约定另用他法解决时不在此限。倘争端之一造为联合国而他造为会员国之一时, 应依据宪章第九十六条及法院规约第六十五条之规定而提请法院裁定咨议意见。法院裁定之咨议意见, 应由争端当事人接受为有效裁判。

FINAL ARTICLE

末条

Section 31. This convention is submitted to every Member of the United Nations for accession.

第三十一节. 本公约得由联合国每一会员国参加签订。

Section 32. Accession shall be effected by deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the convention shall come into force as regards each Member on the date of deposit of each instrument of accession.

第三十二节. 参加签订系以文书提交联合国秘书长收存为之, 而本公约即自该会员国提存参加签订文书之日起对之发生效力。

Section 33. The Secretary-General shall inform all Members of the United Nations of the deposit of each accession.

第三十三节. 秘书长接得每一参加签订文书后, 即行通知各会员国。

Section 34. It is understood that, when an instrument of accession is deposited on behalf of any Member, the Member will be in a position under its own law to give effect to the terms of this convention.

第三十四节. 任何会员国提存参加签订文书时, 自当认为该会员国业已于其国土内采取必要之行动, 俾根据该国法律而使本公约各规定得以生效。

Section 35. This convention shall continue in force as between the United Nations and every Member which has deposited an instrument of accession for so long as that Member remains a Member of the United Nations, or until a revised general convention has been approved by the General Assembly and that Member has become a party to this revised convention.

第三十五节. 联合国与提存参加签订文书之会员国间, 于该会员国为联合国会员国之时期内, 或直至修正之一般公约经大会核准后而该会员国为修订之一般公约当事国时, 本公约继续生效。

Section 36. The Secretary-General may conclude with any Member or Members supplementary agreements adjusting the provisions of this convention so far as that Member or those Members are concerned. These supplementary agreements shall in each case be subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

第三十六节. 秘书长得与任何会员国或数会员国订结辅约, 更改本公约之规定, 仅以适用于该会员国或该数会员国。此项辅约应每次提请大会核准之。

Although the Sixth Committee unanimously adopted the Sub-Committee's proposals, the representatives of the United States and Australia reserved the position of their Governments in regard to exemption from

taxation of their nationals in the employ of the United Nations, while the representatives of Argentina, the Byelorussian S.S.R., the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the United States reserved their position regarding immunity of United Nations officials from national service obligations.

虽然第六委员会一致通过了小组委员会的提案，但美国和澳大利亚的代表保留本国政府对受雇于联合国的国民免税的立场，而阿根廷、白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国和美国的代表则保留其对联合国官员的公民服务义务予以豁免的立场。

(2). Draft Convention between the United Nations and the United States of America

(2) 联合国与美利坚合众国之间的公约草案

The Interim Committee on Headquarters revised and submitted to the first part of the first session of the General Assembly a draft convention between the United Nations and the host State which had been prepared by the Juridical Sub-Committee of Committee 8 of the Preparatory Commission. On the basis of this draft the Sub-Committee of the Sixth Committee on privileges and immunities prepared a draft treaty between the United Nations and the United States to serve as a basis of negotiations between the Secretary-General and the United States Government. The Sixth Committee approved this draft treaty on February 7, 1946. A special committee to assist the Secretary-General in these negotiations was to be established. Upon the recommendation of the General Committee the Sixth Committee decided that representatives of the countries as listed in the resolution should serve as members of this committee. Following is the text of the resolution and the draft convention adopted by the General Assembly:

会址问题临时委员会修订了筹备委员会第八委员会法律小组委员会编写的联合国与东道国之间的公约草案，并将其提交给大会第一届会议第一期会议。基于该草案，第六委员会负责特权与豁免问题的小组委员会编写了一份联合国与美国的条约草案，作为秘书长与美国政府磋商的基础。第六委员会于1946年2月7日批准了这份条约草案。联合国将成立一个特别委员会来协助秘书长开展磋商工作。根据总务委员会的建议，第六委员会决定，决议所列国家的代表应担任该特别委员会的成员。以下是大会通过的决议和公约草案案文：

B.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING THE ARRANGEMENTS REQUIRED AS A RESULT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND TEXT OF A DRAFT CONVENTION TO BE TRANSMITTED AS A BASIS OF DISCUSSION FOR THESE NEGOTIATIONS.

乙

与美国政府磋商因联合国会址设置于美国而生各需要之措施以及提出为磋商根据之公约草案条文。

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY authorizes the Secretary-General (with the assistance of a committee composed of persons appointed by the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Poland, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to negotiate with the competent authorities of the United States of America the arrangements required as a result of the establishment of the seat of the United Nations in the United States of America.

一. 大会授权秘书长（由澳大利亚，比利时，波利维亚，中国，古巴，埃及，法国，波兰，英国，苏联，各政府所派人员组成之委员会予秘书长以协助）与美国当局磋商因联合国设置于美国而生各需要之措施。

2. The following draft convention is transmitted by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General for use in these negotiations as a basis of discussion.

二. 下文所载公约草案，由大会致送秘书长供其作磋商时讨论之根据。

3. The Secretary-General shall report to the General Assembly the results of these negotiations.

三. 秘书长以其磋商结果报告大会。

4. Any agreement apart from purely temporary agreements with the competent authorities of the United States resulting from these negotiations shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly before being signed on behalf of the United Nations.

四. 除与美国当局所订纯粹临时性质之约定外，磋商结果所成之任何约定应先经大会核准后始能代表联合国签定之。

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

联合国与美国签订之公约

(This draft has been prepared on the assumption that there will be no private persons living within the zone containing the seat of the United Nations.)

(此草案系假定联合国会址所在地之区域内不居住私人居民而拟草。)

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

联合国与美利坚合众国政府：

Desiring to conclude a convention for the purpose of carrying out the resolution adopted by the General Assembly....., to establish the seat of the United Nations in..... and to regulate questions arising as a result thereof:

为欲缔结公约以实践大会于.....
通过决议以联合国会所所在地位置于.....
并以调整因该决议而生之各问题：

Have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

爰派全权代表：

The United Nations.....
Secretary-General

The Government of the United States of America..... who have agreed as follows:

联合国.....
秘书长

美利坚合众国政府.....

经双方议定如下：

ARTICLE I
Definitions

第一条
定义

Section 1. In this convention:

第一节. 凡本公约内称：

(a) the expression “zone” means the area referred to in section 2, including any additions to it;

(甲) 所称「区域」指第二节规定之地域，连同其所增部份；

(b) the expression “law of the United States of America” includes federal, state, and local laws, however designated;

(乙) 所称「美利坚合众国法律」包括联邦，州及地方法律而言，不论其如何标明；

(c) the expression “Government of the United States of America” includes a State or a competent state authority wherever the context so requires;

(丙) 所称「美利坚合众国政府」视其上下文规定包括州或州当局而言；

(d) the expression “courts of the United States of America” includes federal and state courts;

(丁) 所称「美利坚合众国法院」包括联邦及州法院而言；

(e) the expression “United Nations” means the International Organization established by the Charter of the United Nations.

(戊) 所称「联合国」指联合国宪章设置之国际组织而言。

ARTICLE II
The United Nations Zone

第二条
联合国区域

Section 2. The seat of the United Nations shall be the area situated..... and marked pink on the map which forms Annex I. Additions may be made later to this area in accordance with the provisions of section 8.

第二节. 联合国会址系位置于.....之地域，内于附件一之地图上划以红圈。嗣后，此地域得依据第八节之规定而拓增。

Section 3. The Government of the United States of America undertakes, on the entry into force of this

convention, to cause to be vested in the United Nations possession immediately and full ownership as soon as possible of all land in the zone as shown in Annex I and of all buildings situated thereon at the time of transfer.

第三节. 美利坚合众国政府于本约生效日起负责将附件一所表明区域之土地权以及移转时之其上一切房屋归属联合国所有。

Section 4. The Government of the United States of America shall be responsible for expropriating and compensating so far as necessary and as soon as possible all interests in land and buildings conveyed to the United Nations.

第四节. 美国政府应负责征收并于必要范围内赔偿其所移转于联合国之土地及房屋上之一切利益。

Section 5. Having regard to section 4, the United Nations shall pay to the United States of America a fair price for any land and buildings conveyed to the United Nations. The amount so payable shall be credited to the United States of America in the accounts of the United Nations and shall be set off, during such period as may be fixed, against contributions due from the United States of America. In default of agreement, this price and this period shall be determined by an expert selected by the President of the International Court of Justice.

第五节. 关于第四节联合国应向美国支付其所移转于联合国之任何土地及房屋以相当合理之代价。该款记于联合国之美国部份账上以抵消美国所应支付联合国之会费部份。倘不能成立约定, 该代价将由国际法院院长所选之专家估定之。

Section 6. The United Nations shall have exclusive rights over the subsoil of land conveyed to it, and in particular the right to make constructions underground and to obtain therefrom supplies of water. It shall not, however, have the right to exploit minerals.

第六节. 联合国于其移转所得之土地之地下, 享有绝对权利, 尤以有权于该土地下作任何建筑及取得水之供应。但联合国并无开发地下矿产之权利。

Section 7. The United Nations may establish in the zone any type of installation which it deems necessary for the purpose of its work, and in particular may establish its own radio telegraph sending and receiving stations, including broadcasting, teletype, and telephoto services. The United Nations shall make arrangements with the International Telecommunications Union with regard to wavelengths and other similar matters.

第七节. 联合国得于其区域内设置为其工作必需之各式设备, 尤得设置供其自用之无线电报收发台, 包括播音, 无线电报机及无线电照相。联合国应与国际电讯交通联合会商洽关于无线电波长及其他类似事项。

Section 8. The Government of the United States of America shall, at the request of the Secretary-General acting in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly, cause to be vested in the United Nations possession immediately and full ownership as soon as possible over such further land as may be required for the purpose of constructing an airport, railway station, or radio telegraphic station or for such other purposes as may be required by the United Nations. The provisions of sections 4, 5 and 6 shall apply to land so conveyed.

第八节. 美利坚合众国政府, 经秘书长根据大会决议案而申请时, 应使联合国从速取得其他土地之所有权, 以为建筑航空场, 铁路车站, 无线电报台之用或为联合国其他用途所需者。第四, 五及六节各

规定亦适用于该土地之移转。

Section 9. In the event of the land conveyed in accordance with section 8 not being contiguous to the remainder of the zone, the Government of the United States of America shall guarantee unimpeded communication and transit between parts of the zone.

第九节. 如依据第八节而移转之土地与区域并非毗连时, 美利坚合众国政府应保证各区域间之交通及过境, 不受阻碍。

ARTICLE III

Law and Authority in the Zone

第三条

区域内之法律及管辖权

Section 10. The zone, including the air space above it and the subsoil below it, shall be inviolable.

第十节. 区域连同其上空及其地下应为不可侵犯者。

Section 11. Save as otherwise provided in this convention, the zone shall be under the control and authority of the United Nations.

第十一节. 除本约另有规定外区域应归联合国管制及属其管辖。

Section 12. Without prejudice to the generality of Section 11, the Government of the United States of America renounces jurisdiction over any matters relating to entry into the zone and to the conditions under which persons may remain or reside there, and over any matters relating to the construction or removal of buildings in the zone.

第十二节. 不违反第十一节之概括规定, 美国政府对于该区域之入境, 及在该区域居留或居住等条件或关于在区域内建筑或迁移房屋等事项放弃其管辖权。

Section 13. Officers or officials of any authority in the territory of the United States of America, whether administrative, judicial, military or police, shall not enter the zone to perform any official duties therein except with the permission of and under conditions agreed by the Secretary-General. The service of legal process, including the seizure of private property, shall take place within the zone under conditions approved by the Secretary-General.

第十三节. 美国领土内任何当局之官吏或职员不论其为行政, 司法, 军事, 或警务性质者非得秘书长之许可及于其所许可之条件下不得进入该区域执行公务, 诉讼通知连同私产之扣押, 于经秘书长核准之条件下使得在区域内执行之。

Section 14. Without prejudice to the provisions which are contained in Annex II and subsequently in the General Convention referred to in section 32, and which relate to the immunities of officials of the United Nations and of the representatives of Members, the United Nations shall not permit the zone to become a refuge either for persons who are avoiding arrest under the law of the United States of America or are required by the Government of the United States of America for extradition to another country, or for persons who are endeavoring to avoid service of legal process.

第十四节. 在不违背本约附件贰之规定, 及嗣后签定有关联合国职员及会员国代表之豁免事项一般公约之规定范围内, 联合国不应准许以区域成为躲避依照美国法律被捕人士之逃避处所, 或为躲避美政府所要求向他国引渡者或为避免接受诉讼之通知书者。

Section 15. Subject to section 16, the law of the United States of America shall apply within the zone, and in particular the ordinary civil and criminal law.

第十五节. 除第十六节规定外, 美国法律于区域内适用之, 尤其为普通民法及刑法。

Section 16. The United Nations may enact regulations making provisions of an administrative character for the zone. Any such regulation shall prevail over any provisions in the law of the United States of America which are inconsistent with it. It is agreed that within the zone the protection afforded by the Constitution of the United States to personal liberty and to the basic human freedoms of expression and worship shall not be lessened, and no form of racial discrimination shall be permitted.

第十六节. 联合国得颁行专为区域行政性质之条例。此项条例之规定如与美国法律不相符时, 其效力胜于美国法律。兹约定美国宪法所予人身自由及言论与宗教基本自由在区域内同样适用不应减少, 且不准任何方式之种族歧视。

Section 17. The courts of the United States of America shall, without prejudice to any provisions of Annex II and subsequently of the General Convention referred to in section 32, have jurisdiction over acts done and transactions taking place in the zone, in the same manner as they have over similar acts and transactions taking place outside the zone.

第十七节. 美国法院于不违反本约附件贰之规定及第三十二节所及嗣后签订有关豁免之一般公约之规定, 对于在区域内之行为及交易, 应有管辖权, 与其在区域外之同样行为及交易相同。

Section 18. The courts of the United States of America, when dealing with cases arising out of or relating to acts done or transactions taking place in the zone, shall take cognizance of the regulations enacted by the United Nations under section 16, though they shall not be obliged to inflict penalties for infraction of such regulations unless the Government of the United States of America has agreed to these regulations before the infraction was committed.

第十八节. 美国法院于处理在区域内所作行为或交易而生或与之有关之案件, 应顾及第十六节所规定之联合国之条例, 惟并无义务根据各该条例而处罚, 但各该条例业经美国政府于违背行为前同意该条例之规定者, 不在此限。

ARTICLE IV

Communications and Transit to and from the Zone

第四条

自区域来往之交通及过境

Section 19. The Government of the United States of America shall guarantee at all times adequate means of communication to and from the zone through the territory of the United States of America, for the passage of persons, the transmission of postal correspondence and telegrams, and the transport of goods required for use and consumption in the zone.

第十九节. 美国政府担任保证于无论何时自区域经美国领土来往之适当交通, 以供人员过境及信件,

电报之递送以及为区域所需用及消耗货物之运输。

Section 20. Representatives of Members, irrespective of the relations existing between their Government and the Government of the United States of America, officials both of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and the families of these representatives and officials, shall at all times enjoy the right of unimpeded and safe transit through the territory of the United States of America to and from the zone.

第二十条. 会员国之代表, 不论其本国政府与美国政府之关系如何, 及联合国以及各专门机关之职员, 连同上述代表及职员之家属应于无论何时由经美国领土以来往区域而享受畅行无阻及安全过境之权。

Section 21. The accredited representatives of news agencies, whether press, radio, or films, and of non-governmental organizations recognized by the United Nations for the purpose of consultation, shall also enjoy the rights referred to in section 20.

第二十一条. 驻派联合国之新闻社代表, 不论其报章, 无线电, 或电影代表以及为咨询起见, 经联合国承认之非政府组织之代表, 应享有依据第二十条所列之权利。

Section 22. Immigration and other regulations in force in the United States of America, regarding the entry and residence of foreigners, shall not be applied in such a manner as to interfere with the rights referred to in sections 20 and 21. Visas required by the persons referred to in those sections shall be granted without charge, without delay and without requirement of personal attendance for the issue of the visa.

第二十二条. 美国现行之移民禁律及其他有关外侨入境居住之条例不得于侵犯第二十条及二十一条规定之权利而适用之。上述两节所及人士之护照签证应予免费, 不加迟延及不须本人到场而签给之。

Section 23. The Government of the United States of America shall give or cause to be given facilities for the issue of visas to, and for the use of the available means of transport by, persons coming from abroad (other than those referred to in sections 20 and 21) who desire to visit the zone. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of the United States of America shall, at the request of either of them, enter into discussion with regard to the application of this section.

第二十三条. 美国政府应给予或设法给予自外国欲访区域之人士(除第二十及二十一条所及者外)以护照签证及交通上之便利。联合国秘书长及美利坚合众国政府, 如经一方之申请, 应作磋商以实施本节之规定。

Section 24. The provisions of this article shall not prevent the Government of the United States of America from taking precautions in the interests of national security, provided that such precautions shall not have the effect of interfering with the rights referred to in sections 19, 20 and 21.

第二十四条. 本条之现定并不因此阻止美国政府为其国家安全起见, 而采防范方法, 但防范方法不得侵犯第十九, 二十及二十一条所及之各权利。

ARTICLE V

Resident Representatives to the United Nations

第五条

常驻联合国之代表

Section 25. Persons accredited to the United Nations by Members as resident representatives and their staffs, whether residing inside or outside the zone, shall be recognized by the Government of the United States of America as entitled on its territory to the same privileges and immunities as that Government accords to the diplomatic envoys accredited to it, and the staffs of these envoys.

第二十五节. 会员国驻派联合国之常驻代表及其职员, 不论其居住于区域内或区域外应由美国政府承认在美国国土内有享受该国政府所给予驻派该国外交使节及其职员之同样特权及豁免之权。

ARTICLE VI
Police Protection of the Zone

第六条
区域之警察保护

Section 26. The Government of the United States of America shall cause to be provided on the boundaries of the zone such police protection for the zone as is required, and shall be responsible for ensuring that the tranquility of the zone is not disturbed by the unauthorized entry of bodies of persons from outside or by disturbances in its immediate vicinity.

第二十六节. 美国应于区域四周供应为区域所需之警察保护, 并负责维持区域之安静不受外间人士之任意进入, 或在其附近发生滋扰。

Section 27. If so requested by the Secretary-General, the Government of the United States of America shall cause to be provided a sufficient number of police to perform duties inside the zone for the preservation of law and order therein, and for the removal of persons who have committed or are suspected of having committed or of being about to commit offences, including infractions to the administrative regulations of the United Nations.

第二十七节. 经秘书长请求时美国负责供给相当数目之警士在区域内维持法律及秩序, 并驱逐在区域内违法, 嫌疑, 或将违法者以及违反联合国之行政条例者。

ARTICLE VII
Public Services for and the Amenities of the Zone

第七条
区域之公共事务及观瞻

Section 28. The Government of the United States of America will exercise all the powers which it possesses to ensure that the zone shall be supplied on equitable terms with the necessary public services (including electricity, water, gas, post, telephone, telegraph, drainage, collection of refuse) and that these services shall not be interrupted. In case of any interruption or threatened interruption of any of these services, the Government of the United States of America will consider the needs of the zone as being of equal importance with the essential services of the United States Government itself. Consequently, in that event it will take all those steps which it would take in case of interruption or threatened interruption of these services to the essential Departments of the United States Government to ensure that the work of the United Nations is not prejudiced.

第二十八节. 美国政府尽其权力所及保证以公道条件供给区域必需之公共事务(包括水, 电, 煤气, 邮政, 电话, 电报, 沟道及收集垃圾)及各该公共事务之不停顿服务。任何公共事务停顿或有停顿之

威胁时，美国政府将以区域之需要视为与美国政府主要公务同其重要性。故在此场合，美国政府应以其于各该公共事务停顿，或有停顿威胁时所采必要步骤以供应其主要部务需要者，使保证联合国之工作不受影响。

Section 29. The Government of the United States of America shall be responsible for ensuring that the amenities of the zone are not prejudiced and the purposes for which the zone is required are not obstructed by any use made of the land in its vicinity.

第二十九节. 美国政府负责保证不使区域附近土地之使用，有损区域之用处及目的。

ARTICLE VIII

Matters Relating to the Operation of this Convention

第八条

实施本公约之关连事项

Section 30. The Secretary-General and the Government of the United States of America shall settle by agreement the channel or channels through which shall be conducted correspondence relating to the application of the provisions of this convention and to other questions affecting the zone. If the Secretary-General so requests, the Government of the United States of America shall appoint a special representative for the purpose of liaison with the Secretary-General.

第三十节. 秘书长及美国政府应以协定约定应经由何机关，以作凡关本条约各规定之适用问题及有关区域各问题之函件来往。如经秘书长之请求，美国政府应派一专任代表担任与秘书长连络之责。

Section 31. In so far as the fulfillment of this convention requires co-operation and action by any state or other non-federal authority of the United States of America, the Government of the United States will conclude with that state or authority such agreements as are necessary for this purpose. The conclusion of these agreements, together with the enactment of any necessary legislation by the United States and by the state, shall be completed before the notice is given which is required under section 35 to be given by the Government of the United States of America before this convention enters into force.

第三十一节. 为实施本公约而需要美利坚合众国之任何邦当局或其他非联邦当局之合作及行动时，美国政府应与该邦或该当局订结有关之协定。订结该协定及由该邦须制定必需之法律，应于美国政府送达通知前完成之。此项通知系依照第三十五节之规定由美国政府于本公约生效之日届至前送达。

ARTICLE IX

Relation between this Convention and the General Convention

第九条

本公约与一般公约之关系

Section 32. Until the Government of the United States of America becomes a party to the General Convention relating to the privilege and immunities of the United Nations, the provisions of Annex II shall apply between the United Nations and the Government of the United States of America. Thereafter, those provisions shall be replaced by the provisions of the General Convention, which shall continue in force so long as the present Convention remains in operation.

第三十二节. 美国政府于尚未成为联合国之特权及豁免一般公约之当事国前附件贰之规定应于联合国

及美国政府间适用之。美国签订该公约后，该公约之规定将于本约之生效时期内继续生效。

Section 33. The provisions of this Convention shall be complementary to the provisions of the General Convention and, until the Government of the United States of America becomes a party to the General Convention, to the provisions of Annex II.

第三十三节. 本约之规定应为该一般公约之补充部分，而于美国政府未成为该一般公约之当事国前作为附件贰之补充部分。

Section 34. In so far as any provision of this Convention and any provision of the General Convention (or of Annex II as the case may be) relate to the same subject matter, the two provisions shall, wherever possible, be treated as complementary, so that both provisions shall be applicable and neither shall narrow the effect of the other; but in any case of absolute conflict, the provisions of this Convention shall prevail.

第三十四节. 如本公约之规定与一般公约（或附件贰）之规定，系属同一事项时，该二规定应作为相互补充而同时适用，并不因一规定而减弱另一规定，但如其规定相互冲突时，则以本公约所规定者为有效。

ARTICLE X *Final Provisions*

第十条 最后条款

Section 35. This Convention, having already been approved by a resolution of the General Assembly, shall enter into force as soon as the Government of the United States of America notifies the Secretary-General that it has all the powers necessary to fulfil the provisions of the Convention. The Government of the United States of America shall take every possible step to enable it to give this notification as soon as possible, and in any case not later than

第三十五节. 本公约既经大会决议核准，于美国政府通知秘书长称其对于履行本条约之规定，已备有必要之权限时立即生效。美国政府应采取一切必要步骤，即速能作上述之通知，并无论如何不得迟于.....

Section 36. This Convention shall remain in force so long as the seat of the United Nations is maintained in the territory of the United States of America.

第三十六节. 联合国会址在美国领土内，则本条约即继续有效。

Section 37. The seat of the United Nations shall only be removed from the territory of the United States of America if the United Nations should so decide.

第三十七节. 联合国会址，于经联合国之决议后始能自美国他迁。

Section 38. If the seat of the United Nations is removed from the territory of the United States of America, the Government of the United States of America shall pay to the United Nations an equitable sum for the land in the zone and for all buildings and installations thereon. An expert nominated by the President of the International Court of Justice shall decide, in default of agreement between the parties, what sum is equitable, having regard to

第三十八节. 如联合国会址自美国他迁, 美国政府应对于区域内之土地及其上之建筑及设备以相当公平之数目给付联合国。倘两造不能成立约定时, 由国际法院院长指派之专家决定之, 并应予权衡:

(a) the then value to the United States of America of the land, buildings, and installations; and

(甲) 该土地, 建筑物及设备对于美国之价值及

(b) the cost incurred by the United Nations in acquiring the land and in erecting the buildings and installations.

(乙) 联合国于购置土地及盖造建筑物及置办设备等之用费。

Section 39. Any difference between the United Nations and the Government of the United States of America concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention or of any supplementary agreement or agreements which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the arbitration of an umpire appointed for the purpose by the President of the International Court of Justice.

第三十九节. 与美国政府间发生对于本公约或其附约或协定等之解释及实施问题未能由磋商解决者, 应提交仲裁由国际法院院长指派仲裁员任之。

Section 40. Either party may ask the General Assembly to request of the International Court of Justice an advisory opinion on any legal question arising in the course of the proceedings referred to in section 39. Pending the receipt of the opinion of the Court, an interim decision of the umpire shall be observed by both parties. Thereafter the umpire shall render a final decision, having regard to the opinion of the Court.

第四十节. 进行第三十九节之程序而发生之任何法律问题, 当事人之任何一造得请大会申请国际法院裁定意见。于未接得裁定意见书前, 仲裁员之临时裁定应由为两造所遵从。于接得法院意见书后, 仲裁员作成最后裁定。

IN WITNESS THEREOF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PLENIPOTENTIARIES HAVE SIGNED THIS CONVENTION:

为此, 各代表谨签字于本公约, 以昭信守。

DONE THIS DAY OF AT IN DUPLICATE.

公历.....年.....月.....日订于.....共制成两本。

ANNEX I
MAP
(Not reproduced here)

附件壹
地图
(缺)

ANNEX II

附件贰

(This Annex was identical with the Articles in Section A reproduced on pp. 100-104 except for slight modification to make the Convention applicable specifically to the United States).

(本附件与第 100 至 104 页所载 A 节中的条款相同，只是稍作修改，以使该公约专门适用于美国)。

(3). Privileges and Immunities of the International Court of Justice

(3) 国际法院之特权及豁免

In accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly decided that the members of the Court should be consulted before any detailed proposals concerning the privileges and immunities of the Court were adopted. In accordance with the Commission's recommendations the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

根据筹备委员会的建议，大会第六委员会决定，在通过有关国际法院之特权及豁免的任何详细提案之前，应咨询国际法院法官的意见。根据筹备委员会的建议，大会通过了以下决议：

C.

丙

RESOLUTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

国际法院之特权及豁免

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, with a view to ensuring that the International Court of Justice shall enjoy the privileges, immunities and facilities necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes, in the country of its seat and elsewhere, invites the members of the Court at their first session to consider this question and to inform the Secretary-General of their recommendations.

一. 大会为欲确保国际法院于院址所在国及他处应享有于为执行其职务及达成其宗旨所必需之特权，豁免及便利起见，邀请法院法官于其第一届法院会议时讨论此事，以其建议通知秘书长。

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY decides that the question of the privileges and immunities of the Court shall be considered as soon as possible after the receipt of the recommendations of the Court.

二. 大会决议认为法院之特权及豁免问题应于接得法院之建议后及早可能时讨论之。

3. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY recommends that, until further action has been taken, the rules which have been applied to the Permanent Court of International Justice should be observed by Members in relation to the International Court of Justice.

三. 大会建议在未采取行动前，会员国与国际法院间之关系应遵守适用于国际常设法院之规条。

(4). Coordination of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

(4) 联合国与各专门机关所享特权及豁免之一统

Based on the recommendation of the Preparatory Commission, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution concerning coordination of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies:

根据筹备委员会的建议，大会通过了以下有关联合国与各专门机关所享特权及豁免之一统的决议：

D.

丁

RESOLUTION ON THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

联合国与各专门机关所享特权及豁免之一统

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY considers that there are many advantages in the unification as far as possible of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the United Nations and the various specialized agencies.

大会认为联合国与各该专门机关所享之特权及豁免应于可能范围内使之统一，颇属有利。

While recognizing that not all specialized agencies require all the privileges and immunities which may be needed by others, and that certain of these may, by reason of their particular functions, require privileges of a special nature which are not required by the United Nations itself, the General Assembly considers that the privileges and immunities United Nations of the United Nations should be regarded, as a general rule, as a maximum within which the various specialized agencies should enjoy such privileges and immunities as the appropriate fulfilment of their respective functions may require, and that no privileges and immunities which are not really necessary should be asked for.

各专门机关固未必需要他专门机关之一切特权及豁免，而其中颇多专门机关，因其任务特殊而需特种特权非为联合国本身所需者。大会认为联合国之特权及豁免，应一般范围最广者，于此范围内，各专门机关应享有其为善达成其各该任务所需之特权及豁免，而对于并非确有需要之特权及豁免不应主张之。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL to open negotiations with a view to the reconsideration, in the light both of the General Convention adopted by the United Nations and of the considerations above, of the provisions under which the specialized agencies at present enjoy privileges and immunities.

因此大会训令秘书长以联合国所通过之一般公约及上文考虑各点为依归，而进行磋商对于各专门机关现在享有之特权及豁免各规定重加考虑。

(5). Insurance against Third Party Risks of Motor Cars of the Organization and Members of the Staff

(5) 防备联合国公家及职员汽车发生第三者危险之保险

As a matter of practical convenience the General Assembly adopted the following resolution concerning insurance of United Nations motor cars:

为了实际方便，大会通过了以下有关联合国汽车保险的决议：

E.

戊

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE INSURANCE AGAINST THIRD PARTY RISKS OF MOTOR-CARS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND OF THE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

防备联合国公家及职员汽车发生第三者危险之保险

It has been found that a frequent source of difficulty is road accidents in which motor-cars, owned or driven by persons possessing immunity from legal process, are involved.

道路出事，涉及汽车所有人或驾驶人享有豁免诉讼权者每多困难。

It is the intention of the United Nations to prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with privileges and facilities granted to it under Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter and the general convention on privileges and immunities, which determines the details of the application of these articles.

联合国有意避免对于依据宪章第一零四条及第一零五条以及特权与豁免一般公约所厘订各该条文之适用细则所赋予之特权，豁免及便利之滥用。

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL to ensure that the drivers of all official motorcars of the United Nations and all members of the staff, who own or drive motorcars, shall be properly insured against third party risks.

因此大会训令秘书长应确保联合国公家汽车之驾驶员以及职员之备有或驾驶汽车者，应有第三者危险之适当保险。

(6). Pension Rights of Officials and Members Transferred or Seconded for Service with the United Nations

(6) 借调及转移在联合国组织服务人员之养老金权利

To encourage the employment as United Nations staff members of officials of Member Governments, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

为鼓励征聘会员国政府官员为联合国办事人员，大会通过了以下决议：

F.

己

RESOLUTION RELATING TO ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE SO THAT OFFICIALS OF MEMBERS WHO ARE TRANSFERRED OR SECONDED FOR SERVICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD NOT LOSE THEIR ACCRUED PENSION BY REASON OF SUCH TRANSFER OR SECONDMENT.

维持借调及转移在联合国组织服务人员之既得养老金权利

In order to facilitate the engagement, as members of the staff of the United Nations, of persons who have accrued pension rights as officials, either of the central government of Members, or of subordinate governmental or other administrative authorities within the territory of Members, it is desirable that arrangements should be made to secure that accrued pension rights are not lost when such persons accept posts on the staff of the United Nations, by way either of transfer or of secondment.

为便利征聘或在会员国中央政府或在其辅属政府或其领土内其他行政机关之人员为联合国办事人员而不使其丧失既得之养老金权利起见，似应与会员国约定办法以保证此辈人员之既得养老金权利不因此项借调或转移而丧失。

THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT:

after such discussion with the Secretary-General as may be necessary to settle details the governments of Members adopt such legislative or administrative measures as may be required to preserve such pension rights.

因此，大会建议：

在与秘书长商讨或须有详细规定后，会员国政府采取必要之立法或行政手续以维持此项养老金权利。

e. Registration of Treaties and International Agreements

e. 国联条约与协定之登记

Article 102 of the Charter provides that “every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.”

宪章第一百零二条规定，“本宪章发生效力后，联合国任何会员国所缔结之一切条约及国际协定应尽快在秘书处登记，并由秘书处公布之。”

The Preparatory Commission had recommended that the General Assembly instruct the Secretary-General to submit to the second part of its first session a report on the implementation of Article 102, and invite the governments of States not Members of the United Nations to send treaties and agreements for filing, registration and publication by the Secretariat.

筹备委员会建议大会训令秘书长就宪章第一百零二条之执行向第一届第二期大会提交报告，并邀请各国政府而非联合国各会员国将条约及协定致送秘书处归案、登记及公布。

This matter was discussed by the Sixth Committee (Legal). The representative of Panama proposed an amendment to the draft resolution to exclude Spain from the provisions of the resolution. This amendment was included in the preamble to the resolution. At the suggestion of the representative of the United Kingdom the resolution was further amended so as to direct the Secretary-General to publish treaties and agreements received from non-Member States instead of requiring the Secretary-General to invite non-Member States to transmit them.

第六（法律）委员会讨论了该项。巴拿马代表对决议草案提出了一项关于将西班牙排除在决议条款外的修正案。该修正案收录在决议序言中。根据英国代表的建议，决议得到进一步修正，以指示秘书长公布由非会员国政府致送之条约及协定，秘书长不必邀请非会员国政府致送。

The resolution as adopted by the General Assembly at its 28th plenary meeting on February 10, 1946, therefore read as follows:

大会在 1946 年 2 月 10 日第二十八次全体会议上通过了这一决议，内容如下：

The Executive Secretary sent a circular letter to the Members of the United Nations on 8 November 1945 informing them that from the date of the entry into force of the Charter treaties and international agreements would be received and filed on a provisional basis until the adoption of detailed regulations prescribing the procedure to be followed in the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements under the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter. The Executive Secretary also invited the Governments of Members to transmit to the Secretariat for filing and publication treaties and international agreements not included in the treaty series of the League of Nations and entered into in recent years before the date of the entry into force of the Charter.

执行秘书于一九四五年十一月八日向会员国分送公函称自宪章生效日起，联合国得接受各条约及国际协定暂时归案，以待根据宪章第一零二条规定之条约及国际协定登记及公布所应采程序之详细规则之通过。执行秘书复邀请各委员国政府将近年来于宪章生效日前，所订结而未载入国际联合会条约汇编者，向秘书处致送以便归案及公布。

It is desirable, as a matter of practical convenience, that arrangements should be made for the publication of any treaties or international agreements which non-member States may voluntarily transmit and which have not been included in the treaty series of the League of Nations. These arrangements should not, however, extend to treaties or international agreements transmitted by any non-member State such as Spain, the Government of which has been founded with the support of the Axis powers and does not, in view of its origin, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor States, possess qualifications necessary to justify membership in the United Nations under the provisions of the Charter.

为实际便利起见，对于非会员国自动致送而尚未载入国际联合会条约汇编之条约或国际协定等，似宜对之有所措施以便公布之。但此项措施，不应惠及各该条约或国际协定之为任何非会员国所致送，例如西班牙，其政府系轴心国所助长而其成立政府之原，其性质，其政绩及其与侵略国之密切关系等并无能根据宪章成为联合国会员之资格者。

THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL:

因此大会训令秘书长：

1. To submit to the General Assembly proposals for detailed regulations and other measures designed to give effect to the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter;

一．向大会提供详细规则或其他办法以实施宪章第一零二条之规定：

2. To invite the governments of Members of the United Nations to transmit to the Secretary-General for filing and publication, treaties and international agreements entered into in recent years, but before the date of entry into force of the Charter, which had not been included in the League of Nations treaty series, and to transmit for registration and publication treaties and international agreements entered into after the date of entry into force of the Charter.

二．邀请联合国各会员国向秘书长致送其近年来于宪章生效日前所签订而并未载入国际联合会条约汇

编之条约及国际协定以便归案及公布并将其于宪章生效后签订之条约及国际协定等致送秘书处登记及公布。

3. To receive, from the governments of non-member States, treaties and international agreements entered into both before and after the date of entry into force of the Charter, which have not been included in the League of Nations treaty series and which they may voluntarily transmit for filing and publication; and to dispose of them in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and subject to such detailed regulations and other measures as may hereafter be adopted.

三. 接受非会员政府所致送其于宪章生效日前, 或生效后, 签订之条约及国际协定之未载入国际联合会条约汇编而为各政府自愿请求归卷及公布者, 由秘书长依据上文各规定及嗣后或将通过之详细规则及办法而处理之。

(7). Transfer of Functions, Activities and Assets of the League of Nations

(7) 国际联合会若干职权, 工作及资产之移转

a. Resolutions of the General Assembly

a. 大会决议

The Preparatory Commission had submitted a draft resolution on the transfer of certain functions, activities and assets of the League of Nations which was referred to the *ad hoc* League of Nations Committee of the General Assembly. On the recommendation of this Committee the Assembly at its 29th plenary meeting on February 12, 1946, adopted the following resolution, closely based on the Preparatory Commission's draft:

筹备委员会就国际联合会若干职权、工作及资产之移转事宜向大会特设国联事宜委员会提交了一项决议草案。根据国联事宜委员会的建议, 大会在 1946 年 2 月 12 日第二十九次全体会议上, 严格以筹备委员会草案为基础通过了以下决议:

I

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS BELONGING TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

—

国际联合会于国际协定下各职务及权限

Under various treaties and international conventions, agreements and other instruments, the League of Nations and its organs exercise, or may be requested to exercise, numerous functions or powers for the continuance of which, after the dissolution of the League, it is, or may be, desirable that the United Nations should provide.

依据条约, 国际公约, 协定及其他文件, 国际联合会及其机关等行使或经请求而行使各种职务或职权, 其于解散国际联合会后, 各职权或职务之继续, 宜由或得由联合国对此有所规定。

Certain Members of the United Nations, which are parties to some of these instruments and are Members of the League of Nations, have informed the General Assembly that, at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League, they intend to move a resolution whereby the Members of the League would, so far as this is necessary, assent and give effect to the steps contemplated below.

联合国某某会员国其为各该文件之当事国而为国际联合会会员国者已通知大会称各该会员国等拟于下届国际联合会大会提出决议案，使国际联合会各会员国对于下列所拟之步骤，予以必要之同意并实行之。

THEREFORE:

因此：

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY reserves the right to decide, after due examination, not to assume any particular function or power, and to determine which organ of the United Nations or which specialized agency brought into relationship with the United Nations should exercise each particular function or power assumed.

一. 大会经相当审查后保留其对于任何特定职务或职权之不予接管及保留其指定联合国之某一机关或某一专门机关之应行使其接任之某一职务或职权之决定权。

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY records that those Members of the United Nations which are parties to the instruments referred to above assent by this resolution to the steps contemplated below and express their resolve to use their good offices to secure the co-operation of the other parties to the instruments so far as this may be necessary.

二. 大会载入记录，各该联合国会员国之为各该文件之当事国者，对于本决议案所拟下列各步骤表示同意，且表示决心设法博取各该文件之其他当事国之必要合作。

3. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY declares that the United Nations is willing in principle, and subject to the provisions of this resolution and of the Charter of the United Nations, to assume the exercise of certain functions and powers previously entrusted to the League of Nations, and adopts the following decisions, set forth in A, B, and C below.

三. 大会宣称联合国于原则上及于本决议案及联合国宪章所规定之范围内，愿意接任前经国际联合会所行使之职务及职权，并通过下列各决议，载下文（甲）（乙）及（丙）。

A. Functions pertaining to a Secretariat

甲. 属于秘书处之职务

Under certain of the instruments referred to at the beginning of this resolution, the League of Nations has, for the general convenience of the parties, undertaken to act as custodian of the original signed texts of the instruments, and to perform certain functions, pertaining to a secretariat, which do not affect the operation of the instruments and do not relate to the substantive rights and obligations of the parties. These functions include: The receipt of additional signatures and of instruments of ratification, accession and denunciation; receipt of notice of extension of the instruments to colonies or possessions of a party or to protectorates or territories for which it holds a mandate; notification of such acts to other parties and other interested States; the issue of certified copies; and the circulation of information or documents which the parties have undertaken to communicate to each other. Any interruption in the performance of these functions would be contrary to the interests of all the parties. It would be convenient for the United Nations to have the custody of those instruments which are connected with activities of the League of Nations and which the United Nations is likely to continue.

根据本决议案上述某种文件，国际联合会为便利当事国起见，已担任保管各该文件之正本，并执行属于秘书处之某种任务之对于各该文件之实施不生影响者亦与各该当事国之权利义务无涉者。此种任务包括接收增加签名，及批准参加签订及废止声明等文件；接受关于各该文件之效力推及当事国之殖民地或属地或其为委任统治国者推及其统治地之通知；以各该行为通知他当事国及其他有关国家；制发正式副本；分送各当事国约定相互交换之情报或文件等。各该职务行使之中断或有背于各当事国之利益。联合国执管该项文件与国际联合会之工作有关而亦即为联合国或有予以继续可能者，似属便利。

THEREFORE:

因此：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY declares that the United Nations is willing to accept the custody of the instruments and to charge the Secretariat of the United Nations with the task of performing for the parties the functions, pertaining to a secretariat, formerly entrusted to the League of Nations.

大会声明联合国愿意接受执管各该文件并令联合国秘书处为各该当事国执行前由国际联合会秘书厅担任属于秘书处性质之职务。

B. Functions and Powers of a Technical and Non-Political Character

乙. 专门性及非政治性之职务及职权

Among the instruments referred to at the beginning of this resolution are some of a technical and non-political character which contain provisions, relating to the substance of the instruments, whose due execution is dependent on the exercise, by the League of Nations or particular organs of the League, of functions or powers conferred by the instruments. Certain of these instruments are intimately connected with activities which the United Nations will or may continue.

本决议案上文所及之文件，其中颇多专门性质及非政治性质者，其实体内容之有关事项之切实执行须根据各该文件授权国际联合会或其特种机关之职务及职权而为之者。各该文件中之数文件颇有与联合国之将来或所拟接任之工作有密切之连系。

It is necessary, however, to examine carefully which of the organs of the United Nations or which of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations should, in the future, exercise the functions and powers in question, in so far as they are maintained.

但审详调查联合国之何种机关或业与联合国发生关系之何专门机关应嗣后执行由联合国予以维持之任务及权限等实有必要。

THEREFORE:

因此：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY is willing, subject to these reservations, to take the necessary measures to ensure the continued exercise of these functions and powers, and refers the matter to the Economic and Social Council.

大会除所保留各点外愿采取必要步骤以维持各该职务及职权之继续行使，并将各该事项移送经济及社

会理事会。

C. Functions and Powers under Treaties, International Conventions, Agreements and Other Instruments Having a Political Character

丙. 根据政治性条约, 国际公约, 协定及其他文件之职务及职权

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY will itself examine, or will submit to the appropriate organ of the United Nations, any request from the parties that the United Nations should assume the exercise of functions or powers entrusted to the League of Nations by treaties, international conventions, agreements and other instruments having a political character.

大会决议愿对各该当事国请求联合国担任前由有政治性之条约, 国际公约, 协定或其他文件所授予国际联合会之职务及职权时, 由大会加以审查或指令联合国之适当机关审查之。

II

NON-POLITICAL FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED IN SECTION I

二

除第一节所载外之国际联合会之非政治性职务及工作

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY requests the Economic and Social Council to survey the functions and activities of a non-political character which have hitherto been performed by the League of Nations in order to determine which of them should, with such modifications as are desirable, be assumed by organs of the United Nations or be entrusted to specialized agencies which have been brought into relationship with the United Nations. Pending the adoption of the measures decided upon as the result of this examination, the Council should, on or before the dissolution of the League, assume and continue provisionally the work hitherto done by the following League departments: the Economic, Financial and Transit Department, particularly the research and statistical work; the Health Section, particularly the epidemiological service; the Opium Section and the secretariats of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body.

一. 大会请求经济及社会理事会查考前由国际联合会执行之各非政治性职务及工作以决定孰者于加以适当之修改后应由联合国之机关接任或交由业与联合国发生关系之专门机关接任之。在尚未根据审查结果通过方法前该理事会应于解散国际联合会时或于解散前暂时接任并继续前由国联下列各司所执行之工作: 经济, 财政及过境司, 尤以各该司之研究及统计工作; 卫生组, 尤以该组之防疫事务; 鸦片组以及管制鸦片中央局及监察委员会之各该秘书处。

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY requests the Secretary-General to make provision for taking over and maintaining in operation the Library and Archives and for completing the League of Nations treaty series.

二. 大会请求秘书长对于接管及维持图书馆及档案之进行以及补正国联条约汇编应有所规定。

3. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY considers that it would also be desirable for the Secretary-General to engage for the work referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, on appropriate terms, such members of the experienced personnel by whom it is at present being performed as the Secretary-General may select.

三. 大会认为由秘书长对于现任上述第一第二段所及各工作之有经验办事人员予以相当待遇由秘书长选择任用, 似属适宜。

III
TRANSFER OF THE ASSETS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

三
关于国际联合会之资产移交联合国

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, having considered the report of the Committee set up by the Preparatory Commission to discuss and establish with the Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations a common plan for the transfer of the assets of the League of Nations, approves of both the report of the Committee set up by the Preparatory Commission and of the common plan submitted by it (document A/18 and Corr. 1, Add. 1 and 2.)

大会于审核筹备委员会所设置与国际联合会监察委员会磋商制成关于国际联合会资产移交之共同方案之委员会报告后，对筹备委员会该小组委员会之报告，及其所提呈之共同方案均予核准。

IV
APPOINTMENT OF A NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

四
指派磋商委员会

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY approves of the setting up of a small negotiating committee to assist the Secretary-General in negotiating further agreements in connection with the transfer of certain assets in Geneva, and in connection with the premises in the Peace Palace in The Hague. This committee shall consist of one representative designated by the delegations, if they so desire, of each of the same eight Members as previously constituted the Committee created by the Preparatory Commission: Chile, China, France, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America.

大会核准设置一磋商委员会以辅助秘书长关于日内瓦资产移交及海牙和平宫房屋事件所应磋商之其他约定。该委员会由筹备委员会小组委员会之下列八会员国所有意指派之代表组成之：智利、中国、法国、波兰、南非、苏联、英国及美国。

b. The Common Plan

b. 共同方案

The common plan approved by the General Assembly in the third resolution above was agreed upon between a Committee appointed by the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations and the Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations. The text of the common plan was as follows:

大会在上述第三项决议中核准的共同方案是由联合国筹备委员会任命的一个委员会和国际联合会监察委员会商定的。共同方案内容如下：

1. The League of Nations agrees to transfer to the United Nations, and the United Nations agrees to receive on or about 1 August 1946, the precise date to be determined by the administrative authorities of the two Organizations, all material assets of the League of Nations shown in column I of the attached Schedule at the valuation shown in column II.

1. 国际联合会同意将附表第一栏所列的一切物质资产按第二栏所列估价移交联合国，而联合国同意于1946年8月1日或前后（确切日期由两个组织的行政当局决定）接收。

The League of Nations agrees that the shares in the total credit thus established shall be distributed between States entitled to participate, in accordance with percentages to be laid down by the League at its next Assembly.

国联同意，由此确定的经费总数的份额应按国联下届大会规定的百分比在有权参加的国家之间分配。

The United Nations agrees:

联合国同意：

(a) that the shares, thus established, of such of these States as are Members of the United Nations shall be credited to them respectively in the books of the United Nations; and

（甲）作为联合国会员国的这些国家所占的份额，应分别记入它们的联合国账簿；及

(b) that the General Assembly shall decide on the purposes to which these credits shall be applied and on the dates on which they shall be so applied; and further that these credits shall in any event, begin to be available not later than 31 December 1948.

（乙）大会应决定此类经费的用途及适用日期；此外，无论在何种情况下，此类经费应不迟于1948年12月31日开始提供。

The United Nations further agrees:

联合国还同意：

(a) that the International Labour Organisation may use the Assembly Hall, together with the necessary committee rooms, office accommodation and other facilities connected therewith at times and on financial terms to be agreed from time to time between the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation;

（甲）国际劳工组织得使用大会厅及必要之委员会会议室，办公室设备，以及其他有关之种种便利。其使用之时间及财务方面之条件，应随时由联合国与国际劳工组织协议定之；

(b) that the International Labour Organisation may use the library under the same conditions as other official users thereof.

