

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

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

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

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

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

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

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

B

The General Assembly,

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

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

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

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

⁵ See document A/