（乙）国际劳工组织得在其他因公使用者所承受之同等条件下，使用该图书馆。

2. The League of Nations shall take steps to discharge all its obligations as soon as practicable.

2. 国联应采取措施，在切实可行范围内尽快偿清其全部欠款。

3. The League of Nations shall take steps to settle the question of contributions of Member States in arrears.

3. 国联应采取措施解决拖欠会费会员国的会费问题。

4. The League of Nations shall take steps to separate the interests of the International Labour Organisation in the assets of the League before transfer to the United Nations. It is understood that the International Labour Organisation building at Geneva will be transferred to that Organisation.

4. 国联在其资产移交联合国之前，应采取措施将国际劳工组织在资产中的权益分割开来。位于日内瓦的国际劳工组织大楼将移交给国际劳工组织。

5. Any ex-officials of the League of Nations subsequently engaged by the United Nations shall enter service under conditions of employment established by the United Nations, and it will be for the League of Nations to take the necessary steps to make this possible.

5. 联合国后续聘用的任何国联前官员均应按联合国规定的雇用条件就职，并由国联采取必要措施使之成为可能。

6. It is understood that the League of Nations shall make arrangements, independently of the United Nations, with regard to the continued administration of the Staff Pension Fund and with regard to the pensions of the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

6. 国联应就工作人员养恤基金的继续管理和常设国际法院法官的养恤金作出独立于联合国的安排。

7. When the League has discharged all its obligations and made the necessary dispositions concerning the Working Capital Fund and regarding outstanding contributions, the remaining liquid assets shall be credited or distributed to Members of the League under a scheme to be determined by it.

7. 当国联偿清其全部欠款并对周转基金和未缴会费做出必要处置时，剩余的流动资产应根据其确定的方案贷记或分配给国联成员。

8. Both the United Nations and the League of Nations shall authorize competent authorities to make any necessary agreements with the Swiss Authorities on all matters connected with the transfer of assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations.

8. 联合国和国联双方应授权主管当局，就有关国联资产移交联合国的一切事项与瑞士当局订立任何必要的协定。

c. Work of the Negotiating Committee

c. 谈判委员会的工作

The negotiating committee set up by the General Assembly in the fourth resolution quoted above completed by March 5, 1946, its work of negotiating a preliminary agreement with the Directors of the Carnegie Foundation for the use of the premises in the Peace Palace at The Hague. In accordance with the resolution passed by the General Assembly at its 28th plenary meeting on February 10, 1946, the conditions set out in this agreement were to be embodied in an agreement subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

大会在上述第四项决议中设立的谈判委员会，于1946年3月5日完成了与卡内基基金会董事就使用海牙和平宫房屋达成初步协议的谈判工作。根据1946年2月10日大会第二十八次全体会议通过的决议，初步协议所规定的条件将体现在一项须经大会核准的协定中。

On April 4 the committee held the first of a series of meetings with representatives of the Swiss Federal Council at Berne. As a result of these discussions an interim arrangement was concluded regarding the immunities and privileges of the United Nations in Switzerland.

4月4日，谈判委员会在伯尔尼与瑞士联邦行政委员会的代表举行了一系列会议中的首次会议。经过讨论，就联合国在瑞士的豁免与特权达成了一项临时办法。

The committee then proceeded to Geneva, where a draft agreement on the Ariana site (headquarters of the League of Nations) was prepared pending the adoption by the League of Nations Assembly of the common plan approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12, 1946. The common plan was approved by the League Assembly on April 18, 1946, and on the following day the final texts of the Agreement on the Ariana site and of the Interim Arrangement on privileges and immunities of the United Nations in Switzerland were approved by the Committee and by the Swiss delegation.

谈判委员会随后前往日内瓦，在国联大会通过联合国大会于1946年2月12日核准的共同方案之前，起草了一份关于阿丽亚娜公园（国联总部）的协定草案。1946年4月18日，国联大会通过了这一共同方案；次日，谈判委员会和瑞士代表团核准了《关于阿丽亚娜公园的协定》和关于联合国在瑞士的特权及豁免的《临时办法》的最后案文。

The Agreement and the Interim Arrangement were signed on behalf of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, and on behalf of the Swiss Government by the Chief of the Swiss Federal Political Department. Both of these arrangements were temporary; permanent arrangements were to be made at a later date.

该协定及临时办法由秘书长代表联合国签署，并由瑞士联邦政治部部长代表瑞士政府签署。以上两项均为临时方案；永久性安排将于此后制定。

d. Transfer of Certain Functions and Assets

d. 相关职权及资产之移交

After appropriate consultations with the League authorities, the Secretary-General approved the following arrangements for the transfer of the buildings, library and archives of the League of Nations in accordance with the common plan.

在与国联当局进行适当磋商后，秘书长核准了根据共同方案移交国联建筑物、图书馆和档案的下列安排：

The date of transfer of the buildings was to be July 31, 1946. Until this date, the maintenance costs were to be borne by the League of Nations; after that date the United Nations was to assume full charge and, for its guidance, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations had prepared a budget of the costs involved.

移交建筑物的日期为1946年7月31日。在此日期之前，维护费用由国联承担；之后全部费用由联合国承担。为了提供指导，国联秘书长编制了一份有关费用的预算。

An inventory of the contents of the buildings drawn up before the London negotiations was being checked; the total value of these contents at the date of transfer was to be agreed upon between the two Secretaries-General.

伦敦谈判前制定的建筑物内物品编目正在进行核对；这些物品在移交当日的总价值将由两位秘书长商定。

The League of Nations had offered hospitality to the United Nations in the buildings until July 31, and after that date the United Nations was to offer such hospitality (lighting, heating, office space, cleaning, local telephone charges and office supplies) as the League might require. All other costs were to be borne by the respective administrations by arrangement.

7月31日前，国联为联合国提供了这些建筑物中的设施服务；在该日期之后，联合国将为国联提供可能需要的服务（照明、供暖、办公场所、清洁、当地电话费和办公用品）。所有其他费用将由各自的行政部门根据相关安排承担。

It was decided that the Library of the League of Nations, which was playing an increasingly important role in view of the destruction of many of the European libraries, should continue to function in Geneva until the whole question could be considered in connection with the permanent headquarters of the United Nations.

鉴于欧洲许多图书馆遭到破坏，国联图书馆发挥着日益重要的作用；因此决定在图书馆相关问题可与联合国常设总部问题一同审议之前，该图书馆应继续在日内瓦运作。

Those archives directly relating to functions of the League of Nations which had been, or would be, taken over by the United Nations were to be transferred at the same time as the functions concerned. With regard to the remainder of the archives, the Secretary-General proposed that a joint committee of the League of Nations and the United Nations Secretariat should be appointed to study this problem after the second half of the first session of the General Assembly.

那些与联合国已经或即将接管的国联职权直接有关的档案，将与有关职权同时移交。关于其余档案，秘书长建议任命一个由国联和联合国秘书处组成的联合委员会，在大会第一届会议第二期会议之后研究这个问题。

It was found impracticable for the United Nations to assume all transferable functions of the League of Nations en bloc and at the same time that the physical assets were transferred. The interested departments of the Secretariat were making arrangements for the transfer of the various functions falling within their respective competency. The actual transfer operation was to be centralized through the Secretary-General and the office in Geneva, which would maintain the necessary liaison with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

研究发现，联合国在国联移交有形资产的同时承担起所有可移交职权并不切实可行。秘书处有关部门正在为属于其各自职权范围的各种职权的移交做出安排。实际移交工作将通过秘书长和日内瓦办事处集中进行，该办事处将与国联秘书长保持必要的联络。

The General Assembly, at its 29th plenary meeting on February 12, 1946, resolved that it would be desirable for the Secretary-General to engage for the work hitherto done by the Economic, Financial and Transit Departments, the Health Section, the Opium Section and the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body of the League of Nations, such members of the experienced League personnel as he might select. In agreement with the Secretary-General of the League, the negotiating committee undertook the task of interviewing members of the League Secretariat desirous of employment with the United Nations. The transfer of selected staff was to be effected either simultaneously with the transfer of the particular functions on which the staff were employed, or, in the case of those members not concerned with a transferable function, after July 31, 1946. Arrangements were made that certain members required urgently for work with

the United Nations should be seconded, pending the transfer of the service to which they belonged; in such cases, the salary paid by the League of Nations during the period of secondment was to be reimbursed by the United Nations.

1946年2月12日，大会第二十九次全体会议决定，秘书长宜从国联挑选有经验人员，负责开展以前由国联的经济、财政及过境司、卫生组、鸦片组以及管制鸦片中央局及麻醉药品监察委员会所承担的工作。经与国联秘书长商定，谈判委员会承担了愿在联合国工作的国联秘书处成员的面试工作。所选定的人员将在其所涉特定职权移交的同时进行移交；对于那些不涉及可移交职权的人员，其移交工作将在1946年7月31日后进行。有些人员在其所属部门移交之前需紧急调派以协助联合国开展工作，对此也做出了安排；在这种情况下，国联在调派期间支付的薪金将由联合国偿还。

8. HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

8. 联合国总部

a. *Resolution of the General Assembly*

a. 大会决议

On the basis of the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission and its Interim Committee, the *ad hoc* Permanent Headquarters Committee recommended and the General Assembly, at its 33rd plenary meeting on February 14, 1946, adopted the following resolutions on the question of the headquarters of the United Nations:

根据筹备委员会及其临时委员会以及特设永久会所委员会的建议，大会在1946年2月14日第三十三次全体会议上通过了关于联合国总部问题的下列决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES THAT:

大会决定：

I. PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

一. 永久会所

(a) The permanent headquarters of the United Nations shall be established in Westchester (New York) and/or Fairfield (Conn.) counties, *i.e.* near to New York City.

(甲) 联合国永久会所应设于附近纽约市之 Westchester (New York) 及 Fairfield (Conn.) 地区。

(b) A Headquarters Commission shall proceed as soon as possible to the region mentioned in (a) above, with a view to carrying out an exhaustive study thereof and making recommendations to the General Assembly at the second part of its first session regarding the exact location to be selected within the aforementioned general region.

(乙) 会所委员会应尽快赶赴(甲)项所述之地区，以便进行对于该地区之详尽研究，并关于在上述概括地区中选择确定地点，向大会第一届第二期会议作成建议。

(c) The Headquarters Commission shall draw up plans based on the assumption that the United Nations will

acquire approximately:

- (i) 2 square miles
- (ii) 5 square miles
- (iii) 10 square miles
- (iv) 20 square miles
- (v) 40 square miles

with details in each case of the approximate cost of acquiring the land and buildings within these areas.

(丙) 会所委员会应根据联合国将取得约为:

- (甲) 二方哩
- (乙) 五方哩
- (丙) 十方哩
- (丁) 二十方哩
- (戊) 四十方哩

地区之假定，制成计划，并于每一假定计划内附载在该地区内所应取得之地及建筑物之估计价值。

(d) The Headquarters Commission shall ascertain what measures the federal, state and county authorities in the United States of America are prepared to take in order to control development in the territory adjacent to the zone.

(丁) 会所委员会应确悉美国联邦政府该州及市或乡 (county) 当局准备采取之办法，以管制该地区之邻近地域中之发展情形。

(e) On the basis of the information thus provided, the General Assembly at the second part of its first session shall make a final decision as to:

- (i) The exact area required;
- (ii) The exact location of the permanent headquarters within the aforementioned Westchester-Fairfield region.

(戊) 大会于其第一届第二期会议中应根据依以上所供给之情报，对下列事项作最后决定:

于上述之 Westchester-Fairfield 地区中:

- (甲) 所需之确定土地面积;
- (乙) 永久会所之确定地点。

(f) This resolution does not imply any financial commitments of the United Nations (other than the expenses of the Headquarters Commission) and does not impose any financial obligations on its Members, and the General Assembly remains free to decide these questions at the second part of its first session according to Article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

(己) 本决议案并不使联合国负担任何财政义务 (除会所委员会之费用外)，亦不以任何财政义务加诸会员国；且大会仍可依据宪章第十七条第一、二项与第十八条第二项规定于其第一届第二期会议中，自由决定上述问题。

II. INTERIM HEADQUARTERS

二. 临时会所

The interim headquarters of the United Nations shall be located in New York City.

联合国之临时会所应设于纽约市内。

III. HEADQUARTERS COMMISSION

三. 会所委员会

(a) A Headquarters Commission composed of representatives of Australia, Uruguay, China, France, Iraq, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia shall be set up to carry out the tasks entrusted to it under the first part of this resolution regarding the permanent headquarters.

(甲) 应设置一会所委员会，由澳大利亚、乌拉圭、中国、法国、伊拉克、荷兰、英联王国、苏联及南斯拉夫各国之代表组成之，以进行本决议案关于永久会所部分委诸该委员会之任务。

(b) The Headquarters Commission may be assisted by experts including planning engineers, lawyers, real estate experts, financial advisers and other appropriate experts who, at the request of the Secretary-General, shall be designated by the Government of the United States of America.

(乙) 会所委员会得由专家，包括设计工程师，律师，地产业专家，会计顾问及其他所需专家协助之。该种专家应由美国政府经秘书长之请求，予以指派。

(c) The Secretary-General shall consult with the Headquarters Commission or the experts assisting it, as he may deem necessary or appropriate, on problems which may arise in connection with the temporary installation of the various organs of the United Nations in the United States of America, the material arrangements for the holding of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly in September 1946, and the housing of the delegates, secretariat and other personnel who may be required to reside for longer or shorter periods near the temporary headquarters of the Organization.

(丙) 秘书长关于或将由于联合国之各机关在美设临时会所，一九四六年九月举行第一届第二期大会之设备，及代表团、秘书处与将需长期或短期居住于本组织临时会所附近之其他人员之住处等事项，而发生之问题应商诸会所委员会；或如其认为必需或适当时应商诸协助该委员会之各专家。

(d) The Secretary-General is authorized to pay the expenses of the members of and to compensate the experts attached to the Headquarters Commission on such basis and in such form as may appear to him most appropriate.

(丁) 授权秘书长于其认为最适当之条件及方式下，支付会所委员会各委员之费用，及该委员会各专家之酬报。

(e) The Headquarters Commission shall submit its final report on all matters referred to it to the General Assembly at the second part of its first session.

(戊) 会所委员会应就将其关于交付该委员会所有事项之最后报告提出于大会第一届第二期会议。

(f) The General Assembly, during the course of the second part of its first session, shall give consideration to

the appointment of a Planning Commission of experts as recommended, in Chapter X, section 3, in the Report of the Preparatory Commission.

(己)大会于其第一届第二期会议中,应考虑指派依筹备委员会报告书第十章第三节所建议之设计专家委员会。

b. The Interim Headquarters

b. 临时会所

The General Assembly having decided that the interim headquarters should be located in New York City, the Secretary-General sent representatives to that city at the end of February to find places for the meetings of the Security Council (beginning March 21), of the nuclear Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (April-May), of the Economic and Social Council itself (May-June) and to house several hundred members of the Secretariat coming from London.

大会决定临时会所应设于纽约市,秘书长二月底派数位代表前往该市,为安全理事会会议(3月21日开始)、经济及社会理事会各核心委员会的会议(4月至5月)以及经济及社会理事会的会议(5月至6月)寻找场所,并接待来自伦敦的数百名秘书处成员。

The representatives of the Secretary-General were of the opinion that Hunter College was the best available site to meet the problems at hand. On February 25 they requested, on behalf of the Secretary-General, the use of three buildings in Hunter College until May 15, and the Mayor of New York City granted the request. The lease was signed on March 6. The Hunter College gymnasium was converted into a council chamber where the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council met.

秘书长代表认为,亨特学院是解决目前问题的最佳可用场所。2月25日,他们代表秘书长要求在5月15日之前使用亨特学院的三栋建筑,纽约市市长批准了这一请求。租约于3月6日签订。亨特学院的体育馆被改造为会议厅,安全理事会和经济及社会理事会在举行会议。

On April 11 the Mayor of New York City offered to make available the City Building at Flushing Meadow for the use of the General Assembly, with suitable alterations and additions, if the Secretariat would move to the Sperry Plant at Lake Success. The Mayor announced that the City was ready to expend \$1,200,000 on the Flushing Meadow site.

4月11日,纽约市市长提出,如果秘书处搬到成功湖的斯佩里陀螺仪厂,他将把坐落于法拉盛草地公园的市政大楼提供给大会使用,并对其进行适当的改建和加建。市长宣布,纽约市准备为法拉盛草地公园的场地花费120万美元。

On the same day the Secretary-General informed the Mayor that the United Nations (1) had selected the Sperry Plant as the site for the Secretariat and Councils, (2) would like to have the use of the City Building for the General Assembly, (3) would like an extension of the lease of Hunter College from May 15 to August 15, 1946.

同一天,秘书长告知市长,联合国(1)已经选择斯佩里陀螺仪厂作为秘书处和各理事会的场地,(2)希望市政大楼可供大会使用,(3)希望将亨特学院的租约从1946年5月15日延长至8月15日。

On April 15 the Secretary-General sent a letter to the War Assets Administration (owner of the Sperry Plant) offering to lease certain parts of the Sperry Plant for a period of three years from July 1, 1946, with an option

to renew for two further years. The total space leased by the United Nations was approximately 572,000 square feet. The Secretariat and the Councils were moved to the Sperry Plant on August 15. Meanwhile the City Building at Flushing Meadow was being altered for the General Assembly, which was to meet on October 23. New York City contributed \$1,010,000 for the alterations to the City Building and \$900,000 for the roads and grounds.

4月15日，秘书长致函战时资产管理局（斯佩里陀螺仪厂的所有者），提出从1946年7月1日起租用该厂的部分场地，为期三年，并附带可续租两年的选择权。联合国租用的面积约为572,000平方英尺。秘书处和各理事会于8月15日搬至斯佩里陀螺仪厂。与此同时，位于法拉盛草地公园的市政大楼进行改建，大会将于10月23日在此举行会议。纽约市为市政大楼的改建捐款101万美元，为道路和场地捐款90万美元。

c. The Work of the Headquarters Commission

c. 会所委员会的工作

The Headquarters Commission held its first meeting on May 7, 1946. Its first task was to advise the Secretary-General on: (1) housing problems concerning the interim site; (2) conversion of the Sperry Plant. A report to the Secretary-General was submitted after a two weeks' study which included eight plenary meetings of the Commission, some special consultations, visits to the site and meetings with various people who could advise the Commission on the matters under consideration.

会所委员会于1946年5月7日召开了第一次会议。其首要任务是就以下两个问题向秘书长提供意见：（1）有关临时会所的住房问题；（2）斯佩里陀螺仪厂的改建工作。委员会经过两周的研究，向秘书长提交了一份报告；在这两周时间里，委员会召开了八次全体会议，举行了多次特别磋商会，开展了现场视察，并与能够就所审议事项向委员会提供建议的不同人士进行了会晤。

The Commission then began to plan its main task, an exhaustive study of the Westchester-Fairfield area, directed toward the exact location for the permanent headquarters for recommendation to the General Assembly. It appointed a number of committees to facilitate its work.

委员会随后开始计划其主要任务，即对韦斯切斯特—费尔菲尔德地区进行全面研究，旨在确定永久会所的确切地点，以便向大会提出建议。它设立了若干委员会来推动这项工作。

The Headquarters Commission had been instructed to draw up plans based on the assumption that the United Nations would require a site of approximately either two, five, ten, twenty or forty square miles for its headquarters. It was assumed that this site should be within one and a half hours traveling time from midtown Manhattan; that it should have easy access to adequate railways and roads; and that it should be close enough to other communities, including New York City, to utilize facilities not available at the site.

会所委员会已接到指示，基于下面这一假设来制定计划：联合国总部需要大约二、五、十、二十或四十平方英里的场地；此处与曼哈顿中城应只相距一个半小时的路程，铁路和公路交通便利，而且应足够邻近其他社区，包括纽约市，以便利用该场地没有的设施。

The Commission instituted a study of the actual requirements of the United Nations and translated them into terms of space, both for the official buildings and for a possible community area. A medium building height of six stories, including a basement, was adopted to give future planners maximum freedom in choosing between horizontal and vertical type of architectural planning.

委员会对联合国的实际需要进行了研究，并将这些需要体现在办公大楼和可能的社区区域的空间安排上。最后决定联合国总部采用中层建筑，共六层，包括一个地下室，以便今后的规划者能在选择水平或垂直类型的建筑规划方面享有最大限度的自由。

All requirements for the official buildings area were estimated for 7,000 permanent representatives and international personnel. Requirements for a community building area, containing dwellings for permanent and transient personnel and community facilities to serve them, were estimated for about 50,000 people. In the event that nearby towns could supply the needed service personnel, this figure could be reduced to about 27,000. Space calculations were made on the basis of both assumptions. In converting these population figures into land requirements, a density factor of twenty persons per net acre, about 13,000 people per square mile, was taken.

预估所需办公大楼的总面积时需满足 7,000 名常驻代表和国际人员的需求。而预估所需社区建筑面积，包括为长期和临时工作人员提供的住所以及为他们提供服务的社区设施，需满足约 50,000 人的需求；如果邻近的城镇能够提供所需的服务人员，那么这个数字可以减至 27,000 人左右。对所需空间的估算以这两个假设为基础。在将这些人口数字转换为土地需求时，采用了每英亩使用面积 20 人的密度系数，即每平方英里约 13,000 人。

The Commission first considered 25 potential sites and then selected fifteen for closer study —three of each size. Advantages and disadvantages were carefully weighed. Finally one site in each group was judged to be the best for its size. The final selections were all in Westchester County.

委员会首先考虑了 25 个可行的地点，然后选出 15 个进行更仔细的研究；每一规模有三个备选地点，在认真权衡优缺点后，分别选出了一个最佳地点。最后选择的地点都在韦斯切斯特郡。

While the terms of reference establishing the Headquarters Commission restricted the Commission's choice to the Westchester-Fairfield area, it was recognized that it was within the competence of the General Assembly to choose any locality.

尽管设立会所委员会时确定的职权范围将委员会的选择限制在韦斯切斯特—费尔菲尔德地区，但大会有权选择任何地点。

D. SECOND PART OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

D. 大会第一届会第二期会议

The second part of the first session of the General Assembly began on October 23, 1946, and concluded on December 15. The opening meeting was devoted to speeches by the President of the General Assembly, the Acting Mayor of New York City and the President of the United States. During the 54 days of its session, the General Assembly held 35 plenary meetings and its committees and sub-committees 357 meetings.

大会第一届会第二期会议 1946 年 10 月 23 日开始，于 12 月 15 日结束。开幕会议上，大会主席、纽约市代理市长和美国总统分别发表了讲话。在持续 54 天的会期内，大会举行了 35 次全体会议，其委员会和小组委员会举行了 357 次会议。

1. Organizational Matters

1. 组织事项

*a. Adoption of the Agenda and Distribution of Agenda Items among the Committees of the General Assembly**a. 议程的通过和大会各委员会的议程项目分配*

In accordance with Rule 33 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, the General Committee of the General Assembly at its nineteenth and twentieth meetings, held on October 24 and 25, 1946, considered the provisional agenda of the second part of the first session of the Assembly. At its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, the Assembly adopted the draft agenda submitted by the General Committee.

依照暂行议事规则第 33 条，大会总务委员会在 1946 年 10 月 24 日和 25 日举行的第十九次和第二十次会议上审议了大会第一届会第二期会议的临时议程。在 1946 年 10 月 31 日的第 46 次全体会议上，大会通过了总务委员会提交的议程草案。

At the same time the General Assembly considered the General Committee's recommendations for the allocation of agenda items among the various committees of the Assembly. The representative of Australia considered that immediate and automatic referral of agenda items to committees was not desirable and that the General Assembly in plenary session should first express its views on important issues. He therefore introduced the following resolution:

同时，大会审议了总务委员会关于大会各委员会议程项目分配的建议。澳大利亚代表认为，立即将议程项目自动转交给各委员会是不可取的，大会在全体会议上应首先就重要问题发表意见。因此，他提出了以下决议：

In order to maintain the prestige of the General Assembly as a world forum for the public discussion of matters within the scope of the Charter and in order to facilitate the work of the session,

为了维护大会作为公开讨论《宪章》范围内事项的世界论坛的威望，也为了推动会议的工作，

The General Assembly resolves to set down for discussion in plenary meeting before referring to a committee of the General Assembly those items on the provisional agenda for the present session in respect of which a general policy directive is desirable, and requests the General Committee to recommend what items on the agenda should be so set down.

大会决定将本届会议临时议程中可实行一般政策指示的项目先提交全体会议讨论，然后再提交给大会的一个委员会，并要求总务委员会建议哪些议程项目应如此处理。

The President of the Assembly pointed out that Rule 109 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure provided that items should be referred to committee before a decision thereon was taken by the Assembly. Adoption of the Australian proposal would duplicate discussion in plenary session and in committee, and it might thus be weeks before the committees could start on their work. In response to an appeal by the United Kingdom representative, the Australian representative withdrew his proposal. The General Assembly then approved the General Committee's recommendations concerning the distribution of agenda items to committees.

大会主席指出，暂行议事规则第 109 条规定，在大会对各项目作出决定之前，应将其先提交委员会。如果通过澳大利亚的提案，则将使全体会议和委员会进行重复讨论，因此各委员会可能要在几周后才能开始工作。澳大利亚代表回应联合王国代表的呼吁，撤回了提案。大会随后批准了总务委员会关于向各委员会分配议程项目的建议。

*b. Appointment of Committees**b. 委员会的任命*

(1). Main Committees

(1) 主要委员会

The Chairman of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial), Waclaw Konderski (Poland), and the Chairman of the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Peter Fraser (New Zealand), were unable to attend the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. To fill the vacancies in these offices the Second Committee at its tenth meeting on November 7, 1946, unanimously elected Oscar Lange (Poland) as Chairman, and the Third Committee at its twelfth meeting on October 24, 1946, unanimously elected Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand).

第二委员会（经济和财政）主席 Waclaw Konderski（波兰）和第三委员会（社会、人道主义和文化）主席彼得·弗雷泽（Peter Fraser，新西兰）无法出席大会的第一届会第二期会议。为填补这些职位的空缺，第二委员会在 1946 年 11 月 7 日第十次会议上一致选举奥斯卡·兰格（Oscar Lange，波兰）为主席，第三委员会在 1946 年 10 月 24 日第十二次会议上一致选举卡尔·贝伦森爵士（Sir Carl Berendsen，新西兰）担任主席。

(2). Standing Committees

(2) 常设委员会

i. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters

i. 行政和预算问题咨询委员会

In accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of February 13, 1946, an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters of nine members was to be appointed during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. At its 46th plenary meeting on October 31 the General Assembly referred the question of the election of the members of the Advisory Committee to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary).

依据大会 1946 年 2 月 13 日的决议，将在大会第一届会第二期会议期间任命一个由九名成员组成的行政和预算问题咨询委员会。在 10 月 31 日的第四十六次全体会议上，大会将选举咨询委员会成员的问题提交给第五委员会（行政和预算）。

The Fifth Committee after some discussion decided to recommend the election of the members of the Advisory Committee not by countries but on the basis of their personal qualifications. Accordingly twenty names suggested by fifteen delegations were presented to the Fifth Committee at its 23rd meeting on November 12, 1946.

在进行一定的讨论后，第五委员会决定建议不根据国家而是根据个人资格选举咨询委员会委员。因此，1946 年 11 月 12 日，第五委员会在第二十三次会议上收到了 15 个代表团推荐的 20 位候选人名单。

Before the Fifth Committee proceeded to a vote the representative of France proposed that the membership

of the Advisory Committee be increased from nine to ten. The proposal was withdrawn after the Chairman of the Fifth Committee had pointed out that a recommendation to change the number of members of the Advisory Committee would unduly delay the election, as it would require approval by the General Assembly as a whole. A second French proposal, that members of the Advisory Committee should not be allowed to accept any remunerative employment with the United Nations or with a specialized agency during their term of office or for one or two years thereafter, was defeated by a vote of 17 to 13.

在第五委员会进行表决之前，法国代表提议将咨询委员会委员从 9 人增至 10 人。第五委员会主席指出，改变咨询委员会之委员数量的建议需要得到整个大会的核准，这将不恰当地推迟选举，因此该建议被撤回。法国还提议咨询委员会委员在任期内或其后至一两年内不得接受联合国或专门机构的任何有偿就业，但该提案以 17 票对 13 票遭否决。

By secret ballot the Committee then selected the nine members to serve on the Advisory Committee and by further ballots chose three members to serve for a term of three years, and another three members to serve for a term of two years. The Fifth Committee further decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be formed at once (although it would not formally begin to exercise its functions until January 1, 1947, the start of the financial year) so that during the current session of the Assembly it might give assistance and advice both to the Assembly and to the Secretary-General on all matters pertaining to administrative and budgetary questions.

随后，委员会通过无记名投票选出了九名咨询委员会委员，并通过继续投票选出了其中三名任期三年的委员及三名任期两年的委员。第五委员会还决定建议大会立即成立行政和预算问题咨询委员会（尽管直到 1947 年 1 月 1 日即财政年度开始时，委员会才正式开始行使其职能），以便在大会本届会议期间，它可以就与行政和预算问题相关的所有事项向大会和秘书长提供援助和咨询。

At its 49th plenary meeting on November 19 the General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution proposed by the Committee as follows:

在 11 月 19 日的第四十九次全体会议上，大会一致通过了委员会提出的决议，内容如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. DECLARES the following persons to be elected as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of reference laid down in Rule 40 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Thanassis	(Greece)
Aghnides	
Mr. André Ganem	(France)
Mr. C. L. Hsia	(China)
Mr. Valentin I. Kabushko	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. S. K. Kirpalani	(India)
Mr. Olyntho Machado	(Brazil)
Mr. G. Martinez-Cabanas	(Mexico)
Sir William Matthews	(United Kingdom)
Mr. Donald Stone	(United States)

大会

一. 宣布：根据暂行议事规则第四十条所载之任务规定，下列人员当选为行政及预算问题咨询委员会

之委员。

Mr. Thanassis (希腊)
Aghnides
Mr. André Ganem (法国)
夏晋麟先生 (中国)
Mr. Valentin I. (苏维埃社会主义共和国联
Kabushko 邦)
Mr. S. K. Kirpalani (印度)
Mr. Olyntho Machado (巴西)
Mr. G. (墨西哥)
Martinez-Cabanas
Sir William Matthews (联合王国)
Mr. Donald Stone (美利坚合众国)

2. DECLARES:

Mr. O. Machado
Sir William Matthews
Mr. Donald C. Stone

to be elected for a three-year term.

二. 宣布下列当选人之任期各为三年:

Mr. O. Machado
Sir William Matthews
Mr. Donald C. Stone

3. DECLARES:

Mr. Thanassis Aghnides
Mr. C. L. Hsia
Mr. Valentin I. Kabushko

to be elected for a two-year term.

三. 宣布下列当选人之任期各为二年:

Mr. Thanassis Aghnides
夏晋麟先生
Mr. Valentin I. Kabushko

ii. Committee on Contributions

ii. 会费委员会

By a resolution of February 13, 1946, the General Assembly appointed a Committee on Contributions of ten members, four members to serve for a three-year term and three members each to serve for two-year and one-year terms respectively. At its 49th plenary meeting on November 19, 1946, the General Assembly referred to the Fifth Committee the question of the election of three members of the Committee on Contributions to take the place of the three members elected for a one-year term, namely:

Paul Appleby—United States
Chi Chao-ting—China
Pavle Lukin—Czechoslovakia

根据 1946 年 2 月 13 日的决议，大会任命了一个由十名委员组成的会费委员会，其中四名委员任期三年，三名委员任期两年，三名委员任期一年。在 1946 年 11 月 19 日第四十九次全体会议上，大会将选举三名会费委员会委员以接替下列三名任期一年委员的问题提交给第五委员会：

Paul Appleby—美利坚合众国

冀朝鼎—中国

Pavle Lukin—捷克斯洛伐克

The delegations of the United States, China and Czechoslovakia indicated that the above mentioned representatives would be unable to continue their services, and that in the case of the re-election of the countries thus represented, the representatives should be replaced as follows:

James E. Webb—United States

K. V. Dzung—China

Jan Papanek—Czechoslovakia

美利坚合众国、中国和捷克斯洛伐克代表团表示，上述代表将无法继续任职，如其代表的国家重新当选，则代表应更换为下列三人：

James E. Webb—美利坚合众国

程远帆—中国

Jan Papanek—捷克斯洛伐克

At the 31st meeting of the Fifth Committee on November 27 the representative of Mexico suggested that the three members of the Committee of Contributions whose term of office had expired should be re-elected. Certain members opposed this suggestion on the ground that such a system tended to render appointments permanent. The members of the Committee on Contributions should be elected on the basis of rotation, with due regard to equitable geographic distribution. By secret ballot the Fifth Committee selected Mr. Webb (United States), Mr. Dzung (China) and Mr. Papanek (Czechoslovakia) as members of the Committee on Contributions.

在 11 月 27 日第五委员会第三十一次会议上，墨西哥代表建议，会费委员会三名任期届满之委员应得连任。一些成员反对这一建议，认为此举有使任命永久化之倾向。会费委员会委员应轮流当选，且选举时应适当考虑公平地域分配原则。第五委员会通过无记名投票选举 Mr. Webb（美国）、程先生（中国）和 Mr. Papanek（捷克斯洛伐克）为会费委员会委员。

As regards the term of office of the members of the Committee on Contributions, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend that it should date from January 1, 1947, and not from February 13, 1947, and that Rule 42 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure should be amended accordingly.

第五委员会决定，建议会费委员会委员之任期自 1947 年 1 月 1 日起，而非自 1947 年 2 月 13 日起，并建议对暂行议事规则第四十二条作相应修改。

At its 50th plenary meeting on December 7, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution drafted by the Committee as follows:

1946 年 12 月 7 日，大会第五十次全体会议一致通过第五委员会起草之决议，内容如下：

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES to amend Rule 42 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly to read as follows:

一、大会兹议决修正大会暂行议事规则第四十二条如下：

“Rule 42

“第四十二条

“The members of the Committee on Contributions, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience, and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three financial years, as defined in the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the United Nations. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for re-election. The General Assembly shall elect the members of the Committee on Contributions at the regular session at which the term of office of members expires, or, in case of vacancies, at the next session.”

“会费委员会委员之选定以地域上之广泛代表性及个人之资历为标准，其中不得有二人同属一国。委员任期三年，相当于三个联合国财务条例所规定之财政年度。委员应轮流退职，并得连选。大会应于会费委员会委员任期届满时之常会中选举新委员；遇委员出缺时，则于下次届会中选举之。”

2. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARES the following persons to be elected for a three-year term as members of the Committee on Contributions under the terms of reference laid down in Rule 42 (as amended) of the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly.

K. V. Dzung (China)
Jan Papanek (Czechoslovakia)
James E. Webb (United States)

二、大会宣布：根据大会暂行议事规则第四十二条（经修正者）之任务规定，下列各人当选为会费委员会委员，任期各三年：

程远帆（中国）
Jan Papanek（捷克斯洛伐克）
James E. Webb（美利坚合众国）

c. Election of Members of Councils

c. 选举理事会理事国

(1). Election of Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council

(1) 选举安全理事会非常任理事国

Of the six non-permanent members of the Security Council (Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland) elected during the first part of the first session of the General Assembly, Egypt, Mexico and the Netherlands were to serve for a one-year term. To take the place of these three countries on the Security Council upon the expiration of their term of office, the General Assembly at its 32nd plenary meeting on November 19, 1946, elected Belgium, Colombia and Syria on the first ballot.

在大会第一届会第一期会议期间选出的六个安全理事会非常任理事国（澳大利亚、巴西、埃及、墨西哥、荷兰、波兰）中，埃及、墨西哥和荷兰的任期为一年。1946年11月19日，大会第三十二次全体会议在第一次投票时选出比利时、哥伦比亚和叙利亚，在上述三个国家任期届满后接替其在安全理事会的位置。

(2). Election of Members of the Economic and Social Council

(2) 选举经济及社会理事会理事国

The General Assembly during the second part of its first session had to elect six members of the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms to take the place of the six members elected for one-year terms during the first part of the first session of the General Assembly, namely: Colombia, Greece, Lebanon, Ukrainian S.S.R., United States and Yugoslavia.

大会在第一届会第二期会议期间必须选举六个任期三年的经济及社会理事会理事国，以接替大会第一届会第一期会议期间选出的六个任期一年的理事国，即哥伦比亚、希腊、黎巴嫩、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国、美国和南斯拉夫。

At its 48th plenary meeting on November 19, 1946, the General Assembly on the first ballot elected New Zealand, the United States and Venezuela to membership in the Economic and Social Council. Lebanon was elected on the second ballot. Two further ballots were taken, but no country obtained the absolute majority required for election. Further balloting was postponed until the 50th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on December 7, 1946. On the sixth ballot the Byelorussian S.S.R. was elected. The choice for the last seat on the Council remained between the Netherlands and Turkey. Two further ballots proved inconclusive. In view of the deadlock further balloting was postponed.

1946年11月19日，大会第四十八次全体会议在第一次投票时选举新西兰、美国和委内瑞拉为经济及社会理事会理事国，黎巴嫩则在第二次投票时当选。大会此后又进行了两次投票，但无任何国家获得当选所需的绝对多数票。进一步投票推迟至1946年12月7日大会第五十次全体会议进行。在第六次投票中，白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国当选。最后一个理事国将在荷兰和土耳其之间产生。为此又进行了两次投票，但均无结果。鉴于这一僵局，进一步投票推迟进行。

At the 59th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on December 12, 1946, the representative of Belgium announced that his country, which had been elected to the Economic and Social Council during the first part of the first session of the General Assembly for a three-year term, was ready to give up its place on the Economic and Social Council on the condition that the General Assembly accept this solution and elect both the Netherlands and Turkey to the Council.

比利时在大会第一届会第一期会议期间当选为经济及社会理事会理事国，任期三年。在1946年12月12日大会第五十九次全体会议上，比利时代表宣布，比利时愿意放弃其在经济及社会理事会的席位，条件是大会接受这一解决方案，并同时选举荷兰和土耳其为该理事会理事国。

The representative of Yugoslavia, supported by the representative of Argentina and the U.S.S.R., pointed out that Belgium was free to withdraw from the Economic and Social Council, but that it was not possible to make the election of the Netherlands and Turkey a condition of withdrawal. In filling the vacancy left by the resignation of Belgium the General Assembly would have to proceed in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, which forbade nominations. The Belgian proposal in effect contained a nomination and was, therefore, contrary to the Rules of Procedure, which could not be changed except in accordance with Rule 117.

在阿根廷和苏联代表的支持下，南斯拉夫代表指出，比利时有退出经济及社会理事会的自由，但不能以荷兰和土耳其的当选作为其退出的条件。为填补比利时辞任造成的空缺，大会在选举过程中必须遵循其禁止提名的议事规则。而比利时代表的提议实际包含一项提名，因此有违议事规则。除非依照第

一一七条之规定，否则不能改变议事规则。

Other representatives, including those of China, Greece and the United States, supported the contention of the Belgian representative that the Belgian offer could be either accepted or rejected as a whole. If the proposal were not accepted, the Belgian representative stated, Belgium would not withdraw from the Economic and Social Council. The election to fill the vacancy created by Belgium's withdrawal would have to proceed in accordance with the rules of procedure, but acceptance of the Belgian proposal would constitute a "gentlemen's agreement" binding upon the Assembly. Several representatives considered, moreover, that the General Assembly was master of its own procedure and could construct its own rules when confronted with unique situations.

包括中国、希腊和美国代表在内的其他代表则支持比利时代表的观点，认为比利时的提议可以从整体上被接受或否决。比利时代表表示，若该项提议不被接受，比利时将不会退出经济及社会理事会。为填补因比利时退出造成的空缺而进行的选举必须按照议事规则进行，但接受比利时的提议则能构成对大会有约束力的“君子协定”。此外，有几位代表认为，大会是其程序的掌控者，在遇到特殊情况时可以自行制定规则。

The representative of the Netherlands announced that in case of acceptance of the Belgian proposal his Government would be willing to succeed Belgium and to remain a member of the Economic and Social Council for the unexpired term of office of that country, namely, two years instead of three, thus enabling the General Assembly to elect Turkey for the regular three-year term.

荷兰代表宣布，如果大会接受比利时的提议，荷兰政府愿意接替比利时成为经济及社会理事会理事国，任期为比利时的未满足任期，即两年而非三年，从而使大会能够选举土耳其履任常规的三年任期。

By a vote of 34 to 4, with 9 abstentions, the General Assembly accepted the Belgian proposal. Accordingly, the Netherlands delegation withdrew its candidature and Turkey was elected for a three-year term. By a separate vote the Netherlands was elected to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Belgium from the Economic and Social Council.

大会以 34 票对 4 票、9 票弃权的表决结果接受了比利时的提议。因此，荷兰代表团撤回其候选资格，土耳其当选，任期三年。荷兰则经单独表决当选，填补比利时退出经济及社会理事会所造成的空缺。

(3). Election of Members of the Trusteeship Council

(3) 选举托管理事会理事国

Following approval by the General Assembly, on December 13, 1946, of the eight trusteeship agreements, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 86 of the Charter, had to elect two members of the Trusteeship Council.

大会于 1946 年 12 月 13 日批准八项托管协定后，根据《宪章》第八十六条之规定，必须选举两个托管理事会理事国。

At the 63rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly on December 14, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. announced that he considered the Trusteeship Agreements approved by the Assembly to be in contradiction to the terms of the Charter. They could not, therefore, in his Government's view, be used as a basis for the establishment of the Trusteeship Council, and the U.S.S.R. delegation could not participate in the election of members of the Trusteeship Council. The representatives of the Byelorussian S.S.R., the

Ukrainian S.S.R. and Yugoslavia made similar declarations.

在 1946 年 12 月 14 日大会第六十三次全体会议上，苏联代表称，其认为大会批准的托管协定与《宪章》之条款相矛盾。因此，苏联政府认为，这些协定不能作为设立托管理事会之基础，苏联代表团也不能参加托管理事会理事国之选举。白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国和南斯拉夫的代表均作出类似声明。

By 36 and 34 votes respectively, the Assembly elected Mexico and Iraq as members of the Trusteeship Council. By 40 votes without opposition the General Assembly then approved the following resolution proposed by the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship):

大会分别以 36 票和 34 票选举墨西哥和伊拉克为托管理事会理事国。随后大会以 40 票一致通过了第四委员会（托管）提出的下列决议：

The General Assembly approved, on 13 December 1946, in accordance with Article 85 of the Charter, the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements for New Guinea, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under French administration and Togoland under French administration, Western Samoa, Tanganyika, Cameroons under British administration and Togoland under British administration.

1946 年 12 月 13 日，大会根据《宪章》第八十五条，批准了新几内亚、卢安达-乌隆提、法管喀麦隆和法管多哥兰、西萨摩亚、坦噶尼喀、英管喀麦隆和英管多哥兰的托管协定条款。

In these agreements, Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have been designated as Administering Authorities.

在以上协定中，澳大利亚、比利时、法国、新西兰和联合王国被指定为管理当局。

The conditions necessary for the constitution of the Trusteeship Council can thus be fulfilled.

如此便可满足设立托管理事会的必要条件。

In accordance with Article 86 a, Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom will be members of the Trusteeship Council.

根据第八十六条（子）项之规定，澳大利亚、比利时、法国、新西兰及联合王国为托管理事会理事国。

By application of Article 86 b, China, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, being such of the Members mentioned by name in Article 23 of the Charter as are not administering Trust Territories, will also be members of the Trusteeship Council.

根据第八十六条（丑）项之适用，作为《宪章》第二十三条所列名之国家而现非管理托管领土者，中国、美利坚合众国及苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟亦为托管理事会理事国。

In accordance with Article 86 c it is necessary, in order to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and those which do not, that two members should be elected by the General Assembly.

根据第八十六条（寅）项之规定，为使托管理事会理事国之总数，于联合国会员国中之管理托管领土者与不管理者之间得以平均分配，大会应选举两理事国。

THEREFORE,
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

因此，
大会

1. ELECTS Mexico and Iraq as members of the Trusteeship Council for a term of three years;

一. 选举墨西哥和伊拉克为托管理事会理事国，任期三年；

2. DIRECTS the Secretary-General to convoke the first session of the Trusteeship Council not later than 15 March 1947, and to draw up and communicate to each member of the Council the provisional agenda for that session at least thirty days in advance of the date of the session.

二. 指示秘书长至迟于 1947 年 3 月 15 日召开托管理事会第一届会议，并应在会议日期前至少三十天拟订该届会议的临时议程，并将其送交理事会各理事国。

(4). Proposed Increase in the Membership of the Economic and Social Council

(4) 提议增加经济及社会理事会理事国数目

On November 2, 1946, the Argentine delegation submitted a request that the following proposal be included in the agenda of the General Assembly:

1946 年 11 月 2 日，阿根廷代表团提出一项请求，要求将下列提议列入大会议程：

“That the number of members of the Economic and Social Council stipulated in Article 61, paragraph 1, be increased to twenty-four.”

“将第六十一条第一项所规定之经济及社会理事会理事国数目增至二十四个。”

At the 24th meeting of the General Committee on November 5, 1946, several members expressed opposition to the inclusion, at such a late date, of an item involving an amendment to the Charter as it did not give Member Governments sufficient time for consideration. A suggestion by the representative of the United Kingdom that the proposal be submitted to the next regular session of the General Assembly was accepted by the Argentine delegation. By a vote of 11 to 2, therefore, the General Committee decided to include a statement in its report to the General Assembly, to the effect that the representative of Argentina had decided to submit his proposal for inclusion in the agenda of the second regular session of the General Assembly.

在 1946 年 11 月 5 日总务委员会第二十四次会议上，一些委员反对在如此晚的日期列入一个涉及《宪章》修正案的项目，因为各会员国政府没有足够的时间进行审议。联合王国代表建议将该提议提交大会下届常会，阿根廷代表团接受了这一建议。总务委员会以 11 票对 2 票的表决结果，决定在其提交大会的报告中列入一项声明，大意为阿根廷代表已决定提交其提议以列入大会第二届常会议程。

(5) Terms of Office of Members of the Councils

(5) 理事会理事国之任期

By a resolution of February 13, 1948, the General Assembly had decided that members of Councils elected in January 1946 should hold office for twelve months and that the Secretary-General should report to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly what changes in the Rules of Procedure might be necessary to implement the Assembly's decision.

依据 1948 年 2 月 13 日的决议，大会决定 1946 年 1 月当选的理事会理事国任期为 12 个月，且秘书长应向大会第一届会第二期会议报告，为执行大会这一决定，议事规则可能需要作何修改。

This resolution was understood at the time to be limited to the single case of members elected in January 1946 for a term of one year. Accordingly the Secretary-General in his report to the second part of the first session of the Assembly submitted amendments to the Rules of Procedure to give effect to this decision. If these amendments had been adopted, the terms of office of members of Councils would have been as follows:

当时，上述决议被理解为仅针对于 1946 年 1 月当选的任期一年的理事国。因此，为使上述决定生效，秘书长在其向大会第一届会第二期会议的报告中提交了对议事规则的修正案。若这些修正案获得通过，理事会理事国的任期将如下所示：

(a) Members of Councils, elected in January 1946 for one year would hold office from January 1946 to January 1947.

（甲）1946 年 1 月当选的任期一年的理事会理事国，任期为 1946 年 1 月至 1947 年 1 月。

(b) Members of Councils elected in January 1946 for two years would hold office from January 1946 to September 1947.

（乙）1946 年 1 月当选的任期两年的理事会理事国，任期为 1946 年 1 月至 1947 年 9 月。

(c) Members of the Economic and Social Councils elected in January 1946 for three years would hold office from January 1946 to September 1948.

（丙）1946 年 1 月当选的任期三年的经济及社会理事会理事国，任期为 1946 年 1 月至 1948 年 9 月。

(d) Members of the Security Council elected at the second part of the first session would hold office from January 1947 to September 1948.

（丁）于大会第一届会第二期会议当选的安全理事会理事国，任期为 1947 年 1 月至 1948 年 9 月。

(e) Members of the Economic and Social Council elected at the second part of the first session would hold office from January 1947 to September 1949.

（戊）于大会第一届会第二期会议当选的经济及社会理事会理事国，任期为 1947 年 1 月至 1949 年 9 月。

(f) Members of the Security Council elected at the second session would hold office from September 1947 to September 1949.

（己）于大会第二届会议当选的安全理事会理事国，任期为 1947 年 9 月至 1949 年 9 月。

(g) Members of the Economic and Social Council elected at the second session would hold office from September 1947 to September 1950.

(庚) 于大会第二届会议当选的经济及社会理事会理事国，任期为 1947 年 9 月至 1950 年 9 月。

The Sixth Committee (Legal), to which the question was referred, considered that it was desirable to regularize the terms of office of all members of Councils and that the principles adopted for members elected for a one-year term applied equally to members elected for two-year or three-year terms. The Committee therefore adopted a proposal of the representative of the United States that the term of office of any member of a Council should begin on January 1 following his election by the General Assembly and should end on December 31 following the election of a member for the next term at the regular session of the General Assembly.

负责处理该问题的第六委员会（法律）认为，应当对各理事国的任期加以规范，任期一年的理事国适用的原则同样适用于任期两年或三年的理事国。因此，委员会通过了美国代表的提议，即任何理事国的任期自其经大会选出后之一月一日起，至其继任理事国经大会常会选出后之十二月三十一日止。

Several representatives considered that provision should be made to continue members of Councils in office in case the General Assembly failed to elect new members before January 1. Although recognizing that the terms of office of some members might expire before their successors had been elected if it were found impossible at any time to hold a regular session of the General Assembly, the Sixth Committee in its report to the General Assembly took the view that this difficulty arose directly from the Charter itself, and could not be rectified by any modification of the rules of procedure.

一些代表认为，应规定如若大会未能于一月一日前选出新任理事国，原理事国继续留任。虽然第六委员会认识到如果大会常会无法举行，一些理事国的任期可能在选出其继任者之前就已结束，但其提交大会的报告认为这一问题直接由《宪章》导致，对议事规则进行任何修改都无济于事。

At its 47th plenary meeting on November 9, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously approved the report of the Sixth Committee and adopted the resolution drafted by the Committee as follows:

大会在 1946 年 11 月 9 日第四十七次全体会议上一致核准了第六委员会的报告，并通过了该委员会起草的如下决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

大会，

1. APPROVES the report on the terms of office of Members elected to Councils presented by the Sixth Committee;

核准第六委员会关于各理事会所选理事国任期之报告书；

RESOLVES to replace Rule 87 of the amended provisional rules of procedure for the General Assembly and Rule J of the supplementary provisional rules of procedure for the first session of the General Assembly by the following Rules:

兹决议以下列两条代替大会暂行议事规则第八十七条及大会第一届会暂行议事规则附则十：

Rule 87

第八十七条

The term of office of Members shall begin on 1 January following their election by the General Assembly, and shall end on 31 December following the election of their successors.

理事国任期自其经大会选出后之一月一日起，至其继任理事国选出后之十二月三十一日止。

Supplementary Rule J

附则十

Members of Councils elected for one, two and three years during the first part of the first regular session of the General Assembly shall hold office until 31 December 1946, 1947 and 1948 respectively. Their successors shall be elected during the second part of the first regular session and during the second and third regular sessions of the General Assembly respectively, and shall take and continue in office in accordance with Rule 87.

在大会第一届常会第一期会议中所选出之任期一年，二年及三年之各理事会理事国，其任期分别以一九四六年，一九四七年及一九四八年之十二月三十一日为终期。各该理事国之继任理事国应分别于大会第一届常会第二期会议，第二届常会及第三届常会中选出，其任期起讫应依照第八十七条之规定。

d. Procedural Matters

d. 程序事项

(1). Installation of Assistant Secretaries-General

(1) 助理秘书长之就职

In accordance with the provisional staff regulations adopted by the General Assembly on February 13, 1946, Assistant Secretaries-General are required to take the oath of office at a public meeting of the General Assembly.

根据大会 1946 年 2 月 13 日通过的《临时办事人员条例》，助理秘书长须在大会公开会议上宣誓就职。

At the 35th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on October 24, 1946, the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, presented the eight Assistant Secretaries-General whom he had appointed between the first and the second parts of the first session of the General Assembly:

在 1946 年 10 月 24 日大会第三十五次全体会议上，秘书长特里格夫·赖伊先生宣布了其在大会第一届会第一期和第二期会议之间任命的八位助理秘书长：

Department of Security Council Affairs: Arkady A. Sobolev (U.S.S.R.)

Department of Economic Affairs: David Owen (United Kingdom)

Department of Social Affairs: Henri Laugier (France)

Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Victor Chi-Tsai Hoo (China)

Department of Public Information: Benjamin Cohen (Chile)

Legal Department: Ivan Kerno (Czechoslovakia)

Department of Conference and General Services: Adrian Pelt (Netherlands)

Department of Administrative and Financial Services: John B. Hutson (United States)

安全理事会事务部: Arkady A. Sobolev (苏联)

经济事务部: David Owen (英国)

社会事务部: Henri Laugier (法国)

托管及非自治领土情报部: 胡世泽 (中国)

新闻部: Benjamin Cohen (智利)

法务部: Ivan Kerno (捷克斯洛伐克)

会议事务和总务部: Adrian Pelt (荷兰)

行政和财务事务部: John B. Hutson (美国)

(2). Date of the Regular Session of the General Assembly

(2) 大会常会之会期

Rule 1 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure adopted by the General Assembly during the first part of its first session provided that “the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the first Tuesday after September 2.” The Secretary-General submitted a proposal to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly to change the date of the Assembly’s regular session from the first Tuesday after September 2 to the first Tuesday after October 2. The Secretary-General felt that this change would be in the interest of the efficiency of the whole organization. It would make it possible for the members of the Secretariat to take vacations during July and August, which for climatic reasons was very important. At the same time it would allow sufficient time to prepare adequately for the Assembly session.

大会第一届会第一期会议通过的《暂行议事规则》第一条规定，“大会常会应于每年九月二日后的第一个星期二举行”。秘书长向大会第一届会第二期会议提交了一项提案，将大会常会的日期从九月二日后的第一个星期二改为十月二日后的第一个星期二。秘书长认为，这一改变有助于提高整个组织的效率。此举将使秘书处成员得以在七月和八月休假，考虑到气候因素，这一点十分重要。同时这也为大会常会的筹备预留了充足的时间。

The General Assembly referred the proposal to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) with instructions to consult the Sixth Committee (Legal) on the legal aspects of the question. In the Fifth Committee several members opposed the proposal on the ground that the General Assembly sessions, if held in October, would conflict with meetings of the national parliaments of certain States. Leading statesmen might thus be unable to attend the Assembly sessions. Moreover, in some countries the fiscal year started on January 1. If the General Assembly sessions, were held too close to the end of the year, these countries could not take the Assembly’s decisions into consideration in drawing up their budgets.

大会将该提案交由第五委员会（行政和预算）审议，并指示其向第六委员会（法律）咨询法律方面的问题。第五委员会中的一些成员反对该提案，理由是如果大会常会在十月举行，将与某些国家的议会会议相冲突，各国政要可能因此而无法出席大会常会。此外，一些国家的财政年度从一月一日起算。如果大会常会日期距离年末太近，这些国家在编制预算时就无法顾及大会的决定。

The question was referred to a Joint Sub-Committee of the Fifth and Sixth Committees, which, as a compromise, suggested that the regular sessions of the General Assembly should commence on the third Tuesday in September. A French proposal that the General Assembly should convene on the Tuesday

between September 12 and 18 was not accepted by the Fifth Committee, which approved the Sub-Committee's report by 34 votes to 6 at its 32nd meeting on November 29. At its 31st meeting on December 6 the Sixth Committee approved the report of the Sub-Committee by 22 votes to 2. The General Assembly at its 50th plenary meeting on December 7, 1947, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

此问题交由第五委员会和第六委员会的联合小组委员会审议；作为折中方案，其建议大会常会应于9月的第三个星期二举行。第五委员会没有接受法国关于大会应在9月12日至18日之间的星期二召开常会的提议，并在11月29日第三十二次会议上以34票赞成、6票反对核准了小组委员会的报告。第六委员会在12月6日第三十一次会议上以22票赞成、2票反对核准了小组委员会的报告。大会在1947年12月7日第五十次全体会议上一致通过了以下决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES that Rule 1 of the Provisional Rules of procedure shall be amended to read:

大会决议将暂行议事规则第一条修正如下：

“The General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.”

“大会常会应于每年九月之第三个星期二起开会。”

(3). Proposal to Hold the Next Session of the General Assembly in Europe.

(3) 于欧洲举行大会下一届常会之提案

The representative of the Ukrainian S.S.R. submitted a proposal that the second session of the General Assembly be held in Europe. At its 26th meeting on November 19, 1946, the General Committee of the General Assembly unanimously recommended inclusion of the proposal in the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国的代表提交了一份在欧洲举行大会第二届会的提案。大会总务委员会在1946年11月19日的第二十六次会议上一致建议将该提案列入大会第一届会第二期会议议程。

At the 67th plenary meeting of the General Assembly the representative of the Ukrainian S.S.R. stated that the permanent headquarters of the United Nations would not be ready in time for the second session of the General Assembly. The temporary facilities at Lake Success and Flushing Meadow, N. Y., he considered, were very inconvenient and representatives spent too much time traveling back and forth between the two sites. Moreover, the continent of Europe, which had a particular interest in the organization, had not yet seen it functioning on its own territory. In view of these considerations and in view of the fact that the former League of Nations buildings in Geneva were readily available, the Ukrainian representative urged strongly that the second session of the General Assembly be held in Europe. He submitted the following draft resolution:

在大会第六十七次全体会议上，乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国代表指出，联合国永久会所将无法在大会第二届会召开前准备就绪。他认为位于纽约成功湖和法拉盛草地的临时设施极为不便，代表们在两地间来回奔波花费了太多时间。此外，欧洲大陆格外关注联合国事务，联合国却未曾在其境内行使职能。鉴于这些因素，并考虑到位于日内瓦的前国际联盟大楼可立即投入使用，乌克兰代表强烈要求大会第二届会在欧洲举行。他提交了如下决议草案：

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

联合国大会

1. RESOLVES to convene the second regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Europe.

1. 决议在欧洲召开联合国大会第二届常会。

2. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General to determine the place in Europe where the second session of the General Assembly shall be convened.

2. 授权秘书长决定大会第二届会于欧洲的会址。

The Secretary-General urged that, for administrative and technical reasons, the second session of the General Assembly should be held at the temporary headquarters of the United Nations in the United States. To transport a large staff from the United States to Europe would entail considerable additional expense.

出于行政和技术原因，秘书长建议在位于美国的联合国临时会所举行大会第二届常会。大批工作人员从美国前往欧洲需要大量的额外开支。

After some discussion the General Assembly by a vote of 35 to 14, with 4 abstentions, rejected the Ukrainian draft resolution.

经过讨论，大会以 35 票反对、14 票赞成、4 票弃权的投票结果否决了乌克兰代表提出的决议草案。

(4). Measures to Economize the Time of the General Assembly

(4) 节省大会时间之办法

The Canadian Government requested that an item, "Measures to Economize the Time of the General Assembly," be included in the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. The large number of international conferences which were being held, the Canadian Government considered, made it difficult for States to provide adequate representation at each conference. Moreover, unduly protracted conferences tended to diminish the prestige of the organizations which were responsible for calling them. The General Assembly, in particular, could not be successful in carrying out its important tasks if delegations did not include Ministers responsible for the formulation and carrying out of policy. The chances of these Ministers being able to be present during the whole period of the sessions of the General Assembly would be greater if the sessions were not unduly prolonged. The Canadian Government therefore submitted a number of proposals designed to expedite the work of the General Assembly.

加拿大政府要求将“节省大会时间之办法”这一事项列入大会第一届会第二期会议议程。加拿大政府认为，正在举行的大量国际会议使得各国难以派出足够数量的代表参加每场会议；此外，对于负责召集会议的组织而言，过于冗长的会议往往有损其威望。尤其需要注意的是，如果负责政策制定和执行的部长们不在代表团中，那么大会将无法成功执行其重要任务。如果大会常会的会期不过分延长，这些部长将有更大几率出席会议。因此，加拿大政府提出了一些旨在加快大会工作的建议。

The General Committee, at its 25th meeting on November 6, 1946, created a sub-committee composed of Belgium, France, Panama, Syria, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, Uruguay and

Canada (in an advisory capacity), to consider the question of measures to economize the time of the General Assembly which had been referred to the General Committee by the General Assembly. In the interest of better geographical distribution China was added to the Sub-Committee at the 26th meeting of the General Committee on November 19 in place of.

大会将此问题交由总务委员会审议。委员会在 1946 年 11 月 6 日第二十五次会议上成立了由比利时、法国、巴拿马、叙利亚、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国、苏联、英国、乌拉圭和加拿大（作为顾问）代表组成的小组委员会，以考虑节省大会时间之办法。为更好地贯彻地域分配原则，中国在 11 月 19 日总务委员会第二十六次会议上取代乌拉圭加入该小组委员会。

The delegations of Canada and Norway and the Secretary-General submitted memoranda to the Sub-Committee suggesting means for improving the procedure of the General Assembly. After some discussion the Sub-Committee decided that the question before it was important and complicated and that it deserved a detailed study such as the Sub-Committee would be unable to make during the current session of the General Assembly. The Committee therefore suggested that the Secretary-General undertake such a study before the next session.

加拿大和挪威代表团以及秘书长向小组委员会提交了备忘录，建议改进大会程序的办法。经过讨论，小组委员会认为这一问题既重要又复杂，需要进行详细研究，但其在大会本届常会期间无法完成。因此，委员会建议秘书长在下届常会召开之前进行研究。

Some representatives thought that, in addition, a committee consisting of fifteen members should be constituted to consider between the first and second regular sessions the whole question of measures to economize the time of the General Assembly, together with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, and to report thereon to the second session of the General Assembly. The representative of the U.S.S.R., on the other hand, was of the opinion that the constitution of a committee was unnecessary and that the Secretary-General could appropriately submit his recommendations directly to the General Assembly at the opening of the second session.

一些代表认为，应当另外成立一个十五人委员会，在第一届和第二届常会之间审议节省大会时间之办法以及秘书长的建议，并就此向大会第二届常会提出报告。另一方面，苏联代表则认为没有必要成立专门委员会，秘书长可在第二届常会开幕时直接向大会提出建议。

The General Committee at its 27th meeting on December 13 approved the Sub-Committee's recommendations and decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the resolution drafted by the Sub-Committee. At its 67th plenary meeting on December 15, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously approved all but the last paragraph of the resolution. The last paragraph, which was voted on separately, was adopted by a vote of 34 to 5, with 6 abstentions. Following is the text of the resolution:

总务委员会在 12 月 13 日第二十七次会议上核准了小组委员会的建议，决定建议大会通过小组委员会起草的决议。大会在 1946 年 12 月 15 日第六十七次全体会议上，一致核准了该决议除最后一段外的所有内容，并对最后一段进行了单独表决，最终以 34 票赞成、5 票反对、6 票弃权的结果通过。该决议案文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

大会，

RECOGNIZING that the agenda of future sessions will likely entail a heavy volume of work and that the

experience acquired during the first session reveals that decisions could be reached more expeditiously through improvements in the Rules of Procedure and internal organization;

认为将来届会之议事日程或将引致繁重之工作，且根据第一届会所得之经验，如能改善议事规则及内部组织，或可使决议之达成更为迅速；

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the various proposals that have been submitted on measures to economize the time of the General Assembly and of the discussions pertaining thereto;

并已对于为节省大会时间及大会中讨论时间所提出之各项办法予以考虑；

INVITES Members of the General Assembly to forward to the Secretary-General any suggestions they may wish to make regarding measures to economize the time of the General Assembly and proposed changes in the provisional rules of procedure;

兹请大会内之各会员国就节省大会时间之方法及其对于暂行议事规则所拟作之修改，向秘书长提出建议；

DIRECTS the Secretary-General to make a study of measures to economize the time of the General Assembly, and of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, taking into account:

令飭秘书长研究节省大会时间之方法并研究暂行议事规则。其从事此项研究时，应计及下列各点：

1. The memoranda submitted by the delegation of Canada;

一. 加拿大代表团提出之各项备忘录；

2. Suggestions received from Members pursuant to the above invitation;

二. 各会员国应上述邀请而提出之建议；

3. The views expressed in the Sub-Committee of the General Committee during its consideration of this question;

三. 总务委员会所属小组委员会审议此项问题时，各委员所发表之意见；

4. The experience acquired and the precedents established during the first session; and to prepare a report for circulation three months before the opening of the Second Session;

四. 由第一届会所得之经验及成例；并于第二届会开幕三个月前准备一份报告以分发；

APPOINTS a Committee on Procedures and Organization consisting of fifteen Members to be designated by the Governments of

并指派一程序及组织委员会，由下列十五国政府各派代表一人组成之：

Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, Haiti, Peru, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia,

阿根廷、比利时、加拿大、中国、古巴、丹麦、法兰西、希腊、海地、秘鲁、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国、苏维埃社会主义共和国联邦、英联王国、美利坚合众国、南斯拉夫。

which shall meet one week before the opening of the second regular session for the purpose of considering the report of the Secretary-General and of studying the provisional rules of procedure and internal organization of the General Assembly and to present a report thereon to the General Assembly at the beginning of the second regular session.

各代表应于大会第二届常会开幕前一星期时集议，审查秘书长之报告，研究大会之暂行议事规则及其内部组织，并于大会第二届常会开始时就此向大会提具报告。

2. POLITICAL AND SECURITY MATTERS

2. 政治和安全事项

a. Admission of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden to Membership in the United Nations

a. 准许阿富汗、冰岛及瑞典加入联合国

The General Assembly at its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, referred to the First Committee (Political and Security) the Special Report by the Security Council to the General Assembly on the Admission of New Members. At its twelfth meeting on November 2, 1946, the First Committee unanimously agreed to recommend to the General Assembly the admission to the United Nations of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden.

1946年10月31日，大会第四十六次全体会议将安理会提交大会的关于接纳新会员国的特别报告交给第一委员会（政治和安全）讨论。第一委员会在1946年11月2日第十二次会议上一致同意向大会建议准许阿富汗、冰岛及瑞典加入联合国。

At the next meeting of the First Committee on November 5 the Rapporteur presented the following draft resolution:

在第一委员会11月5日举行的第十三次会议上，报告员提出了以下决议草案：

The General Assembly has taken note of the recommendations of the Security Council on the admission of Afghanistan, the Republic of Iceland and Sweden to membership in the United Nations and of the report submitted by the First Committee which unanimously approved the recommendations of the Security Council;

大会注意到安理会关于准许阿富汗、冰岛共和国及瑞典加入联合国的建议以及第一委员会提交的关于一致通过安理会建议的报告；

THEREFORE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECIDES:

因此

大会决定：

That Afghanistan, the Republic of Iceland and Sweden be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

准许阿富汗、冰岛共和国及瑞典加入联合国。

The representative of Argentina submitted an amendment to the resolution drafted by the Rapporteur as follows:

阿根廷代表对报告员起草的决议提交了一份修正案，内容如下：

The General Assembly has taken note of the applications for membership submitted to the Organization of the United Nations by Afghanistan, the Republic of Iceland and Sweden and of the recommendations of the Security Council...

大会注意到阿富汗、冰岛共和国及瑞典向联合国组织提交的入会申请以及安全理事会的建议……

The purpose of this amendment, the Argentine representative explained, was merely to clarify the text by indicating precisely the steps followed in approving applications for admission to membership in the United Nations. The vote on the amendment was 19 in favor to 14 against, with 16 abstentions. The Chairman of the First Committee ruled that the Argentine amendment was not adopted. He stated that the amendment was not a mere drafting change but that it represented a major modification of the method of admitting new Members by implying that the General Assembly could take note of applications and not only of the recommendations of the Security Council. The view was expressed that it was an attempt to modify Article 4 of the Charter. A two-thirds majority vote in the Committee was therefore required. Even if it were held that only a simple majority vote was required, 26 votes would be necessary for adoption of the amendment.

阿根廷代表解释说，此修正案的目只是为了阐明文本，准确地指出在批准加入联合国的申请时所遵循的步骤。对该修正案的表决结果是19票赞成，14票反对，16票弃权。第一委员会主席裁定阿根廷的修正案未获通过。他说，该修正案不仅仅是修改了草案措辞，而且还意味着大会可以注意到入会申请，而不仅仅是注意到安全理事会的建议，这是对接纳新会员国方法的重大修改。有意见认为，这是试图修改《宪章》第四条。因此，需要在委员会表决时获得三分之二多数票。即使认为表决只需简单多数票，也需要26票才能通过该修正案。

The Chairman's ruling was debated at length. The members who opposed the Chairman's ruling pointed out that the Committees of the General Assembly, according to the rules of procedure, took their decisions by a simple majority vote and not by a two-thirds majority and that abstentions were not to be counted in determining majorities. When a vote was taken on the Chairman's ruling it was rejected by 4 votes in favor to 46 against, with 1 abstention. The representative of the U.S.S.R. protested the decision and announced that his Government would not consider itself bound by it.

与会代表对主席的裁决进行了详尽辩论。反对主席裁决的成员指出，根据议事规则，大会各委员会以简单多数票而不是三分之二多数票作出决定，且弃权不计入多数票。在对主席的裁决进行表决时，该裁决以4票赞成、46票反对、1票弃权被否决。苏联代表对此决定提出抗议，并宣布其政府不接受该决定的约束。

At its fourteenth meeting on November 6, 1946, the First Committee rejected by 33 votes to 11 a Czechoslovakian proposal to revise the text of the draft resolution further for the sake of clarification and voted 10 in favor to 35 against, not to reconsider the decision on the Argentine amendment. The Committee then adopted the Rapporteur's draft as amended by the Argentine delegation, by 47 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

1946年11月6日，第一委员会在第十四次会议上，以33票对11票否决了捷克斯洛伐克关于为阐明起见而进一步修订决议草案案文的提议，并以10票赞成、35票反对，不重新审议关于阿根廷修正案的決定。随后，委员会以47票对3票、1票弃权，通过了经阿根廷代表团修正的报告员的草案。

At its 47th plenary meeting on November 9, 1946, the General Assembly accepted a Danish drafting change designed to meet the objections of certain delegations to the resolution submitted by the First Committee. The Assembly then unanimously adopted the resolution as follows:

1946年11月9日，大会第四十七次全体会议接受了丹麦的一项起草修改，旨在回应某些代表团关于第一委员会提交决议的反对意见。大会随后一致通过了该决议，内容如下：

The General Assembly has taken note of the applications for membership submitted to the Organization of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Charter and rules 113 and 114 of the rules of procedure, by Afghanistan, the Republic of Iceland and Sweden;

大会业悉阿富汗、冰岛共和国及瑞典各国依照宪章第四条及议事规则第一一三条与第一一四条之规定向联合国组织所提之加入申请书；

Of the recommendations of the Security Council on the admission of Afghanistan, the Republic of Iceland and Sweden to membership in the United Nations;

及安全理事会关于阿富汗、冰岛共和国及瑞典之加入联合国事所作之推荐；

And of the report submitted by the First Committee which unanimously approved the recommendations of the Security Council.

以及第一委员会为一致赞成安全理事会之推荐事所提之报告。

THEREFORE
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECIDES:

大会爰议决：

That Afghanistan, the Republic of Iceland and Sweden be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

准许阿富汗、冰岛共和国及瑞典加入联合国为会员国。

At the 48th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on November 19, 1946, Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden were officially welcomed as Members of the United Nations and the representatives of these countries took their seats in the General Assembly.

1946年11月19日，在大会第四十八次全体会议上，阿富汗、冰岛及瑞典正式成为联合国会员国，三国代表在大会上就座。

b. Admission of Siam to Membership in the United Nations

b. 准许暹罗为联合国会员国

On December 12, 1946, the Security Council unanimously recommended to the General Assembly that Siam be admitted to membership in the United Nations. Upon the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly at its 67th plenary meeting on December 15, 1946, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

1946年12月12日，安全理事会一致向大会建议准许暹罗加入联合国。根据总务委员会的建议，大会在1946年12月15日的第六十七次全体会议上一致通过了以下决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

大会

Having taken note of the application for membership submitted to the Organization of the United Nations by Siam,

业已阅悉暹罗为加入联合国事向联合国组织提出之申请书，

And of the recommendations of the Security Council on the admission of Siam to membership in the United Nations;

及安全理事会关于准许暹罗为联合国会员国事所作之推荐；

DECIDES, THEREFORE:

兹议决：

That Siam be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

准许暹罗为联合国会员国。

On April 28, 1947, when the first special session of the General Assembly convened, Siam was formally admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1947年4月28日，在大会第一届特别会议召开时，暹罗被正式接纳为联合国会员国。

c. Question of the Re-examination by the Security Council of Certain Applications for Admission to Membership in the United Nations

c. 安全理事会复审若干请求加入联合国之申请书问题

While recommending to the General Assembly that Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden be admitted to membership in the United Nations, the Security Council did not make recommendations concerning the applications for membership which had been submitted by the People's Republic of Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, Ireland and Portugal.

安全理事会在向大会建议接纳阿富汗、冰岛及瑞典为联合国会员国的同时，没有就阿尔巴尼亚人民共和国、蒙古人民共和国、约旦哈希米德王国、爱尔兰及葡萄牙提交的请求加入联合国的申请提出建议。

During the First Committee's consideration of the Security Council's report a number of representatives

expressed the view that not only had the General Assembly the right to act on the Security Council's recommendation for the admission of Afghanistan, Iceland, and Sweden, but that it was within the General Assembly's competence to review the Security Council's entire proceedings regarding membership applications. In rejecting five of the eight applications submitted, the Security Council, these representatives considered, had based its decision on criteria not contained in the Charter. The aim of the United Nations was universality. The Security Council had exceeded its authority in setting up requirements for admission to membership other than those contained in Article 4 of the Charter: the peace-loving character of a State and its willingness and ability to fulfil the obligations of the Charter. Three similar proposals were submitted to the First Committee by the representatives of Egypt, Panama and the Philippine Republic recommending that the General Assembly return to the Security Council the applications of Albania, Mongolia, Trans-Jordan, Ireland and Portugal, and that the Security Council be asked to reconsider these applications on the sole basis of the relevant Charter provisions.

在第一委员会审议安全理事会报告期间，一些代表表示，大会不仅有权就安全理事会关于接纳阿富汗、冰岛及瑞典为联合国会员国的建议采取行动，而且有权审查安全理事会关于会员国资格申请的整个程序。有八个国家提交申请，安全理事会拒绝了其中五国的申请；这些代表认为，这一决定是根据未载于宪章中的标准作出的。联合国的目标是追求普遍性；安全理事会设定除宪章第四条所载条件（会员国应爱好和平，确能并愿意履行宪章义务）之外的其他准入条件，属于越权行为。埃及、巴拿马和菲律宾共和国的代表向第一委员会提交了三项类似的提案，建议大会将阿尔巴尼亚、蒙古、外约旦、爱尔兰及葡萄牙的申请退回至安全理事会，并要求安全理事会根据宪章有关规定对这些申请重新进行审议。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. and several other representatives opposed these proposals on the ground that the question before the Committee was the admission of three new Members to the United Nations and not the proceedings of the Security Council. The Security Council, these representatives considered, was entirely competent to decide whether to recommend the admission of a new Member, and the Council's proceedings were not subject to review by the General Assembly. Every organ of the United Nations had the right to interpret the Charter in its own way and one organ could not question the interpretation given by another. The determining element in accepting or rejecting membership applications, the U.S.S.R. representative argued, was the applicant's contribution to the cause of the United Nations in their fight against fascism. Albania and Mongolia had made considerable contributions to the United Nations cause and therefore had been unjustly treated by not being admitted to the United Nations. Portugal had maintained close relations with the Franco regime during the war and Ireland, to say the least, had done nothing to assist the United Nations during the war. Moreover, neither of these two countries maintained diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., and should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations. As to Transjordan, there was no proof whether it was really independent.

苏联代表和其他几位代表反对这些提案，理由是摆在委员会面前的问题为是否接纳三个新会员国加入联合国，而不是安全理事会的议事程序。这些代表认为，安全理事会完全有权决定是否建议接纳一个新会员国，而且安理会的程序不受大会审查。联合国各机关都有权以自己的方式解释宪章，且不能相互质疑。苏联代表认为，接受或拒绝入会申请的决定性因素是申请国在联合国反法西斯斗争事业中的贡献。阿尔巴尼亚和蒙古对联合国事业做出了巨大贡献，因此没有被接纳为联合国会员国是受到了不公正的待遇。葡萄牙在战争期间与佛朗哥政权保持着密切关系，而爱尔兰至少可以说在战争期间没有为联合国提供任何帮助。此外，这两个国家都没有与苏联保持外交关系，不应被接纳为联合国会员国。至于外约旦，没有证据表明其真正实现了国家独立。

On the recommendation of the Chairman, the First Committee at its fourteenth meeting on November 6 appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up a resolution on the basis of the three draft resolutions submitted by the representatives for Panama, Egypt and the Philippine Republic. The Sub-Committee drafted a text which

was acceptable to the representatives of the three countries mentioned. The operative part of the resolution stated:

根据主席的建议，第一委员会在 11 月 6 日的第十四次会议上任命了一个小组委员会，负责在巴拿马、埃及和菲律宾共和国代表提交的三项决议草案基础上起草一份决议。小组委员会起草了一份上述三个国家的代表都能接受的案文。该决议的执行部分指出：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS

That the Security Council reconsider, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter, applications for membership in the United Nations of the People's Republic of Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, Ireland and Portugal.

大会建议

安全理事会根据宪章第四条，重新审议阿尔巴尼亚人民共和国、蒙古人民共和国、外约旦哈希米德王国、爱尔兰及葡萄牙请求加入联合国的申请。

At the seventeenth meeting of the First Committee on November 11, 1946, the representative of Czechoslovakia introduced an amendment which the representative of the Ukrainian S.S.R. had introduced in the Sub-Committee, but which the Sub-Committee had not considered as being within its terms of reference. The amendment was to the effect that the Security Council should reconsider the applications for membership "strictly on their respective merits, especially in regard to their conduct in the course of the second World War."

在 1946 年 11 月 11 日第一委员会第十七次会议上，捷克斯洛伐克代表提出了一项修正案。乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国代表曾在小组委员会上提出过这一修正案，但当时小组委员会认为该修正案不属于其职权范围。修正案的大意是，安全理事会应“严格根据各申请国的情况，特别是它们在第二次世界大战期间的行为”，重新审议入会申请。

Several representatives urged that no mention should be made of the role played by various countries during the war. The importance of this factor would diminish, it was pointed out, with the lapse of time. It was hoped eventually to admit even the ex-enemy States to the United Nations. The representative of Panama submitted a compromise text stating that "...the Security Council should take into consideration, among other factors, the attitude of the candidate States during the Second World War." This text was rejected by a vote of 35 to 11.

一些代表强调不应提及各国在战争期间发挥的作用。有代表指出，随着时间的推移，这一因素的重要性将逐渐减弱，希望联合国最终甚至能接纳战时敌国为会员国。巴拿马代表提交了一份折衷案文，指出“……安全理事会除其他因素外，应考虑到申请国在第二次世界大战期间的态度”。该案文以 35 票对 11 票被否决。

After accepting several drafting changes the First Committee adopted the resolution presented by the sub-committee by 42 votes without opposition and with 7 abstentions. At its 49th plenary meeting on November 19, 1946, the General Assembly adopted the text of the resolution as follows:

第一委员会接受了几处对草案的修改，以 42 票赞成、7 票弃权的投票结果通过了小组委员会提出的决议。大会在 1946 年 11 月 19 日第四十九次全体会议上通过了该决议案文，内容如下：

Applications for membership in the United Nations were submitted by the People's Republic of Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, Ireland and Portugal;

查阿尔巴尼亚人民共和国、蒙古人民共和国、外约旦哈希米德王国，爱尔兰及葡萄牙各国均曾呈递申请书，请求准予加入联合国为会员国；

The Security Council, which examined these applications, has not made any recommendations;

而审查各该申请书之安全理事会迄未作有任何建议；

Since membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and which in the judgment of the Organization are able and willing to carry out these obligations, as stated in Article 4;

又查依宪章第四条之规定，凡爱好和平之国家，接受本宪章所载之义务，经本组织认为确能并愿意履行该项义务者，得为联合国会员国；

THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS that the Security Council re-examine the applications for membership in the United Nations of the above-mentioned States on their respective merits as measured by the yardstick of the Charter, in accordance with Article 4.

大会爰建议：由安全理事会遵照宪章第四条之规定复审上述各国请求加入联合国之申请书，并以宪章为准绳，衡度各该国之资格。

d. Rules Governing the Admission of New Members to the United Nations

d. 关于准许新会员国加入联合国之规则

Considering that the existing rules for the admission of new Members to the United Nations were not satisfactory, the representative of Australia on November 2, 1946, submitted the following draft resolution to the First Committee:

鉴于现行准许新会员国加入联合国之规则存在不足，澳大利亚代表于 1946 年 11 月 2 日向第一委员会提交了以下决议草案：

The General Assembly, recognizing that the admission of new Members to the United Nations is a corporate act of the whole Organization, requests the Security Council to appoint a committee to confer with a committee on procedures of the General Assembly with a view to preparing rules governing the admission of new Members which will be acceptable both to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

大会认为准许新会员国加入联合国应由整个组织共同决定，大会请安全理事会指派一委员会，以与大会之程序事宜委员会会商，而便拟订关于准许新会员国加入联合国之规则；此项规则并须为大会与安全理事会双方均可接受者。

In the preparation of such rules regard should be paid to the following principles:

拟订上述规则时应注意以下原则：

(a) The admission of new Members is a corporate act.

(甲) 准许新会员国加入联合国应由整个组织共同决定。

(b) The General Assembly has primary and final responsibility in the process of admission.

(乙) 大会在接纳新会员国过程中负首要和最终责任。

(c) The Security Council, not having been given any general power covering all matters within the scope of the Charter, its recommendation for the admission of an applicant to membership should be based solely on the judgment of the Council that the applicant State is able and willing to carry out its obligations under those sections of the Charter which come within the competence of the Security Council.

(丙) 安全理事会未被赋予涵盖宪章范围内所有事项的任何一般权力，其对于准许申请国加入联合国的建议应完全基于安全理事会的判断，即该申请国有能力并自愿履行属于安全理事会权限范围内的宪章相关章节所规定的义务。

At the seventeenth meeting of the First Committee on November 11, 1946, the Australian representative explained that in his view applications for admission to membership should be submitted first to the General Assembly, because the Assembly could take into account all factors and act on behalf of the organization as a whole. The Security Council was to decide concerning the ability of the applicant to fulfil the conditions of the Charter with regard to security. After receiving the Security Council's report the General Assembly would decide to accept or reject the Security Council's recommendations.

在 1946 年 11 月 11 日第一委员会第十七次会议上，澳大利亚代表解释称，他认为加入联合国的申请应首先提交给大会，因为大会能够考虑到所有因素并代表整个组织做出决定。安全理事会应对申请国是否有能力履行宪章安全条款做出决定。自接收安全理事会报告后，大会应决定是否接受安全理事会的建议。

Many representatives were willing to accept the proposal to establish a committee to study the procedure for the admission of new Members, but most of them disagreed with the principles expressed in the Australian resolution. Others opposed the Australian proposal altogether, considering it an effort to undermine the position of the Security Council. In the view of these representatives, no new rules were necessary and the establishment of a mixed committee to decide on the procedure for the admission of new Members was contrary to the Charter, which provided that the General Assembly and the Security Council were each to work out their own rules of procedure.

很多代表表示愿意接受关于设立一个委员会以研究接纳新会员国程序的提案，但其中大部分代表不同意澳大利亚提出的决议所载之原则。其他代表则表示完全反对澳大利亚的提议，认为其会削弱安全理事会的地位。这些代表认为，没有必要制定新的规则，设立一个混合委员会以决定接纳新会员国的程序违反了宪章，因为宪章规定大会和安全理事会应各自制定议事规则。

In view of the criticism of the principles contained in the Australian resolution, the Australian representative at the eighteenth meeting of the First Committee on November 12, 1946, agreed to omit all but the first paragraph of the resolution and to amend that paragraph to read as follows:

鉴于澳大利亚代表提出决议中所载之原则受到了批评，澳大利亚代表在 1946 年 11 月 12 日第一委员会第十八次会议上，同意删除决议第一段之外的其他所有内容，并对该段进行了修改，修改后内容如下：

The General Assembly requests the Security Council to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee on procedures of the General Assembly, with a view to preparing rules governing the admission of new

Members which will be acceptable both to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

大会请安全理事会指派一委员会，以与大会之程序事宜委员会会商，而便拟订关于准许新会员国加入联合国之规则；此项规则并须为大会与安全理事会双方均可接受者。

This text was adopted by the First Committee by 29 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions. At its 49th plenary meeting on November 19, 1946, the General Assembly adopted the resolution by 32 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

第一委员会以 29 票对 9 票、7 票弃权的投票结果通过了这一案文。大会在 1946 年 11 月 19 日第四十九次全体会议上，以 32 票对 9 票、1 票弃权的投票结果通过了该决议。

On November 29, 1946, the Security Council appointed Brazil, China (Chairman) and Poland to serve on its Committee on Procedure for the Admission of New Members. The Committee was to “listen to the proposals which the Committee appointed by the General Assembly may have to make and to report those proposals back to the Council for further instructions.”

1946 年 11 月 29 日，安全理事会指派巴西、中国（主席）及波兰参加接纳新会员国程序委员会。该委员会应“听取得由大会任命之委员会提出之提案，并将提案报告给安理会以获得后续指示。”

The General Assembly's Committee on Procedure, composed of representatives of Australia, Cuba, India (Chairman), Norway and the U.S.S.R., held its first meeting on May 26, 1947.

大会程序委员会由澳大利亚、古巴、印度（主席）、挪威及苏联的代表组成，于 1947 年 5 月 26 日举行了第一次会议。

The General Assembly's and the Security Council's Committees held a series of four conferences between May 28 and June 11. Discussion at these conferences was based on draft rules submitted by the representative of Australia. According to the rules proposed by the Australian representative the initiative for the admission of new members would be transferred from the Security Council to the General Assembly. The Security Council would examine the ability of an applicant State to carry out those obligations which were within the jurisdiction of the Council. If the Security Council did not recommend the admission of an applicant, it would have to refer its negative recommendation to the General Assembly.

5 月 28 日至 6 月 11 日，大会的程序委员会和安全理事会的程序委员会举行了四次会议。会上根据澳大利亚代表提交的规则草案进行了讨论。根据澳大利亚代表提出的规则，准许新会员国加入联合国的倡议应由安全理事会转交给大会。安全理事会将审查申请国履行安理会管辖范围内义务的能力。如果安全理事会不建议同意申请国加入联合国，则应将其反对建议转交大会。

The General Assembly Committee then held several meetings and drafted its proposals, which it submitted on June 30, 1947, to the Security Council with an explanatory letter.

大会程序委员会后续又举行了几次会议，草拟了一些提案；委员会 1947 年 6 月 30 日将相关提案提交给安全理事会，随附解释函。

e. Annual Report of the Security Council

e. 安全理事会年度报告

In accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, the Security Council submitted its Annual Report to the General Assembly; at its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, the Assembly referred the report to the First Committee. On the recommendation of the First Committee the General Assembly at its 55th plenary meeting on December 11, 1946, unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was submitted by the representative of the Netherlands:

根据宪章第二十四条第三款，安全理事会将其年度报告提交给大会；大会在 1946 年 10 月 31 日第四十六次全体会议上，将报告书转交给第一委员会。根据第一委员会的建议，大会在 1946 年 12 月 11 日第五十五次全体会议上一致通过了下面这份由荷兰代表提交的决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAVING received and discussed the report of the Security Council,

大会业已收到并讨论安全理事会之报告书，

RESOLVES to pass to the next item on the agenda.

兹议决进而讨论议事日程之次一项目。

f. Relations of Members of the United Nations with Spain

f. 联合国会员国与西班牙之关系

The delegations of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway and Venezuela requested that the question of relations between Spain and the United Nations be placed on the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. On the recommendation of the General Committee the General Assembly at its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, referred the item to the First Committee (Political and Security).

比利时、捷克斯洛伐克、丹麦、挪威和委内瑞拉代表团请求将联合国与西班牙之关系案提上大会第一届会议第二期会议议程。经总务委员会建议，大会在 1946 年 10 月 31 日举行的第四十六次全体会议上将此事项提交给第一委员会（政治与安全）。

By a letter of November 4, 1946, addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, pursuant to Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter, notified the General Assembly that the Security Council had dropped the Spanish question from the list of items of which it was seized. The General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's communication at its 47th plenary meeting on November 9, 1946.

1946 年 11 月 4 日，秘书长根据《宪章》第十二条第二项的规定致函大会主席，把安理会已将西班牙问题从它处理中的项目清单中删除这一情况告知大会。大会在 1946 年 11 月 9 日第四十七次全体会议上注意到秘书长的来函。

At the 35th meeting of the First Committee on December 2, 1946, the representative of Poland stated that while the United Nations organization had emerged as a result of the joint efforts of the United Nations in their struggle against the Axis Powers, there still existed in Spain a surviving partner of the Axis. The Franco regime had become a rallying point for those who had seen their aims defeated by the United Nations. The Spanish question was a painful thorn in the living flesh of the United Nations. The organization as well as world peace and security would be menaced unless definite and final action was taken. Moral condemnation of Fascism was not sufficient. There was no truth in the argument that positive action against the Franco regime would actually strengthen it. On the contrary, what strengthened Franco was the conviction that the

United Nations did not intend to act, or was incapable of doing so.

在第一委员会 1946 年 12 月 2 日召开的第三十五次会议上，波兰代表表示，虽然联合国这一组织的出现是各国在与轴心国斗争过程中共同努力的结果，但西班牙仍然存在轴心国的一个伙伴，佛朗哥政权集结了那些眼见自己的企图被联合国粉碎的群体，西班牙问题是联合国的“肉中刺”。如果不能采取明确的、决定性的行动，那么联合国组织以及世界和平与安全都将受到威胁。只对法西斯主义进行道德谴责是不够的。相反，认为联合国无意采取行动或无力采取行动的想法会加强佛朗哥政权。

The representative of Poland therefore introduced two draft resolutions. The first resolution stressed that the Franco government should be barred from membership and participation in any of the organizations and agencies established by, or brought into relationship with the United Nations. The second resolution recalled the General Assembly's resolution of February 9, 1946. It further cited the findings of the Security Council's Sub-Committee which had investigated the Spanish question in May and June, 1946. The resolution concluded by stating that since that time the situation in Spain had deteriorated and had continued increasingly to disturb international relations. Therefore the General Assembly should recommend that each Member of the United Nations terminate forthwith diplomatic relations with the Franco regime.

因此，波兰代表提出两项决议草案。第一项决议强调应禁止佛朗哥政府加入任何由联合国设立或与联合国有关关系的组织机构。第二项决议回顾了大会 1946 年 2 月 9 日的决议，它进一步援引安理会小组委员会于 1946 年 5 月和 6 月对西班牙问题的调查结果；该决议最后指出，自那时起，西班牙的局势不断恶化，并持续扰乱国际关系，因此大会应建议联合国各会员国立即与佛朗哥政权断绝外交关系。

A considerable number of representatives, including those of Belgium, the Byelorussian S.S.R., Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway, Panama, the U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, expressed views similar to those of the Polish representative and favored a break in diplomatic relations with the Franco regime. Although opposing intervention in the internal affairs of other States, the representatives of several Latin American countries stressed the fact that in their view collective action on the part of the United Nations and the breaking off of diplomatic relations in particular could not be considered intervention in the domestic affairs of Spain. Some representatives thought that the General Assembly should go a step further and recommend that each Member of the United Nations terminate not only diplomatic relations with the Franco government, but economic relations as well. The representative of the Byelorussian S.S.R. submitted an amendment to the Polish resolution to this effect.

比利时、白俄罗斯、智利、捷克斯洛伐克、埃塞俄比亚、法国、危地马拉、墨西哥、挪威、巴拿马、苏联、乌拉圭、委内瑞拉和南斯拉夫等多国代表，表达了与波兰代表相似的观点，赞成与佛朗哥政权断绝外交关系。数名拉丁美洲国家代表虽然反对干涉他国内政，但强调指出，在他们看来，联合国的集体行动、特别是断绝外交关系不能视为干涉西班牙内政。一些代表认为大会应进一步建议联合国各会员国不仅要与佛朗哥政权断绝外交关系，而且要断绝经济关系。白俄罗斯代表就此呈交了一项对波兰决议的修订案。

While one group of representatives thus favored definite action on the part of the United Nations against the Franco regime, many were opposed to such a course on the ground that any such step as the collective breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Franco Government would constitute interference in the internal affairs of Spain in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. Spain, they considered, had not taken any aggressive action against any Member of the United Nations. The Franco regime was not a direct threat to the peace, and there was therefore no basis for action on the part of the United Nations. The overthrow of the Franco regime and its replacement by a democratic government could not be achieved by imposing external pressure. Breaking off diplomatic relations or imposing economic sanctions would result only in making worse the situation of the Spanish people and in creating in Spain a political and economic chaos

conducive to civil war. Removal of foreign diplomatic representatives from Spain, moreover, would result in shutting off channels of information and of humanitarian intervention, while the imposition of economic sanctions would dislocate supplies and drastically interfere with world trade, thus retarding the recovery of the war-torn countries of Europe. The Spanish people would ultimately work out their own salvation, and external political or economic pressure could be of no help to them.

虽然有一些代表赞成联合国对佛朗哥政权采取明确行动，但许多代表表示反对，理由是与佛朗哥政府集体断交之类的行动属于干涉西班牙内政，违反了《宪章》第二条第七项的规定。他们认为西班牙未对联合国任何会员国采取侵略行动，佛朗哥政权并没有对和平构成直接威胁，因此联合国没有采取行动的依据。要推翻佛朗哥政权并由一个民主政府取而代之，不可能通过施加外部压力来实现。与其断交或施加经济制裁只会使西班牙人民的处境更加糟糕，并在西班牙造成可能导致内战的政治经济混乱。此外，如果让外国外交代表离开西班牙，将导致信息渠道和人道主义干预渠道关闭，而实施经济制裁则会扰乱供应，极大地影响世界贸易，从而延缓饱受战争蹂躏的欧洲国家的复苏。西班牙人民将最终实现自己的救赎，外部的政治或经济压力对他们没有任何帮助。

Representatives who expressed themselves in favor of a policy of non-intervention included those of Argentina, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippine Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. At the 35th meeting of the First Committee on December 2, 1946, the United States representative submitted a resolution designed, in his view, to bring about a change of regime in Spain without civil strife and without foreign intervention. The resolution recommended that Spain be excluded from membership in the United Nations or any international agency related to it. The resolution then went on to state that

赞成不干涉政策的代表包括阿根廷、加拿大、中国、哥斯达黎加、古巴、丹麦、厄瓜多尔、萨尔瓦多、尼加拉瓜、巴拉圭、秘鲁、菲律宾共和国、瑞典、英国和美国的代表。1946年12月2日，在第一委员会第三十五次会议上，美国代表提交了一项决议，他认为该决议旨在使西班牙在无内乱和无他国干预的情况下改变政权。该决议建议取消西班牙在联合国或与联合国有关国际机构的会员资格。决议还表示

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

recognizing that it is for the Spanish people to settle the form of their government; places on record its profound conviction that in the interest of Spain and of world cooperation the people of Spain should give proof to the world that they have a government which derives its authority from the consent of the governed; and that to achieve that end General Franco should surrender the powers of government to a provisional government broadly representative of the Spanish people, committed to respect, freedom of speech, religion, and assembly and to the prompt holding of an election in which the Spanish people, free from force and intimidation and regardless of party, may express their will,

And invites the Spanish people to establish the eligibility of Spain for admission to the United Nations.

大会，

认识到应由西班牙人民决定其政府形式，将其深刻的信念记录在案，即为了西班牙和全球合作的利益，西班牙人民应向世界证明，其政府的权力来自被统治者的同意。为了达成这一目的，佛朗哥将军应将政府权力移交给一个广泛代表西班牙人民的临时政府，该政府承诺尊重言论、宗教和集会自由，并承诺立即举行选举，使西班牙人民在不受武力恐吓的情况下，不分党派，可以表达自己的意愿，

并请西班牙人民确立西班牙加入联合国的资格。

A number of other proposals were submitted to the First Committee in the form of amendments either to the

Polish or to the United States resolution. The representative of Colombia considered that it was not possible to remove Franco from office without his consent or without bringing about civil strife. He therefore submitted a resolution in which the Assembly expressed the hope that a change might be brought about in the existing social and political system of Spain through co-operation between the Spanish people and their present government. It also recommended to the Latin American Republics that they should offer their good offices to the Government of Spain, should the latter think them useful, in order to achieve the change in the social and political conditions of Spain necessary to enable it to become a Member of the United Nations. If such a course produced no results, the General Assembly at its second session could consider adopting the resolution submitted by the representative of Poland calling for a collective break in diplomatic relations with the Franco regime as well as the proposal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. for economic sanctions.

第一委员会还收到了一些以对波兰决议或美国决议修正案的方式提交的提案。哥伦比亚代表认为，要将佛朗哥免职，必须得到他的同意，否则会引起内乱。因此他提交了一项决议，其案文包括：大会表示希望在西班牙现有的社会政治制度下，通过西班牙人民与现政府的合作带来改变；大会建议如果西班牙认为斡旋有用，各拉丁美洲共和国应向西班牙提供斡旋，以改变西班牙的社会政治状况，使其能成为联合国的会员国；若斡旋无果，大会在第二届会议上可考虑通过波兰代表提出的要求与佛朗哥政权集体断交的决议以及白俄罗斯共和国提出的实施经济制裁的提议。

The representative of Norway expressed concern as to whether a resolution calling for a break in diplomatic relations with the Franco regime would be effectively implemented since recommendations of the General Assembly were not legally binding upon Members of the United Nations. It was important, he urged, that a recommendation to break off relations be adopted by the greatest possible majority and that this majority put it into effect. He therefore submitted an amendment to the Polish resolution proposing that Member States should notify the Secretary-General by January 5, 1947, if they were prepared to break off diplomatic relations with the Franco regime. If two-thirds of the Member States signified their willingness to sever relations, the Secretary-General should request these States to do so as of February 1, 1947. If less than two-thirds of the Member States declared themselves ready to break off diplomatic relations, the Secretary-General should inform the Member States that they were free to break off or not to break off relations with the Franco regime.

由于大会的建议对联合国会员国不具法律约束力，挪威代表对呼吁与佛朗哥政权断绝外交关系的决议是否能得到有效落实表示关切。他强调说，关于断交的建议应以尽可能多的多数票通过，并且这些占多数的国家应将其付诸实施。因此，挪威代表提交了一项对波兰决议的修正案，提议会员国若准备与佛朗哥政权断交，应于1947年1月5日前告知秘书长；如果三分之二的会员国表示愿意断交，秘书长应要求它们于1947年2月1日前断交；如果少于三分之二的会员国表示愿意断交，秘书长应通知它们自由选择是否与佛朗哥政权断交。

The representative of Yugoslavia favored adoption of the United States resolution, with the addition of a paragraph recommending to all Members of the United Nations that they sever diplomatic relations with the government of General Franco. The representative of Belgium proposed to add to the United States resolution a recommendation to the effect that if within a reasonable time the political conditions cited in the United States resolution had not been realized, the Security Council consider adequate measures to be taken in order to remedy the situation. In the meantime the General Assembly should recommend to all Members of the United Nations that they recall immediately from Madrid, by way of warning, their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary accredited there.

南斯拉夫代表表示支持通过美国决议，不过需新增一项条款建议全体会员国与佛朗哥政府断交。比利时代表提议在美国决议中增加一项建议，其大意是如果在合理时间内没有实现美国决议中所陈述的政治条件，安全理事会应考虑采取适当措施，以补救该种情势。同时，大会应建议联合国全体会员国立

即召回各该国派驻马德里之全权大使与公使，以示警告。

The delegations of Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela submitted a joint amendment to the United States resolution to omit the last two paragraphs of that resolution as quoted above and to replace them by the following text:

智利、危地马拉、墨西哥、巴拿马和委内瑞拉代表团联合提交了一份对美国决议的修正案，删除前面引述过的决议最后两段，代之以如下案文：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

inasmuch as the United Nations, by the action they took in San Francisco, in Potsdam, in London, and more recently in Lake Success, have in fact collectively refused to maintain relations with the Franco regime, does hereby recommend that the Members of the United Nations take individually the same attitude they have taken collectively and refuse to maintain diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime.

大会

鉴于联合国在旧金山、波茨坦、伦敦以及最近在成功湖采取的行动，联合国实际上已经集体拒绝与佛朗哥政权保持关系，因此建议联合国各会员国采取与集体行动一致的态度，拒绝与西班牙现政权保持外交关系。

The Assembly further recommends that the States Members of the Organization report to the Secretary-General and to the next Assembly what action they have taken in accordance with this recommendation.

大会复建议：本组织之各会员国就各该国遵照本建议所采取之行动向秘书长及大会次一届会报告。

The First Committee discussed the various proposals at length at the 35th, 36th, 38th and 39th meetings. At its 39th meeting on December 4, 1946, the Committee accepted by 38 votes in favor, with 2 abstentions, a Cuban proposal to appoint a sub-committee of 11 members to draft a resolution based on the proposals and amendments submitted to the Committee which might be unanimously acceptable.

第一委员会第三十五、三十六、三十八和三十九次会议对各项提案进行了详尽讨论。1946年12月4日，委员会在第三十九次会议上以38票赞成、2票弃权接受了古巴的提案，即任命一个11人小组委员会来根据提交给委员会的提案和修正案起草一项可能被一致接受的决议。

The Committee approved by 28 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions, the composition of the Sub-Committee as follows, including the authors of resolutions or amendments to resolutions and the permanent members of the Security Council: Belgium, the Byelorussian S.S.R., Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

第一委员会以28票对8票、9票弃权的投票结果通过了小组委员会的成员名单，其中包括决议或决议修正案的提出者以及安理会常任理事国成员：比利时、白俄罗斯、智利、中国、哥伦比亚、古巴、法国、危地马拉、墨西哥、荷兰、挪威、巴拿马、波兰、苏联、英国、美国、委内瑞拉和南斯拉夫。

At its 43rd meeting on December 9, 1946, the First Committee considered the Sub-Committee's report. The Sub-Committee had used the resolution submitted by the representative of the United States as a basis for discussion. The preamble of the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee included paragraphs from both the United States and the Polish resolutions and an amendment submitted by the representative of Belgium. The

Sub-Committee further approved the first recommendation contained in the United States resolution, that the Franco government be debarred from membership in any international agency set up by, or brought into relationship with the United Nations. In place of the second recommendation of the United States resolution as quoted above, however, the Sub-Committee adopted the amendment submitted jointly by the delegations of Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama and Chile recommending that the Members of the United Nations refuse to maintain diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime.

在 1946 年 12 月 9 日第四十三次会议上，第一委员会审议了小组委员会的报告。小组委员会此前的讨论以美国代表提交的决议为基础，其通过的决议序言中包含美国和波兰决议中的条款以及比利时代表提交的修正案。小组委员会赞同美国决议中的第一项建议，即应禁止佛朗哥政府加入由联合国设立或与联合国有关关系的国际机构；但小组委员会通过了墨西哥、委内瑞拉、巴拿马和智利代表团联合提出的建议联合国会员国拒绝与西班牙现政权保持外交关系的修正案，以之取代前面引述过的美国决议第二项建议。

In the First Committee the representative of the United States reintroduced, as an amendment to the Sub-Committee's text, the text of his recommendation which had been rejected by the Sub-Committee. The United States text was rejected by a vote of 22 in favor, 22 opposed, with 6 abstentions. The text adopted by the Sub-Committee was likewise rejected by a vote of 20 in favor and 20 opposed, with 10 abstentions.

在第一委员会的会议上，美国代表将其已被小组委员会拒绝的建议案文，以小组委员会报告修正案的形式重新提出。美国提出的案文以 22 票赞成、22 票反对和 6 票弃权的投票结果被否决，而小组委员会通过的案文也以 20 票赞成、20 票反对和 10 票弃权的投票结果被否决。

As the Committee had rejected the two alternative texts before it, the representative of Belgium reintroduced his proposal that the Security Council should consider measures to be taken if a change in regime was not brought about in Spain within a reasonable time, and that in the meantime all Members of the United Nations should recall their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary. This proposal was adopted by a vote of 27 to 7, with 16 abstentions. The entire resolution was then adopted by 23 votes to 4, with 20 abstentions.

由于委员会拒绝了两个备选案文，比利时代表再次提出自己的提案，即若西班牙未在合理时间内实现政权更替，安全理事会应考虑采取相关措施，同时联合国所有会员国应召回其大使和全权公使。这一提案以 27 票对 7 票、16 票弃权获得通过。随后，整项决议以 23 票对 4 票、20 票弃权获得通过。

The report and draft resolution adopted by the First Committee were discussed at the 57th, 58th and 59th plenary meetings of the General Assembly. After many of the representatives had reiterated their points of view as previously expressed in the First Committee, the General Assembly at its 59th plenary meeting on December 12, 1946, adopted the resolution proposed by the First Committee as follows:

大会第五十七、五十八及五十九次全体会议讨论了经由第一委员会通过的报告和决议草案。众多代表重申了其先前在第一委员会表达的观点，随后，大会于 1946 年 12 月 12 日第五十九次全体会议通过了第一委员会提出的决议，案文如下：

The peoples of the United Nations, at San Francisco, Potsdam and London condemned the Franco regime in Spain and decided that as long as that regime remains, Spain may not be admitted to the United Nations.

查我联合国人民前于旧金山、波茨坦与伦敦曾迭次谴责西班牙之佛朗哥政权，并经决定在该政权继续存在期间不许西班牙加入联合国。

The General Assembly, in its resolution of 9 February 1946, recommended that the Members of the United

Nations should act in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the declarations of San Francisco and Potsdam.

大会于一九四六年二月九日之决议案中曾建议：联合国各会员国之行动应恪遵旧金山与波茨坦各次宣言之文字与精神。

The peoples of the United Nations assure the Spanish people of their enduring sympathy and of the cordial welcome awaiting them when circumstances enable them to be admitted to the United Nations.

我联合国人民兹谨向西班牙人民表达其不坠之同情，并向其保证一俟环境许可其加入联合国时，当竭诚欢迎其加入。

The General Assembly recalls that in May and June 1946, the Security Council conducted an investigation of the possible further action to be taken by the United Nations. The Sub-Committee of the Security Council charged with the investigation found unanimously:

大会溯忆：于一九四六年五、六两月间，安全理事会曾就联合国可能采取之进一步行动事加以研讨。负责是项研讨工作之安全理事会小组委员会曾一致认为：

“(a) In origin, nature, structure and general conduct, the Franco regime is a Fascist regime patterned on, and established largely as a result of aid from Hitler’s Nazi Germany and Mussolini’s Fascist Italy.

“(甲) 就其起源、性质、组织与一般行为各方面言之，佛朗哥政权实系一法西斯政权，仿照希特拉之纳粹德国与墨索里尼之法西斯义大利而形成者，且其建立亦多由于彼辈之助力。

(b) During the long struggle of the United Nations against Hitler and Mussolini, Franco, despite continued Allied protests, gave very substantial aid to the enemy Powers. First, for example, from 1941 to 1945, the Blue Infantry Division, the Spanish Legion of Volunteers and the Salvador Air Squadron fought against Soviet Russia on the Eastern front. Second, in the summer of 1940, Spain seized Tangier in breach of international statute, and as a result of Spain maintaining a large army in Spanish Morocco large numbers of Allied troops were immobilized in North Africa.

(乙) 当我联合国家对希特拉与墨索里尼长期作战之际，佛朗哥不顾联合各国之不断抗议，曾给各敌国以极大之助力。举例言之：第一，自一九四一年至一九四五年间，蓝衣步兵师、西班牙志愿军与萨尔瓦多航空队曾在东战场方面与苏联作战；第二，一九四〇年夏间，西班牙背弃国际规约，攫取坦支尔，而由于西班牙之在西属摩洛哥驻扎大军，以致在北非之多数盟国军队乃不能调动。

(c) Incontrovertible documentary evidence establishes that Franco was a guilty party with Hitler and Mussolini in the conspiracy to wage war against those countries which eventually in the course of the world war became banded together as the United Nations. It was part of the conspiracy that Franco’s full belligerency should be postponed until a time to be mutually agreed upon.”

(丙) 依据不容疑辩文件证明，佛朗哥实曾与希特拉与墨索里尼共同阴谋对于在世界战争过程中终能团结一致成为联合国之各国作战；似此，佛朗哥自属此项罪行之伙犯。其所以延缓正式宣战，以待至相互同意之时机者，原亦为彼等阴谋之一部分也。”

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONVINCED that the Franco Fascist Government of Spain, which was imposed by force upon the Spanish people with the aid of the Axis Powers and which gave material assistance to the Axis Powers in the war,

does not represent the Spanish people, and by its continued control of Spain is making impossible the participation of the Spanish people with the peoples of the United Nations in international affairs;

大会

深信：西班牙之佛朗哥法西斯政府原系在轴心各国之卵翼下凭借武力强加诸西班牙人民者，且在战争期间其对于轴心各国亦多所协助，是以该政府实非代表西班牙之人民；而因其继续统治西班牙之故，致使西班牙人民不克与我联合国人民共同参与国际事务；

RECOMMENDS that the Franco Government of Spain be debarred from membership in international agencies established by or brought into relationship with the United Nations, and from participation in conferences or other activities which may be arranged by the United Nations or by these agencies, until a new and acceptable government is formed in Spain.

兹建议：在西班牙未组成合意之新政府以前，应阻止西班牙之佛朗哥政府加入联合国所设立或与之发生关系之各种国际机关，且阻止其参与联合国或此等国际机关所筹办之会议或其他活动；

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FURTHER DESIRING to secure the participation of all peace-loving peoples, including the people of Spain, in the community of nations,

大会

又为求所有爱好和平之人民——包括西班牙人民——均得参加国际集团起见，

RECOMMENDS that, if within a reasonable time, there is not established a government which derives its authority from the consent of the governed, committed to respect freedom of speech, religion and assembly and to the prompt holding of an election in which Spanish people, free from force and intimidation and regardless of party, may express their will, the Security Council consider the adequate measures to be taken in order to remedy the situation;

建议：如西班牙于相当时期内仍未能建立由人民公意授权，且尊重言论、宗教与集会之自由，并矢谋迅速举行选举，使西班牙人民得以不受暴力与威迫之压制且不分党派之畛域以自由表示其意志之政府，则安全理事会当即考虑采取适当措置，以补救该种情势；

RECOMMENDS that all Members of the United Nations immediately recall from Madrid their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary accredited there.

并建议：联合国全体会员国立即召回各该国派驻西班牙之全权大使与公使；

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the States Members of the Organization report to the Secretary-General and to the next session of the Assembly what action they have taken in accordance with this recommendation.

大会复建议：本组织之各会员国就各该国遵照本建议所采取之行动向秘书长及大会次一届会报告。

(1). Action by Member Governments

(一) 会员国政府采取的行动

On December 20, 1946, the Secretary-General sent a circular telegram to Member Governments requesting

that he be informed, as soon as possible, of action taken by them in accordance with the above resolution. Fifty-five replies were received which revealed the following:

1946年12月20日，秘书长向各会员国政府发出通电，要求各会员国尽快告知根据上述决议采取的行动。秘书长共收到五十五份回电，相关信息如下：

(a) Three States had recalled ambassadors or ministers following the adoption of the General Assembly's resolution: the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and El Salvador.

(甲) 三个国家在大会决议通过后召回了大使或公使：荷兰、英国和萨尔瓦多。

(b) Nineteen States had no ambassador or minister plenipotentiary accredited to Spain at the time of the adoption of the resolution: Brazil, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, the United States and Uruguay.

(乙) 十九个国家在决议通过之际没有派驻西班牙之大使或全权公使：巴西、比利时、智利、哥伦比亚、哥斯达黎加、古巴、丹麦、厄瓜多尔、埃及、法国、希腊、尼加拉瓜、挪威、巴拉圭、秘鲁、瑞典、土耳其、美国和乌拉圭。

(c) Thirty States had no diplomatic relations with the Franco Government at the time of the adoption of the resolution: Afghanistan, Australia, Bolivia, the Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Philippine Republic, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Syria, the Union of South Africa, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the U.S.S.R., Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(丙) 三十个国家在决议通过之际与佛朗哥政府没有外交关系：阿富汗、澳大利亚、玻利维亚、白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国、加拿大、中国、捷克斯洛伐克、埃塞俄比亚、危地马拉、海地、洪都拉斯、冰岛、印度、伊朗、伊拉克、黎巴嫩、卢森堡、墨西哥、新西兰、巴拿马、菲律宾共和国、波兰、沙特阿拉伯、暹罗、叙利亚、南非联邦、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国、苏联、委内瑞拉和南斯拉夫。

(d) One State declared that it would adhere to the General Assembly resolution and had so advised its representative in Madrid: Liberia.

(丁) 一个国家宣布将遵守大会决议，并已通知其驻马德里代表：利比里亚。

(e) One State replied that proper consideration would be given to the resolution and that the Secretary-General would be informed in due course: Dominican Republic.

(戊) 一个国家回复称其将对决议给予适当考虑，并将在适当的时候通知秘书长：多米尼加共和国。

(f) One State simply acknowledged receipt of the communication: Argentina.

(己) 一个国家只是确认收到来函：阿根廷。

(2) Resolution in Aid of the Spanish People Submitted by the Representative of France

(二) 法国代表提交之援助西班牙人民决议

The representative of France submitted the following resolution to the Sub-Committee charged with the task

of drawing up a generally acceptable resolution on the relations of Members of the United Nations with Spain:

法国代表向负责起草关于联合国各会员国与西班牙关系的普遍接受的决议的小组委员会提交了以下决议:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOGNIZES

大会认识到:

1. That the majority of the Spanish people are in a situation of hardship because they are seriously deprived of food necessary to their existence.

1. 大多数西班牙人民因严重缺乏生存所需的食物而处境艰难。

2. That the Franco Regime exports considerable quantities of foodstuffs which are essential for the feeding of the impoverished Spanish people.

2. 佛朗哥政权出口了大量食品, 这些食品对贫穷的西班牙人民至关重要。

3. That the Franco Regime uses foreign exchange obtained from such exports to reinforce the political organization that has been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations.

3. 佛朗哥政权利用从食品出口中获得的外汇来巩固一再受到联合国谴责的政治组织。

THEREFORE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS

因此

大会建议

That the Members of the United Nations should forthwith put an end to all imports from Spain of foodstuffs and their products until the United Nations is assured that these products are no longer an immediate necessity for the food requirements of the Spanish people.

联合国会员国应立即停止从西班牙进口所有食品及相关产品, 直到联合国确信这些产品不再是满足西班牙人民粮食需求的直接必需品为止。

The Sub-Committee adopted the French proposal by 11 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions. At the 43rd meeting of the First Committee the representative of France stated that the impoverished condition of the Spanish people was known and that in his view a gesture saying that the United Nations would not allow Franco to export the people's necessities would be greatly appreciated. The representative of the United Kingdom opposed the French resolution on the ground that the measures proposed constituted partial economic sanctions, that such measures would interrupt channels of trade and would deprive Great Britain, for example, of its only source of fresh fruits and other products, thus lowering the food standards of the British people.

小组委员会以 11 票对 5 票、2 票弃权通过了法国的提案。在第一委员会第四十三次会议上, 法国代表表示, 众所周知西班牙人民生活贫困, 他认为如果联合国表示不允许佛朗哥政府出口人民所需的必需品, 各国将对此给予充分理解。英国代表反对法国的决议, 理由是拟议的措施造成了部分经济制裁,

将中断贸易渠道，剥夺英国新鲜水果及其它产品的唯一来源，从而降低英国人民的粮食标准。

The First Committee rejected the French proposal by a vote of 32 to 10, with 4 abstentions.

第一委员会以 32 票对 10 票、4 票弃权否决了法国的提案。

g. Voting Procedure in the Security Council

g. 安全理事会之投票程序

Two items dealing with the voting procedure in the Security Council were submitted to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. The delegation of Australia requested the inclusion of the following item in the agenda:

两个关于安全理事会投票程序的项目被提交至大会第一届会议第二期会议。澳大利亚代表团要求将下列项目列入大会议程：

The application of Article 27 of the Charter (dealing with the method of voting in the Security Council) in the proceedings of the Security Council during 1946, and including the exercise and the purported exercise of the right of veto upon Security Council decisions conferred by Article 27 and the circumstances connected therewith.

宪章第二十七条（涉及安全理事会之投票方法）在 1946 年期间安全理事会议事程序中的适用情况，包括第二十七条所赋予的对安全理事会的决定行使和意图行使否决权的情况以及与此相关的情况。

The representative of Cuba submitted a proposal for “the calling of a general conference of the Members of the United Nations in accordance with Article 109 of the Charter in order to modify Article 27 of the Charter in order to eliminate the so-called veto privilege.” He submitted a second proposal for the calling of a general conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the Charter.

古巴代表提出了一项提案，即“根据宪章第一百零九条召开一次联合国会员国全体会议，对宪章第二十七条进行修改，以消除所谓的否决特权。”他还提出了第二项提案，要求召开一次联合国会员国全体会议，对宪章进行审查。

At the twentieth meeting of the General Committee on October 25, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. moved that the Committee recommend that these items be not included in the agenda of the General Assembly. He considered that the principle of unanimity among the great powers constituted one of the most solid foundations of the United Nations and should not be subject to discussion or revision. The representative of the U.S.S.R. withdrew his motion after several members had expressed the view that the General Committee was not competent to decide on the merits of the question, and that the three items in question could not be excluded from the agenda.

在 1946 年 10 月 25 日总务委员会第二十次会议上，苏联代表提议委员会建议不将这些项目列入大会议程。他认为，大国一致性原则是联合国最坚实的基础之一，因此不应进行讨论或修改。几位会员国代表表示总务委员会无权就这一问题的是非作出决定，并且这三个有关项目不能被排除在议程之外；随后苏联代表撤消了其动议。

The General Assembly at its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, decided that the item submitted by the representative of Australia and the two Cuban proposals be considered together and that they be referred

to the First Committee. A proposal by the representative of Cuba to refer the matter jointly to the First and Sixth Committees was defeated by a vote of 14 to 11.

1946年10月31日，大会第四十六次全体会议决定将澳大利亚代表提交的项目及古巴代表提出的两项提案一并审议，并将其提交给第一委员会。古巴代表提议将此事一并提交第一委员会和第六委员会审议，但该提议以14票对11票被否决。

Five draft resolutions were submitted to the First Committee. The representative of Australia submitted the following resolution:

有五项决议草案提交给第一委员会。澳大利亚代表提交的决议案文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MINDFUL of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and having taken notice of the manner in which the power of veto conferred by Article 27 (3) of the Charter has been employed in the proceedings of the Security Council in relation to matters outside Chapter VII of the Charter

大会，

铭记联合国宪章的宗旨和原则，并注意到宪章第二十七条第三项赋予的否决权在安全理事会关于宪章第七章以外事项议事程序中的使用方式

CONSIDERS that in some instances the use and the threatened use of such power of veto have not been in keeping either with the general purposes and principles of the Charter or with the understanding of the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco, and therefore

认为在某些情况下，使用及威胁使用这种否决权既不符合宪章的一般宗旨和原则，也与在旧金山举行的联合国国际组织会议精神相悖，因此

EARNESTLY REQUESTS that the permanent members of the Security Council shall refrain from exercising this power of veto except in cases under Chapter VII of the Charter.

恳请安全理事会常任理事国除宪章第七章所述情况外，不得行使这一否决权。

The representative of Cuba combined his two proposals for the calling of a general conference to eliminate the veto and the calling of a general conference to review the Charter. Accordingly he proposed that the General Assembly resolve (1) to convene a general conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter, the conference to be held immediately after the conclusion of the Assembly, and (2) to appoint a special committee composed of all those Members of the United Nations which should suggest alterations in the Charter before February 1, 1947, this committee to carry out all of the necessary preparatory studies in connection with the general conference.

古巴代表将其关于召开全体会议以取消否决权和召开全体会议以审查宪章的两项提案合并起来。因此，他建议大会决定：（1）召开一次全体会议以审查宪章，且该会议应在大会结束后立即召开；（2）任命一个由联合国所有会员国组成的特别委员会，在1947年2月1日之前对宪章提出修改建议，特别委员会将开展与全体会议有关的所有必需的筹备研究。

The representative of the Philippines submitted a resolution to amend Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Charter in such a way as to require the affirmative vote of three instead of all five permanent members of the Security Council for decisions on any matter of substance.

菲律宾代表提交了一项决议，建议修改宪章第二十七条第三项的内容，以便安全理事会在对任何实质性问题作出决定时，只需三个而非所有五个常任理事国投出可决票。

According to a fourth resolution, submitted by the representative of Peru, the General Assembly was to recommend the great powers “to make a more restricted use of the unanimity rule laid down in Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Charter, limiting it to cases in which they are able to state publicly in what way the solution proposed for an international problem affects their security.” In addition the General Assembly was to recommend the great powers “to support juridical or pacific solutions based on concepts of international justice and morality and on the protection and defense of human rights advocated in the San Francisco Charter as a means of securing peace.”

根据秘鲁代表提交的第四项决议，大会建议各大国“对利用宪章第二十七条第三项规定的一致性原则加以更严格的限制，只有在它们能够公开声明某一国际问题的拟议解决方案如何影响其安全时，方可使用此原则。”此外，大会将建议各大国“支持将以国际正义和道义概念以及以在旧金山通过的宪章所倡导的保护和捍卫人权为基础的司法或和平解决方案作为确保和平的手段。”

Finally, the Argentine delegation proposed that the General Assembly recommend to the Security Council that it should include in its rules of procedure a comprehensive definition of what are procedural matters, and an enumeration of such matters. By an affirmative vote of any seven members, the Council was to decide whether a case not foreseen in such an enumeration was procedural or not. Members of the Security Council were to abstain from voting, moreover, if they were parties to a dispute which the Council tried to settle by peaceful means, and such an abstention would in no manner alter a decision by the voting members.

最后，阿根廷代表团提议，大会应建议安全理事会在其议事规则中全面界定何为程序事项，并列举此类事项。安理会应以任意七个理事国的可决票来决定某一在列举事项中没有预见的情况是否属于程序事项。此外，若理事国是安理会试图以和平手段解决之争端的当事国，则不得投票，且此类弃权不会改变投票成员的决定。

The First Committee discussed these proposals at its 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd meetings on November 14, 15, 16, and 18, 1946. Some members opposed the rule of unanimity on grounds of principle. The so-called veto, they considered, had been accepted by the small powers at San Francisco only because they were told that the great powers would not accept the Charter otherwise. It was contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of all nations. The veto, far from promoting the unanimity of the great powers, was undermining it, for any power which knew that it could not suffer legal defeat was unlikely to compromise and go half-way to meet the opposing view. Experience had shown that the frequent exercise of the veto had hampered the work of the Security Council. The Charter, therefore, should be amended, and the veto eliminated altogether.

第一委员会分别在1946年11月14日、15日、16日和18日的第十九、二十、二十一、二十二和二十三次会议上讨论了这些提案。一些成员以宪章原则为由反对一致性原则。他们认为，小国在旧金山接受了所谓的否决权，只是因为它们被告知若非如此，大国不会接受宪章。这违背了各国主权平等原则。否决权非但不能促成大国达成一致意见，反而会阻碍它们达成一致意见，因为任何知道自己不会在法律上失败的大国都不可能对相反的意见妥协或作出让步。经验表明，频繁行使否决权已经妨碍了安全理事会的工作。因此，应该对宪章进行修订，彻底取消否决权。

A large number of representatives criticized the way in which the veto power had been exercised in the Security Council, but considered any attempt to amend the Charter premature and ill-advised. The veto, certain of these representatives charged, had been made an instrument of national policy. It had not been

exercised in exceptional cases only in the interests of the United Nations as a whole, as had been anticipated. The great powers had not lived up to the principles of the "Statement by the Delegations of the Four Sponsoring Governments on voting Procedure in the Security Council" issued by the delegations of China, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States during the San Francisco Conference. Though not in favor of amending the Charter, many representatives submitted suggestions designed to limit the use of the veto and to improve the Security Council's procedure.

很多代表对安全理事会行使否决权的方式进行了批评，但也认为任何修订宪章的企图都是不成熟、不明智的。其中一些代表指责说，否决权已成为国家政策的工具。否决权并不只是在为了联合国整体利益的特殊情况下行使，这与预期不符。大国并未遵守中、苏、英、美四国代表团在旧金山会议上发布的“四发起国政府代表就安全理事会投票程序之声明”中所述原则。很多代表虽然不赞成修订宪章，但仍然提交了建议，以限制否决权的行使以及优化安全理事会的程序。

Of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the delegations of China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States maintained that the rule of unanimity was essential to the functioning of the United Nations. In accepting the veto the framers of the Charter had taken into account the existing political realities. The purpose of the veto was to obviate a divorce between the decisions of the Council and the enforcement of these decisions. What difficulties the Security Council had encountered arose not from the voting procedure, but from differences of opinion on world problems. Nevertheless, the representatives of China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed the hope that agreement among the great powers themselves would make it possible to modify and limit the use of the veto so as to promote the efficient conduct of the proceedings of the Security Council.

安理会五个常任理事国中，中国、法国、英国以及美国代表团坚持认为，全体一致规则对于联合国的运作至关重要。宪章起草者将否决权纳入宪章时，已考虑到现实的政治情况。否决权是为了避免安理会的决定与这些决定的执行之间分离。安全理事会面对的困难不是源于投票程序，而是因为各国对世界问题有不同的看法。然而，中国、法国、英国以及美国代表团希望大国之间达成一致意见，能够推动修改并限制否决权的行使，以促进安全理事会的程序有效执行。

The suggested modifications in the application of the rule of unanimity brought forward by the representatives of China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as by others, included the following:

关于使用全体一致规则，中国、法国、英国、美国以及其他国家的代表提出的修改建议如下：

(1) The permanent members of the Security Council should be requested to refrain from exercising the power of veto except in cases under Chapter VII of the Charter.

(1) 除宪章第七章规定的情况外，安全理事会常任理事国不应使用否决权。

(2) The Security Council should be asked to reconsider its own rules of procedure. In particular, the Council should agree upon as complete a list as possible of types of decisions which were procedural and to which the veto therefore did not apply.

(2) 安全理事会应重新审议其议事规则。特别是，安理会应商定一份尽可能完整的清单，列出程序性的、因此不适用否决权的决定类型。

(3) The permanent members should be asked to reconsider their Statement on Voting Procedure made at San Francisco and to agree among themselves to extend its scope in the light of the experience of the last ten

months.

(3) 常任理事国应重新审议旧金山会议发布的关于投票程序的声明，并根据过去十个月的经验协商扩大范围。

(4) The veto should be made optional. A negative vote or an abstention by a permanent member should not automatically constitute a veto. This could be accomplished in three possible ways:

(4) 否决权应是可选择的。常任理事国投反对票或弃权票不应自动构成否决。具体程序参照以下三种方式：

(a) a permanent member which wished to refrain from supporting a proposal should be given the right to state, before a vote was taken, whether it wished its negative vote or abstention to constitute a veto or not;

(甲) 拒绝支持某项提案的常任理事国有权在投票前声明其反对票或弃权票是否构成否决；

(b) the minority vote of a permanent member or its abstention should be considered as a veto only upon its express demand;

(乙) 若常任理事国的投票为少数票或弃权，只有在其明确要求下才应视为否决。

(c) the minority vote of a permanent member should be characterized as a veto unless it made a statement to the contrary.

(丙) 若常任理事国的投票为少数票，应视为否决，除非该国作出相反的声明。

(5) Abstention by a permanent member should not generally be regarded as a veto.

(5) 若常任理事国弃权，一般不应视为否决。

(6) The absence of a permanent member should not constitute a veto.

(6) 若常任理事国缺席，不应视为否决。

(7) If, in a given instance, a permanent member felt compelled to exercise the right of veto it should state the grounds on which it based its conclusion that the interests of the organization as a whole required the exercise of the veto.

(7) 若在某一特定情况下，常任理事国认为不得行使否决权，则应说明作出此决定的理由，证明行使否决权符合联合国的整体利益。

(8) A permanent member should not veto a proposal on the ground that it did not go far enough.

(8) 常任理事国不应以提案不够深入为由否决提案。

(9) States parties to a dispute should be encouraged to settle their differences by negotiation or other means before submitting the dispute to the Security Council.

(9) 争端各当事国在将争端上报安全理事会之前应尝试通过谈判或其他方式解决争端。

(10) The Security Council, and the Great Powers in particular, should seek solutions to important questions by a procedure of conciliation, thus avoiding frequent recourse to a vote. Every effort should be made to reach agreement without the necessity of a vote.

(10) 安全理事会，尤其是各大国，应通过调解程序解决重要问题，避免频繁诉诸投票表决。应尽一切努力在不进行投票表决的情况下达成协议。

The representative of the U.S.S.R., supported by several other representatives, opposed any modification of the rule of unanimity. The proposals advanced in the Committee, he considered, represented an attempt to abrogate the Charter. Without unanimity of the great powers peace could not be maintained. The small powers attacking the veto were trying to undermine that unanimity. The accusations of certain delegations alleging the wilful or unjust use of the unanimity rule lacked foundation. Such criticism was aimed at destroying the basic principles of the Charter. No delegation was obliged to vote contrary to its convictions. The principle of unanimity was realistic, functional and conducive to world peace, and it fulfilled the aims of a true international organization.

苏联代表不同意对全体一致规则进行任何修改，有几国代表对此表示支持。苏联代表认为委员会提出的提案是在企图废除宪章。若大国不能达成一致，那么和平就无法维持。反对否决权的小国是在破坏全体一致规则。某些代表团指控全体一致规则存在故意或不公正使用的情况，这种指控缺乏依据。这些批评都是为了破坏宪章的基本原则。没有代表团被迫进行违背其信念的投票。全体一致规则符合实际，行之有效，有利于世界和平，并且达成了一个真正的国际组织的目标。

At its 23rd meeting on November 18, 1946, the First Committee by a vote of 38 to 6, with 5 abstentions, accepted a French proposal to adjourn discussion of the voting procedure in the Security Council for several days so as to give the five great powers a chance to consult with each other with a view to agreeing on a statement concerning the application of Article 27 which would be satisfactory to the other members of the General Assembly. The Committee resumed consideration of the veto question at its 33rd meeting on December 1, 1946, after discussions among the five great powers had failed to result in agreement.

第一委员会在 1946 年 11 月 18 日第二十三次会议上，以 38 票对 6 票、5 票弃权的投票结果通过了法国关于将安全理事会投票程序的讨论推迟几天的提案，以便使五大国有机会进行协商，争取就第二十七条的适用达成一项令大会其他成员满意的声明。因五大国经讨论后未能达成一致，委员会于 1946 年 12 月 1 日第三十三次会议重新审议否决权问题。

The representative of Australia submitted a redraft of his resolution which he considered expressed the views of the First Committee. The first two paragraphs of the resolution remained the same as quoted above. The proposal that the General Assembly recommend to the permanent members of the Security Council that they should refrain from exercising the veto power except in cases under Chapter VII (enforcement action) was omitted. Instead, the Australian representative proposed that the General Assembly should request the permanent members of the Security Council "to make every effort... to ensure that the use of the special voting privilege... does not hinder or obstruct the Security Council in carrying out its solemn obligations in respect to the peaceful settlement of disputes." The General Assembly should recommend to the Security Council the early adoption of practices and procedures to assist in reducing the difficulties in the application of Article 27. In developing such procedures and practices the Security Council should take into consideration the views expressed by Members of the United Nations during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

澳大利亚代表提交了其重新起草的决议案，他认为此决议案表达了第一委员会的观点。决议前两段与

上文引述的相同，但删除了关于大会建议安理会常任理事国除第七章（执行行动）规定的情况外不得行使否决权的提案。相反，澳大利亚代表提出大会应要求安理会常任理事国“尽一切努力…确保这一特别投票权的行使…不会妨碍或阻碍安理会履行在和平解决争端方面的庄严义务。”大会应建议安全理事会早日采取与宪章相符的习例及程序，以协助减少第二十七条适用方面的困难。安全理事会在签订此种习例及程序之际，应考虑到联合国各会员国在大会第一届会第二期会议中所发表之意见。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. submitted the following resolution:

苏联代表提交了以下决议案：

1. Whereas the United Nations organization is still at the initial stage of its activity, The General Assembly Deems it Essential for all states Members of the United Nations to seek further strengthening of United Nations organization and improvement of the work of its bodies in every way, in accordance with the lofty principles and purposes of its Charter which have been recognized by all peace-loving nations.

1. 鉴于联合国组织仍处于活动初始阶段，大会认为联合国所有会员国必须根据由所有热爱和平的国家都认可的宪章的崇高原则和宗旨，进一步加强联合国组织并在各方面改进其机构的工作。

2. Attaching particular importance to the joining of effort on the part of nations, large and small, in the development of friendly relations between them and in the establishment of a stable peace and security, The General Assembly Calls Upon The United Nations to extend international co-operation on the above basis while avoiding excessive reglementation and formalism in the activity of their bodies and contributing to the development of practical achievements in the field of political, economic and cultural co-operation between nations.

2. 大会特别重视各国（无论大小）在建立彼此间的友好关系方面以及在建立稳定的和平与安全方面的共同努力，呼吁联合国在上述基础上扩大国际合作，同时避免机构活动过于刻板 and 形式主义，努力促进各国在政治、经济和文化合作方面取得实际成果。

3. At the same time The General Assembly Expresses the Confidence that in the future the Security Council shall duly take into account the experience of its work during the preceding period with a view to secure conditions which would be as favourable as possible to the adoption of agreed decisions.

3. 同时，大会相信未来安全理事会将适当考虑前期的工作经验，确保为通过达成的协定创造尽可能有利的条件。

After further discussion the First Committee voted 33 to 8 to establish a sub-committee of fourteen members to reconcile the draft resolutions submitted by the delegations of Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Peru, the Philippine Republic and the U.S.S.R.

第一委员会经过进一步讨论后，以 33 票对 8 票的投票结果决定成立一个由 14 名成员组成的小组委员会，以调和阿根廷、澳大利亚、古巴、秘鲁、菲律宾共和国和苏联代表团提交的决议草案。

In the Sub-Committee the representative of the Philippine Republic withdrew his proposal in favor of the Cuban resolution. As the representatives of Cuba, Peru and Argentina felt that their proposals dealt with points of a special character, it was agreed, at their request, to return them to the plenary Committee. The representative of Peru subsequently withdrew his resolution.

菲律宾共和国代表在小组委员会上撤回了其支持古巴决议的提案。古巴、秘鲁和阿根廷的代表认为他

们的提案包含了性质特殊的问题，小组委员会同意按他们的要求将提案退回委员会全体会议。随后，秘鲁代表撤回了他提交的决议案。

Consequently it remained for the Sub-Committee to reconcile the draft resolutions of Australia and the U.S.S.R. The representatives of China, France, India, Poland and Venezuela submitted alternative texts in an effort to reconcile the opposing points of view. The representative of Australia incorporated certain elements of the Chinese and Venezuelan texts in the first and third paragraphs of his resolution. The representatives of the U.S.S.R., France, Poland and India agreed to withdraw their proposals in favor of the Chinese text, which included certain parts of the U.S.S.R., Australian and Polish texts.

因此，小组委员会还需协调澳大利亚与苏联的决议草案。中国、法国、印度、波兰和委内瑞拉的代表提交了备选案文，以协调对立观点。澳大利亚代表将中国和委内瑞拉案文中某些部分纳入自己决议案的第一段和第三段。苏联、法国、波兰和印度代表同意撤回其支持中国案文（其中包括苏联、澳大利亚、波兰决议案的部分案文）的提案。

As the Sub-Committee was unable to reconcile all of the resolutions referred to it, the First Committee at its 42nd meeting on December 8, 1946, proceeded to vote on the resolutions of Cuba, Argentina, Australia and China. The Chinese resolution was rejected by 24 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions. The Argentine and Cuban proposals were likewise rejected. The Australian resolution, which was voted upon paragraph by paragraph, was adopted with the exception of the second paragraph, which stated that the General Assembly considered that the use of the veto power in the Security Council had not been in keeping either with the general purposes and principles of the Charter or with the understanding of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States had previously stated that they could not support any resolution which included any criticism of the past work of the Security Council.

鉴于小组委员会未能协调所有提交给它的决议案，第一委员会于 1946 年 12 月 8 日第四十二次会议投票表决古巴、阿根廷、澳大利亚和中国的决议案。中国的决议案以 24 票对 13 票、5 票弃权被否决。阿根廷和古巴的提案也同样被否决。澳大利亚的决议案经逐段表决，除第二段（大会认为在安全理事会行使否决权与宪章一般宗旨和原则不符，也与联合国国际组织会议的理解不符）以外，其他案文获得通过。法国、英国和美国代表此前已声明它们不能支持任何包含对安全理事会过去工作进行批评的决议案。

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States announced their support of the resolution as adopted by the First Committee. The representative of China considered that the most important consideration was to adopt a resolution which all the members of the Security Council could accept, because only the Security Council could implement the resolution, and that as several delegations had objected to the Australian resolution it would not achieve the purpose it was intended to accomplish.

英国和美国代表宣布支持由第一委员会通过的决议。中国代表认为最重要的是通过一项能够为安全理事会所有理事国都接受的决议，因为只有安全理事会能够执行这一决议，他还认为因为一些代表团反对澳大利亚的决议案，所以难以达成其预期目标。

At its 60th plenary meeting on December 13, 1946, the General Assembly by a vote of 36 to 6, with 9 abstentions, approved the resolution as adopted by the First Committee. Of the five permanent members of the Security Council the United Kingdom and the United States voted in favor of the resolution, China and, France abstained, and the U.S.S.R. voted in the negative. The text of the resolution was as follows:

大会在 1946 年 12 月 13 日第六十次全会上，以 36 票对 6 票，9 票弃权核准了第一委员会通过的决议。

安全理事会五个常任理事国中，英国和美国投了赞成票，中国和法国弃权，苏联投了反对票。决议案文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MINDFUL of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and having taken notice of the divergencies which have arisen in regard to the application and interpretation of Article 27 of the Charter;

大会

夙念联合国宪章之宗旨及原则，并有鉴于关于宪章第二十七条之适用及解释所已发生之分歧情形；

EARNESTLY REQUESTS the permanent members of the Security Council to make every effort, in consultation with one another and with fellow members of the Security Council, to ensure that the use of the special voting privilege of its permanent members does not impede the Security Council in reaching decisions promptly;

兹敦请安全理事会各常任理事国相互咨商，并与安全理事会之其他理事国咨商，力谋常任理事国所享投票特权之行使不致妨碍安全理事会之迅速达成决议；

RECOMMENDS to the Security Council the early adoption of practices and procedures, consistent with the Charter, to assist in reducing the difficulties in the application of Article 27 and to ensure the prompt and effective exercise by the Security Council of its functions; and

并建议：安全理事会早日采取与宪章相符之习例及程序，俾协助减少第二十七条之适用上困难，并保证安全理事会职权行使之迅捷有效；

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that, in developing such practices and procedures, the Security Council take into consideration the views expressed by Members of the United Nations during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

复建议：安全理事会于签订此种习例及程序之际，对于联合国各会员国在大会第一届会第二期会议中所发表之意见亦并予以计及。

The Secretary-General, on January 2, 1947, transmitted the above resolution to the President of the Security Council.

1947年1月2日，秘书长将上述决议转递安全理事会主席。

h. Information on Armed Forces to be supplied by Members of the United Nations

h. 联合国会员国所提供的武装部队资料

By a letter of October 3, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. requested that the question of the presence of troops of the United Nations in non-enemy territories be included in the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. The Assembly referred the matter to the First Committee (Political and Security), which discussed it at its 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th meetings on November 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 28 respectively.

苏联代表在1946年10月3日的信件中，要求将在非敌国领土内派驻联合国部队问题列入大会第一届会议第二期会议议程。大会将此问题提交给第一委员会（政治和安全委员会），该委员会分别在11月

21 日、22 日、25 日、26 日、27 日和 28 日的第二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九和三十次会议上讨论了这一问题。

At the 25th meeting of the First Committee on November 21, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that during the war the maintenance of Allied troops on the territory of friendly States was both necessary and inevitable to help in freeing peoples from the fascist yoke or to protect them from enemy invasion. Although the war was over, however, Allied troops in some instances remained in friendly countries in a position to interfere in their internal affairs, thus arousing uneasiness in the countries concerned.

在 1946 年 11 月 21 日第一委员会第二十五次会议上，苏联代表指出，战争期间，为帮助当地人民摆脱法西斯主义桎梏或保护其免受外敌入侵，盟国军队在友好国家领土内驻扎是必要且无可避免的。然而，如今战争已经结束，而盟国军队在某些情况下仍驻留在友好国家，有可能干涉其内部事务，由此引起了相关国家的不安。

In August 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. pointed out, he had suggested in the Security Council that all Member States submit information on their armed forces and air and naval bases located on the territory of non-enemy States. The Security Council had failed to include this proposal in its agenda. More recently, in the General Assembly, the United States had proposed widening the project to include information on Allied troops in former enemy States as well. The representative of the U.S.S.R. was ready to accept this proposal. Hence he submitted the following draft resolution to the First Committee:

苏联代表指出，其曾于 1946 年 8 月在安理会建议所有会员国提交关于各国在非敌国境内的武装部队以及空军和海军基地的资料。安理会当时没有将这一建议列入其议程。最近在大会上，美国提议扩展该项目所涉范围，将在前敌国的盟国军队资料也纳入其中。苏联代表准备接受此提议。因此，他向第一委员会提交了以下决议草案：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS to the Security Council to take a decision to the effect that States Members of the United Nations should submit the following information to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council within a month:

大会建议安全理事会做出决定，要求联合国会员国在一个月内向秘书长和安理会提交以下资料：

1. At what points in the territory of Members of the United Nations or other States with the exception of former enemy territories and in what number, there are armed forces of other Members of the United Nations.

1. 除前敌国领土不计外，联合国各会员国或其他各国领土内所驻之联合国其他会员国军队各在何地，究有若干。

2. At what points in the former enemy States and in what number, there are armed forces of the Allied Powers and other Members of the United Nations.

2. 前敌国领土内所驻之同盟国和联合国其他会员国军队各在何地，究有若干。

3. At what points in the abovementioned territories there are air and naval bases and what is the size of their garrisons belonging to the armed forces of States Members of the United Nations.

3. 在上述各国领土内，何处建有空军及海军基地；联合国各会员国在该等基地所驻防军之规模如何。

4. The information to be provided under paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 should refer to the situation as it existed on 1 November 1946.

4. 依上述 1、2、3 三项提供情报时应按 1946 年 11 月 1 日之情况据实陈明。

Adoption of this resolution, the U.S.S.R. representative considered, would enable the United Nations to obtain complete information on armed forces abroad. Such information was essential to the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee, which were studying the question of armed forces to be made available to the Security Council in implementation of Article 43 of the Charter.

苏联代表认为，此决议的通过将使联合国获得关于境外武装部队的完整资料。此类资料对安理会和军事参谋团至关重要，此二者正在研究为执行宪章第四十三条向安理会提供武装部队的问题。

The representative of the United States considered that the reports called for in the U.S.S.R. resolution should be extended to cover all troops in active service throughout the world. The representatives of China and France supported the U.S.S.R. proposal, as well as the suggestion of the United States representative.

美国代表认为，苏联决议中所要求的报告所涉范围应扩展至包括全世界所有现役部队。中国和法国的代表对苏联的提议及美国代表的建议表示支持。

The representative of the United Kingdom considered that the question of the presence of troops of the United Nations in non-enemy and ex-enemy territories was closely linked with the question of a general regulation and reduction of armaments, which latter question had likewise been included in the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly at the request of the U.S.S.R. The United Kingdom representative therefore proposed that these two questions be considered together.

英国代表认为，在非敌国和前敌国领土内派驻联合国部队的问题与全面管制和裁减军备的问题密切相关，后者同样是在苏联的要求下列入了大会第一届会议第二期会议议程。因此，英国代表提议，这两个问题可以合并审议。

This proposal encountered the opposition of a number of representatives, including those of France and the U.S.S.R. The representative of France remarked that the problem of general disarmament should not deter the Committee from affirming first its intention to study the question of troops abroad, a problem distinct in itself and a first step in the solution of the disarmament problem. In the view of the representative of the U.S.S.R., combining the problem of a troop census with the question of general disarmament would prejudice the solution of both.

这一建议遭到一些代表的反对，其中包括法国和苏联的代表。法国代表指出，全面裁军问题不应阻止委员会首先声明其打算研究驻外部队问题，这一问题与裁军问题截然不同，是解决裁军问题的第一步。苏联代表认为，若把部队普查问题与全面裁军问题合并处理，将对这两个问题的解决都造成损害。

At the 27th meeting of the First Committee on November 25, 1946, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew his proposal for a combined discussion of general disarmament and information on armed forces. Instead, he submitted the following proposals as an amendment to the U.S.S.R. resolution:

在 1946 年 11 月 25 日第一委员会第二十七次会议上，英国代表撤回了其关于合并讨论全面裁军和武装部队相关资料这两个问题的提案。相反，他提出了以下提案，作为对苏联决议的修正案：

(1) The preamble of the U.S.S.R. resolution was to be reworded so as to indicate that the General Assembly considered the submission of information on armed forces as one aspect of the larger problem of the regulation and reduction of armaments, such information being of assistance in the implementation of Article 43 of the Charter.

(1) 苏联决议的序言部分将重新措辞，以表明大会认为提供武装部队资料是管制及裁减军备这一更大问题的一个方面，此类资料有助于宪章第四十三条的执行。

(2) The information to be submitted in accordance with the U.S.S.R. resolution was to include not only armed forces but also “military type formations.”

(2) 根据苏联决议所提供的资料不仅包括武装部队，还包括“军事类型编队”。

(3) In addition to the information called for in the U.S.S.R. resolution all States Members of the United Nations were to submit information as to the total number of their uniformed personnel on the active list, wherever stationed, at home as well as abroad, including military type formations.

(3) 除苏联决议中要求提供的资料外，联合国所有会员国都应提交其在役人员名单上的军警人员总数、驻扎位置（在境内或境外），包括军事类型编队。

(4) All information was to be submitted by January 1, 1947, and should be immediately subjected to an effective United Nations system of verification on the spot by a committee to be established by the Security Council before January 1, 1947.

(4) 所有资料应于 1947 年 1 月 1 日之前提交，并应立即由安理会于 1947 年 1 月 1 日前设立的一个委员会进行有效的联合国系统现场核查。

The representative of the United Kingdom expressed the view that information on troops abroad as called for in the U.S.S.R. resolution was entirely inadequate to enable the Military Staff Committee to implement Article 43, and he therefore questioned the U.S.S.R. delegation's purpose in requesting this information. The U.S.S.R. resolution, the United Kingdom representative stated, would bring returns from only three countries, whereas Article 43 provided that all Members of the United Nations were to make agreements with the Security Council. Hence it would be necessary to obtain information from all 54 Member States. Moreover, the troops maintained abroad by the governments concerned were to be withdrawn shortly, and information as to their numbers would be of little value to the Military Staff Committee in making agreements under Article 43. For these reasons the representative of the United Kingdom had proposed that all Members of the United Nations submit information as to the total of their uniformed personnel stationed at home as well as abroad.

英国代表认为，苏联决议案所要求的关于海外部队的资料完全不足以使军事参谋团执行宪章第四十三条，因此他对苏联代表团要求提供此类资料的目的提出质疑。英国代表指出，根据苏联决议案，仅会收到三个国家的资料，而第四十三条规定，联合国所有会员国都应与安全理事会达成协议。因此，必需从全部 54 个会员国处获取资料。此外，有关政府派驻境外的部队很快就会撤离，关于其人数的资料对于军事参谋团根据第四十三条达成协议几乎毫无价值。由于以上原因，英国代表建议联合国所有会员国提交关于其驻扎在境内外的军警人员总数资料。

Concerning his proposal for an immediate on-the-spot verification of the information to be submitted, the United Kingdom representative stated that such verification was necessary not only to give the peoples of the world confidence in the information submitted, but also to reconcile the figures furnished by Member

Governments so as to put them on a comparable basis.

关于其提出的立即对将要提供的资料进行现场核查的建议，英国代表指出，这种核查是必要的，不仅是为了使世界各国人民对所提供的资料有信心，也是为了调节各会员国政府提供的数据，以使之可用于比较。

The representative of the United States supported the United Kingdom amendment to the U.S.S.R. resolution, with the exception of the proposed verification scheme, which he feared would cause delay. He therefore submitted the following text as a substitute for the United Kingdom proposal.

美国代表支持英国对苏联决议提出的修正案，但反对该核查方案，其担心核查可能造成进度延误。因此，美国代表提交了以下案文，作为英国提案的替代：

This information [on air and naval bases in foreign territories and on armed forces at home and abroad] should be descriptive of the situation existing on 15 December 1947 and should be supplied to the Secretary-General by 1 January 1947.

此项（关于外国领土内的空军和海军基地以及境内外武装部队的）资料应说明 1946 年 12 月 15 日的情况，并应于 1947 年 1 月 1 日前提供给秘书长。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. considered that if troops remained in friendly States this was a serious matter and the reasons for it should be explained. Otherwise the uneasiness reflected in world public opinion might damage morally the States involved and might also impair the moral authority of the United Nations. The Government of the U.S.S.R. was prepared to provide full information on its troops at home when the wider problem of the reduction of armaments was examined. He reiterated his view, however, that the question of troops abroad should not be combined with the question of general disarmament. If the U.S.S.R. proposal for a census of troops abroad were broadened to include information on forces on home territory, the U.S.S.R. representative asserted, it would be necessary to obtain at the same time full information on all types of armaments, including jet-propelled weapons, atomic arms and certain war materials. Information on armed forces at home without full information on armaments would be useless in considering the problem of general disarmament. The representative of the U.S.S.R. therefore submitted the following additional proposal.

苏联代表认为，军队留驻友好国家此事关系重大，应说明理由。否则，反映在世界舆论中的不安情绪可能会在道义上对有关国家造成损害，也可能损害联合国的道义权威。苏联政府准备在审查裁减军备这一更广泛的问题时提供有关其境内部队的全部资料。但是，苏联代表重申，驻外部队的问题不应与全面裁军的问题合并讨论。苏联代表断言，若将苏联关于对海外部队进行普查这一建议的范围扩大至包括本国领土内部队的资料，那么就有必要同时获得关于所有类型的军备，包括喷气推进武器、原子武器和某些战争材料的全面资料。在考虑全面裁军问题时，若军备资料不足，关于境内武装部队的资料将是无用的。因此，苏联代表提出了以下补充建议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY deems it necessary that all States Members of the United Nations should submit information regarding armed forces and armaments in their own territory, this information to be submitted when the Security Council will consider the proposals for general reduction of armaments.

大会认为联合国所有会员国有必要提供有关其境内武装部队和军备的资料，这些资料将在安理会审议有关全面裁减军备的建议时提交。

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government was not prepared to give information

on atomic bombs, jet-propelled aircraft and other armaments except as a part of a combined collective security agreement when his Government was convinced that such an agreement was a reality and not a sham.

英国代表指出，英国政府不准备提供关于原子弹、喷气式飞机和其他军备的资料，除非是作为联合集体安全协议的一部分，同时英国政府确信此协议现实可行，并非虚假。

Two further proposals were submitted to the First Committee. The representative of Argentina submitted a draft resolution the operative part of which read as follows:

第一委员会还收到了另外两项提案。阿根廷代表提交了一项决议草案，其执行部分内容如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLVES,

大会决定，

1. To RECOMMEND to the Security Council to begin the study of a system for the regulation and general reduction of armaments;

1. 建议安理会开始研究管制和全面裁减军备的制度；

2. To RECOMMEND to the Security Council to begin as soon as possible the study of the agreements referred to in Article 43 of the United Nations Charter, with a view to determining the number, type, and location of the armed forces which will have to be made available to it by Member States;

2. 建议安理会尽快开始研究宪章第四十三条所提到的各项协定，以确定会员国必须向其提供的武装部队数量、类型和地点；

3. To RECOMMEND to the Security Council, for the purposes stated in the two preceding paragraphs and with a view to maintaining international peace and security, to invite all Member States to furnish information regarding the number and type of armed forces at their disposal within their respective frontiers and outside them.

3. 建议安理会为达到前两段所述目的，并为维护国际和平与安全起见，请所有会员国提供关于其在境内外可支配的武装部队数量和类型的相关资料。

The representative of Egypt submitted the following amendment to the U.S.S.R. resolution:

埃及代表对苏联决议提出了以下修正案：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS

that according to the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principle of sovereign equality no State Member can station its armed forces on the territory of another Member except in the cases specified in the Charter.

大会认为

根据《宪章》的文字与精神以及主权平等原则，除《宪章》规定的情况外，任何会员国均不得在另一会员国领土上驻扎武装部队。

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS, THEREFORE to States Members having such armed forces stationed on the territory of other Members to withdraw them without delay.

因此，大会建议在其他会员国领土上驻扎有此类武装部队的会员国将其撤出，不得拖延。

At its 29th meeting on November 27, 1946, the First Committee, voting paragraph by paragraph, adopted the proposed text submitted by the United Kingdom delegation as an amendment to the U.S.S.R. resolution, with the exception of the recommendation that information on armed forces submitted by Member States be verified by a committee to be established by the Security Council before January 1, 1947. In place of this latter recommendation the Committee adopted the text proposed by the representative of the United States. The resolution as a whole, which the First Committee adopted by a vote of 34 to 7, with 4 abstentions, therefore read as follows:

第一委员会在 1946 年 11 月 27 日的第二十九次会议上，经过逐段表决，通过了英国代表团提出的作为苏联决议修正案的拟议案文，但其中关于会员国提交的武装部队资料应由安理会于 1947 年 1 月 1 日前设立的一个委员会加以核查的建议除外。为取代这项建议，委员会通过了美国代表提出的案文。因此，第一委员会以 34 票对 7 票、4 票弃权的投票结果通过的决议全文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONSIDERING that the items on its Agenda regarding “The presence of troops of the United Nations on non-enemy territories” and “The proposal on the general reduction of armaments” are concerned with two aspects of the same question, namely, the reduction and regulation of armaments;

大会

考虑到其议程中关于“在非敌国领土上派驻联合国部队”和“关于全面裁减军备的建议”这两个项目涉及同一问题（裁减和管制军备）的两个方面；

RECOMMENDS, as a first step in a study of this question and to assist in the implementation of Article 43;

建议作为研究此问题的第一步并为协助执行宪章第四十三条；

That all Members of the United Nations furnish the following information to the Secretary-General for communication to the Security Council and to other Members of the United Nations, and for publication:

联合国所有会员国向秘书长提供以下资料，以便向安理会和联合国其他会员国通报，并予以公布：

1. At what points in the territory of Members of the United Nations or other States, with the exception of former enemy territories, and in what number, there are armed forces of other Members of the United Nations, including military type organizations.

1. 除前敌国领土不计外，联合国各会员国或其他各国领土内所驻之联合国其他会员国军队，包括军事类型组织各在何地，究有若干。

2. At what points in the former enemy States and in what number, there are armed forces of the Allied Powers and other Members of the United Nations, including military type organizations.

2. 在前敌国领土内所驻之同盟国和联合国其他会员国军队，包括军事类型组织各在何地，究有若干。

3. At what points in the abovementioned territories there are air and naval bases, and what is the size of their garrisons, belonging to the armed forces of States Members of the United Nations.

3. 在上述领土内，何处建有空军及海军基地；联合国各会员国在该等基地所驻防军之规模如何。

4. What is the total number of their uniformed personnel on the active list, wherever stationed, at home as well as abroad, including military type organizations.

4. 其现役名单上的军警人员总数若干，驻扎何地（境内或境外），包括军事类型组织。

This information should be descriptive of the situation existing on 15 December 1946 and should be supplied to the Secretary-General by 1 January 1947.

此项资料应说明 1946 年 12 月 15 日的情况，并应于 1947 年 1 月 1 日前提交秘书长。

Before the Committee had proceeded to vote on the United Kingdom recommendation as contained in paragraph 4 above, the representative of the U.S.S.R. had asked that this recommendation be amended to require Member States to submit at the same time information on their armaments. The Committee decided by 24 votes to 18, with 10 abstentions, not to vote on this amendment. The representative of the U.S.S.R. then asked for a vote on his previous proposal that Member States submit information on their armed forces and armaments in their own territory, this information to be submitted when the Security Council considered proposals for the general reduction of armaments.

在委员会对上文第 4 段所载英国的建议进行表决之前，苏联代表要求修订该建议，规定各会员国同时提交关于其军备的资料。委员会以 24 票对 18 票，10 票弃权，决定不就这一修正案进行表决。随后苏联代表要求就他以前的提案举行表决，即会员国应提交关于本国领土内武装部队和军备的资料，这些资料应于安全理事会审议全面裁减军备的提议时提交。

The representative of the United Kingdom objected to a vote on this proposal on the ground that the Committee had not discussed its substance. The representative of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the amendment had been submitted to the Committee two days previously and that the Committee had had ample time to consider it. The First Committee by a vote of 24 to 18, with 10 abstentions, decided not to vote on the U.S.S.R. proposal.

英国代表反对就该提案进行表决，理由是委员会尚未讨论其实质内容。苏联代表指出，该修正案已于两天前提交委员会，委员会有充裕的时间进行审议。第一委员会以 24 票对 18 票，10 票弃权，决定不对苏联的提案举行表决。

The representative of the United Kingdom likewise objected to a vote on the proposal submitted by the representative of Egypt, on the ground that it was not correctly an amendment but a new proposal, as it bore no relation to agreements to be concluded under Article 43 of the Charter. By 29 votes to 13, with 9 abstentions, the First Committee decided not to vote on the Egyptian proposal.

英国代表还反对就埃及代表提交的提案进行表决，理由是确切来说这不是修正案，而是一项新的提案，因为它与在宪章第四十三条框架内达成的协定毫无关系。第一委员会以 29 票对 13 票，9 票弃权，决定不对埃及的提案进行表决。

As the United Kingdom text as amended by the United States had been adopted by the First Committee, no vote was taken on the Argentine proposal.

因为第一委员会已经通过经美国修正的英国案文，所以阿根廷的提案未举行表决。

The representatives of the U.S.S.R., Egypt and Argentina resubmitted their respective proposals to the First Committee when the Committee discussed the question of the general regulation and reduction of armaments. A Sub-Committee appointed by the First Committee to draft a commonly acceptable resolution on the question of general disarmament took these proposals into consideration in preparing its text.

在第一委员会讨论全面管制与裁减军备问题时，苏联、埃及和阿根廷的代表分别向委员会重新提交了各自的提案。第一委员会任命了一个小组委员会，负责就全面裁军问题起草一项普遍接受的决议；小组委员会在拟订案文时考虑了这些提案。

When the General Assembly considered the report of the First Committee at its 52nd plenary meeting on December 8, 1946, the representative of the United Kingdom reintroduced in a somewhat revised form his proposal for a verification of the information to be submitted in accordance with the resolution adopted by the First Committee.

1946年12月8日，大会在第五十二次全体会议上审议了第一委员会的报告。英国代表以稍加修改的形式重新提出了他的提案，仍建议对根据第一委员会通过的决议提交的资料进行核验。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that the First Committee's decision to include forces in home territory in the troop census originally proposed by the U.S.S.R. delegation was unacceptable. He therefore moved that the relevant paragraph of the resolution adopted by the First Committee be deleted. This proposal was supported by the representative of France, who considered that the submission of information on troops in non-enemy and ex-enemy territories would be useful in promoting the progressive and balanced reduction of these forces. It was therefore desirable to exclude the question of troops in home territory from the resolution and to consider it in connection with the question of general disarmament.

苏联代表指出，第一委员会决定将在本国领土上的武装力量纳入由苏联代表团最早提议的军队普查之中，这是不可接受的。因此他发起动议，即删除第一委员会通过的决议中的相关段落。这一提案得到了法国代表的支持，他认为，提交有关非敌国和前敌国领土军队的资料，将有助于促进逐步而均衡地裁减这些武装力量。因此，可取的做法是把本国领土军队的问题排除在决议之外，并将其与全面裁军问题结合起来考虑。

After further discussion at the 53rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly on December 10, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. at the 54th plenary meeting asked the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States whether they would be willing to report on their armed forces and armaments at home as well as abroad, the First Committee having previously decided not to vote on this proposal. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, accepting the challenge of the representative of the U.S.S.R., his Government was prepared to give such a report if the U.S.S.R. would agree to the immediate establishment of international machinery of control and inspection operating not through national but through international agencies without "veto."

在大会于1946年12月10日第五十三次全体会议进一步讨论之后，苏联代表在大会第五十四次全体会议上询问英国和美国代表是否愿意报告其在国内和国外的武装部队和军备情况，第一委员会此前已决定不对这一提案举行表决。英国代表表示接受苏联代表的质疑，称英国政府准备提交这样的报告，条件是苏联同意立即建立通过国际机构而非国家机构运作的监督和视察的国际机制，不投否决票。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. in turn accepted this latter proposal on condition that information on

armaments as well as troops be subject to verification. Accepting this further suggestion, the representative of the United Kingdom submitted the following amendment to the resolution adopted by the First Committee:

苏联代表接受了后一项提议，条件是有关军备和部队的资料须接受核查。英国代表接受了这项进一步的建议，对第一委员会通过的决议提出了下列修正案：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS

大会建议

1. The immediate establishment of an international supervisory commission operating within the framework of the Security Council, but in its operations not subject to the veto of any Power on the Security Council, which shall be entitled by agents of any nationality acting on its behalf, to verify and confirm on the spot in the territory of any Member State, any or all of the information submitted in accordance with any request of the General Assembly or of the Security Council as to armed forces or armaments.

一. 立即成立一个在安全理事会框架内运作的国际监察委员会，但其运作不受安全理事会中任何大国否决的制约。该委员会应有权由代其行事的任何国籍的代理人，在任何会员国境内实地核实和确认根据大会或安全理事会的任何要求而提交的任何或全部关于武装部队或军备的资料。

2. When the said supervisory commission has been established, the Member States shall be required to submit full particulars of their armaments of different categories as well as of their forces under each of the paragraphs one to four above.

二. 在上述监察委员会成立后，应要求各会员国提交其各类军备以及上述 1 至 4 段每段所涉及军队的详细资料。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that he accepted the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom in principle, but that the wording was not entirely satisfactory. He therefore suggested that the above text be referred for redrafting to the Sub-Committee of the First Committee on Disarmament. The representatives of China and France stated that they had not had sufficient time to study the new United Kingdom proposal. They therefore favored referring the matter to the Sub-Committee on Disarmament. The representative of the United States opposed any modification of the resolution adopted by the First Committee. His Government was not prepared to submit information on armaments except as a part of a program of general disarmament.

苏联代表表示他原则上接受英国提出的修正案，但案文的措辞并不完全令人满意。因此，他建议将上述案文提交给第一委员会关于裁军问题的小组委员会重新起草。中国和法国的代表表示他们之前没有足够的时间研究英国的新提案；因此，他们赞成将这一事项提交给关于裁军问题的小组委员会。美国代表反对对第一委员会通过的决议作任何修改，称美国政府不准备提交关于军备的资料，除非是作为全面裁军方案的一部分。

The President of the General Assembly cautioned Members not to act too hastily. If the Assembly should adopt the resolution of the First Committee, the U.S.S.R. proposal for submission of information on armaments as well as armed forces and the United Kingdom amendment as quoted above, it would mean that before January 1, 1947, all governments would have to send to the Security Council all the information on their armed forces and armaments. It would also mean, the President stated, that before January 15, 1947, the system of international control and verification would have to be established.

大会主席告诫各会员国不要草率行动。如果大会通过第一委员会的决议、苏联关于提交军备和武装部队资料的提案及以上所引英国的修正案，这将意味着在 1947 年 1 月 1 日之前，各国政府都必须向安全理事会送交关于其武装部队和军备的所有资料。主席指出，这还意味着必须在 1947 年 1 月 15 日之前建立国际管制和核查制度。

In view of the fact that the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom did not agree on the text of the United Kingdom amendment, the General Assembly decided to refer the matter to the Sub-Committee of the First Committee on Disarmament.

鉴于苏联和英国的代表未能就英国修正案的案文达成一致意见，大会决定将该事项提交给第一委员会关于裁军问题的小组委员会。

After long discussion the Sub-Committee concluded that there was no practical possibility of arriving at a balanced text incorporating the amendments submitted by the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom. Moreover, the Sub-Committee found that in dealing with the problem of disarmament it had at the same time dealt with the presence of troops on foreign territory. In the circumstances the Sub-Committee considered it logical to propose that the resolution adopted by the First Committee be dropped and that instead the following resolution be adopted:

小组委员会经长时间讨论之后得出结论认为，实际上不可能达成一份包含苏联和英国提出的修正案的平衡案文。此外，小组委员会发现，在处理裁军问题时，它同时也处理了在外国领土上驻军的问题。在这些情况下，小组委员会认为合乎逻辑的做法是建议撤消第一委员会通过的决议，改为通过以下决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

大会

DESIROUS of implementing, as soon as possible, the resolution of 14 December 1946 on the Principles governing the Regulation and Reduction of Armaments;

切盼尽可能从速实施一九四六年十二月十四日关于规定军备管缩各项原则之决议案；

CALLS UPON the Security Council to determine, as soon as possible, the information which the States Members should be called upon to furnish, in order to give effect to this resolution.

爰请安全理事会尽可能从速审定各会员国应予提供之情报，俾该决议案得以实施。

The First Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee at its 44th meeting on December 13, 1946. The representative of the U.S.S.R. objected that the First Committee was not competent to examine the new proposal and to drop the resolution previously adopted by the First Committee. The latter resolution therefore remained before the General Assembly to adopt or reject. A resolution to this effect submitted by the representative of Czechoslovakia was rejected by 26 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions. By 29 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions, the First Committee then voted to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the new resolution in place of the resolution previously adopted by the First Committee.

第一委员会在 1946 年 12 月 13 日第四十四次会议上审议了小组委员会的报告。苏联代表表示反对，认为第一委员会无权审议新提案并撤消第一委员会先前通过的决议。因此，后一决议仍待大会通过或反对。捷克斯洛伐克代表提出的表达类似意思的决议以 26 票对 6 票，7 票弃权被否决。第一委员会随

后以 29 票对 4 票，6 票弃权，建议大会通过新的决议，以取代第一委员会先前通过的决议。

The General Assembly at its 63rd plenary meeting on December 14, 1946, adopted the substitute resolution as quoted by 36 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions.

大会于 1946 年 12 月 14 日第六十三次全体会议上，以 36 票对 6 票，4 票弃权，通过了以上引述的替代决议。

i. Principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments

i. 全面管制和裁减军备的原则

By a letter of October 29, 1946, the delegation of the U.S.S.R. submitted a “Proposal Concerning the General Reduction of Armaments” for inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly. At its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, the Assembly referred the matter to the First Committee.

苏联代表团在 1946 年 10 月 29 日的信中提交了一份“关于全面裁减军备的提案”，以列入大会议程。大会于 1946 年 10 月 31 日举行的第四十六次全体会议上，将这一事项提交第一委员会。

On November 26, 1946, the U.S.S.R. delegation submitted a supplementary proposal concerning the establishment of a system of international control and inspection. The U.S.S.R. delegation subsequently submitted the following resolution combining the abovementioned proposals:

1946 年 11 月 26 日，苏联代表团提交了一份关于建立国际监督和视察制度的补充提案。随后，苏联代表团提交了将上述两项提案结合起来的如下决议案：

1. With a view to strengthening peace and international security in conformity with the aims and principles of the United Nations, the General Assembly recognizes the necessity of a general reduction of armaments.

1. 为了按照联合国的宗旨和原则加强和平与国际安全，大会认识到有必要全面裁减军备。

2. The implementing of the decision concerning the reduction of armaments should include as the primary object the prohibition to produce and use atomic energy for military purposes.

2. 执行关于裁减军备的决定应将禁止为军事目的生产和利用原子能列为首要目标。

3. To ensure the adoption of measures for the reduction of armaments and prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes, there shall be established within the framework of the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for international peace and security, international control operating on the basis of a special provision which should provide for the establishment of special organs of inspection for which purpose there shall be formed:

3. 为确保采取各项步骤，以求实行军备之裁减并禁止原子能之为军事目的而使用，兹应于负有国际和平与安全之主要责任之安全理事会范围内，建立根据关于设立特别监察机关的特别规定运作的国际监督制度，为此应成立：

(a) A Commission for the control of the execution of the decision regarding the reduction of armaments;

(a) 一个监督关于裁减军备的决定执行情况的委员会；

(b) A Commission for the control of the execution of the decision regarding the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes.

(b) 一个监督关于禁止原子能之为军事目的而使用的决定执行情况的委员会。

4. The General Assembly deems it necessary that all States Members of the United Nations Organization should submit information regarding all their armed forces and armaments, this information to be submitted when the Security Council will consider the proposals for general reduction of armaments.

4. 大会认为联合国组织的所有会员国必须提交关于其所有武装部队和军备的资料，这些资料将在安全理事会审议全面裁减军备的提案时提交。

5. The General Assembly recommends that the Security Council should ensure the effective implementing of the principles laid down in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 above.

5. 大会建议安全理事会应当确保有效执行上文第 1、2、3 段所定之原则。

6. The General Assembly appeals to the Governments of all the States to give to the Security Council all the assistance necessary to enable it to discharge its responsibilities arising out of this task, the achievement of which lies within the scope of its mission to establish an enduring peace and maintain international security. This task is also in the interest of the peoples who would be released from the heavy economic burden caused by the excessive expenditure on armaments which do not correspond to peaceful post-war conditions.

6. 大会呼吁各国政府向安全理事会提供一切必要协助，使其能够履行这项任务产生的职责，实现这项任务在安理会建立持久和平和维护国际安全的使命范围之内。这项任务也符合各国人民的利益，能帮助其摆脱因与战后和平条件不符的过度军备支出而造成的沉重经济负担。

The First Committee discussed the question of a general regulation and reduction of armaments at its 30th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 38th and 44th meetings held on November 28, 29, 30 and December 2, 4 and 13 respectively. Commenting on the U.S.S.R. delegation's proposal, the Soviet representative stressed the necessity for taking serious measures to put an end to the armament race. Not only armed personnel, but military technique and technical means of war must be considered in the problem of disarmament. The Soviet delegation attached particular importance in this connection to the problem of atomic energy. The conclusion of a convention prohibiting both the production and use of atomic weapons was the first step the United Nations must take if a program of general disarmament was to be successful. The U.S.S.R. resolution therefore included a specific recommendation to this effect.

第一委员会分别于 11 月 28 日、29 日、30 日及 12 月 2 日、4 日、13 日举行的第三十、三十一、三十二、三十四、三十八和四十四次会议上讨论了全面管制和裁减军备的问题。在评论苏联代表团的提案时，苏联代表强调有必要采取认真措施以终止军备竞赛。在裁军问题方面，不仅要考虑武装人员，还要考虑军事技术和战争技术手段。苏联代表团在这方面特别重视原子能问题。如果要顺利实施全面裁军方案，联合国首先必须缔结一项禁止生产和使用原子武器的公约。因此，苏联的决议包括了这方面的一项具体建议。

Many representatives commended the U.S.S.R. delegation for taking the initiative in submitting a proposal for the general reduction of armaments, and expressed agreement with the aims of the U.S.S.R. resolution. A number of representatives, however, felt that the wording of the U.S.S.R. resolution was too vague and that it was desirable to formulate more precisely the principles which would have to guide a general program of

disarmament. Among the specific points raised by these representatives were the following:

许多代表赞扬苏联代表团主动提交有关全面裁减军备的提案，并表示同意苏联决议的目标。然而，有些代表认为，苏联决议的措辞太过含糊，最好更准确地拟订指导裁军总体计划的原则。这些代表提出的具体意见如下：

(1) No general reduction of armaments could be undertaken without a corresponding development of a system of collective security which would afford all nations security from aggression. Those countries particularly which had fallen easy prey to nazi aggression in 1940, due to their military unpreparedness, insisted on an adequate degree of collective defense as a corollary to any program of general disarmament. To promote such a system of collective security the General Assembly should recommend that the Security Council expedite the conclusion of agreements with Member nations concerning the use of their armed forces on behalf of the United Nations in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter.

(1) 要开展全面裁减军备，就必须相应地发展集体安全体系。这一制度将保障各国安全，使其免受侵略。特别是那些在 1940 年很容易成为纳粹侵略牺牲品的国家，由于它们在军事上防范不够，坚持认为适度的集体防御是任何全面裁军计划的必须措施。为了推动建立这样一个集体安全体系，大会应建议安全理事会迅速与会员国缔订关于根据宪章第四十三条的规定代表联合国使用其武装部队的协议。

(2) No general reduction of armaments could be put into effect without an adequate system of international control and inspection to protect complying States against the hazards of violation or evasion. An international control commission should be established by a treaty or convention accepted by virtually all States, this international control commission to have access to the territory of all Member States and to enjoy full freedom to verify on the spot information submitted by Member Governments on the state of their armed forces and armaments.

(2) 全面裁减军备要付诸实施，就不能没有一个充分的国际监督和视察制度来保卫遵行国家免受破坏及规避行为而生之危险。应根据一项几乎所有国家都接受的条约或公约设立一个国际管制委员会，这个国际管制委员会应能进入所有会员国境内，并享有充分的自由，以就地核实会员国政府提交的关于其武装部队和军备状况的资料。

(3) An international agency of control and inspection, although operating within the general framework of the Security Council, must be free in its operations from the application of the rule of unanimity. No power must have the right to veto the activities of an international disarmament body.

(3) 国际监督和视察机构虽然在安全理事会的总体框架内运作，但在其运作中必须避免应用一致同意之原则。任何国家都无权否决国际裁军机构的活动。

(4) Any program of general disarmament to be undertaken in the future must not interfere with or duplicate the work already undertaken by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. The most practical way to implement the U.S.S.R. delegation's proposal for atomic energy control was to urge the expeditious fulfillment of the Atomic Energy Commission's task.

(4) 未来开展的任何全面裁军计划都不得妨碍或重复联合国原子能委员会已经开展的工作。要实施苏联代表团关于原子能管制的提案，最为切实可行的方法是敦促迅速完成原子能委员会的任务。

(5) An effective system of safeguards and controls in the field of atomic energy must accompany any convention prohibiting the production and use of atomic weapons in the same way that safeguards must be

applied in the field of conventional armaments.

(5) 任何禁止生产和使用原子武器的公约必须伴有原子能领域有效的保障和管制制度，正如常规军备领域必须实行保障措施一样。

Contrary to the view of the U.S.S.R. delegation, which considered the prohibition of atomic weapons as the problem of foremost importance to be solved first, most representatives felt that the various aspects of disarmament were interrelated and that the problems of general disarmament, atomic energy control, collective security and the development of adequate control measures must be studied simultaneously.

苏联代表团认为禁止原子武器是最重要的问题，须最先予以解决。而大多数代表持相反看法，认为裁军的各个方面相互关联，必须同时研究全面裁军、原子能管制、集体安全以及制定适当控制措施等问题。

Embodying certain of the points outlined above, the delegations of Australia and Canada each submitted amendments to the U.S.S.R. proposal. Accepting in substance most of the suggestions of the Australian delegation, the representative of Canada submitted a revised text of his own amendment which read as follows:

澳大利亚和加拿大代表团分别对苏联的提案提出了修正案，其中体现了部分上述观点。加拿大代表实质上接受了澳大利亚代表团的大部分建议，提交了加拿大修正案的订正案文，内容如下：

1. With a view to strengthening international peace and security, in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations, the General Assembly recognizes the necessity of an early and general regulation and reduction of armaments.

一. 为遵照联合国之宗旨及原则以巩固国际和平及安全起见，大会认为对于军备有及早施以普遍管制与裁减之必要。

2. The General Assembly recommends to the Security Council that, as the first step towards a general regulation and reduction of armaments, the Security Council, without further delay, proceed to negotiate with Members of the United Nations under Article 43 of the Charter the special agreements making available to the Security Council on its call the armed forces and other assistance and facilities necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

二. 大会建议，作为军备普遍管制与裁减之首要步骤，安全理事会不再拖延，尽快根据宪章第四十三条与联合国各会员国谈判达成特别协议，以便各国应安理会的要求向其提供维持国际和平与安全所必需之武装部队及其他援助和设施。

3. In order that atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction shall be eliminated from national armaments at the earliest possible date, the General Assembly urges the expeditious fulfilment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its task under the terms of reference set forth in Section 5 of the General Assembly Resolution of 24 January 1946, by which the Commission is required to proceed with the utmost despatch and to make the following specific proposals:

三. 为尽早从国家军备中取消原子武器及一切其他可以用于大规模毁灭的主要武器，大会促请原子能委员会迅即履行一九四六年一月二十四日大会决议案第五节所载之该委员会任务规定。该决议要求委员会尽速进行其工作并作成下列特定提案：

“(a) for extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;
“(b) for control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;
“(c) for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;
“(d) for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violation and evasions.”

“（甲）扩大一切国家间为和平目标而交换基本科学情报；
“（乙）在保证原子能仅用于和平目的所必要的范围内对原子能进行监督；
“（丙）从国家军备中取消原子武器及一切其他可以用于大规模毁灭的主要武器；
“（丁）通过视察及其他方法，有效地保障守约国家不受违约和规避行为之危害。”

4. The General Assembly considers that, since the activities in the domain of atomic energy leading to peaceful and destructive ends are so intimately inter-related as to be almost inseparable, the control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, the elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments, and the provision of effective safeguards to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions must be accomplished through a single international instrument or treaty designed to carry out these related purposes concurrently.

四. 大会认为，原子能领域中导致和平结果和破坏性结果之活动密切相关，几乎不可分割，因此对原子能加以管制以使其仅用于和平目的，从国家军备中取消原子武器，以及提供有效保障以保护守约国家不受违约或规避行为之危害，必须通过一项旨在同时实现这些相关目的的单一国际文书或条约来实现。

5. The General Assembly recommends a system for the general regulation and reduction of armaments based on a treaty or convention accepted by virtually all states and providing for effective international safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions. It further recommends that there be set up, under the treaty or convention, a Permanent International Commission of Control with power to make such investigations, including the appointment of permanent inspectors and special commissions of enquiry, as it may deem necessary to detect a breach or threatened breach of the treaty or convention and of subsequent supplementary agreements on the regulation and reduction of armaments.

五. 大会建议建立一个以几乎所有国家都接受的条约或公约为基础的全面管制和裁减军备的制度，并通过视察及其他方法提供有效之国际保障，以保护守约国家不受违约或规避行为之危害。大会还建议根据该条约或公约设立一个常设国际管制委员会，使其有权进行其认为必要之调查，包括任命常设视察员和特别调查委员会，以查明违反或可能违反该条约或公约以及后续关于军备管制与裁减的补充协定的情况。

6. To the end that an international treaty or convention on disarmament may be concluded as soon as possible, the General Assembly recommends to the Security Council that, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, it submit plans at the earliest practicable date to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments as is provided for in Article 26 of the Charter.

六. 为尽快缔结一项关于裁军的国际条约或公约，大会建议安全理事会在军事参谋团的协助下，在实际可行的情况下尽早向联合国各会员国提交方案，以建立《宪章》第二十六条所规定的军备管制制度。

7. The General Assembly, being confident that the attainment of these objectives would contribute greatly to the establishment of enduring peace and the maintenance of international security, and being convinced that

it would make possible a rise in the standards of living of all the peoples of the United Nations by lightening the heavy economic burden imposed on them by excessive expenditures for national armaments which do not correspond to peaceful postwar conditions, calls upon the governments of all states to render every possible assistance to the Security Council, the Military Staff Committee and the Atomic Energy Commission to enable them to attain speedily the objectives set forth in this Resolution.

七. 大会深信这些目标的实现将大大有助于建立持久和平和维护国际安全, 而减轻不符合战后和平条件的国家军备过度开支带给各国人民的沉重经济负担有助于提高人民的生活水平; 为此, 大会促请各国政府给予安全理事会、军事参谋团及原子能委员会以各种可能之协助, 使其能够尽早实现本决议中规定之目标。

At the 31st meeting of the Security Council on November 29, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. indicated that the Australian and Canadian amendments were not acceptable to the U.S.S.R. delegation. In answer to a question by the representative of the United Kingdom concerning the application of the veto to the work of the control commissions to be established in accordance with the U.S.S.R. resolution, the Soviet representative stated that the control system contemplated by the U.S.S.R. delegation was to be established within the framework of the Security Council. As a consequence "the conclusion must be drawn that this system would be subject to all the Charter provisions affecting the consideration by the Security Council of the questions within its competence." In answer to further questioning the U.S.S.R. representative stated that if renunciation of the "veto" were regarded as a basis for acceptance of the proposal for reduction of armaments, unanimity would hardly be possible. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, on the other hand, stressed the fact that they would not accept any system of disarmament which would not eliminate the veto from the operation of an international system of control and inspection.

在 1946 年 11 月 29 日安理会第三十一次会议上, 苏联代表表示, 苏联代表团不能接受澳大利亚和加拿大的修正案。在回答英国代表关于对根据苏联决议设立的各管制委员会的工作适用否决权的问题时, 苏联代表说, 苏联代表团所设想的管制制度将在安理会的框架内建立。因此, "必须得出的结论是, 这一制度将受《宪章》中所有影响安全理事会审议其职权范围内问题的规定的制约"。面对进一步的提问, 苏联代表回答说, 如果放弃 "否决权" 被作为接受裁减军备提案的基础, 那么将很难达成一致意见。另一方面, 英国和美国的代表强调, 他们不会接受任何在国际管制和检查制度运作中不取消否决权的裁军制度。

After further discussion the representative of France submitted a number of recommendations as amendments to the U.S.S.R. resolution. At the 34th meeting of the First Committee the representative of the United States submitted the following draft resolution:

经过进一步讨论, 法国代表提出了若干建议, 作为对苏联决议的修正案。在第一委员会第三十四次会议上, 美国代表提出以下决议草案:

1. With a view to strengthening international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, the General Assembly recognizes the necessity of an early general regulation and reduction of armaments. Accordingly, the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council give prompt consideration to working out the practical measures, according to their priority, which are essential to provide for the general regulation and reduction of armaments pursuant to international treaties and agreements and to assure that such regulation and reduction will be generally observed by all participants and not unilaterally by only some of the participants.

一. 为遵照联合国之宗旨及原则以巩固国际和平及安全起见, 大会认为对于军备有及早施以普遍管制与裁减之必要。因此, 大会建议由安全理事会对于为求规划军备及军队之普遍管制与裁减, 并保证此

项军备及军队之全面管制与裁减为所有参与国家所普遍奉行而非仅为某数参加国家所片面遵守起见，所须依次制定之切实办法迅予审议。

2. The General Assembly recognizes that essential to the general regulation and reduction of armaments is the early establishment of international control of atomic energy and other modern technological discoveries to ensure their use only for peaceful purposes. Accordingly, in order to ensure that the general regulation and reduction of armaments are directed towards the major weapons of modern warfare and not merely towards the minor weapons the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council give first consideration to the report which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council before 31 December 1946, and facilitate the progress of the work of that Commission.

二. 大会认识到，要全面管制和裁减军备，至关重要是尽早设立对原子能及其他现代技术发现之国际管制，以确保其仅用于和平目的。因此，为保证此种对于军备之全面管制及裁减不仅施行于次要之武器，而亦系针对现代战争所用之重要武器而设起见，大会建议，安全理事会首先审议原子能委员会将在 1946 年 12 月 31 日前向其提出之报告，并协助该委员会之工作取得进展。

3. The General Assembly further recognizes that essential to the general regulation and reduction of armaments is the provision of practical and effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions. Accordingly, the General Assembly recommends to the Security Council that it give prompt consideration to the working out of proposals to provide such practical and effective safeguards in connection with the control of atomic energy and other limitation or regulation of armaments.

三. 大会还承认，实现军备之全面管制与裁减之一要件为借检查及其他方法以制立切实有效之保障，俾保护各守约国家，使不受违约或规避行为之危害。因此，大会建议，关于拟具提案，以制立有关原子能统制暨其他军备之限制与管制之切实有效保障一事，安全理事会应即迅予审议。

4. The General Assembly calls upon the Governments of all States to render every possible assistance to the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission in order to promote the establishment of international peace and collective security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources.

四. 大会促请各国政府给予安全理事会及原子能委员会以各种可能之协助，俾谋世界人力与经济资源之分耗于军备者减至最低之限度，而促进国际和平及集体安全之树立。

At the 38th meeting of the First Committee the representative of the U.S.S.R. announced his willingness to accept the United States resolution as a basis of discussion and submitted a number of amendments to that resolution which would render it acceptable to the U.S.S.R. delegation. On the subject of the "veto" in relation to arms control, which appeared to be the major obstacle to agreement among the members of the Committee, the representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that "the rule of unanimity in the Security Council has nothing to do with the work of the control commissions. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that a permanent member with its 'veto' could prevent the implementation of a control system."

在第一委员会第三十八次会议上，苏联代表宣布其愿意接受以美国决议作为讨论的基础，并对该决议提出了一些修正案，使其能够为苏联代表团所接受。军备控制方面的“否决权”问题似乎是委员会成员之间达成一致的主要障碍。关于这一问题，苏联代表表示，“安全理事会的全体一致规则与各管制委员会的工作无关。因此，一个拥有‘否决权’的常任理事国会阻止控制制度的实施这一说法是不正确的。”

In view of this statement modifying the Soviet delegation's position as previously expressed, the Committee felt that a sub-committee would be able to reach agreement on a commonly acceptable draft. The First Committee therefore decided to establish a Sub-Committee of twenty members, consisting of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Syria, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

鉴于苏联代表团上述发言所体现的立场与先前有所不同，委员会认为，成立小组委员会将有助于达成一项普遍接受的草案。因此，第一委员会决定设立一个小组委员会，委员 20 名，包括阿根廷、澳大利亚、比利时、巴西、加拿大、中国、哥伦比亚、捷克斯洛伐克、埃及、法国、印度、墨西哥、荷兰、挪威、波兰、叙利亚、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国、苏联、英国和美国。

When the First Committee had discussed the question of the presence of armed forces of Members of the United Nations in foreign territories and the question of information to be submitted by Member Governments on their armed forces and armaments, the representatives of the U.S.S.R., Argentina and Egypt had introduced proposals which the First Committee had not voted on. The representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Argentina therefore resubmitted their proposals in identical form to the First Committee in connection with the discussion of general disarmament. The Egyptian representative submitted a draft resolution similar to his original proposal.

在第一委员会讨论联合国各会员国在外国领土上驻扎军队的问题以及会员国政府应提交哪些关于其军队与军备的资料的问题时，苏联、阿根廷和埃及的代表提出了相关提案，但第一委员会并未对其进行表决。因此，苏联和阿根廷的代表以同样的形式再次就全面裁军的讨论向第一委员会提出提案。埃及代表则提交了一份与其原提案类似的决议草案。

These proposals were referred to the Sub-Committee, together with the proposals on the general regulation and reduction of armaments submitted by the representatives of Australia, Canada, France, the U.S.S.R. and the United States. The Sub-Committee adopted the United States resolution as the basis of its work. In addition to the proposals just mentioned, the Sub-Committee considered further amendments submitted by the delegations of India, the United Kingdom, and Canada. After a full discussion a drafting group consisting of the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee and the representatives of Canada, China, Egypt, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, was appointed. The draft proposal submitted by this group was, with some additions and changes, adopted by the Sub-Committee on December 12, 1946.

以上提案连同澳大利亚、加拿大、法国、苏联和美国的代表提出的关于全面管制与裁减军备的提案一起提交给小组委员会。小组委员会通过了美国的提案，以之作为其工作的基础。除上述提案外，小组委员会还审议了印度、英国和加拿大代表团提出的进一步修正案，并在充分讨论后任命了一个起草小组，成员包括小组委员会的主席和报告员以及加拿大、中国、埃及、法国、苏联、英国和美国的代表。1946 年 12 月 12 日，小组委员会对起草小组提交的提案草案作了一些补充与修改并予以通过。

At its 44th meeting on December 13, 1946, the First Committee, after making some further drafting changes, unanimously and by acclamation adopted the resolution recommended by the Sub-Committee. Likewise by unanimous vote, the General Assembly at its 63rd plenary meeting on December 14, 1946, adopted the resolution, which read as follows:

第一委员会在 1946 年 12 月 13 日第四十四次会议上，在进一步修改措辞后，以鼓掌方式一致通过了小组委员会建议的决议。1946 年 12 月 14 日，大会第六十三次全体会议同样一致表决通过了该决议，案文如下：

1. In pursuance of Article 11 of the Charter and with a view to strengthening international peace and security in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations,

一. 依《宪章》第十一条之规定，并为遵照联合国之宗旨及原则以巩固国际和平及安全起见，

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOGNIZES the necessity of an early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

大会，

认为对于军备及军队有及早施以普遍管制与裁减之必要。

2. ACCORDINGLY,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECOMMENDS that the Security Council give prompt consideration to formulating the practical measures, according to their priority, which are essential to provide for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces and to assure that such regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces will be generally observed by all participants and not unilaterally by only some of the participants. The plans formulated by the Security Council shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Members of the United Nations for consideration at a special session of the General Assembly. The treaties or conventions approved by the General Assembly shall be submitted to the signatory States for ratification in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter.

二. 因此，

大会，

建议：由安全理事会对于为求规划军备及军队之普遍管制与裁减，并保证此项军备及军队之普遍管制与裁减为所有参与国家所普遍奉行而非仅为某数参加国家所片面遵守起见，所须依次制定之切实办法迅予审议。安全理事会所制订之方案应由秘书长送交联合国各会员国，备于大会之一次特别届会中审议之。大会所核准之条约或公约应按照宪章第二十六条送交各签字国批准。

3. As an essential step towards the urgent objective of prohibiting and eliminating from national armaments atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now and in the future to mass destruction, and the early establishment of international control of atomic energy and other modern scientific discoveries and technical developments to ensure their use only for peaceful purposes,

三. 为达到取缔目前及未来足能适用于大规模破坏之原子武器及一切其他重要武器，并将其摒绝于国家军备以外之紧急目的，并为早日设立对于原子能及其他现代科学发现与技术发展之国际统制，俾使其仅为和平目的而使用起见，

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

URGES the expeditious fulfilment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its terms of reference as set forth in Section 5 of the General Assembly Resolution of 24 January 1946.

大会，

兹采取一主要步骤，即**促请**原子能委员会迅即履行一九四六年一月二十四日大会决议案第五节所载之该委员会任务规定。

4. In order to ensure that the general prohibition, regulation and reduction of armaments are directed towards the major weapons of modern warfare and not merely towards the minor weapons,

四. 又为保证此种对军备之普遍取缔, 管制及裁减不仅施行于次要之武器, 而亦系针对现代战争所用之重要武器而设起见,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

大会

RECOMMENDS that the Security Council expedite consideration of the reports which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council and that it facilitate the work of that Commission, and also that the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention or conventions for the creation of an international system of control and inspection, these conventions to include the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now and in the future to mass destruction and the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

兹建议: 安全理事会加速审议原子能委员会将向该理事会提出之各种报告, 协助该委员会之工作, 并迅即审议为树立国际管制及检查制度所需之一或若干公约草案; 此项公约内应包括对于目前或未来足能适用于大规模破坏之原子武器及其他重要武器之取缔, 及使原子能仅使用于和平目的所必需之原子能管制。

5. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FURTHER RECOGNIZES that essential to the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces is the provision of practical and effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

五. 大会,

并承认: 实现军备及军队之普遍管制与裁减之一要件为藉检查及其他方法以制立切实有效之保障, 俾保护各守约国家, 使不受违约或规避行为之危害。

Accordingly,

因此,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

大会,

RECOMMENDS to the Security Council that it give prompt consideration to the working out of proposals to provide such practical and effective safeguards in connection with the control of atomic energy and the general regulation and reduction of armaments.

建议: 关于拟具提案, 以制立有关原子能统制暨军备之普遍管制与裁减之切实有效保障一事, 安全理事会应即迅予审议。

6. To ensure the adoption of measures for the early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, for the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes and the elimination from national armaments of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now or in the future to mass destruction, and for the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes,

六. 为确保采取各项步骤, 以求及早实行军备与军队之普遍管制与裁减, 并禁止原子能之为军事目的而使用, 及将目前或未来足能适用于大规模破坏之原子能武器及一切其他重要武器摒绝于国家军备以外, 且统制原子能, 务使其仅为和平目的而使用起见,

THERE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED,

within the framework of the Security Council, which bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, an international system, as mentioned in paragraph 4, operating through special organs, which organs shall derive their powers and status from the convention or conventions under which they are established.

兹应于负有维持国际和平与安全之主要责任之安全理事会范围内, 树立第四段所述之国际制度, 并借各种特别机关以求其施行; 此类特别机关所赋有之权力与地位应根据为设立该机关所订之一个或若干公约之规定。

7. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

regarding the problem of security as closely connected with that of disarmament,

七. 大会,

认为安全问题与裁军问题关系密切,

RECOMMENDS the Security Council to accelerate as much as possible the placing at its disposal of the armed forces mentioned in Article 43 of the Charter;

兹建议: 安全理事会尽速将宪章第四十三条所述之军队置于其支配下;

RECOMMENDS the Members to undertake the progressive and balanced withdrawal, taking account of the needs of occupation, of their armed forces stationed in ex-enemy territories, and the withdrawal without delay of their armed forces stationed in the territories of Members without their consent freely and publicly expressed in treaties or agreements consistent with the Charter and not contradicting international agreements.

并建议: 各会员国应斟酌占领上之所需要, 从事将其驻扎于前敌国领土内之军队作逐渐而均衡之撤退; 并立即撤退其驻在其他会员国领土内但未经该会员国于合宪章且不抵触国际协定之条约或协定中自由并公开表示同意之军队;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS a corresponding reduction of national armed forces, and a general progressive and balanced reduction of national armed forces.

复建议: 对于国家之军队作与此相当之裁减, 以及逐渐而均衡之普遍裁减。

8. Nothing herein contained shall alter or limit the resolution of the General Assembly passed on 24 January 1946, creating the Atomic Energy Commission.

八. 本件所载各节对于一九四六年一月二十四日大会所通过之设立原子能委员会之决议案不得有所更改或限制。

9. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CALLS UPON all Members of the United Nations to render every possible assistance to the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission in order to promote the establishment and maintenance of

international peace and collective security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources.

九. 大会,

促请联合国全体会员国给予安全理事会及原子能委员会以各种可能之协助,俾谋世界人力与经济资源之分耗于军备者减至最低之限度,而促请国际和平及集体安全之树立与维持。

j. Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa

j. 印度人在南非联邦内所受之待遇

By a letter of June 22, 1946, the Government of India requested that the question of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa be included in the provisional agenda for the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

印度政府在 1946 年 6 月 22 日的信中,要求将印度人在南非联邦境内所受之待遇问题列入大会第一届会第二期会议临时议程。

At the nineteenth meeting of the General Committee on October 24, 1946, the representative of the Union of South Africa maintained that the question concerned not Indian nationals, but Indians nationals of the Union of South Africa. Therefore the question, according to Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, was essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa and should be removed from the agenda.

在 1946 年 10 月 24 日总务委员会第十九次会议上,南非联邦代表坚持认为该问题所涉及的对象并非印度国民,而是印度裔南非联邦国民。因此,根据《宪章》第二条第七款,该问题本质上属南非联邦国内管辖之事件,应从议程中移除。

The General Committee failed to support the request of the representative of the Union of South Africa. The representative of the United Kingdom moved that the General Committee recommend that the question be referred to the Sixth Committee (Legal). The representatives of the U.S.S.R., India, and the Ukrainian S.S.R. considered the question to be primarily political and thought that it should be referred to the First Committee (Political and Security). The representative of the United States proposed that the question be referred both to the First and Sixth Committees. This proposal was amended by the representative of the U.S.S.R. to the effect that the matter be discussed by a joint meeting of the First and Sixth Committee. The proposals were referred to the General Assembly, which at its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, decided that the question should be considered jointly by the First and Sixth Committees.

总务委员会没有支持南非联邦代表的要求。英国代表提出,总务委员会应建议将该问题递交第六委员会(法律)审议。苏联、印度和乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国代表认为该问题主要为政治问题,应递交第一委员会(政治和安全)审议。美国代表则提议将此问题同时递交第一和第六委员会。苏联代表对这一提案进行了修改,认为此事项应由第一和第六委员会召开联合会议讨论。以上提案都提交给大会审议,大会于 1946 年 10 月 31 日的第四十六次全体会议上决定该问题由第一和第六委员会联合审议。

The Joint First and Sixth Committee held six meetings on November 21, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30, 1946, at which it discussed the question of the treatment of the Indians in South Africa.

第一和第六联合委员会于 1946 年 11 月 21 日、25 日、26 日、27 日、28 日和 30 日召开了六次会议,讨论了印度人在南非所受的待遇问题。

Presenting his Government's case, the representative of India stated that the first Indians had come to the British colony of Natal as indentured laborers in 1860 in response to an appeal by the European settlers and by virtue of an agreement between the Government of India and the British Government which provided that Indians emigrating to South Africa were not to be subjected to any special laws different from those in force for Europeans. Although the Natal Government had continued to encourage the immigration of indentured Indian laborers, increasing agitation against free Indian settlers had led to the enactment of discriminatory measures from 1855 on. When Mr. Gandhi was in South Africa he organized a campaign of passive resistance in 1907, and again in 1913, against various restrictive measures. This resulted in the Smuts-Gandhi agreement and the enactment of an Indian Relief Bill, which remedied the Indians' grievances and stopped immigration.

印度代表在阐述其政府的立场时表示，第一批印度人于 1860 年应欧洲定居者的呼吁作为契约劳工来到英国殖民地纳塔尔，而印英两国政府之间的协议规定，移民至南非的印度人在法律上不会受到有别于欧洲人的特殊对待。虽然纳塔尔政府始终鼓励印度契约劳工移民迁入，但当地人对自由印度移民日益感到焦虑不安，这导致纳塔尔政府自 1855 年起颁布了一些歧视性措施。甘地先生在南非期间，于 1907 年和 1913 年针对不同的限制措施组织了两次消极抵抗运动；这最终促成了《史末资-甘地协议》以及《印度人救济法案》的颁布，缓解了印度人的不满并终止了移民。

After the First World War, anti-Asiatic agitation reappeared. The Smuts-Gandhi agreement was then abandoned by the Union of South Africa and an agreement known as the Capetown Agreement was concluded between the Government of South Africa and the Government of India, which was renewed in 1932. This agreement had not been abrogated. Nevertheless, anti-Indian agitation continued and reached a climax in 1943 when the province of Natal passed the "Pegging Act," which imposed statutory restrictions in respect of the right of Asiatics to acquire land. In 1946 the Union Government passed the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, the result of which was the complete segregation of Indians as regards both trade and residence.

第一次世界大战后，反亚裔情绪再度出现。南非联邦政府随即废除了《史末资-甘地协议》，与印度政府达成了《开普敦协议》，并于 1932 年续签。该协议未被废除。然而，纳塔尔省于 1943 年通过了“钉子法案”，在法律上限制亚洲人获得土地的权利，反亚洲人情绪此时达到高潮。1946 年，联邦政府通过了《亚洲人土地保有权和印度人代表权法案》，在贸易和住房方面彻底对印度人实行种族隔离。

Passage of this bill, the Indian Government considered, constituted a unilateral repudiation of the Capetown Agreement. It constituted a violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter in regard to human rights and freedoms. Finally, the Indian Government contended that a situation had arisen which was likely to impair friendly relations between India and South Africa, for the Indian Government, in response to the measures adopted by the Union Government, had given notice of the termination of the trade agreement between the two countries and had recalled its High Commissioner from South Africa. In accordance with Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter the Indian Government was therefore submitting this situation for consideration by the General Assembly.

印度政府认为，通过该法案意味着单方面否定《开普敦协议》，违反《联合国宪章》中关于人权和自由的规定。最后，印度政府称，印度政府为回应南非联邦政府采取的措施，已通知终止两国间的贸易协定并从南非召回了高级专员，当前形势已有可能损害印度和南非之间的友好关系。按照《宪章》第十条和第十四条，印度政府遂将此情况提交大会审议。

On November 20, 1946, the representative for India submitted the following resolution to the Joint First and Sixth Committee:

1946年11月20日，印度代表向第一和第六联合委员会提交以下决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, having taken note of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa and having considered the matter,

大会业悉印度政府关于南非联邦境内印度人所受待遇事所提出之申请，并已讨论此事；

IS OF THE OPINION THAT:

并认为：

(a) the Union Government's discriminatory treatment of Asiatics in general and Indians in particular on the grounds of their race constitutes a denial of human rights and fundamental freedom and is contrary to the Charter,

(甲) 南非联邦政府因种族原因而针对亚洲人、特别是印度人的歧视性对待违背了人权和基本自由，且有悖于《宪章》，

(b) the Union Government's policy in general and the enactment of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946, in particular, have impaired friendly relations between the two Member States, and unless a satisfactory settlement is arrived at immediately, these relations are likely to be further impaired.

(乙) 南非联邦政府的政策，特别是1946年的《亚洲人土地保有和印度人代表权法案》，已损害两会员国间之友好关系；若非立即达成圆满之解决，则该两国之关系势将益趋恶化。

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THEREFORE, CONSIDERS that the Union Government should revise their general policy and their legislative and administrative measures affecting Asiatics in South Africa, so as to bring them into conformity with the principles and purposes of the Charter and requests the Union Government to report at the next session of the General Assembly the action taken by them in this behalf.

大会因此认为，南非联邦政府应修订其总体政策及影响南非亚洲人的立法和行政措施，以使其符合《宪章》的宗旨和原则，并要求南非联邦政府于大会下一届会报告其在此方面采取的行动。

In reply to the arguments presented by the Indian delegation, the Government of the Union of South Africa submitted that the Governments of Natal and of South Africa had entered into agreements with the Government of India for the immigration of Indian laborers on the understanding that the Indians would be repatriated at the end of their term of indenture. Although Indians, for a time, were allotted land in South Africa in lieu of the agreed free passage home to India, the principle of ultimate repatriation had never been abandoned. But while the responsible Governments of South Africa had insisted on the temporary character of the Indians' stay in South Africa, the British and the Indian Governments had pressed South Africa to grant citizen rights to the Indians.

南非联邦政府对印度代表团的主张进行了回应，表示纳塔尔政府及南非政府早前与印度政府就印度劳工移民达成共识，即印度人将在契约期满后遣返回国。虽然南非一度为印度人分配了土地，以代替同意给予的返回印度的自由通行权，但最终遣返的原则从未废弃。但是，尽管负责的南非政府始终坚持印度人在南非居留的暂时性，英国和印度政府却向南非施压，要求赋予印度人公民权利。

The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement and the Act of Parliament of 1914 were hailed by the Indians as a triumph for their cause of permanent domicile. In the subsequent years the Indians nourished and entered many of the urban avocations. The urban Indian influx and the growing commercial success of Indian traders had caused the deepest misgivings among the Europeans, who saw their whole future menaced by an alien civilization: hence certain restrictive measures enacted by the South African Government after the First World War.

印度人将《史末资-甘地协议》和 1914 年议会法案誉为争取永久居住权事业的巨大胜利。此后几年中，印度人数量大幅增加，并开始从事许多城镇副业。印度人大量涌入城镇，印度商人在商业方面日益成功，这些情况令欧洲人产生了最深切的担忧，认为自己的未来受到了外来文明的威胁：因此南非政府在一战后采取了一些限制性措施。

The Capetown Agreement of 1927 was an attempt to obviate the necessity for such measures. In that agreement the Government of India formally recognized the right of South Africa “to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of Western standards of life.” The object of the agreement was two-fold: (1) The Indian population in South Africa was to be reduced through a scheme of assisted emigration to India, to which end the Indian Government pledged its cooperation; (2) the “irreducible minimum” of Indians who would remain in South Africa and who would as far as practicable be assimilated to Western standards of life were to benefit by the application of “uplift” measures on the part of the South African Government.

1927 年的《开普敦协议》是为避免采取此类措施而做出的努力。在协议中，印度政府正式承认南非有权“以所有正当合法的手段维护西方生活标准”。协议具有双重目的：（1）印度政府承诺与南非合作，通过协助向印度移民的计划减少南非境内的印度人口；（2）留在南非并尽可能融入西方生活标准的“不可减少的最低限度”的印度人将受益于南非政府采取的“改善”措施。

But while, as a result of the Capetown Agreement, Indians in South Africa made great advances in education, social legislation, etc., the Indian Government, through adverse publicity and intimidation of prospective emigrants, the South African Government charged, brought about the failure of the assisted emigration scheme, with the result that the Indian population of South Africa increased rather than decreased.

然而，南非政府指控说，尽管南非印度人因《开普敦协议》在教育、社会立法等方面取得了巨大进步，但印度政府通过反面宣传和对未来移民进行恐吓，导致协助移民计划失败，结果使得南非境内的印度人口不降反升。

As a result of the failure of repatriation, the Union Government was faced with the problem of adjusting race relations in Natal. The increasing penetration of European residential areas in the city of Durban during the war aroused the fears of the white inhabitants. Finally, the pressure of public opinion compelled the Government to pass the “Pegging Act” (1943), and still later the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act (1946).

因遣返工作失败，南非联邦政府面临着调节纳塔尔种族关系的难题。在战争期间，德班市的印度人不断渗透进当地欧洲人居住区，令白人居民心生恐惧。最终，舆论压力迫使政府通过了“钉子法案”（Pegging Act, 1943 年）以及之后的《亚洲人土地保有和印度人代表权法案》（1946 年）。

The latter Act prevented Indians from acquiring land in certain areas reserved for white occupation, and vice versa. There was no discrimination, the representative of South Africa stated, as the law applied equally to Europeans and Indians. The Act, which was condemned by the Government of India as discriminatory, actually should be welcomed, for it formally recognized the South African Indian population for the first time as members of the South African community by giving the Indians two seats in the Provincial Council

of Natal.

后一项法案禁止印度人在为白人预留的地区获得土地，反之亦然。南非代表表示，该法案不存在歧视，因为其平等地适用于欧洲人和印度人。印度政府谴责这一法案具有歧视性，但其实它应该受到欢迎，因其在纳塔尔省议会中为印度人提供了两个席位，首次正式承认南非印度人为南非社会的一份子。

The representative of South Africa maintained that in the domain of its domestic affairs a State was not subject to control or interference and its actions could not be called into question by any other States. The Acts which had caused the Indian Government to break off trade relations with South Africa and to appeal to the United Nations were matters within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union. The Charter did not permit a State to impair friendly relations with another State or to endanger the maintenance of peace and security because it disapproved of the manner in which the domestic affairs of any other State were conducted.

南非代表认为，任何其他国家都不应控制或干预一国内政，也不能质疑其行动。这些让印度政府与南非断绝贸易关系并向联合国发出呼吁的法案属于南非联邦的国内管辖事务。《宪章》不允许一国因反对其他国家处理内政的方式就损害与另一国的友好关系或威胁和平与安全。

The South African representative further maintained that the Capetown Agreement of 1927 and the Joint Communiqué of 1932 were not instruments giving rise to treaty obligations.

南非代表进一步表示，1927年的《开普敦协议》和1932年的《联合公报》不是产生条约义务的文书。

Finally, the South African delegation contended that the Union Government had not violated any fundamental human rights within the terms of the Charter of the United Nations. Up to the present, the South African representative stated, there did not exist any internationally recognized formulation of such rights, and the Charter itself did not define them. Member States, therefore, did not have any specific obligations under the Charter. Moreover, political rights and freedoms, in the view of the South African representative, were not fundamental. Such an argument was tantamount to saying that the most progressive races should be retarded by the less progressive if the latter were in the majority. Equality in fundamental rights and freedom could be assured in a multi-racial State only by a measure of discrimination in respect of non-fundamental rights.

最后南非代表团主张，南非联邦政府并未侵犯任何《联合国宪章》所述的基本人权。南非代表表示，目前为止不存在国际公认的人权规范，《宪章》本身也未下定义。因此会员国在《宪章》下并无任何具体义务。此外，在南非代表看来，政治权利和自由并非基本权利。这样的争论等同于认为，如果较落后种族占人口多数，最进步的种族就应该被其拖累。在多种族国家，只有在非基本权利上采取歧视性措施，才能确保基本权利和自由的平等。

In view of the fact that the present case would form a precedent for the future, the representative of South Africa submitted a resolution proposing that the Joint First and Sixth Committee recommend to the General Assembly that an advisory opinion be sought from the International Court of Justice upon the question whether the matter before the Assembly was, under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa.

鉴于本案将成为今后的先例，南非代表提交了一项决议案，提议第一和第六联合委员会向大会建议，就大会面前的这一事项根据《宪章》第二条第七款是否本质上属于南非联邦国内管辖的问题，向国际法院征求咨询意见。

Many representatives opposed the South African proposal on the ground that the political aspects of the

question far outweighed its legal aspects. The Assembly, these representatives considered, was fully competent to consider the matter. Contrary to the contention of the South African representative in regard to the Capetown Agreement, it was maintained that any solemn agreement between States constituted a treaty. As to the question of fundamental human rights and freedoms, it was agreed that by adopting the Charter, Member States had made a certain renunciation of their sovereignty. The Charter imposed upon each Member an obligation to refrain from policies based upon race discrimination. To treat the Indian question as a legal matter would weaken the prestige of the United Nations, one of whose noblest tasks it was to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

许多代表反对南非提案，理由是该问题涉及的政治因素远超法律因素。这些代表认为大会完全有能力审议这个问题。与南非代表关于《开普敦协定》的观点相反，他们认为国家间任何庄严的协定都构成条约。至于基本人权和自由问题，他们一致认为，会员国既已通过《宪章》，就在某种程度上放弃了它们的主权。《宪章》规定各会员国有义务避免采取基于种族歧视的政策。将印度人问题作为一个法律问题来处理会削弱联合国的威望，而联合国最崇高的任务之一就是促进尊重人权和基本自由。

Representatives who supported the proposal of the South African delegation stressed the importance of the preliminary legal question of the General Assembly's competence. As one of the parties had denied the Assembly's competence, it was important to obtain a proper determination of the facts, an authoritative exposition of the law and a judicial application of the law to the facts so determined. Moreover, it was desirable to follow a course which was agreeable to the Government of South Africa. At the same time such a course could only be of benefit to the Indians, if the Court decided that the question was one of international jurisdiction.

支持南非代表团提案的代表强调了大会权限这一基础法律问题的重要性。由于当事一方否认大会的权限，那么合理确定事实、对法律作出权威的解释以及对所确定事实进行司法适用就至关重要。此外，最好采取能为南非政府所接受的行动方针。同时，如果国际法院裁定该问题是国际管辖权问题，此行动方针只能对印度裔人有利。

The representatives of France and Mexico supported the contentions of the Indian delegation. They jointly submitted a draft resolution as an amendment to the resolution of the representative of India, embodying the same point of view, but phrased in more conciliatory language.

法国和墨西哥代表支持印度代表团的主张。他们联合提交了一份决议草案，作为对印度代表所提决议的修正案，其表述的观点相同，但言辞更为温和。

The representatives of Sweden and the United Kingdom submitted different draft resolutions with a view to referring the question to the International Court of Justice. These resolutions were later withdrawn in favor of the following text submitted jointly by the delegations of Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States:

瑞典及英国代表提交了不同的决议草案，建议将该问题提交国际法院。两国后来撤回了各自提交的决议，转而支持由瑞典、英国和美国代表团共同提交的下列案文：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING taken note of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa and having considered the matter, is of opinion that, since the jurisdiction of the General Assembly to deal with the matter is denied and since the questions involved are consequently of a legal as well as of a factual nature, a decision based on authoritatively declared juridical foundations is the one most likely to promote realization of those purposes of the Charter to the fulfillment of which all

Members of the United Nations are pledged as well as to secure a lasting and mutually acceptable solution of the complaints which have been made.

大会，

业悉印度政府关于南非联邦内印度人所受待遇事所提出之申请，并已讨论此事；大会认为，由于大会处理此事的管辖权遭到否认，且所涉问题兼有法律性和事实性，因此基于权威性宣布的法律基础做出的决定最有可能促进实现宪章的宗旨，以便实现所有联合国会员国承诺实现的目标，并确保实现对所提出的控诉达成持久且为双方接受的解决办法。

THE ASSEMBLY THEREFORE RESOLVES THAT

The International Court of Justice is requested to give an advisory opinion on the question whether the matters referred to in the Indian application are, under Article 2, paragraph 7 of the Charter, essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union.

因此，大会决定

请国际法院就印度申请中所提及事项发表咨询意见，确定其根据宪章第二条第七项是否本质属于南非联邦管辖范围。

The Polish delegation submitted an amendment to the joint resolution of Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States containing the following points: (1) the authority of the General Assembly to deal with the matter was undeniable; (2) the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa impaired friendly relations between two Member States of the United Nations; (3) the legislation now in force in the Union should be abolished or amended, so as to remove discrimination; (4) the two Governments should report to the second session of the General Assembly on the measures taken to this end.

波兰代表团就瑞典、英国和美国提出的联合决议提出了一项修正案，包括以下几点内容：（1）大会处理这一问题的权力不容否认；（2）在南非联邦的印度裔人的待遇问题损害了联合国两个会员国之间的友好关系；（3）应废除或修改南非联邦现行法律，以消除歧视；（4）两国政府应向大会第二届会议报告为实现此目的所采取的措施。

The following further draft resolution was submitted by the delegation of Colombia:

哥伦比亚代表团提交了以下进一步的决议草案：

1. WHEREAS the following proposal was unanimously approved by the General Assembly at its session of 19 November 1946:

1. 鉴于大会已于 1946 年 11 月 19 日会议一致通过以下决议：

“The General Assembly of the United Nations declares that it is in the higher interests of Humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecutions and discrimination, and calls on the Governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end.”

“大会兹特宣言：为发扬人道起见，应立即终止宗教上及所谓种族上之迫害与歧视，并促请各国政府及负责当局恪遵联合国宪章之文字与精神，且应采取最迅捷有力之步骤，以求该目的之实现。”

2. WHEREAS the Indian delegation to this Assembly has requested the Assembly to take action with a view to the modification of the laws of the Union of South Africa which establish racial discrimination against the

Indians.

2. 鉴于出席本次大会的印度代表团要求大会采取行动，以修改南非联邦对印度裔人实行种族歧视的法律。

RESOLVES

1. To request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the following legal questions:

决议

1. 对于以下法律问题得请国际法院发表咨询意见：

(a) Whether the Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the Preamble and Article 1, paragraph 3 of the Charter, are under obligation to amend immediately their internal legislation when it establishes racial discrimination incompatible with the text of the Charter.

(甲) 根据宪章序言以及第一条第三款，联合国会员国国内法律含有与宪章案文相悖的种族歧视法律时，是否有义务立即予以修正。

(b) Whether the Members of the United Nations are entitled in the future to enact internal legislation embodying racial discrimination.

(乙) 联合国会员国今后是否有权制定包含种族歧视的国内法律。

(c) Whether laws of racial discrimination constitute, or may be alleged by States to constitute matters of internal jurisdiction on which the General Assembly is debarred from making recommendations to the State or States concerned, to the Security Council or to the Economic and Social Council.

(丙) 种族歧视的法律是否构成或是否可能由各国声称构成国内管辖之事项，大会无权就此类事项向有关国家、安全理事会或经济及社会理事会提出建议。

2. To request the Members of the United Nations to inform the Secretary-General before 31 March 1947 of such of their internal laws as may establish racial discrimination, and to furnish him with the text of such laws. This information and the respective laws shall be published and made known by the Secretary-General to all Members of the Organization.

2. 得请联合国各会员国于 1947 年 3 月 31 日前向秘书长报告有可能构成种族歧视的此类国内法律，并向秘书长提供法律案文。秘书长应公布此类信息以及相关法律，使其为本组织所有会员国知晓。

At the fifth meeting of the Joint First and Sixth Committee on November 28, 1946, the representative of China proposed the establishment of a small sub-committee, including the representatives of India and the Union of South Africa, to study the various proposals before the Committee and to submit a draft resolution suggesting a basis for resumption of negotiations by the two parties concerned for a satisfactory settlement of the case. The representative of Columbia submitted a similar proposal as an amendment to the Chinese resolution.

在 1946 年 11 月 28 日举行的第一和第六联合委员会第五次会议上，中国代表提议成立一个包括印度和南非联邦代表在内的小型小组委员会，负责研究提交给联合委员会的各类提案，并提交一份决议草案，作为有关双方恢复谈判的基础，以圆满解决此案。哥伦比亚代表提交了一份类似提案，作为对中国决议案的修正。

The representative of India opposed the appointment of a sub-committee as he did not think that there was any sound basis for a continuation of negotiations. Moreover, both the representatives of India and South Africa refused to sit on a sub-committee, but insisted on a vote in the plenary Committee on the principles involved. The Chinese and Colombian delegations therefore withdrew their proposals.

印度代表反对任命小组委员会，因其认为继续谈判不具备任何坚实的基础。此外，印度和南非的代表都拒绝担任小组委员会成员，但都坚持要求在委员会全体会议中对有关原则进行表决。因此，中国和哥伦比亚代表团撤回了各自的提案。

At the sixth meeting of the Joint First and Sixth Committee on November 30, 1946, the representative of India stated that his delegation was satisfied that it had obtained a full discussion of the vital issues at stake. So as not to seem vindictive and in order to facilitate the voting, the Indian representative withdrew his resolution in favor of the more conciliatory text submitted jointly by the representatives of France and Mexico. The representative of South Africa withdrew his resolution in favor of the joint resolution of Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. A vote was then taken on the French-Mexican text, which the Committee adopted by 24 votes to 19, with 6 abstentions.

在 1946 年 11 月 30 日第一和第六联合委员会第六次会议上，印度代表表示，其代表团感到满意的是关键问题已得到了充分讨论。为免示报复，也为表决之便，印度代表撤回其决议，以支持法国和墨西哥代表联合提交的更具和解性的案文。南非代表撤回其赞成瑞典、英国和美国联合决议的决议案。随后委员会对法国和墨西哥的案文进行了表决，以 24 票对 19 票，6 票弃权通过。

At the 50th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on December 7, 1946, the representative of South Africa stated that the vote in the Committee had been indecisive. The resolution had been adopted by only 24 votes, less than an absolute majority of all of the Members of the United Nations. Moreover, under the voting procedure, the Committee had not really dealt with the South African suggestion to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice. To condemn a Member State of the United Nations on very grave charges by such a vote would be monstrous and a course which the General Assembly could not countenance. He urged that in all justice and fairness the General Assembly was bound to pass its own judgment on the matter. Therefore the representative of South Africa resubmitted the text of the resolution of Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States with a slight drafting change, as an amendment to the resolution adopted by the Joint First and Sixth Committee.

在 1946 年 12 月 7 日大会第五十次全体会议上，南非代表表示，委员会的投票并不具备决定性。该决议仅以 24 票获得通过，低于联合国全体会员国的绝对多数。此外，根据表决程序，委员会并未真正处理南非所提关于将该问题提交国际法院的建议。以这种投票方式就非常严重的指控谴责一个联合国会员国是骇人听闻的，也是大会无法赞同的做法。他敦促说，从正义和公平的角度看，大会必须对这个问题作出自己的判断。因此，南非代表重新提交了瑞典、英国和美国的决议案文，在措辞上稍作调整，作为对第一和第六联合委员会通过的决议的修正。

During the lengthy discussion which ensued at the 50th, 51st and 52nd plenary meetings of the General Assembly, many of the representatives restated their points of view as previously expressed in Committee.

随后在大会第五十、五十一和五十二次全体会议的长时间讨论期间，许多代表重申了他们曾在委员会会议上表达过的观点。

Before the Assembly proceeded to a vote the question of whether a two-thirds majority was required was debated. In favor of a two-thirds majority vote the representative of South Africa, supported by a number of

other delegations, maintained that all speakers had stressed the importance of the matter, and that it had been contended that the question impaired friendly relations between India and South Africa. It was therefore a question affecting the maintenance of peace and security in the sense of Article 18 of the Charter. Other representatives, including the representative of India, expressed the view that the enumeration in Article 18, paragraph 3, of categories of questions requiring a two-thirds majority was exhaustive and should be added to only in very exceptional cases. A decision to refer the matter to the Court would be a question of procedure, and the operative part of the resolution adopted by the Joint First and Sixth Committee merely called on the two Governments concerned to report to the next session of the General Assembly. By a vote of 29 to 24, with 1 abstention, the Assembly decided that a two-thirds majority was required.

大会在进行表决之前，就是否需要三分之二多数票的问题进行了辩论。赞成三分之二多数票的南非代表在其他一些代表团的支持下，坚持认为所有发言者都强调了这个问题的重要性，而且还有代表认为这个问题有碍印度和南非两国间的友好关系。因此，这是一个影响到《宪章》第 18 条规定的维护和平与安全的问题。其他代表，包括印度代表在内，认为第 18 条第 3 款所列出的需要三分之二多数票的问题，其类别详尽无遗，只有在非常特殊的情况下才应增加。将这一问题移交法院的决定将是一个程序问题，第一和第六联合委员会通过的决议的执行部分只是呼吁有关两国政府向大会下一届会议报告。大会以 29 票对 24 票，1 票弃权，决定这一问题须经三分之二多数票通过。

The General Assembly then rejected the South African amendment to the resolution of the Joint First and Sixth Committee by a vote of 31 to 21, with 2 abstentions. By 32 votes to 15, with 7 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted the resolution recommended by the Joint First and Sixth Committee:

随后，大会以 31 票对 21 票、2 票弃权的表决结果否决了南非对第一和第六联合委员会决议的修正案，又以 32 票对 15 票、7 票弃权的表决结果通过了第一和第六联合委员会建议的决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING taken note of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, and having considered the matter:

大会，

业悉印度政府关于南非联邦内印度人所受待遇事所提出之申请，并已讨论此事：

1. STATES that, because of that treatment, friendly relations between the two Member States have been impaired, and unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired;

(一) **兹宣述：**该两会员国间之友好关系已因该项待遇问题而受有损害；若非达成圆满之解决，则该两国之关系势将益趋恶化；

2. IS OF THE OPINION that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments, and the relevant provisions of the Charter;

(二) **认为**印度人在南非联邦内所受之待遇应符合两国政府间协定及宪章有关条款内所规定之国际义务；

3. THEREFORE REQUESTS the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect.

(三) **用请**两国政府于大会下次届会中陈报本此意旨所已探取之办法。

The Secretary-General transmitted the above resolution to the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa in a letter dated January 21, 1947. In his reply, dated April 24, 1947, the Minister of External Affairs of India expressed his desire to act in full accordance with the terms and spirit of the resolution, and offered to the Government of the Union of South Africa his co-operation in any steps to implement it. On April 30, 1947, the Secretary-General transmitted this information to the representative of the Union of South Africa and requested to be informed of any steps being considered by his Government under the Assembly resolution.

秘书长在 1947 年 1 月 21 日的信中向印度政府和南非联邦政府转达了上述决议。印度对外事务部长在 1947 年 4 月 24 日的回信中表示，其愿意完全按照该决议的条款和精神行事，并愿意在南非联邦政府执行该决议的任何步骤中给予合作。1947 年 4 月 30 日，秘书长将这一信息转达给南非联邦代表，并请南非联邦代表告知，南非联邦政府根据大会决议现正考虑采取的任何步骤。

During the months of May and June, the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa sent to the Secretary-General, for his information, copies of correspondence exchanged between them on the subject of implementing the Assembly's resolution on the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

在 5 月和 6 月期间，印度政府和南非联邦政府向秘书长提交了它们之间就执行大会关于南非联邦境内印度人待遇的决议所交换的信件副本，供其参考。

3. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS

三. 经济和社会事务

a. Activities of the Economic and Social Council

a. 经济及社会理事会的活动

(1) Report of the Economic and Social Council

(1) 经济及社会理事会的报告

The General Assembly at its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, referred to the Joint Second and Third Committee the report of the Economic and Social Council, which the Council had submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter and Rule 12 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure. Most of the questions dealt with in the report were covered by other items on the General Assembly's agenda.

1946 年 10 月 31 日，大会召开第四十六次全体会议，将经济及社会理事会的报告转交给第二及第三委员会联合委员会。这份报告是经社理事会根据《宪章》第十五条第二款和《暂行议事规则》第十二条之规定向大会提交的，其中涉及的大多数问题都已被大会议程清单上的其他项目囊括了。

In the course of the general discussion on the report a number of representatives expressed appreciation of the progress made in the organization of the Council, as well as of the effort which the Council had made towards the solution of various important economic and social problems.

在对报告进行一般性讨论的过程中，一些代表对经社理事会在组织工作方面所取得的进展以及理事会为解决各种重要经济社会问题所做出的努力表示赞赏。

Certain representatives, on the other hand, expressed apprehension concerning the rising cost of projects which the Economic and Social Council might embark upon and recommended that wherever possible the Council should request financial reports before making decisions. Some representatives felt that the Council had failed to make substantial progress and deplored a tendency to use the Council as a forum for political questions. The view was further expressed that the Council had paid too much attention to long-term problems at the expense of urgent immediate tasks. A number of Latin-American representatives considered that representatives of Latin-American countries had been elected to fewer posts on the commissions of the Economic and Social Council than their voting strength in the General Assembly would seem to have entitled them to. The General Assembly should therefore recommend to the Council that it strive for a better geographical distribution.

另一方面，一些代表对经社理事会可能开展的项目存在费用不断增加这一问题表示担忧，建议理事会尽可能在获取财务报告之后再做决策。一些代表认为，理事会未能取得实质性进展，并对将理事会作为政治问题论坛的倾向表示谴责。还有代表进一步指出，理事会过于关注长期问题，而忽视了当务之急。一些拉丁美洲代表认为，在经社理事会各委员会中，拉美国家代表当选的职位不多，这与拉美国家在大会的投票实力不符，因此大会应建议理事会努力实现更合理的地域分配。

At the first meeting of the Joint Second and Third Committee the New Zealand representative submitted a draft resolution noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Council and drawing its attention to the remarks made in the Joint Second and Third Committee and during the general debate in the General Assembly.

在第二及第三委员会联合委员会第一次会议上，新西兰代表提交了一份决议草案，对经社理事会所完成的工作表示满意，并提请理事会注意联合委员会以及大会一般性辩论期间的发言。

Certain delegations expressed the opinion that there was no need for such a general resolution, since most questions considered by the Economic and Social Council had been referred to the General Assembly and were being dealt with in separate resolutions. The Joint Committee, however, at its third meeting on November 23, 1946, adopted the resolution submitted by the representative of New Zealand.

某些代表团表示，没有必要通过这样一项一般性决议，因为经社理事会审议的大多数问题已提交大会，并在多份决议中分别进行了处理。然而，联合委员会在 1946 年 11 月 23 日举行的第三次会议上通过了新西兰代表提交的决议。

At its 66th plenary meeting on December 15, 1946, the General Assembly adopted the resolution recommended by the Joint Second and Third Committee by 43 votes, with no opposition and 3 abstentions. The resolution read as follows:

大会在 1946 年 12 月 15 日第六十六次全体会议上，以 43 票赞成、0 票反对、3 票弃权的投票结果通过了联合委员会建议的决议。该决议内容如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

大会，

HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the Economic and Social Council submitted to it under Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and rule 12 of the provisional rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

业已审议经济及社会理事会根据《宪章》第十五条第二款及大会暂行议事规则第十二条之规定提交给大会的报告；

NOTES with satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council has made substantial progress toward its organization for the effective fulfilment of its functions and responsibilities;

满意地**注意到**经济及社会理事会为有效履行其职能和责任所进行的组织工作取得了实质性进展；

NOTES also with satisfaction, the efforts which the Economic and Social Council is making to solve the many difficult economic and social problems with which the world is confronted as a consequence of the recent world war;

又满意地**注意到**经济及社会理事会正努力解决世界因最近的世界大战而面临的众多经济和社会难题；

DRAWS the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the remarks made in the Joint Second and Third Committee and during the general debate in the General Assembly.

提请经济及社会理事会注意在第二及第三委员会联合委员会以及在大会一般性辩论期间所作的发言。

(2) Request of the World Federation of Trade Unions for a closer connection with the Economic and Social Council

(2) 世界工会联合会关于密切与经济及社会理事会联系之请求

In connection with the general discussion on the report of the Economic and Social Council, the question of the consultative status of the World Federation of Trade Unions with respect to the Council was raised.

在对经济及社会理事会报告开展的一般性讨论中，有代表提出了关于给予世界工会联合会以经社理事会咨商地位的议题。

In a letter from the WFTU dated November 12, 1946, which was sponsored by the delegation of France and circulated among the members of the Joint Second and Third Committee, the WFTU expressed its desire to establish closer relations with the Economic and Social Council. On the basis of the Economic and Social Council's decision of June 21, 1946, the letter stated, co-operation between the WFTU and the Council could be achieved only by indirect contacts, with the prior approval of the Council's Standing Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations. The WFTU, however, whose membership was greater than that of any other non-governmental organization and whose essential purpose was the improvement of social and economic conditions, the letter stated further, was closely bound up with all the fields of the Council's activities. Its proposals, therefore, should be exempted from preliminary screening. Hence the WFTU requested (1) the right to submit to the Council questions for insertion in the provisional agenda, and (2) the right to present written and verbal statements to the Council on all matters of concern to the WFTU.

世界工会联合会在 1946 年 11 月 12 日由法国代表团提交并在第二及第三委员会联合委员会成员间传阅的一封信函中，表示希望与经社理事会建立更密切的关系。信中指出，根据经社理事会 1946 年 6 月 21 日的决定，世界工联与经社理事会只能在事先征得理事会与非政府组织磋商办法常设委员会同意的情况下通过间接接触来开展合作，而世界工联是成员数量最多的非政府组织，其基本宗旨是改善社会经济条件，与理事会活动的所有领域都密切相关，因此其提案应免于初步审查；故世界工联要求

(1) 有权向理事会提出议题，以列入临时议程，(2) 有权就世界工联关注的所有事务向理事会提交

书面和口头报告。

Supporting the request of the WFTU, the representative of the U.S.S.R. submitted the following draft resolution:

苏联代表支持世界工联的要求，并提交以下决议草案：

HAVING CONSIDERED the application of the World Federation of Trade Unions to establish close connection with the Economic and Social Council and taking into consideration the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 21 June 1946, that "most close consultative connection should be established with the World Federation of Trade Unions,"

业已审议世界工会联合会与经济及社会理事会建立密切联系的申请，并考虑到经济及社会理事会 1946 年 6 月 21 日“应与世界工联建立最密切的会商联系”的决议，

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council grant to the World Federation of Trade Unions:

大会建议经济及社会理事会给予世界工会联合会如下权利，使其：

1. The right to submit for consideration by the Economic and Social Council questions intended for inclusion in the provisional agenda in accordance with the procedure applicable at the present time to specialized agencies;

1. 有权根据目前适用于专门机构之程序，向经济及社会理事会提交拟列入临时议程之问题供审议；

2. the right to submit to the Council written and oral communications on all matters of interest to the Federation.

2. 有权就联合会关心的所有事项向理事会提交书面和口头通信。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. subsequently accepted certain drafting changes proposed by the representative of Belgium.

苏联代表随后根据比利时代表提出的建议，修改了决议草案中的某些措辞。

A number of delegations opposed the U.S.S.R. resolution on the ground that the arrangements which the Economic and Social Council had made for consultation with the WFTU were entirely adequate. According to Article 71 of the Charter, moreover, it was the duty of the Economic and Social Council to arrange for consultation with non-governmental organizations. Therefore it was not appropriate that the General Assembly should give instructions to the Council regarding arrangements which the Council had already established after careful consideration of all the factors involved.

一些代表团反对苏联提出的决议案，理由是经社理事会已为其与世界工联的会商做了充分安排；此外，根据《宪章》第七十一条，安排与非政府组织的会商是理事会的职责。因此，大会就理事会在认真考虑了所有相关因素后已经确定的安排再向理事会发出指示是不适当的。

As to the specific requests of the WFTU, it was contended that to give the WFTU the right to submit items for inclusion in the Council's agenda would place the WFTU in the same position as the specialized agencies.

This was contrary to Articles 70 and 71 of the Charter, which required the Economic and Social Council to make a distinction between specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. To grant the WFTU the right to submit written and verbal statements to the Council would place the WFTU in a position superior to that of specialized agencies and governments not represented on the Council, which was contrary to the principles of the Charter. Finally, it was maintained that if the WFTU were given the right to deal directly with the Economic and Social Council, the same right would have to be extended to all non-governmental organizations in category (a)¹, with the result that the Council would no longer have control of its own agenda and its work might be hampered by numerous conflicting items submitted by different organizations.

关于世界工联的具体要求，有代表认为，赋予世界工联提交项目以列入理事会议程的权利，将把世界工联置于与专门机构相同的地位，这有悖《宪章》第七十条和第七十一条中要求经社理事会对专门机构和非政府组织做出区分的规定。而赋予世界工联向经社理事会提交书面和口头报告的权利，将使世界工联的地位高于专门机构和那些在理事会中没有代表的政府，这有悖于《宪章》的原则。最后，有人认为，如果世界工联有权直接与经社理事会接触，那么就必须赋予所有甲类¹非政府组织同样的权利，这将导致理事会无法控制自己的议程，不同组织会提交许多相互冲突的项目，可能会阻碍理事会的工作进程。

In support of the U.S.S.R. resolution it was maintained that the request of the WFTU was in full accord with Article 71 of the Charter, for “consultation” in the sense of this Article not only did not exclude participation at meetings, but on the contrary presupposed such participation.

支持苏联决议案的代表认为，世界工联的要求完全符合《宪章》第七十一条的规定，因为根据该条规定，“会商”不仅不排除参加会议，相反还以参加会议为前提。

A number of delegations supported the proposal that the WFTU be granted the right to submit items for inclusion in the Council’s provisional agenda, but considered that the recommendation that the WFTU be given the right to participate in the Council’s meetings went too far.

一些代表团支持给予世界工联提交项目以列入理事会临时议程的权利，但认为世界工联有权参加理事会会议的建议不合规定。

At its third meeting on November 23, 1946, the Joint Second and Third Committee adopted the preamble and the first part of the U.S.S.R. resolution by 22 votes to 15, with 2 abstentions. The second part, containing the recommendation that the WFTU be granted the right to present written and verbal statements to the Economic and Social Council on all matters of concern to the WFTU, was rejected by 24 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions.

在 1946 年 11 月 23 日的第三次会议上，第二及第三委员会联合委员会以 22 票对 15 票、2 票弃权通过苏联决议案的序言和第一部分，以 24 票对 14 票、3 票弃权否决了决议案的第二部分（建议给予世界工联就其所关心的一切事项向经社理事会提出书面和口头声明的权利）。

When the General Assembly considered the report of the Joint Second and Third Committee at its 66th plenary meeting on December 15, 1946, the representative of the U.S.S.R. stated that he considered the Committee’s decision wrong, as it restricted the justified rights of such an authoritative international organization of workers as the WFTU. Participation by the WFTU in the tasks of the Economic and Social Council would only facilitate the work of the Council and thereby assist in bettering the work of the organization as a whole. The representative of the U.S.S.R. therefore resubmitted his proposal, previously rejected by the Joint Second and Third Committee, as an amendment to the resolution as adopted by the Committee.

1946年12月15日，大会在第六十六次全体会议上审议第二及第三委员会联合委员会的报告时，苏联代表称他认为委员会的决定是错误的，因为它限制了像世界工联这样一个具有权威性的国际工人组织的正当权利。世界工联参与经社理事会的工作只会对其起促进作用，有助于改善整个组织的工作。因此，苏联代表重新提交了先前被联合委员会否决的提案，作为委员会通过的决议的修正案。

The General Assembly defeated the U.S.S.R. amendment by 28 votes to 15, with 10 abstentions, and adopted the following resolution recommended by the Joint Second and Third Committee by 25 votes to 22, with 6 abstentions.

大会以28票对15票、10票弃权否决了苏联的修正案，并以25票对22票、6票弃权通过了第二及第三委员会联合委员会提出的决议，案文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

大会

HAVING CONSIDERED the request of the World Federation of Trade Unions, dated 12 November 1946, for the establishment of a closer connection with the Economic and Social Council and taking into account the decision of the Council of 21 June 1946 "that most close consultative connection should be established with the World Federation of Trade Unions,"

业已审议世界工会联合会1946年11月12日关于与经济及社会理事会建立更密切联系请求，且考虑到理事会1946年6月21日关于“应与世界工会联合会建立最密切的会商联系”的决定，

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that it give to the World Federation of Trade Unions the right to submit to the Economic and Social Council questions for insertion in the provisional agenda, in accordance with the procedure now applicable to specialized agencies.

建议经济及社会理事会按照目前适用于专门机构的程序，赋予世界工会联合会向经济及社会理事会提交问题并列入临时议程的权利。

(3) Consultative Arrangements with Non-Governmental Organizations

(3) 与非政府组织之磋商安排

After the Joint Second and Third Committee had voted in favor of the proposal that the General Assembly recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it give to the WFTU the right to submit to the Council questions for insertion in the provisional agenda, the representative of the United States declared that the principle of the equality of treatment of non-governmental organizations in the same category had to be adhered to. He therefore submitted a draft resolution to the effect that the General Assembly recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it grant to all non-governmental organizations in category (a) all the rights which had been granted to the WFTU.

在第二及第三委员会联合委员会投票同意关于大会建议经社理事会赋予世界工联向理事会提交问题以列入临时议程的权利这一提案之后，美国代表宣称，必须坚持同类非政府组织享有同等待遇的原则。因此，他提交了一份决议草案，大意是大会建议经社理事会把给予世界工联的权利给予所有甲类非政府组织。

In opposing this resolution several representatives remarked that the United States representative was contradicting himself, as he had previously, on grounds of principle, opposed the WFTU's request for closer collaboration with the Economic and Social Council. Methods of consultation with each organization, it was contended, had to be examined in each case according to its individual merits. There could be no general approach as envisaged in the United States resolution. Non-governmental organizations in category (a) included some national organizations, and it was not desirable to extend to such organizations the same privileges as were granted to such international organizations as the WFTU.

一些代表反对该决议草案，认为美国代表的观点自相矛盾，因其曾以坚持原则为由反对世界工联关于加强经社理事会合作的请求。有代表认为，必须根据每个事项的具体情况审查与各组织会商的方法。美国决议案中所设想的一般办法是不存在的。甲类非政府组织包括一些国家组织，让它们与世界工联等国际组织享有同等的特权是不可取的。

Other representatives considered that the Committee's decision to grant the WFTU the right to submit agenda items had been wrong. Although it was just in principle that similar rights should be accorded to organizations with a similar status, these representatives opposed the United States resolution because in their view it would extend the effect of a wrong decision already made.

其他代表认为，委员会给予世界工联提交议程项目的权利是错误的决定。尽管原则上应给予地位相似的组织同等权利，但这些代表仍反对美国的决议案，认为这将扩大已作出的错误决定的影响。

At its fourth meeting on November 26, 1946, the Joint Second and Third Committee adopted the resolution submitted by the representative of the United States by 19 votes to 13, with 11 abstentions.

1946年11月26日，第二及第三委员会联合委员会召开第四次会议，以19票对13票、11票弃权的投票结果，通过了美国代表提出的决议案。

The representative of Greece considered that the resolution adopted by the Committee placed non-governmental organizations on the same footing as specialized agencies. The Committee's recommendation therefore went beyond the powers conferred upon the Economic and Social Council by Article 71 of the Charter. Hence the representative of Greece submitted a draft resolution requesting an advisory opinion on the matter from the Sixth Committee (Legal). He withdrew his proposal after the Chairman of the Committee and several representatives had expressed the view that the resolution was out of order in view of the Committee's previous vote.

希腊代表认为，委员会通过的决议将非政府组织与专门机构置于同等地位，委员会的建议超出了《宪章》第七十一条赋予经济及社会理事会的权力范围。因此，希腊代表提交了一份决议草案，要求第六委员会（法律）就这一问题发表咨询意见。联合委员会主席和几位代表表示，鉴于委员会先前的投票结果，该决议不合程序，随后希腊代表撤回了自己的提案。

The General Assembly adopted the resolution recommended by the Joint Second and Third Committee at its 66th plenary meeting on December 15, 1946, by 33 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions. The text of the resolution was as follows:

1946年12月15日，大会第六十六次全体会议以33票赞成、11票反对、8票弃权的投票结果通过了第二及第三委员会联合委员会递交的决议。决议案文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning arrangements for

consultation with non-governmental organizations.

TAKES NOTE of the action of the Council to place certain non-governmental organizations in category (a); EXPRESSES agreement with the general principle that all non-governmental organizations in category (a) should receive equal treatment in respect of consultative arrangements with the Council.

大会

对于经济及社会理事会报告书中有关其与非政府组织间之磋商办法各节，业予审议。

备悉该理事会业将某数非政府组织列入（甲）类；

兹表示赞同下述一般原则：凡列入（甲）类之非政府组织，在与该理事会间之磋商办法上，应受同等之待遇。

The delegation of Argentina submitted the following proposal to the Joint Second and Third Committee:
阿根廷代表团向第二及第三委员会联合委员会提出以下提案：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AT THE SECOND PART OF ITS FIRST SESSION, RESOLVES

That the Economic and Social Council, on request, extend the benefit of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations to the labor federations of the American Republics, corporate bodies representing the working classes of the said countries, in order, with their co-operation, to supplement the study of the regional problems affecting the American peoples and that they may duly participate in the work of the Council, in accordance with Article 71 of the Charter.

联合国大会在其第一届会第二期会议中，决定

经济及社会理事会根据要求将与非政府组织协商安排的福利惠及美洲共和国各劳工联合会，即代表上述国家一般民众的法人团体，以便与之合作，更全面地研究影响美洲人民的地域性问题；同时根据《宪章》第七十一条，这些组织可以适当参与理事会的工作。

In submitting this resolution, the representative of Argentina stated, it was the purpose of his delegation to make it possible for the trade unions of Argentina to be heard by the Council on matters which concerned them.

阿根廷代表指出，其代表团之所以提出此项决议案，目的是使理事会在处理与阿根廷各工会有关的事项时能够听取工会意见。

Several representatives objected that direct consultation with essentially national organizations was not justified in this case, as most labor organizations of the American Republics belonged to the WFTU, which represented the interests of labor in relation with the Economic and Social Council. Other representatives considered that the Economic and Social Council had the needed authority to consult with any international or national organization it wished. The Argentine resolution, therefore, was an unnecessary repetition of existing provisions.

一些代表提出反对意见，认为在这种情况下，与实质上从属于某国的组织进行直接协商是不合理的，因为美洲共和国的劳工组织大部分都从属于世界工会联合会，而后者代表的就是与经社理事会有关的劳工利益。另一些代表认为，经社理事会拥有与任何它所希望的国际或国家组织进行协商的必要权力，因此阿根廷代表团的决议案是对现有规定的无谓重复。

By a vote of 27 to 9, with 2 abstentions, the Joint Second and Third Committee rejected the resolution submitted by the Argentine delegation.

第二及第三委员会联合委员会以 27 票反对、9 票赞成、2 票弃权的投票结果否决了阿根廷代表团提交的决议案。

b. Relations with Specialized Agencies

b. 与专门机构的关系

(1) Approval of Agreements with Specialized Agencies and Relations with Specialized Agencies

(1) 与专门机构的协定获得批准以及与专门机构的关系

In accordance with Article 63 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council, during its second session, concluded agreements between the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). During its third session the Council concluded an agreement between the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). These agreements were submitted to the General Assembly for its approval at the second part of the first session.

根据宪章第六十三条，经济及社会理事会在其第二届会议上缔结了联合国与国际劳工组织（劳工组织）、联合国教育、科学及文化组织（联合国教科文组织）以及联合国粮食及农业组织（粮农组织）的协定，在第三届会议上缔结了联合国与国际民用航空组织（国际民航组织）的协定。这些协定提交给大会第一届会第二期会议核准。

The general question of relations between the United Nations and the specialized agencies was included in the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly at the request of the delegation of France.

应法国代表团的要求，“联合国与各专门机构的关系”事项作为一般性问题列入大会第一届会第二期会议议程。

At its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, the General Assembly referred these two items to the Joint Second and Third Committee. As the Committee considered that the approval of agreements with specialized agencies and the question of relations with these agencies were closely interrelated it decided to discuss the items jointly.

1946 年 10 月 31 日，大会第四十六次全体会议将这两个项目递交给第二及第三委员会联合委员会。委员会认为批准同各专门机构的协定以及联合国与专门机构的关系这两个问题密切相关，因此决定一并加以讨论。

The representative of France submitted a draft resolution recommending that the General Assembly approve the proposed agreements with ILO, UNESCO, FAO and ICAO. With a view to coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies with those of the United Nations, the resolution further instructed the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly within the space of three years on the progress of collaboration between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

法国代表提交了一份决议草案，建议大会批准与国际劳工组织、联合国教科文组织、粮农组织以及国际民航组织拟议的协定。为了协调专门机构与联合国的活动，该决议案进一步指示经社理事会在三年内向大会报告联合国与专门机构的合作进展。

In the general discussion the need for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and the Economic and Social Council was stressed. Some representatives expressed apprehension at the mounting cost involved in the establishment of new specialized agencies and were of the opinion that no further specialized agencies should be established. More effective coordination would be possible if the Economic and Social Council entrusted certain tasks to its own commissions instead of adding to the growing number of specialized agencies. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the Economic and Social Council should limit itself to the task of coordinating the work of the specialized agencies and should not deal directly with substantive matters.

在一般性讨论中，有代表强调，需协调各专门机构和经社理事会的政策和活动；一些代表对建立新的专门机构导致费用日益增加的问题表示了担忧，认为不应再设立更多的专门机构；若经社理事会将某些任务委托给自己的委员会而不另增专门机构，将能更有效地进行工作协调。另一方面，有代表认为，经社理事会的职责应仅限于协调专门机构的工作，而不应直接处理实质性事项。

As to the agreements submitted for approval by the General Assembly, the representative of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that certain articles contained in the agreements were contrary to the provisions of the Charter, in particular those permitting specialized agencies to participate in the work not only of the Economic and Social Council but also of the Trusteeship Council, and the provisions concerning budgetary and financial arrangements. The U.S.S.R. representative therefore proposed to add to the French resolution a recommendation to the effect that the Economic and Social Council together with the specialized agencies concerned should re-examine the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies with a view to bringing them into complete accord with the Charter.

关于提交大会核准的协定，苏联代表认为，其中某些条款违反了宪章规定以及其他关于预算和财政安排的规定，尤其是宪章中允许各专门机构参与与经社理事会和托管理事会工作的相关规定。因此，苏联代表提议，在法国代表提出的决议案中增加一项建议，大意是经社理事会须与相关专门机构重新审查联合国与专门机构间的各项协定，俾使其完全符合宪章规定。

In opposition to the U.S.S.R. amendment it was stated that the Joint Second and Third Committee was not competent to make any changes in the draft agreements negotiated by the Economic and Social Council with the specialized agencies. Acceptance of the U.S.S.R. amendment would be tantamount to non-ratification of the agreements and would necessitate their renegotiation. The Committee could not at the same time approve the agreements and adopt an amendment which implied that these agreements were not in accord with the Charter of the United Nations.

反对苏联修正案的代表认为，第二及第三委员会联合委员会无权修改经社理事会和各专门机构磋商达成的协定草案。接受苏联的修正案就意味着否决各项协定，如此则必须重新开展谈判。委员会不能在批准这些协定的同时，又通过一项暗示这些协定不符合《联合国宪章》的修正案。

By a vote of 21 to 3, with 6 abstentions, the Joint Second and Third Committee at its eighth meeting on December 3, 1946, rejected the amendment submitted by the representative of the U.S.S.R.

1946年12月3日，第二及第三委员会联合委员会在第八次会议上，以21票反对、3票通过、6票弃权的投票结果否决了苏联代表提出的修正案。

Several representatives expressed the view that the agreement with ICAO should not be approved, because Franco Spain was a Member of PICAQ (Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization) and might become a Member of ICAO by ratifying the International Civil Aviation Convention. The representative of Poland therefore proposed to amend the resolution submitted by the French representative, to the effect that

the General Assembly approve the draft agreements "... with the exception of the agreement with the International Civil Aviation Organization. In case Franco Spain is not a Member of the International Civil Aviation Organization, the agreement with that Organization is considered approved."

有几位代表认为不应通过与国际民用航空组织的协定，因为佛朗哥西班牙是临时国际民用航空组织的成员，并可能因为《国际民用航空公约》的通过而成为国际民航组织的成员。因此，波兰代表提议修正法国代表提出的决议案，大意是大会可以通过各协定草案“……但与国际民用航空组织的协定除外。若佛朗哥西班牙未成为国际民用航空组织的成员，则与该组织的协定视为批准。”

Several representatives who favored the exclusion of Spain from all specialized agencies pointed out that the First (Political and Security) Committee of the General Assembly was dealing with the question of the relations of the United Nations with Spain; hence it was not necessary for the Joint Second and Third Committee to act separately. The representative of Chile therefore submitted an amendment to the French resolution recommending that the General Assembly approve the agreement with ICAO, "provided that...that Organization complies with the decision of the General Assembly regarding Franco Spain." The representative of Belgium submitted a similar amendment.

一些代表赞成将西班牙排除在所有专门机构之外，指出大会第一委员会（政治与安全）正在处理联合国与西班牙的关系问题；因此，第二及第三委员会联合委员会不必采取单独行动。随后，智利代表提出了一项针对法国决议的修正案，建议大会批准与国际民航组织的协定，“但前提是……该组织遵循大会就佛朗哥西班牙作出的决定。”比利时代表提交了一项类似的修正案。

The representatives of Belgium and Poland subsequently withdrew their amendments in favor of the Chilean text, whereupon the representative of the U.S.S.R. submitted the text proposed by the representative of Poland as his own amendment. The Committee rejected this latter amendment by 20 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions, and adopted the one submitted by the representative for Chile by 24 votes, with 7 abstentions.

随后，比利时和波兰代表撤回了各自提出的修正案，转而支持智利的案文，随后苏联代表将波兰代表提出的案文作为自己的修正案提交。委员会以 20 票反对、6 票赞成、4 票弃权的投票结果否决了苏联提出的修正案，并以 24 票赞成、7 票弃权的投票结果通过了智利代表提出的修正案。

As indicated, the resolution submitted by the representative of France contained a recommendation that the Economic and Social Council should report to the General Assembly within the space of three years concerning the progress of collaboration between the Council and the specialized agencies. The representative of China suggested that no time limit should be set for such a report. The General Assembly should be free to review the relations of the United Nations with the specialized agencies at any time it considered desirable. The representative of Australia proposed that the Economic and Social Council should render an annual report to the General Assembly. By 10 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions, the Committee rejected the Chinese proposal. The Australian proposal was likewise lost, the vote being 10 to 10.

如前所述，法国代表提交的决议附有一项建议，即经济及社会理事会应于三年内就其与专门机构的合作进展情况向大会提具报告。中国代表建议，不应对此类报告设定时限，大会应当有权随时审查联合国与专门机构的关系。澳大利亚代表提议，经社理事会应向大会提交年度报告。委员会以 10 票反对、5 票通过、8 票弃权的投票结果否决了中国代表的提议。澳大利亚代表的提议也以 10 票赞成、10 票反对的投票结果未能通过。

At its 10th meeting on December 8, 1945, the Joint Second and Third Committee voted to adopt, with some drafting changes, the resolution submitted by the representative of France and amended by the Committee. The General Assembly adopted the resolution presented by the Committee at its 85th plenary meeting on

December 14, 1946, by 44 votes, without opposition and with 5 abstentions. The text of the resolution was as follows:

1845年12月8日，第二及第三委员会联合委员会在其第十次会议上表决通过了法国代表提出并经委员会修正的决议案，但修改了部分措辞。1946年12月14日，大会在第八十五次全体会议上，以44票支持、0票反对、5票弃权的投票结果通过了委员会提交的决议。其案文如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WHEREAS agreements entered into by the Economic and Social Council with certain specialized agencies are now before the General Assembly for approval:

大会，

查经济及社会理事会与若干专门机关所订立之协定业经提送大会核议：

RESOLVES to approve the agreements with the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the International Civil Aviation Organization, provided that in the case of the agreement with the International Civil Aviation Organization, that Organization complies with any decision of the General Assembly regarding Franco Spain.

兹议决核准与国际劳工组织、联合国教育、科学及文化组织、联合国粮食及农业组织及国际民用航空组织所订立之各项协定；惟关于与国际民用航空组织所订立之一项协定，该组织须遵行本大会关于佛朗哥西班牙之任何决议。

FURTHERMORE, considering it essential that the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and of the organs of the United Nations should be co-ordinated:

复以各专门机关和联合国各机构之政策与工作必须相互调整：

REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to follow carefully the progress of such collaboration;

爰请经济及社会理事会对此项合作之进展缜密注意；

INSTRUCTS the Economic and Social Council to report on this question to the General Assembly within the space of three years, so as to keep the General Assembly informed and in order that the Council and the General Assembly may, if necessary, and after consultation with the said agencies, formulate suitable proposals for improving such collaboration.

并饬经济及社会理事会于三年内就此问题向大会提具报告，俾使大会获得各种情报，且可使理事会及大会于必要时，并在与上述专门机关磋商后，拟订改善此项合作之适当提议。

In accordance with instructions of the General Assembly the relevant articles in the draft agreements with the specialized agencies on relations between the specialized agencies and the International Court of Justice were referred to the Sixth Committee (Legal) for examination and for report to the Joint Second and Third Committee.

根据大会的指示，同各专门机构订立的协定草案中关于各专门机构与国际法院之间关系的条款已提交第六委员会（法律）审查，并向第二及第三委员会联合委员会提交报告。

By a resolution of October 17, 1946, the Economic and Social Council had recommended that all four specialized agencies — ILO, FAO, UNESCO and ICAO — be granted general authorization to ask advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice.

经济及社会理事会在 1946 年 10 月 17 日的一项决议案中建议，对国际劳工组织、联合国粮农组织、联合国教科文组织和国际民用航空组织这四个专门机构都授予向国际法院征求咨询意见的一般权力。

In the discussion which ensued at the 27th and 28th meetings of the Sixth Committee held on December 3 and 4, 1946, respectively, a number of representatives expressed the opinion that it was neither necessary nor desirable to grant a general authorization to the specialized agencies to seek advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice. The specialized agencies could apply for authorization, in each case, to the Economic and Social Council or to the General Assembly. The specialized agencies, it was maintained, should not be placed on the same footing as the Economic and Social Council. The privilege of asking for advisory opinions from the Court should be granted only in special cases, in order to maintain the prestige of the Court and to avoid overburdening it with work.

随后，第六委员会于 1946 年 12 月 3 日和 4 日分别召开了第二十七次和第二十八次会议。在讨论中，一些代表表示，授予各专门机构征求国际法院咨询意见的一般权力既无必要，也不可取。各专门机构可以每次向经社理事会或大会申请授权。有代表坚持认为，不应该将专门机构置于与经社理事会同等的地位。只有在特殊情况下，才应授予专门机构向法院征求咨询意见的特权，以维护法院的威望并避免法院工作负担过重。

In favor of granting a general authorization to the specialized agencies it was maintained that it would make for an unwieldy and time-wasting procedure if the specialized agencies were required to submit their requests for advisory opinions through the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly. Frequent requests for advisory opinions would facilitate the creation of an international jurisprudence which would serve as the basis for the codification of international law. On the other hand, the authorization granted to the specialized agencies would be limited to matters within their competence, so that there was no real danger of overburdening the Court with work.

而赞成给予专门机构一般授权的代表认为，如果要求专门机构向经社理事会或大会提交申请后才能征求国际法院的咨询意见，则程序太过冗长繁琐。同时，经常向国际法院征求咨询意见还将有利于建立国际法学，可作为编纂国际法的基础。另一方面，各专门机构获得的授权将仅限于其职权范围内的事项，因此实际上不会对法院造成过重的工作负担。

The representative of India submitted a resolution to the effect that the Sixth Committee was not in favor of authorizing the specialized agencies to request advisory opinions from the International Court. The Committee rejected this resolution by 26 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

印度代表提交了一份决议，大意是第六委员会不赞成授权各专门机构请求国际法院提供咨询意见。委员会以 26 票对 7 票、4 票弃权否决了这项决议。

The representative of Saudi Arabia considered that the General Assembly could grant authorization only by a unilateral act and not by an agreement. The relevant articles should therefore be omitted from the agreements with the specialized agencies. An amendment to this effect submitted by the Saudi Arabian representative was rejected by the Sixth Committee by 24 votes to 14, with 2 abstentions.

沙特阿拉伯代表认为，大会只能通过单方面行为而不是协定来给予授权，因此在与各专门机构缔结的协定中，应删除有关条款。第六委员会以 24 票对 14 票、2 票弃权否决了沙特阿拉伯代表为此提出的

修正案。

The representative of Mexico, supported by the representatives of Chile and the U.S.S.R., proposed granting specialized agencies the right to ask advisory opinions from the Court subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the clause contained in the draft agreement with UNESCO. The representative of France, supported by the representative of Belgium, submitted a resolution stating that the Committee favored granting the specialized agencies the general authorization proposed by the Economic and Social Council, it being understood that the General Assembly might at any time revoke this authorization.

墨西哥代表在智利代表和苏联代表的支持下，提议根据与教科文组织达成的协定草案所载条款，授予各专门机构向法院征求咨询意见的权利，但须经济及社会理事会批准。法国代表在比利时代表的支持下，提交了一项决议案，内容是委员会赞同授予各专门机构以经济及社会理事会所提议的一般授权，但大会随时可以撤销这项授权。

Voting separately on the agreements with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and ICAO, the Sixth Committee in each case rejected the proposal of the representative of Mexico and adopted the Franco-Belgian proposal. By letter of December 5, 1946, the Sixth Committee notified the Joint Second and Third Committee of its decision.

第六委员会在分别就与国际劳工组织、粮农组织、教科文组织和国际民航组织的协定进行表决时，均否决了墨西哥代表的提案，通过了法国和比利时代表的提案。1946年12月5日，第六委员会以信函将其决定告知了第二及第三委员会联合委员会。

(2) Budgetary and Financial Relationships with Specialized Agencies

(2) 与各专门机构的预算和财务关系

The Norwegian delegation to the third session of the Economic and Social Council had submitted an item on the subject of a consolidated budget and common fiscal services for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, but had later withdrawn it from the agenda because of the lack of adequate time for full discussion. As several other delegations had expressed their interest in the subject, the Secretary-General submitted a memorandum to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly on the possible development of common fiscal services or of a consolidated budget for the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

在经济及社会理事会第三届会议上，挪威代表团提交了关于联合国和专门机构的合并预算和共同财政服务的议题，但后来由于没有足够时间进行充分讨论而将其从议程中撤回。因为另有几个代表团表示对这一议题感兴趣，秘书长就联合国和专门机构拥有共同财政服务或合并预算的可能性问题向大会第一届会第二期会议提交了一份备忘录。

The General Assembly referred the question to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) for consideration. While the majority of representatives were in agreement as to the necessity of close budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, it was the general feeling of the Committee that further study was necessary before the Committee could decide what form such relationships should take. Some representatives expressed hope that a consolidated budget might be established at a future date. Others opposed the establishment of a consolidated budget on the ground that the General Assembly under the Charter had no authority to approve such a budget.

大会将这一问题提交第五委员会（行政和预算）审议。尽管大多数代表一致认为联合国和各专门机构之间应该建立密切的预算和财务关系，但委员会成员普遍认为，在决定这种关系应采取何种形式之前，

有必要开展进一步研究。一些代表希望将来可以建立合并预算，而其他代表则反对建立合并预算，理由是根据《宪章》，大会无权批准此类预算。

At the 29th meeting of the Fifth Committee on November 21, 1946, the Committee's Rapporteur submitted a draft resolution which the Committee adopted with some drafting changes. At its 65th plenary meeting on December 14, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution proposed by the Fifth Committee:

在 1946 年 11 月 21 日第五委员会第二十九次会议上，委员会报告员提交了一份决议草案，委员会作了一些修改后通过了草案。1946 年 12 月 14 日，大会在第六十五次全体会议上一致通过了第五委员会提出的下列决议：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

大会，

CONSIDERING paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations providing that:

“The Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budget of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.”;

鉴于《联合国宪章》第十七条第三款规定：

“大会应审核经与第五十七条所指各种专门机关订定之任何财政及预算办法，并应审查该项专门机关之行政预算，以便向关系机关提出建议。”；

CONSIDERING the views expressed by the various delegations at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Fifth Committee that a system of close budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the specialized agencies is desirable for giving effect to the provisions of the Charter;

鉴于多个代表团在第五委员会第二十七次会议上发表意见，认为联合国与各专门机构间宜有密切的预算和财政关系制度，以执行《宪章》的规定；

REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

请秘书长在与行政和预算问题咨询委员会协商之下，

1. To continue exploratory discussions with the specialized agencies and to report and make recommendations to the next regular session of the General Assembly;

1. 继续与各专门机构进行探索性讨论，并向大会下一届常会报告和提出建议；

2. To append, if possible, to the United Nations budget for 1948, in the form of informative annexes, the budgets or proposed budgets of the specialized agencies for 1948 with a view to presenting to the General Assembly a comprehensive estimate of expenditures of the United Nations and specialized agencies;

2. 如有可能，将各专门机构 1948 年预算或拟议预算以参考资料的形式附加于联合国 1948 年预算之后，以期向大会展示联合国及各专门机构的总预算支出；

3. To explore possible arrangements by which the budgets of the several specialized agencies might be presented to the General Assembly for approval;

3. 探究使各专门机构预算可以提交大会批准通过的可行办法；

4. To develop, at the earliest possible date in accordance with the budgetary and financial provisions of the agreements with the specialized agencies, arrangements for common fiscal controls and common budgetary, administrative and financial practices.

4. 根据与各专门机构协定中的预算和财务规定，尽早制订共同财政管理办法以及共同预算、行政与财务办法。

c. Report of the Committee on UNRRA

c. 联合国善后救济总署委员会的报告

By a resolution of February 1, 1946, the General Assembly had established a Committee on UNRRA. In accordance with the Assembly's resolution the Committee submitted a report on its activities to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

根据 1946 年 2 月 1 日的一项决议，大会成立了联合国善后救济总署委员会。根据大会的决议，该委员会向大会第一届会第二期会议提交了一份关于其各项活动的报告。

The Second Committee (Economic and Financial), to which this report was referred, unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by the representative of the United Kingdom at its 26th meeting on December 5, 1946. Likewise by unanimous vote, the General Assembly at its 55th plenary meeting on December 11, 1946, adopted the following resolution recommended by the Second Committee:

这份报告转交给第二委员会（经济和财政）审议；委员会在 1946 年 12 月 5 日第二十六次会议上一致通过了英国代表提出的一项决议。1946 年 12 月 11 日，大会第五十五次全体会议也一致通过了第二委员会提出的如下决议：

The General Assembly, at its twenty-first plenary meeting on 1 February 1946, established a Committee to encourage support of UNRRA during the final stages of its work.

大会在 1946 年 2 月 1 日第二十一次全体会议上设立了一个委员会，以支持联合国善后救济总署最后阶段的工作。

The General Assembly has now received a report on the work of the Committee and has noted with satisfaction the extent to which Member Governments have supported the activities of UNRRA and have thus contributed so substantially to the relief and rehabilitation of those countries which had been devastated by the war.

大会现已收到委员会的工作报告，并满意地注意到会员国政府广泛支持联合国善后救济总署的活动，从而为那些遭受战争破坏的国家的救济和重建工作做出了重要贡献。

The General Assembly has learned from the report of the Committee that, although expected contributions have been realized in a very large measure, a small proportion has not yet been made available, and that the Chairman of the Committee has been requested to draw the attention of the Governments concerned to the

desirability of completing their contributions in order that UNRRA might receive the full amount required for the completion of its activities.

大会从委员会的报告中获悉，预期捐款虽已募集到极大一部分，但仍有小部分还未到账，已要求委员会主席提请有关政府注意，争取尽快完成捐款，以便联合国善后救济总署能够收到完成其活动所需的全部款项。

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THEREFORE,

大会因此，

WARMLY THANKS the Chairman and members of the Committee on UNRRA for their efforts in fulfilment of the task entrusted to them;

衷心感谢联合国善后救济总署委员会主席和成员为完成委托任务所作的努力；

URGES Member Governments concerned to consider sympathetically the communication from the Chairman of the Committee on UNRRA and to make available the balance of their expected contributions, in order that UNRRA may have at its disposal for the completion of its task the full amount recommended by the UNRRA Council.

促请有关会员国政府对联合国善后救济总署委员会主席的来文予以同情之考虑，缴清预期捐款的剩余部分，以便联合国善后救济总署能够获得其理事会所建议数额的全部款项，用以完成其任务。

。

d. Relief Needs after the Termination of UNRRA

d. 联合国善后救济总署结束后之救济需要

In its resolution of February 1, 1946, establishing a Committee on UNRRA, the General Assembly instructed the Secretary-General to make arrangements with the Director-General of UNRRA whereby the General Assembly might be furnished with full reports on the work of UNRRA. In accordance with this resolution the Director-General of UNRRA submitted an extensive report to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly on the progress made towards economic rehabilitation in the countries being assisted by UNRRA.

大会在其 1946 年 2 月 1 日关于成立联合国善后救济总署委员会的决议中，要求秘书长同联合国善后救济总署署长作出安排，向大会提供联合国善后救济总署工作的详细报告。根据这一决议，联合国善后救济总署署长就接受总署援助的国家在经济复苏方面取得的进展向大会第一届会第二期会议提交了一份全面报告。

The General Assembly also received a recommendation from the Economic and Social Council on the question of relief needs in 1947 after the termination of UNRRA's activities. At its fifth session the Council of UNRRA had adopted a resolution recommending to the General Assembly of the United Nations the establishment or designation of an agency to review the needs in 1947 for urgent imports of basic essentials of life for the various receiving countries of UNRRA and to make recommendations regarding financial assistance that might be required to meet such needs. By a resolution of October 3, 1946, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Council of UNRRA and recommended that the General Assembly take appropriate action as soon as possible.

大会还收到了经济及社会理事会提交的一份关于联合国善后救济总署 1947 年结束工作后的救济需求问题的建议。联合国善后救济总署理事会第五届会议通过了一项决议，建议大会设立或委派特定机构，审查各受援国 1947 年紧急进口基本生活必需品的需求，并就可能需要的财政援助提出建议。1946 年 10 月 3 日，经济及社会理事会通过决议，认可了联合国善后救济总署理事会的建议，并建议大会尽快采取适当行动。

At its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, the General Assembly referred the question of post-UNRRA relief to the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) for consideration. The Second Committee discussed the question at its 12th, 16th, 17th and 18th meetings held on November 11, 14, 16 and 19 respectively, and again at its 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th meetings on December 5, 6, 7 and 9 respectively.

大会在 1946 年 10 月 31 日第四十六次全体会议上，将联合国善后救济总署结束后的救济问题提交给第二委员会（经济和财政委员会）审议。第二委员会在 11 月 11 日、14 日、16 日和 19 日举行的第十二次、第十六次、第十七次和第十八次会议上讨论了该问题，并于 12 月 5 日、6 日、7 日和 9 日举行的第二十六次、第二十七次、第二十八次和第二十九次会议上再次讨论了该问题。

The Director-General of UNRRA, who was invited to participate in the Committee's discussions, told the Committee that the countries receiving UNRRA aid would be faced with a considerable deficit of foodstuffs after the termination of UNRRA's work in 1947. He urged that the United Nations adopt definite plans to remedy these deficits and continue to provide assistance on an international basis. To this end he proposed the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Food Fund of at least \$400,000,000 to which the Members of the United Nations would be called upon to contribute in money or in goods. This fund would operate until after the 1947 harvest, at which time the General Assembly could determine whether further action would be necessary.

联合国善后救济总署署长应邀参加了委员会的讨论。他告知委员会，各受援国在 1947 年总署工作结束后将面临严重的粮食短缺问题；他促请联合国采取明确的计划应对这些问题，并继续在国际范围内提供援助；为此，他提议设立一个资金规模至少为 4 亿美元的联合国紧急粮食基金，呼吁联合国会员国向该基金捐钱捐物，该基金将持续运作至 1947 年粮食收获之后，届时大会将确定是否需要采取进一步行动。

The delegation of Denmark submitted a draft resolution embodying the proposal of the Director-General of UNRRA for the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Food Board.

丹麦代表团提交了一项决议草案，内容包括联合国善后救济总署署长关于设立联合国紧急粮食委员会的提议。

The majority of the representatives who participated in the discussion stressed the fact that countries which hitherto had received UNRRA aid would need further assistance in 1947 to provide for imports of food and other basic commodities; that existing agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund could deal only with long-range problems; and that the immediate needs therefore would have to be met through some other form of international action. Hence most representatives favored continued relief, after the termination of UNRRA, through an international agency such as that recommended by the Director-General of UNRRA and the Danish delegation.

参加讨论的大多数代表强调，迄今为止接受联合国善后救济总署援助的国家在 1947 年将需要进一步援助，以进口粮食和其他基本商品；联合国粮食及农业组织、国际复兴开发银行和国际货币基金组织

等现有机构只能处理长期问题；因此，必须通过其他形式的国际行动来满足当前需求。据此，大多数代表赞成在联合国善后救济总署结束后，依据联合国善后救济总署署长和丹麦代表团的建议，设立一个国际机构继续进行救济。

The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, however, the two largest potential contributors to any international relief agency which the General Assembly might set up, opposed the establishment of such an agency. The representative of the United States considered that the world economic situation had improved considerably and that certain nations which had received UNRRA aid were now able to export their own products. His Government was aware, the United States representative stated, that some countries still needed relief, but it was opposed to the establishment of an international organization to handle the residual problem. Moreover, UNRRA resources would in the main be exhausted by the end of February. The most critical period would be the late winter and early spring. It was imperative, therefore, to move quickly and the United States Government favored simpler and more direct methods of relief than the establishment of an international agency. Hence, the United States representative submitted a draft resolution to the Second Committee providing for relief to be furnished by Members of the United Nations on a bilateral and voluntary basis. Specifically the resolution:

美国和英国是大会可能设立的任何国际救济机构的最大潜在捐助国，但这两国代表反对设立一个国际机构继续进行救济。美国代表认为，世界经济形势已大为改善，一些受援国现在已能出口本国产品，美国政府知悉有些国家仍需得到救济，但反对建立一个国际组织来处理剩余问题。此外，联合国善后救济总署的物资到2月底将基本耗尽，时值冬春之交，正是救济最关键的时期，因此必须迅速采取行动，美国政府希望采取更简单直接的救济方法，而非建立一个国际机构。因此，美国代表向第二委员会提交了一项决议草案，提议由联合国会员国在双边和自愿的基础上提供救济。该决议具体内容如下：

(1) directed the Secretary-General to transmit to all Members of the United Nations and international organizations concerned information on the needs for urgent imports of basic commodities in 1947 and on the financial assistance which might be required to meet such needs;

(1) 责成秘书长向所有联合国会员国和有关国际组织传达关于1947年进口基本商品的紧急需求以及可能需要的财政援助的有关信息；

(2) called upon Members of the United Nations to assist in the furnishing of relief during the ensuing year and to develop their relief programs with the greatest possible speed;

(2) 吁请联合国会员国在接下来的一年内协助救济，并尽快制定救济方案；

(3) invited contributing governments to coordinate their respective programs by informal consultation so as to achieve the maximum results from their efforts.

(3) 邀请捐助国政府通过非正式协商协调各自方案，力争取得最大成果。

The representative of the United Kingdom supported the resolution of the United States representative. He suggested that Members of the United Nations which were receiving or contributing relief, should use the Secretariat of the United Nations as a clearing house for information and the coordination of relief.

英国代表支持美国代表的决议案。他建议接受救济或提供救济的联合国会员国以联合国秘书处为信息交换中心，协调救济工作。

As a compromise, certain delegations suggested that contributions of money or in kind should be made by

Members of the United Nations on a voluntary basis, with a United Nations committee, however, handling the task of collection and distribution. The representative of Brazil submitted a draft resolution which recommended the establishment of such an international pool of voluntary contributions. This pool was to be created and administered by a special committee consisting of representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of UNRRA, of the Sub-Commission on Devastated Areas of the Economic and Social Council, of FAO, of the International Emergency Food Council and of the International Bank for Reconstruction. This special committee, moreover, was (a) to survey essential food requirements of the devastated areas in 1947, their need for imports, and the prospective food supply position in the exporting areas; (b) to determine what proportion of those needs could be met with available exchange resources or expected foreign exchange receipts; (c) to consult with the governments of the countries requiring assistance and of potential supplying countries concerning the extension of credit facilities to the needy countries, either on a long or a short-term basis; and (d) to study the possibility of employing the sum in arrears due to UNRRA by Member countries, for the coverage of part of the needs of the devastated areas in 1947.

作为一种妥协，一些代表团提出，联合国会员国应在自愿的基础上提供资金或实物捐助，但由一个联合国委员会负责收集和分配工作。巴西代表提交了一份决议草案，建议设立一个国际自愿捐款池。这一捐款池的设立和管理工作由一个特别委员会负责。该特别委员会由联合国秘书长的代表以及联合国善后救济总署、经济及社会理事会战灾区域小组委员会、粮农组织、国际紧急粮食理事会和国际复兴开发银行等机构的代表组成。此外，该特别委员会还负责：（甲）调查被战争摧毁地区 1947 年的基本粮食需求、进口需求以及出口地区未来的粮食供应状况；（乙）确定以可用的外汇资源或预期的外汇收入可满足上述需求的比例；（丙）就向贫困国家提供长期或短期信贷的问题，与需要援助的国家政府和可能提供援助的国家政府进行协商；（丁）研究是否可以动用会员国拖欠联合国善后救济总署的款项，以满足被战争摧毁地区 1947 年的部分需要。

At its 18th meeting on November 19, 1946, the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) appointed a sub-committee of nineteen members to prepare a single draft resolution. After thorough discussion in three meetings the Sub-Committee was unable to reach any agreement on the basic issue as to whether relief was to be provided on a bilateral and voluntary basis, as proposed in the United States resolution, or whether relief was to be provided through an international agency as proposed in the resolution submitted by the representative of Denmark.

在 1946 年 11 月 19 日第十八次会议上，第二委员会（经济和财政）成立了一个由 19 个成员组成的小组委员会，负责起草一份单一决议草案。经过三次会议的充分讨论，小组委员会未能就以下基本问题达成一致意见：是按照美国决议案的提议，在双边和自愿的基础上提供救济，还是按照丹麦代表提交的决议案中的提议，通过国际机构提供救济。

In his report to the Second Committee the Chairman of the Sub-Committee stated that the overwhelming majority of the Sub-Committee had preferred the principle of action by an international agency. According to ordinary parliamentary practice, the Sub-Committee would have proceeded to vote on a draft proposal to implement the principle of international action. The representative of the United States and the United Kingdom, however, had explicitly stated before the Sub-Committee that they could not bow to the majority in this case and that they would not adhere to any decision of the Committee which did not meet their point of view. Even if contributions were to be on a voluntary basis, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom had informed the Sub-Committee that they would not give their contributions in conformity with principles established by an international agency. They wished to be free to judge on their own when and where relief was needed, and were convinced that the needs which would exist in 1947 could best be met through bilateral action, which would be more direct and immediate than action through an international agency. The representative of the U.S.S.R., on the other hand, informed the Sub-Committee that his Government was not prepared to make a contribution except to an international organization.

小组委员会主席在他向第二委员会提交的报告中指出，小组委员会的绝大多数成员都赞成由一个国际机构采取行动的原则。根据议会惯例，小组委员会本应就实施国际行动原则的提案草案进行表决。然而，美英两国代表向小组委员会明确表示，在这一问题上，他们不能屈从于多数，他们将不会遵守委员会任何与他们观点相悖的决定。即使捐款是在自愿的基础上进行，美英两国代表也告知小组委员会，他们不会按照国际机构制定的原则进行捐款。他们希望能自由地自行判断何时何地需要救济，并确信1947年的救济需求最好是通过双边行动来满足，这比通过国际机构采取行动更直接、更迅速。与此相反，苏联代表告知小组委员会，苏联政府只会通过国际组织来提供捐助。

Although favoring international action, the majority of the Sub-Committee felt that it would not serve any useful purpose to vote for the establishment of an international agency which would not receive the support of the two largest contributing countries. The Sub-Committee therefore did not take a vote on the proposals before it, and decided by majority vote to refer the matter back to the Second Committee with the request that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee give a factual report.

尽管小组委员会的大多数成员赞成采取国际行动，但认为投票建立一个国际机构，却得不到两个最大捐助国的支持，这没有任何实际意义。因此，小组委员会没有就其收到的建议进行表决，而以多数票决定将此事退回第二委员会，并请小组委员会主席作一份实况报告。

At the 26th meeting of the Second Committee on December 5, 1946, the United States resolution was resubmitted in revised form as a resolution sponsored jointly by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil. In addition to the recommendations contained in the original United States resolution, the revised resolution (1) recommended that all Members of the United Nations keep the Secretary-General informed concerning their plans for assisting in meeting relief needs in 1947 and the progress of their relief activities; (2) directed the Secretary-General to make available to all Members of the United Nations the information thus received, together with information concerning existing relief needs, in order that this information might be used by the Members of the United Nations to facilitate the coordination of their respective relief programs; (3) directed the Secretary-General to facilitate informal consultation among governments concerning their relief plans and to furnish such technical assistance as governments might request.

1946年12月5日，在第二委员会第二十六次会议上，美国的决议案经修订后，作为美国、英国和巴西代表联合提出的决议案重新提交。除原美国决议案中的建议外，修订后的决议案还（1）建议联合国所有会员国向秘书长报告1947年的救济计划及其救济活动的进展情况；（2）责成秘书长向联合国所有会员国提供他所收到的资料以及关于现有救济需求的资料，以便会员国可以利用这些资料来协调彼此的救济方案；（3）责成秘书长促进各国政府就其救济计划进行非正式磋商，并为各国政府提供可能需要的技术援助。

The Director-General of UNRRA submitted a revised proposal to the Second Committee, which he hoped might be accepted by all members of the Committee. The resolution proposed that the General Assembly establish a United Nations Emergency Food Board whose functions would include:

联合国善后救济总署署长向第二委员会提交了一份修订提案，他希望委员会所有成员都能接受该提案。这份决议案建议大会设立一个联合国紧急粮食委员会，其职能包括：

- (a) A review of the needs in 1947 for financing urgent imports of the basic essentials of life particularly food, after the termination of UNRRA programs to the extent that they cannot be otherwise met;

(甲) 审查 1947 年在联合国善后救济总署方案终止后紧急进口基本生活必需品特别是粮食的资金需求，这些需求无法通过其他方式得到满足；

(b) The making of recommendations as to the financial assistance that might be required to meet such needs as are found to exist as a result of foreign exchange difficulties which cannot be dealt with by existing agencies;

(乙) 就可能需要的财政援助提出建议，以满足因外汇困难而无法由现有机构解决的需求；

(c) The making of recommendations to governments as to allocations of resources which they make available for relief purposes on the basis of need and free from political considerations; and

(丙) 就不考虑政治因素、按需分配救济资源的问题向各国政府提出建议；以及

(d) The making of periodic reports at such time and in such form as the Economic and Social Council may provide.

(丁) 按经济及社会理事会规定的时间和形式提交定期报告。

If the Committee should fail to accept this revised proposal, the Director-General of UNRRA urged that at least the following amendments to the resolution sponsored jointly by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil should be adopted: (1) The resolution should state that relief should be furnished “when and where needed,” and that it should be free from political considerations; (2) provision should be made for formal, rather than informal consultation from time to time among governments concerning their relief plans.

如果委员会不能接受这一订正提案，联合国善后救济总署署长敦促至少应通过对美国、英国和巴西代表联合决议提出的下列修正案：(1) 决议应指出，应在“需要的时间和地点”提供救济，并且不受政治因素的影响；(2) 应规定各国政府之间不时就其救济方案进行正式磋商，而不是非正式磋商。

The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom opposed the revised resolution of the Director-General of UNRRA. They were, however, willing to accept the above amendments and submitted a draft of the joint resolution revised accordingly.

美英两国代表反对联合国善后救济总署署长提出的订正决议案。不过，他们愿意接受上述修正意见，对联合决议进行了相应修订并再次提交。

In view of the opposition of the United States and the United Kingdom to the establishment of an international agency, the representative of Denmark withdrew his resolution.

鉴于美国和英国反对建立相关国际机构，丹麦代表撤回了自己提交的决议案。

After further discussion at the 26th, 27th and 28th meetings of the Second Committee on December 5, 6, and 7 respectively, the representative of Canada submitted a compromise proposal as an amendment to the United States-United Kingdom-Brazil resolution. He proposed that a special technical committee be appointed, composed of eight experts in the fields of finance and foreign trade to be designated in their personal capacities by the Governments of Brazil, Canada, China, France, Poland, the U.S.S.R. the United Kingdom, and the United States. This committee would study minimum import requirements of countries which were suffering from considerable deficits in foodstuffs and other basic commodities, it would survey

the available means of each country to finance such imports, and would report concerning the financial assistance which might be required. The report of the special technical committee was to be submitted to the Secretary-General for submission to Member Governments not later than January 15, 1947.

在第二委员会于 12 月 5 日、6 日和 7 日召开的第二十六、二十七和二十八次会议上做进一步讨论之后，加拿大代表提出了一项折衷提案，作为美国、英国和巴西联合决议的修正案。他提议成立一个特别技术委员会，由巴西、加拿大、中国、法国、波兰、苏联、英国和美国政府指派 8 名金融和外贸领域的专家，以个人资格担任委员会委员。针对食品和其他基本商品严重短缺的国家，该委员会将研究其最低进口需求，调查各国为此类进口筹集资金的现有手段，并报告可能需要的财政援助。特别技术委员会的报告将提交给秘书长，以便其在 1947 年 1 月 15 日之前提交给各会员国政府。

The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom were willing to accept the Canadian proposal. The representative of Denmark and several other representatives who had supported the principle of international action urged support of the Canadian compromise for the sake of unanimity, although this compromise fell short of their aims.

美英两国代表愿意接受加拿大的提议。丹麦代表和其他几位支持国际行动原则的代表敦促各国支持加拿大的折衷方案，以求达成一致，尽管这一折衷方案未能实现他们的预期目标。

At its 29th meeting on December 9, 1946, the Second Committee decided to increase the membership of the proposed special technical committee to ten, adding Argentina and Denmark to the list of members. The Committee then unanimously adopted the joint resolution of the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil as amended by the representative of Canada.

在 1946 年 12 月 9 日举行的第二十九次会议上，第二委员会决定将拟建的特别技术委员会成员增至 10 个，将阿根廷和丹麦列入成员名单。委员会随后一致通过了经加拿大代表修正的美国、英国和巴西联合决议。

As a means of helping to meet relief needs during 1947, the representative of Norway proposed that the General Assembly direct the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consider ways and means of collecting and utilizing contributions by individuals and organizations all over the world equivalent to the value of one day's work. This proposal, submitted in the form of an amendment to the joint resolution of the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil, was adopted by the Second Committee at its 29th meeting on December 9, 1946, by 33 votes with 4 abstentions.

作为满足 1947 年救济需求的辅助手段，挪威代表建议大会指示联合国秘书长考虑在世界范围内向个人和组织募集和利用捐款的方式方法，倡导捐赠等于一日工作所得的数额。第二委员会在 1946 年 12 月 9 日第二十九次会议上以 33 票赞成、4 票弃权通过了这项以美国、英国和巴西联合决议修正案形式提交的提案。

At its 56th plenary meeting on December 11, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution recommended by the Second Committee, which read as follows:

1946 年 12 月 11 日，大会第五十六次全体会议一致通过了第二委员会建议的决议，内容如下：

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

大会

TAKING NOTE of the UNRRA Council resolution (No. 100) of 16 August 1946, and of the related resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council of 3 October 1946;

阅悉联合国善后救济总署理事会一九四六年八月十六日之决议案（第一百号），及一九四六年十月三日经济及社会理事会所通过之有关决议案；

RECOGNIZING that certain countries will need financial assistance in 1947 to provide for imports of food and other basic essentials of life;

确知：若干国家于一九四七年内将需要财政上之援助，以便购进粮食与其他基本生活必需品；

TAKING NOTE that this need for assistance may not, in all cases, be entirely met by international institutions and other public and private agencies available for this purpose;

备悉：此种救济需要非各国际组织与其他现有公私救济机关所能完全应付；

RECOGNIZING that, in some countries, if such assistance is not provided, there will be hunger, privation and suffering during the winter, spring and early summer of next year;

确知：若干国家若不能获得此种援助，则明年冬春二季以及初夏时期将有饥馑、贫乏与困苦之虞；

TAKING NOTE of the urgent necessity of meeting this residual relief need promptly and of the expressed willingness of Members of the United Nations to do their part in attaining this end;

备悉：须从速应付此种余留之救济需要，且联合国各会员国业经表示愿各尽所能，以达到此项目的；

RECOGNIZING the desirability of meeting this need without wasteful duplication of effort;

确知：应付此种需要时宜力避工作之重叠，籍免浪费；

CONSIDERING that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of their common ends, including international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic and humanitarian character;

鉴于联合国宗旨之一在于作为一中枢机关，以调和各国之行动，而达成其共同之目的——包括以国际合作方法解决经济与人道方面之国际问题；

REAFFIRMING the principle that at no time should relief supplies be used as a political weapon, and that no discrimination should be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed, or political belief:

重申一项原则，即救济物资永远不应用为政治武器，其分配亦不应因种族、宗教或政治信仰而有任何歧视；

1. ESTABLISHES: a Special Technical Committee whose functions shall be:

（一） 设立一特别专门委员会，其任务如下：

(a) To study the minimum import requirements of the basic essentials of life, particularly food and supplies for agricultural production of countries which the Committee believes might require assistance in the

prevention of suffering or of economic retrogression which threatens the supply of these basic essentials;

(甲) 对于经该委员会认为在防止灾难方面或在避免足以妨害基本生活必需品供应之经济衰落方面需要援助之国家，研究其基本生活必需品之最低输入需要，尤其关于粮食及用于农业生产之供应品等项；

(b) To survey the means available to each country concerned to finance such imports;

(乙) 调查各有关国家为购办此等输入品所可利用之资力；

(c) To report concerning the amount of financial assistance which it believes may be required in the light of (a) and (b) above.

(丙) 就该委员会于研究上述 (甲) (乙) 两项后所认为必之财政需援助数额，提具报告；

2. DECIDES that the Committee shall consist of ten experts in the field of finance and foreign trade to be designated by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States of America to serve in their individual capacities and not as representatives of the Governments by which they are designated; and urges each Government to select a person of outstanding competence to serve on the Committee.

(二) **议决：**该委员会应由财政与国外贸易专家十人组成之，由阿根廷、巴西、加拿大、中国、丹麦、法兰西、波兰、英联王国、美利坚众合及苏维埃社会主义共和国联邦各国政府分别指派，各该专家系以个人资格任职而并不代表各指派国家之政府；并促请各该国政府遴选一才能卓越之人员，参加委员会之工作。

3. DIRECTS the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee the information called for in the third paragraph of the above-mentioned resolution of the Economic and Social Council.

(三) **训令**秘书长将上述经济及社会理事会决议案中第三段所规定之情报递送该委员会。

4. DIRECTS the Committee to submit its report to the Secretary-General for submission to Member Governments as soon as possible, but in any event not later than 15 January 1947.

(四) **训令**该委员会将其报告书提交秘书长，俾使尽速转送各会员国政府；但无论如何，不得迟于一九四七年一月十五日。

5. CALLS UPON all Members of the United Nations to assist in the furnishing of relief when needed and where needed during the ensuing year, by developing their respective programmes with the greatest possible speed and, in appropriate cases, by extending special credit facilities to the needy countries.

(五) **吁请**联合国所有会员国尽速各别实施其方案，且于适当情形下对于穷困国家予以信用借款之特殊便利，俾于下年度内可随时随地视需要所在，协助救济品之供予。

6. RECOMMENDS that all Members of the United Nations keep the Secretary-General informed concerning their plans for assisting in meeting relief needs in 1947, and concerning the progress of their relief activities in this respect.

(六) **建议：**联合国所有会员国将其协助应付一九四七救济需要所订各项计划，及其在此方面救济工

作之进展情形，随时通知秘书长。

7. DIRECTS the Secretary-General:

(七) 训令秘书长:

(a) To make available to all Members of the United Nations the information received pursuant to paragraph 6 above, in order that this information, together with that transmitted pursuant to paragraph 4 above, may be used by the Members of the United Nations to facilitate the co-ordination, without wasteful duplication of effort, of their respective relief programmes and activities;

(甲) 将依据上述第(六)项所收到之情报公诸联合国所有会员国，俾此种情报连同依据上述第(四)项所转送者可以便利联合国各会员国调整其各别救济方案与工作，藉免工作重叠，而致浪费；

(b) To facilitate informal consultation among Governments concerning their relief plans and programmes; and to arrange for such consultation among Governments whenever, in his opinion, the purpose of this resolution would be promoted thereby;

(乙) 对于各国政府间关于救济计划与方案之非正式磋商，予以便利；并于其认为有裨于促进本决议案目的之时，设法促成各国政府间之此种磋商；

(c) To furnish, within the limitations of available staff and funds, such technical assistance in respect of the 1947 relief programme as Governments may request.

(丙) 在现有办事人员与经费之限度内，就一九四七年之救济方案，供予各国政府以所请求之技术上协助。

8. (a) DIRECTS the Secretary-General to consider the ways and means of collecting and utilizing contributions, from persons, organizations and peoples all over the world, equivalent to the earnings of one day's work, for the purpose of helping to meet relief needs during 1947; and to report on the results of such consideration to Member Governments and to the Economic and Social Council at the earliest possible date;

(八) (甲) 训令秘书长考虑各种办法，向私人、团体与全世界人士募集等于一日工作所得之捐款，并加以利用，俾为应付一九四七年内救济需要之助；并尽早向各会员国政府及经济暨社会理事会报告其考虑之结果。

(b) REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to study the report made by the Secretary-General and to take whatever action it may deem appropriate in regard to this matter.

(乙) 请经济及社会理事会审查秘书长所提出之报告，并采取其关于此事认为适当之任何措施。

9. DIRECTS the Secretary-General to report at each session of the Economic and Social Council on the activities being carried out under this resolution.

(九) 训令秘书长于经济及社会理事会每次届会中就其依据本决议案所办理之各项工作提出报告。

Acting immediately upon the Assembly's instructions, the Secretary-General convened the Special Technical Committee referred to in the above mentioned resolution.

依据大会指示，秘书长立即召开了上述决议所述特别技术委员会会议。

The experts designated as members of the committee were as follows: Argentina, Dr. José Eduardo Picerno; Brazil, Eurico Penteadó; Canada, Robert B. Bryce; China, Cheng Paonan; Denmark, Henrik Kauffmann; France, René Hoffherr (Albert Dollinger, alternate); Poland, Edward Iwaszkiewicz; the U.S.S.R., Nikolai I. Feonov; the United Kingdom, J. Hubert Penson; and the United States, Dallas W. Dort.

指定为委员会成员的专家如下：阿根廷，Dr. José Eduardo Picerno；巴西，Eurico Penteadó；加拿大，Robert B. Bryce；中国，Cheng Paonan；丹麦，Henrik Kauffmann；法国，René Hoffherr（Albert Dollinger 替补）；波兰，Edward Iwaszkiewicz；苏联，Nikolai I. Feonov；英国，J. Hubert Penson；以及美国，Dallas W. Dort。

During the course of the sessions certain changes took place in the personnel of the Committee and the following additional experts participated in the work: Argentina, Salvador Graziadio; Brazil, Roberto de Oliveira Campos; Canada, Miss H. Dorothy Burwash, J. Richard Murray; Denmark, Jorgen Gelting; Poland, Stanislaw Raczkowski, J. Drewnowski; the U.S.S.R., Alexandre P. Morozov, Valentine Kobushko, Ivan Kamenev; and the United States, Harold B. Cleveland, Peter Strauss.

在会议期间，委员会成员有所变更，新增参与工作的专家如下：阿根廷，Salvador Graziadio；巴西，Roberto de Oliveira Campos；加拿大，Miss H. Dorothy Burwash 与 J. Richard Murray；丹麦，Jorgen Gelting；波兰，Stanislaw Raczkowski 与 J. Drewnowski；苏联，Alexandre P. Morozov、Valentine Kobushko 与 Ivan Kamenev；以及美国，Harold B. Cleveland 与 Peter Strauss。

The Committee was convened to study the minimum import requirements of the basic essentials of life and the means available to each country concerned to finance such imports and to report upon the amount of financial assistance which it believed might be required. It reported unanimously on January 23, 1947, that relief assistance was required for 1947 in the following amounts:

Austria	\$143,500,000
Greece	84,300,000
Hungary	40,200,000
Italy	106,900,000
Poland	139,900,000
Yugoslavia	68,200,000
	<u>\$583,000,000</u>

委员会召开会议研究基本生活必需品之最低输入需要，调查各有关国家为购办此等输入品所可利用之财力，并就该委员会所认为必之财政需援助数额提具报告。委员会于 1947 年 1 月 23 日一致报告说，1947 年需要的救济援助数额如下：

奥地利	\$143,500,000
希腊	84,300,000
匈牙利	40,200,000
意大利	106,900,000
波兰	139,900,000
南斯拉夫	68,200,000
	<u>\$583,000,000</u>

It reported further that it was unable to form any conclusions as to the relief needs of China, Korea, and Albania because of the insufficient data available, but that this should not preclude governments from continuing to study this matter with a view to determining what relief needs, if any, remained to be met. The Committee had been unable to review the needs of the Byelorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. because no replies were received from these two countries to the request of the Committee for information.

报告进一步指出，因现有数据不足，目前尚不能确定中国、韩国以及阿尔巴尼亚的救济需求，但这不妨碍各国政府继续就此问题展开研究，以确定尚未满足的救济需求。白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国和乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国未按委员会要求提供所需信息，因此委员会未能审查两国的救济需求。

The conclusions and the findings of the Committee were transmitted by the Secretary-General, during the last week of January 1947, to all Members of the United Nations.

秘书长于 1947 年 1 月最后一周将委员会的研究结论和调查结果递交联合国各会员国。

The Assembly resolution quoted above recommended that all Members of the United Nations keep the Secretary-General informed concerning their plans for assisting in meeting relief needs in 1947. It directed the Secretary-General to make available to all Members the information thus received and to facilitate informal consultation among governments.

上述大会决议建议联合国所有会员国将其为协助应付一九四七救济需要所订各项计划随时通知秘书长，训令秘书长将所收到之情报公诸联合国所有会员国，并对于各国政府间的非正式磋商，予以便利。

Accordingly, the Secretary-General arranged several meetings between representatives of some eighteen countries between January and May 1947; at these meetings informal statements of the plans contemplated by governments were presented and problems of co-ordination discussed. On May 24 the Secretary-General addressed a formal communication to all Members of the United Nations requesting information concerning their plans for assisting in meeting relief needs in 1947.

因此，1947 年 1 月至 5 月期间，秘书长为 18 个国家的代表安排了数次会议；会上，代表们对本国政府设想的救济计划做了非正式声明，并讨论了协调问题。5 月 24 日，秘书长向联合国所有会员国发出正式信函，要求各国提供关于其 1947 年救济计划的相关资料。

From the information available up to June 15, 1947, the Secretary-General stated in his annual report to the General Assembly, it was evident that plans designed to meet somewhat over one-half of the total financial assistance estimated by the Committee as required to meet the minimum import requirements for the basic essentials of life were receiving the consideration of Member Governments. The amounts reported likely to become available to individual countries indicated that the relief needs of the several countries, according to the Technical Committee's estimates of their needs, would be met in varying degrees, but that some among them seemed unlikely to receive any significant part of the assistance needed.

秘书长在提交给大会的年度报告中指出，根据截至 1947 年 6 月 15 日的现有资料来看，会员国政府正在考虑拟订的援助计划，可以为委员会估算的财政援助总额提供一半以上的资金，以满足基本生活必需品的最低进口需求。从各国可能获得的援助数额来看，根据技术委员会对其需要所做的估计，这些国家的救济需要将在不同程度上得到满足，但其中一些国家的需求似乎只能满足一小部分。

e. Transfer to the United Nations of Advisory Social Welfare Functions of UNRRA

e. 联合国善后救济总署在社会福利方面所负咨询职务之移交联合国

By a resolution of October 1, 1946, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult with the Director-General of UNRRA and to make studies and formulate recommendations with a view to the assumption by the United Nations of certain important advisory functions in the field of social welfare carried on by UNRRA.

根据 1946 年 10 月 1 日通过的决议，经济及社会理事会请联合国秘书长与联合国善后救济总署署长进行磋商，就该署在社会福利领域的一些重要咨询事务交由联合国承担这一事项进行研究并提出相关建议。

In accordance with this resolution the Secretary-General arranged for joint consultations between representatives of UNRRA and the United Nations Secretariat, in an effort to obtain a clear idea of the extent and cost of the functions performed by UNRRA. On the basis of information obtained as a result of these consultations, the Secretary-General formulated his recommendations and submitted them to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

按照这项决议，秘书长安排联合国善后救济总署和联合国秘书处的代表进行联合协商，以明确联合国善后救济总署的职能范围与所需费用。根据协商所获资料，秘书长拟订了一些建议，并将其提交至大会第一届会第二次会议。

The Secretary-General estimated that the most important advisory functions carried on by UNRRA could be continued with a personnel totaling 51 advisers and administrative assistants. The expenses of this personnel would total \$509,689. In addition, the Secretary-General suggested that the General Assembly might wish to continue UNRRA's programs as regards (1) training fellowships for social welfare specialists, (2) the furnishing of material for demonstration and technical training in the field of rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, and (3) distribution of literature on social welfare questions. The Secretary-General estimated the total expense of these programs (including expenses for advisory functions) at \$894,239.

秘书长估计，共需 51 名顾问和行政助理来继续执行联合国善后救济总署最重要的咨询职能。这些人员所需的全部费用预计为 509,689 美元。此外，秘书长建议大会或可继续执行联合国善后救济总署关于下列各项事务的方案：（1）为社会福利专家提供培训研究金；（2）为残疾人士康复领域的示范和技术培训提供材料；（3）分发关于社会福利问题的宣传材料。据秘书长估算，上述方案的费用（包括咨询职务的费用）总计约为 894,239 美元。

At its 46th plenary meeting on October 31, 1946, the General Assembly referred the Secretary-General's report to the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), which in turn requested a Sub-Committee to study and report on this question. At its 41st meeting on December 7, 1946, the Third Committee considered the draft resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee, which recommended that the General Assembly:

大会在 1946 年 10 月 31 日第四十六次全体会议上，将秘书长的报告递交给第三委员会（社会、人道主义和文化委员会）；第三委员会成立了一个小组委员会来负责研究这一事项并提出报告。第三委员会在 1946 年 12 月 7 日第四十一次会议上，审议了小组委员会提交的决议草案。该决议草案建议大会：

- (1) authorize the Secretary-General to make provision for the continuance of certain of the urgent and important advisory functions carried on by UNRRA;
- (2) authorize the Secretary-General to include in the budget of the United Nations for 1947 the necessary funds for the continuance of these functions;

(3) request the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the measures he would take in compliance with the General Assembly's resolution, and request the Commission during its first session to formulate recommendations concerning the continued action required to carry on the essential activities of UNRRA in the field of social welfare.

- (一) 授权秘书长筹谋继续联合国善后救济总署若干紧急而重要之咨询职务；
- (二) 授权秘书长于 1947 年度之联合国预算中列入经办这些事务所必需之款项；
- (三) 请秘书长就其为遵行本决议案规定所采取之措施向经济及社会理事会社会委员会报告，并请该委员会于其第一届会中就为推行联合国善后救济总署在社会福利方面之主要咨询工作所必需之赓续行动，拟具建议。

This draft resolution had not been unanimously agreed to by the Sub-Committee. As a result of consultations between them, the representatives of the United States and Yugoslavia presented several amendments to the Sub-Committee's text which were acceptable to both of them. At its 44th meeting on December 9, 1948, the Third Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution as amended by the representatives of the United States and Yugoslavia.

这项决议草案未得到小组委员会的一致同意。美国和南斯拉夫代表协商后对小组委员会的案文提出了几项双方均能接受的修正案。第三委员会在 1948 年 12 月 9 日第四十四次会议上，一致通过了经美国和南斯拉夫代表修正的决议草案。

In its report to the Third Committee the Sub-Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to implement the decisions of the General Assembly before the meeting of the Social Commission, since the work of UNRRA would cease as of January 1, 1947. Considerable elasticity in the application of the program was recommended, so that it could be adapted to the requests which might be presented by Member Governments in accordance with their needs.

小组委员会在其提交给第三委员会的报告中建议，鉴于联合国善后救济总署的工作将于 1947 年 1 月 1 日停止，应授权秘书长在社会委员会会议之前执行大会的决定。同时建议在实施方案方面应高度灵活，以便能够适应各会员国政府根据自身需求可能提出的要求。

There was considerable discussion in the Sub-Committee as to the total figure and its distribution among the various items of the budgetary estimates submitted by the Secretary-General. Some representatives believed that the figures were too high and some that they were too low and that their distribution was subject to doubt. The Sub-Committee, however, did not feel competent to vote on the estimates, believing that the General Assembly could act on financial matters only on the advice of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary). The findings and recommendations of the Sub-Committee were endorsed by the Third Committee.

小组委员会充分讨论了秘书长提交的概算总额及各项目之间的分配方案。有些代表认为数额过高，有些代表则认为数额过低，而且对分配方案也存有疑义。然而，小组委员会觉得自己没有资格对估计的预算进行表决，认为大会对财务事项采取行动时只应考虑第五委员会（行政和预算委员会）的建议。小组委员会的讨论结果和建议得到了第三委员会的赞同。

The Secretary-General submitted revised budgetary estimates totaling \$370,188 to the Fifth Committee. The Fifth Committee at its 43rd meeting on December 12, 1946, approved this sum by 26 votes without opposition as a supplement to the budget estimates for 1947.

秘书长向第五委员会提交了总额为 370,188 美元的订正预算估计数。第五委员会在 1946 年 12 月 12

日第四十三次会议上，以 26 票全票通过了这笔款项，将其作为 1947 年预算估计数的补充。

At its 65th plenary meeting on December 14, 1946, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution submitted by the Third Committee:

1946 年 12 月 14 日，大会第六十五次全体会议一致通过第三委员会提交的决议。内容如下：

WHEREAS Article 66 of the Charter of United Nations provides:

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly;
2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies;
3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly;

查联合国宪章第六十六条规定：

- 一、经济及社会理事会应履行其职权范围内关于执行大会建议之职务。
- 二、经大会之许可，本理事会得应联合国会员国或专门机关之请求，供其服务。
- 三、本理事会应履行本宪章他章所特定之其他职务，以及大会所授予之职务。

WHEREAS the Economic and Social Council, on 1 October 1946, recommended the transfer to the United Nations of certain urgent and important advisory functions in the field of social welfare carried on by UNRRA, special consideration being given to the needs of children;

又查经济及社会理事会曾于一九四六年十月一日建议将联合国善后救济总署在社会福利方面所执行之若干紧急而重要之咨询职务移交联合国，对于儿童之需要一事尤特予注意；

WHEREAS the General Assembly, after examining the report and the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General in document A/132, recognizes the necessity of transferring to the United Nations the urgent and important advisory functions in the field of social welfare carried on by UNRRA.

复查大会于审查秘书长在文件 A/132 中所提出之报告与建议后，确认有将联合国善后救济总署在社会福利方面所推行之紧急而重要之咨询职务移交给联合国之必要。

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THEREFORE

大会爰

A. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General:

甲、授权秘书长：

1. In consultation with the Economic and Social Council, to make provision, with the cooperation of the specialized agencies where appropriate, for the continuance of the urgent and important advisory functions in the field of social welfare carried on by UNRRA; and for this purpose;

（一）与经济及社会理事会咨商，并与主管专门机关合作，筹谋继续联合国善后救济总署在社会福利方面所推行之紧急而重要之咨询职务；并为达到此目的，

2. To include in the budget of the United Nations for 1947 the funds necessary for the assumption of the following functions, all of which are necessary for the accomplishment of an effective programme:

(二) 于一九四七年度之联合国预算中列入经办下列事务所必须之款项，凡此事务均为实行一有效方案所必要者：

(a) For a requisite number of social welfare experts to provide, on the request of Governments which show the need for them, such advisory services, and to put into practice, over an appropriate period, new technical methods in any branch of social welfare;

(甲) 征聘必要之社会福利专家若干人，以备于各国政府表示需要关于社会福利之咨询服务时，供予此项咨询服务，并于适当期间内实施社会福利任何部门中之新式专门方法；

(b) For enabling a requisite number of suitably qualified social welfare officials to observe, and familiarize themselves with the experience of other countries administering social welfare programmes;

(乙) 使必要之合格社会福利官员若干人考察其他办理社会福利事业国家之经验，且娴识之；

(c) For providing advice, demonstration and instruction in connection with the manufacture of prosthetic appliances and the vocational training of physically handicapped persons and for furnishing the necessary demonstration equipment and tools;

(丙) 关于弥补缺陷用品之制造及身有残疾者之职业训练，供给意见、表演及讲习，并备予必需之表演设备与用具；

(d) For the furnishing to the Member countries which have been devastated during the war technical publications helpful in the training of social welfare workers.

(丁) 供予战时曾被蹂躏之各会员国以有助于训练社会福利工作人员之各种专门刊物。

The furnishing of the experts shall be undertaken by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Governments concerned, and the selection of grant-holders shall be made by the Secretary-General on the basis of proposals received from Governments. The amount of service to be furnished to the various Governments shall be decided by the Secretary-General, and shall be reviewed by the Social Commission at its next session. The kind of service mentioned under (a), (b), (c) and (d) to be rendered to each country shall be decided by the Government concerned.

专家之供给应由秘书长商承各有关政府之同意办理之；领受奖励金人员之遴选应由秘书长根据各国政府所提送之推荐为之。对于各国政府服务之程度应由秘书长决定，且须由社会委员会于随后一次届会中予以复核。至于究以（甲）、（乙）、（丙）及（丁）各款内所述各种服务中之何种给与各国，应由各该有关政府决定之。

B. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission on the measures which he takes in compliance with the terms of the present resolution, and requests the Commission during its first session to formulate recommendations concerning the continued action required to carry on the essential advisory activities of UNRRA in the field of social welfare.

乙、请秘书长就其为遵行本决议案规定所采取之措施向社会委员会报告，并请该委员会于其第一届会中就为推行联合国善后救济总署在社会福利方面之主要咨询工作所必需之赓续行动，拟其建议。

*f. Establishment of an International Children's Emergency Fund**f. 国际儿童紧急救济基金的设立*

At its third session, on September 30, 1946, the Economic and Social Council had adopted a resolution, drafted by the Standing Committee of UNRRA in consultation with representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the Acting President of the Economic and Social Council, recommending that the General Assembly arrange for the creation of an International Children's Emergency Fund subject to the Economic and Social Council; and that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of UNRRA, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Standing Committee of UNRRA prepare a draft resolution to establish the necessary international machinery for this purpose.

经济及社会理事会在 1946 年 9 月 30 日第三届会议上通过了一项决议。该决议由联合国善后救济总署常设委员会与各联合国秘书长代表及经社理事会代理主席协商起草，建议大会安排设立一个由经社理事会管辖的国际儿童紧急救济基金，并请联合国秘书长与联合国善后救济总署署长、经社理事会主席和联合国善后救济总署常设委员会协商拟订一项决议草案，为此项工作建立必要的国际机制。

In compliance with this recommendation the Secretary-General, on October 30, 1946, transmitted a draft resolution to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly referred the question to its Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), which in turn, on November 20, 1946, instructed a Sub-Committee to examine the Secretary-General's recommendations and to present a report.

根据这项建议，秘书长于 1946 年 10 月 30 日向大会第一届会第二期会议提交了一项决议草案。大会将其转交给第三委员会（社会、人道主义和文化委员会），该委员会又于 1946 年 11 月 20 日指派了一个小组委员会审查秘书长的建议并提交报告。

The Sub-Committee took note of the situation facing Europe and parts of Asia during the next few years insofar as it affected the rehabilitation of children. Although the Sub-Committee stressed that in its view the prime responsibility for the rehabilitation of children rested with national governments, it concluded that many governments would not be able to meet all the existing needs as regards adequate food supplies for children, the rehabilitation and manning of children's institutions and the training of personnel. Although voluntary relief efforts were generous and widespread, the Sub-Committee considered that such efforts touched only the fringe of the problem. Hence the necessity for an International Children's Emergency Fund. The Sub-Committee worked out detailed recommendations for the operation of the Fund and drew up a resolution based in the main on the Secretary-General's draft resolution.

小组委员会注意到欧洲及部分亚洲地区在今后几年中所面临的影响儿童复原的形势。尽管小组委员会强调，儿童复原的主要责任在于各国政府，但它认为许多国家无法满足目前在儿童粮食供应、儿童机构的恢复和人员配备以及人员培训方面的所有需求。虽然进行了慷慨广泛的自愿救济工作，但小组委员会认为相关努力未能从根本上解决问题。因此，有必要设立一个国际儿童紧急救济基金。小组委员会就基金的运作提出了详细的建议，并主要根据秘书长的决议草案起草了一项决议。

At its 44th meeting on December 7, 1946, the Third Committee voted to add Argentina and the Byelorussian S.S.R. to the list of members of the Executive Board of the Fund recommended by the Sub-Committee. Switzerland had likewise been suggested for membership of the Board, but certain delegations opposed this recommendation on the ground that Switzerland was not a Member of the United Nations. It was decided to leave the question of Switzerland's representation for later consideration, as the Economic and Social Council could add new members to the Board on the latter's recommendation.

第三委员会在 1946 年 12 月 7 日第四十四次会议上，根据小组委员会的建议，投票决定在基金执行委员会成员名单上增加阿根廷和白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国。瑞士也曾被提议成为执行委员会成员，但某些代表团对此表示反对，理由是瑞士不是联合国会员国。会议决定将瑞士的代表权问题留待以后审议，因为经济及社会理事会可以根据执行委员会的建议为其增加新成员。

The Third Committee then unanimously adopted the report and the resolution of the Sub-Committee. Likewise by unanimous vote, the General Assembly, at its 56th plenary meeting on December 11, 1946, adopted the resolution recommended by the Third Committee, which read as follows:

随后，第三委员会一致通过了小组委员会的报告和决议案。同样，大会在 1946 年 12 月 11 日第五十六次全体会议上一致表决通过了第三委员会建议的决议，内容如下：

I. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

一、大会

HAVING considered the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its third session recommending the creation of an International Children's Emergency Fund to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression, and recognizing the desirability of establishing such a Fund in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter of the United Nations;

对经济及社会理事会于其第三届会内关于建议创设一国际儿童紧急救济基金以供援助被侵略国儿童及青年用途事所通过之决议案，予以审议，并认为依照联合国宪章第六十五条之规定，确有设置此种紧急救济基金之必要；

DECIDES THEREFORE:

爰决议：

1. There is hereby created an International Children's Emergency Fund to be utilized and administered, to the extent of its available resources:

(一) 创设一国际儿童紧急救济基金，就其所有可供利用之资源，充作下列各项用途：

(a) For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression and in order to assist in their rehabilitation;

(甲) 援助被侵略国之儿童及青年，以协助其复原；

(b) For the benefit of children and adolescents of countries at present receiving assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration;

(乙) 援助现由联合国善后救济总署赈济之各国儿童及青年；

(c) For child health purposes generally, giving high priority to the children of countries victims of aggression.

(丙) 促进儿童之一般健康，对被侵略国之儿童尤予优先考虑。

2. (a) The Fund shall consist of any assets made available by UNRRA or any voluntary contributions made available by Governments, voluntary agencies, individual or other sources. It shall be authorized to receive funds, contributions or other assistance from any of the foregoing sources; to make expenditures and to finance or arrange for the provision of supplies, material, services and technical assistance for the furtherance of the foregoing purposes; to facilitate and coordinate activities relating thereto; and generally to acquire, hold or transfer property, and to take any other legal action necessary or useful in the performance of its objects and purposes.

(二)(甲) 该基金会应包括得自联合国善后救济总署之资产，或各国政府、各私人机关、个人及其他各方之自动捐输。该基金应有下列权能：接受上述各方之捐款，及其他捐献与协助；支用款项及划款购置或设法筹办所需物品、材料、服务与技术协助，以求上述各项目之实现；促进及调整与以上事项有关之工作；并于一般情形下，购置、占有、或转让财产，并为实现其目的与宗旨作其他必需或有用之法律行为。

(b) The Fund in agreement with the Governments concerned, shall take such measures as are deemed appropriate to ensure the proper utilization and distribution of supplies or other assistance which it provides. Supplies or other assistance shall be made available to Governments upon approval by the Fund of the plans of operation drawn up by the Governments concerned. Provision shall be made for:

(乙) 该基金应商承各关系政府之同意，采取其认为适当之措施，以保证其所供应物品及其他协助之正常利用及分配。该基金对各关系政府所拟具之实施计划予以核准后，即行分发物品与各政府，或予以其他协助。对于下列事项亦应予以规定：

(i) The submission to the Fund of such reports on the use of supplies and other assistance as the Fund may from time to time require;

(子) 依基金之规定，随时向其作有关物品及其他协助之使用之报告；

(ii) Equitable and efficient dispensation or distribution of all supplies or other assistance, on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief;

(丑) 以实际需要为标准，将物品及其他协助作公允确实之分配，而不应因不同种族、宗教、国籍、或政治信仰而有所歧视；

(c) The Fund shall not engage in activity in any country except in consultation with, and with the consent of, the Government concerned;

(丙) 该基金除与有关政府磋商并得其同意外，不得于任何国家内施行工作；

(d) The Fund shall appeal to all voluntary relief agencies to continue and intensify their activities and shall take the necessary measures in order to co-operate with these agencies.

(丁) 该基金应请求所有私立救济机关继续并加紧其工作，并应采取必要之措施，以与各该机关合作。

3. (a) The Fund shall be administered by an Executive Director under policies, including the determination of programmes and allocation of funds, established by an Executive Board in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission;

(三)(甲) 该基金会应由一总干事依据执行委员会签订之各项政策而掌管之；各该政策（包括工作计划之取决及款项之分配）即按照经济及社会理事会及其社会委员会所订之原则而签订者；

(b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Board;

(乙) 总干事应由联合国秘书长与执行委员会会商委派之；

(c) The Executive Board shall be composed of representatives of the following Governments:

(丙) 执行委员会应由下列各国政府之代表组成之：

Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Brazil	Norway
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Peru
Canada	Poland
China	Sweden
Colombia	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Union of South Africa
Denmark	United Kingdom
Ecuador	U.S.S.R.
France	United States of America
Greece	Yugoslavia
Iraq	

阿根廷	荷兰
澳大利亚	新西兰
巴西	挪威
白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国	秘鲁
加拿大	波兰
中国	瑞典
哥伦比亚	乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国
捷克斯洛伐克	南非联邦
丹麦	英联王国
厄瓜多尔	苏维埃社会主义共和国
法国	美利坚合众国
希腊	南斯拉夫
伊拉克	

The Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, may designate other Governments as members of the Board. Membership may be changed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, at any time after the first three years of the Fund's existence. The Board may, as occasions arise, invite representatives of specialized agencies for consultation on matters within their competence;

经济及社会理事会经执行委员会之推荐，得指派其他国政府为执行委员。该基金成立三年后，大会得依经济及社会理事会之建议，随时更换其委员。执行委员会于必要时，得邀请专门机关之代表磋商其

职权范围内之事项；

(d) The Board may designate from among its members such committees as it deems advisable in the interest of effective administration.

(丁) 执行委员会为增强行政效率起见，得就其委员中指派其认为应予设置之委员会。

The Board shall elect its own Chairman and its Vice-Chairman, and shall meet whenever convened by the Chairman, or upon the request of any three of its members. The first meeting of the Board shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the earliest date feasible after the adoption of this resolution. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum and it shall vote by a majority of the members present and voting. Subject to the foregoing, the Board may establish its own rules of procedure.

执行委员会应自行选举其主席及副主席，并应于主席召集时，或任何三委员要求时，举行会议。执行委员会之第一次会议应由联合国秘书长于本决议案通过后尽早召开之。执行委员会之每一委员应有一个投票权。执行委员会以过半数为法定人数，其决议以出席及投票委员之过半数可决行之。执行委员会得于上述规定之范围内自行制定其议事规则。

4. (a) Staff and facilities required for the administration of the Fund shall be provided to the Board by the Secretary-General. The Fund may also utilize such staff, equipment and records as may be made available by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration during the period of its existence;

(四)(甲) 执行委员会为管理基金所需之办事人员及各种便利，应由秘书长供给之。基金亦得利用联合国善后救济总署在其存在期内所有之办事人员、设备及记录；

(b) The United Nations shall make no charge to the Fund on account of staff and facilities, so long as these can be provided from the established services of the Secretariat and within the limits of the United Nations budget. If additional funds are necessary, money for such purposes shall be provided by the Fund;

(乙) 联合国如于其秘书处及其预算之范围内供给基金以办事人员及其他便利时，不得要求基金负担此项费用。如需额外款项时，则该款由基金负担；

(c) To the maximum extent feasible, the utilization of the staff and technical assistance of specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization or its Interim Commission, shall be requested, with a view to reducing to a minimum the separate personnel requirements of the Fund.

(丙) 为尽量减少基金另行任用之人员起见，应请其于可能范围内尽量利用各专门机关之人员及技术上协助，尤应利用世界卫生组织或其过渡委员会之人员及技术上协助。

5. The Secretary-General shall not pay from the funds received to finance the United Nations budget any claims arising from the operation of the Fund, but the Executive Board is authorized to pay from the Fund claims arising from its operation.

(五) 秘书长不得自为应付联合国之支出预算所收入之经费中支出款项，以偿付因运用此项基金而发生之任何账项，但执行委员会有权从基金中支出款项以偿付此类账项。

6. The Secretary-General shall submit to the General Assembly an annual audit of the accounts of the Fund.

(六) 秘书长应向大会按年呈送基金账目之稽核报告。

7. The Executive Board shall make periodic reports of its operations at such times and in such form as the Economic and Social Council shall provide.

(七) 执行委员会应依照经济及社会理事会所规定之时期及方式作成定期之工作报告。

8. A report shall be submitted to the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council containing a recommended programme and estimate of expenses incurred and to be incurred for the Fund for 1947 which shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

(八) 执行委员会应向经济及社会理事会第四届会提送报告；该报告内应建议一九四七年度之基金计划及其已担负及将担负之费用预算。该报告应由该理事会予以核准。

9. The activities of the Fund shall be reviewed by the General Assembly at its second session upon the basis of a special report from the Economic and Social Council.

(九) 大会应于其第二届会内根据经济及社会理事会之特别报告检讨基金之工作。

II. The effective operation of the Fund is dependent upon the financial resources which are put at its disposal.

二、查欲求基金运用之有效，实有赖于其所获得之财源。

THEREFORE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY EXPRESSES the earnest hope that Governments, voluntary agencies and private individuals will give the Fund their generous support.

故

大会深望各国政府、私人机关及个人向该基金踊跃捐输。

g. Refugees and Displaced Persons

g. 难民和流离失所者

By a resolution of October 3, 1946, the Economic and Social Council approved the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization for transmission to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly and submitted a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly. The Economic and Social Council further transmitted to the General Assembly a draft Agreement on Interim Measures to be Taken in Respect of Refugees and Displaced Persons and the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Finances of the IRO.

经济及社会理事会在 1946 年 10 月 3 日的决议中批准了《国际难民组织章程》草案，以转交大会第一届会第二期会议，并提交一项决议草案供大会通过。经社理事会还向大会转交了《对难民和流离失所者应采取的临时措施协定》草案和国际难民组织财务特设委员会的报告。

The General Assembly referred the draft Constitution of IRO, the draft resolution of the Economic and Social Council and the draft Agreement on Interim Measures to the Third Committee, with the exception of those sections of the Constitution dealing with finances, the provisional budget of the Organization and scales of contribution (Article 10 and Annex II).

大会将《国际难民组织章程》草案、经济及社会理事会的决议草案以及《临时措施协定》草案转交给第三委员会，但《章程》中涉及财务、本组织临时预算和会费分摊比额表的章节除外（第十条及附件二）。

(1) Constitution of the International Refugee Organization

(1) 《国际难民组织章程》

At its 15th meeting on November 4, 1946, the Third Committee agreed to hold a general debate on the draft Constitution of IRO. During this debate, which continued at the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th meetings of the Third Committee, held on November 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 respectively, a large number of representatives expressed their views. As was the case in the previous discussions which took place in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the question of refugees, the main difference of opinion was between the countries of origin of the majority of refugees and displaced persons (the Byelorussian S.S.R., Poland, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia) on the one hand, and the countries administering refugee and displaced persons' camps in the occupied zones of Germany and Austria (the United States, the United Kingdom and France) and countries interested in the resettlement of refugees on the other hand.

第三委员会在1946年11月4日第十五次会议上，同意就《国际难民组织章程》草案进行一般性辩论。委员会于11月4日、5日、6日、8日和9日分别举行第十六次、第十七次、第十八次和第十九次会议进行辩论，许多代表发表了意见。正如大会和经济及社会理事会之前关于难民问题的讨论一样，大多数难民和流离失所者的原籍国（白俄罗斯、波兰、乌克兰、苏联和南斯拉夫）同管理德国和奥地利占领区难民营和流离失所者营地的国家（美国、英国和法国）及有意重新安置难民的国家之间意见分歧最大。

The countries of origin maintained that the only practical solution of the refugee problem was repatriation. The Constitution of IRO should provide only for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons and should not make any provision for resettlement of refugees outside their countries of origin. At least the resettlement functions of the Organization should be strictly limited. Persons who refused to return to their countries of origin for political reasons should not be the concern of IRO. Moreover, effective provision should be made in the Constitution to ensure that fascist collaborators, war criminals, members of military formations and persons who had left their countries after the war should not receive any aid from IRO.

原籍国认为，遣返是解决难民问题的唯一实际办法。《国际难民组织章程》仅需对难民和流离失所者的遣返问题作出规定，而不应对其在原籍国以外难民的安置问题作出规定，至少国际难民组织的重新安置职能应受到严格限制。那些因政治原因而拒绝返回原籍国的人员不应成为国际难民组织的关切对象。此外，《章程》还应作出有效规定，以确保法西斯通敌者、战争罪犯、军事编队成员以及战后离开本国的人不应得到国际难民组织的任何援助。

Further, the countries of origin charged that active propaganda was being carried on in the displaced persons' camps against repatriation by elements which were hostile to the U.S.S.R. and to the governments of the other countries of origin. The Constitution of IRO should make effective provision for the suppression of such propaganda. Persons who had compromised themselves by collaboration with fascist authorities should be removed from the camp administration. The administration of the camps should be designated under the control of the United Nations in agreement with the governments of the countries of origin. Provision should be made, moreover, for a more effective screening of war criminals and collaborators, and each country of origin should be furnished with lists of displaced persons nationals of that country.

此外，原籍国指控称，敌视苏联和其他原籍国政府的人员在流离失所者营地积极进行反对遣返的宣

传，《国际难民组织章程》应当作出相应规定禁止此类宣传。那些与法西斯当局合作的通敌者应从营地管理部门除名。在与原籍国政府达成一致后，营地应交由联合国管理。另外，还应作出规定，以更有效地甄别战犯和通敌者，并向每个原籍国提供该国的流离失所者名单。

Finally, the countries of origin desired a larger representation on the various organs of IRO — the Executive Committee, the Executive Commission or the Staff — than was provided for in the draft Constitution.

最后，相对《章程》草案里的规定，原籍国希望在国际难民组织的各机构（无论是执行委员会还是工作人员）中有更大的代表性。

Some 50 amendments to the draft Constitution of IRO were submitted by the countries of origin, with the object of bringing the Constitution into line with their views.

原籍国对《国际难民组织章程》草案递交了约 50 项修正案，希望《章程》能与他们的意见一致。

Again, as in previous discussions, a considerable number of representatives, including notably those of the United Kingdom and the United States, opposed the recommendations of the countries of origin on the ground that repatriation should in no case be compulsory, that there were persons other than war criminals or collaborators who for valid reasons were unwilling to return to their countries of origin, and that such persons were properly the concern of IRO. Resettlement in the case of such persons provided the only solution to the refugee problem. As to propaganda in the displaced persons camps, the governments responsible for the administration of these camps denied the charges of the countries of origin. They maintained that the right of free speech should be maintained and considered that adequate facilities had been granted representatives of the countries of origin to present their government's point of view to all persons in the camps.

与先前进行讨论时一样，又有相当多的代表，特别是英国和美国的代表，反对原籍国的建议，理由是遣返在任何情况下都不应是强制性的，除战犯和通敌者之外，还有一些人出于正当理由不愿返回原籍国，他们恰恰是国际难民组织要关注的对象。就这类人而言，重新安置是解决难民问题的唯一办法。关于在流离失所者营地进行宣传一事，负责管理这些营地的政府否认了原籍国的指控。他们坚持认为言论自由的权利应得到维护，认为已经给予原籍国代表充分的便利，让他们向难民营内的所有人陈述其政府的观点。

Regarding war criminals, it was contended that the draft Constitution of IRO made adequate provision to ensure that such persons should not receive any aid.

针对战犯，有代表宣称《国际难民组织章程》已作出充分规定，确保战犯不应得到任何援助。

The draft Constitution as a whole, it was maintained, had been the result of lengthy discussion the Economic and Social Council and had been approved by the majority of that body. The General Assembly, therefore, should not undo the work so far accomplished and should approve the Constitution of IRO without major changes.

这些代表认为，整个《国际难民组织章程》草案是经济及社会理事会长时间讨论的结果，并得到理事会大多数理事国的批准。因此，大会不应推翻迄今已完成的工作，而应在不作重大修改的情况下通过此《章程》。

At its twentieth meeting on November 12, 1946, the Third Committee decided to discuss the draft Constitution article by article in plenary meeting. Before the Committee proceeded to this detailed

discussion, the representative of Australia submitted a proposal recommending the establishment of a commission of the Economic and Social Council to handle the refugee problem instead of a specialized agency, as the establishment of such an agency would increase the financial burden which Member Governments would have to bear. In opposition to this proposal several representatives pointed out that expenses would depend on the type of work performed and not on the type of organization. A commission, if it were to fulfil all the tasks of IRO, would involve the same cost. Moreover, the creation of a commission of the Economic and Social Council would require a revision of the budget of the United Nations and would entail many other complicated problems. In view of these considerations the Third Committee rejected the Australian proposal.

第三委员会在 1946 年 11 月 12 日第二十次会议上，决定召开全体会议逐条讨论《章程》草案。在委员会进行详细讨论之前，澳大利亚代表提议在经济及社会理事会设立一个委员会来处理难民问题，而不是为此设立一个专门机构，因为设立专门机构将会增加会员国政府的财政负担。有代表反对这一提议，指出开支的多少取决于工作类型而不是机构类型；如果要完成国际难民组织的全部工作，委员会也将花费相同的费用；此外，在经济及社会理事会设立一个委员会需要修订联合国预算，还会带来许多其他复杂问题。鉴于上述考虑，第三委员会否决了澳大利亚的提议。

A total of 65 amendments to the draft Constitution of IRO had been submitted by various delegations. The Third Committee devoted seventeen meetings to a detailed consideration of these amendments. It rejected 32 of them, adopted eighteen without change and adopted four in a modified form. Four amendments were withdrawn. At its 41st meeting on December 4, 1946, the Committee formally approved those articles of the Constitution to which no amendments had been proposed. At its 46th meeting on December 9, 1946, the Third Committee approved certain modifications in the preamble to the Constitution necessitated by changes which the Fifth Committee had adopted in the Articles which had been referred to it for consideration. The Committee then approved the draft Constitution as a whole (with the exception of Annex II) by a vote of 18 to 5, with 5 abstentions. The representatives of the U.S.S.R., Poland, the Byelorussian S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Yugoslavia voted in the negative. As the amendments suggested by the countries of origin had for the most part been rejected by the Committee, they felt that the Constitution was just as unsatisfactory as when it had been adopted by the Economic and Social Council and they informed the Committee that they could not therefore support it.

各代表团共提交了 65 项对《国际难民组织章程》草案的修正案。第三委员会召开了 17 次会议来详细审议这些修正案，最后否决了其中的 32 项修正案，直接通过了 18 项，经修改后通过了 4 项。有 4 项修正案被撤回。委员会在 1946 年 12 月 4 日第四十一次会议上，正式通过了那些没有修正案的《章程》条款。由于第五委员会对提交其审议的《章程》条款进行了修改，第三委员会在 1946 年 12 月 9 日第四十六次会议上批准了对《章程》序言相应做出的修改。随后，委员会以 18 票对 5 票、5 票弃权通过了整个《章程》草案（附件二除外）。其中，苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟、波兰、白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国、乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国和南斯拉夫的代表投了反对票。由于原籍国提出的大部分修正案已被委员会否决，这些国家的代表认为《章程》与当初获得经济及社会理事会批准时相比没什么改变，因此告知委员会他们不能支持该《章程》。

(2) Financial Provisions of the Constitution of IRO

(2) 《国际难民组织章程》的财务规定

The General Assembly referred those sections of the draft Constitution of IRO (Article 10 and Annex II) dealing with the finances of the Organization, the provisional budget and the scales of contributions to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary). The Fifth Committee discussed the financial provisions of the Constitution at its 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 45th meetings held on December 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and

13.

大会将《国际难民组织章程》草案（第十条和附件二）中关于本组织财政、临时预算和分摊比额表的部分，转交给第五委员会（行政和预算委员会）商议。第五委员会在 12 月 3 日、4 日、5 日、7 日、9 日和 13 日举行的第三十四次、第三十五次、第三十六次、第三十七次、第三十八次、第三十九次和第四十五次会议上讨论了《章程》的财务规定。

Thirteen amendments to Article 10 and Annex II had been submitted by various delegations. An amendment to Article 10 presented by the Byelorussian S.S.R. concerning the financing of the Organization was discussed at length. The amendment proposed:

各代表团针对第十条和附件二提出了 13 项修正案。会议详细讨论了白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国对第十条提出的关于组织经费筹措问题的修正案。该修正案建议如下：

(1) that the cost of the repatriation of refugees should be charged to Germany and Japan as the persons involved were in their present situation as a result of the action of the German and Japanese Governments;

(1) 德国和日本应承担难民遣返所需费用，因为难民目前的处境是由该两国政府的行动造成的；

(2) that all provision for large-scale resettlement be deleted from the provisional budget of IRO, as such resettlement was contrary to the main purpose of IRO, which was repatriation. The countries receiving refugees, it was suggested, should pay for the expense of transportation and installation, as they benefited from the additional manpower they would obtain.

(2) 国际难民组织的临时预算中所有有关大规模重新安置的规定都应当删除，因为这种安置违背了该组织的遣返宗旨。由于接收难民的国家获得了额外的人力资源，建议由这些国家支付运输和安置费用。

Concerning the first proposal, a number of representatives suggested that it was not practical to make Germany and Japan pay for the cost of repatriation. Arrangements for repatriations had already been made and the German and Japanese economies could not assume further burdens. Whatever contribution they might be able to make in supplying foodstuffs, etc., had already been taken into consideration in calculating the cost of the care and repatriation of refugees. At its 36th meeting on December 5, 1946, the Committee by a vote of 16 to 12, the remaining members of the Committee abstaining, decided in principle that expenses connected with repatriation should be charged to Germany and Japan. After further debate, the Committee at its 37th meeting on December 7 adopted by a vote of 28 to 6 the following wording suggested by the Chairman of the Committee:

关于第一项提案，一些代表认为，让德国和日本支付遣返费用是不切实际的。由于已经做出了遣返安排，德国和日本的经济不能再承担额外的负担。在计算照顾和遣返难民的费用时，已经考虑到两国在食品供应等方面可能提供的捐资。委员会在 1946 年 12 月 5 日第三十六次会议上，以 16 票对 12 票、其余成员弃权的投票结果，原则上决定由德国和日本承担遣返相关费用。后经进一步讨论，委员会在 12 月 7 日第三十七次会议上以 28 票对 6 票通过了委员会主席提议的如下案文：

. . . And that the expenses of repatriation to the extent practicable should be charged to Germany and Japan for persons displaced by those Powers from countries occupied by them.

……在切实可行的范围内，应由德国和日本承担那些从其占领的国家流离失所的人的遣返费用。

The Committee adopted by 20 votes to 10 the suggestion of the representative of the United States that this wording be inserted in the preamble to the Constitution.

委员会以 20 票对 10 票通过了美国代表关于在《章程》序言部分插入上述内容的建议。

The second proposal of the representative of the Byelorussian S.S.R., that no provision be made in the budget for large-scale resettlement, was rejected by the Fifth Committee at its 36th meeting on December 5 by a vote of 18 to 2. After considerable discussion, the Committee at its 38th meeting on December 7 accepted by a vote of 16 to 11, with 10 abstentions, a French amendment to the effect that contributions to the budget for large-scale resettlement should be voluntary and not compulsory. The Committee had previously rejected a Yugoslav proposal that — as regards the operational budget of IRO — the assessment of the paying capacity of countries devastated by war should be left to their governments.

第五委员会在 12 月 5 日第三十六次会议上，以 18 票对 2 票否决了白俄罗斯代表提出的第二项建议，即大规模重新安置的费用不应包括在预算中。经过大量讨论，委员会在 12 月 7 日第三十八次会议上，以 16 票对 11 票、10 票弃权通过了法国的一项修正案，大意是对大规模重新安置的预算进行捐助应是自愿的，而不是强制性的。先前委员会已经否决了南斯拉夫关于国际难民组织业务预算的提案，即应由遭受战争破坏的国家自行评估其支付能力。

Despite the opposition of certain countries, the Committee adopted an amendment proposed by the representative of the United States that countries which did not fulfil their financial contributions should lose their right to vote in the General Council of the Organization.

尽管一些国家持反对意见，但委员会仍通过了美国代表提出的一项修正案，即未缴纳会费的国家应丧失在本组织总理事会中的投票权。

Having adopted several other amendments and having rejected still further proposals, the Fifth Committee at its 38th meeting on December 7 adopted Article 10 of the Constitution as a whole by a vote of 12 to 6, with 14 abstentions.

第五委员会在通过了其他几项修正案并否决了各项进一步提案后，在 12 月 7 日第三十八次会议上以 12 票对 6 票、14 票弃权通过了《章程》第十条的全部内容。

All amendments proposed to Annex II — the provisional budget and scales of contributions — were rejected by the Committee. The administrative budget was approved in the amount \$4,800,000. The Committee discussed its authority to act upon the operational budget of IRO. It was explained that IRO did not yet exist as a specialized agency and that the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter were not yet in effect with regard to it. The matter had come to the General Assembly by report of the Economic and Social Council, acting under Article 62. The Committee, therefore, examined the operational budget with a view to recommending its adoption by such States as would later become Members of IRO.

委员会否决了对附件二（临时预算和分摊比额表）提出的所有修正案，行政预算批款共计 480 万美元。委员会还讨论了其对国际难民组织业务预算采取行动的权力问题。委员会解释称，现在的国际难民组织还不是一个专门机构，《联合国宪章》第十七条的规定对该组织尚未生效；这一事项是由经社理事会根据《宪章》第六十二条规定提交的报告而提交给大会的。因此，委员会审查了业务预算，建议未来的国际难民组织成员国予以通过。

The representative of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the item of the operational budget for expenses of repatriation (\$16,460,000) should be eliminated in view of the principle adopted by the Committee that such

expenses should be charged to Germany and Japan. The view of the delegation of the United States that all possible expenditures which could be charged to the German and Japanese economies under this head had already been charged and that the \$16,460,000 represented only costs which must be paid in hard currencies, prevailed by 14 votes to 7. The Committee approved the entirety of the operational budget (with the exception of expenses for large-scale resettlement) in the amount of \$151,060,500.

苏联代表建议，鉴于委员会通过了遣返费用应由德国和日本支付的原则，应取消业务预算中的遣返费用项目（16,460,000 美元）。美国代表团认为，德国和日本已支付了本项目下可承担的所有可能支出，而 16,460,000 美元只是必须以硬通货支付的费用；委员会以 14 票对 7 票通过了美国的意见，全额批准了 151,060,500 美元的业务预算（大规模重新安置费用除外）。

That part of the operational budget which was assigned to the cost of large-scale resettlement activities was approved in the amount of \$5,000,000. Several delegations believed that this item should be eliminated from the budget in view of the adoption of the amendment to Article 10 proposed by the French delegation, that contributions to the budget for large-scale resettlement should be on a voluntary basis. The Committee, however, decided that the item of \$5,000,000 for large-scale resettlement should be left as a part of the budget to indicate to the Director-General of IRO the direction in which he should proceed and the amount of the subscriptions to be sought during the first financial year. It was agreed that special reference should be made in Annex II to paragraph 4 of Article 10 of the Constitution, which included the French amendment.

业务预算中对用于大规模重新安置活动的费用批款总计 500 万美元。一些代表团认为应从预算中取消这一项目，理由是法国代表团对《章程》第十条提出的修正案已获通过，即对大规模重新安置预算的捐款应是自愿的。然而委员会决定，用于大规模重新安置的 500 万美元应作为预算的一部分予以保留，以便向国际难民组织总干事指明他的工作方向以及应在第一个财政年度内寻求到的捐款数额。委员会商定，应在附件二中特别提及《章程》第十条第四款，其中包括法国提出的修正案。

The scales of contribution for the administrative and operational budgets (other than large-scale resettlement) were referred to the Sub-Committee on Contributions of the Fifth Committee, which reported on these items to the Fifth Committee at its 45th meeting on December 13. During the debate several delegations questioned the equity of the proportions which had been assigned to their countries. However, a motion of the delegation of Norway to refer the scale of contributions for the provisional operational budget (other than large-scale resettlement) back to the Sub-Committee on Contributions for further study was rejected by 13 votes to 6. The scale proposed in the report of the Sub-Committee for the provisional administrative budget of the Organization was accepted by the Fifth Committee by 19 votes to 0. The scale proposed for the provisional operational budget (other than large-scale resettlement) was adopted by 9 votes to 7. The report of the Sub-Committee as a whole was adopted by 13 votes to 6.

行政和业务预算的分摊比额表（大规模安置除外）已转交给第五委员会的会费小组委员会；在第五委员会 12 月 13 日第四十五次会议上，该小组委员会就这些事项做了报告。讨论期间，有几个代表团对分配给本国的费用比例是否公平提出质疑。挪威代表团提出了将临时业务预算（大规模重新安置除外）的分摊比额表退回会费小组委员会进一步研究的动议，但第五委员会以 13 票对 6 票否决了这一动议。委员会以 19 票对 0 票通过了小组委员会报告中提议的国际难民组织临时行政预算分摊比额表，同时以 9 票对 7 票通过了提议的临时业务预算（大规模重新安置除外）分摊比额表。小组委员会的报告全文以 13 票对 6 票获得通过。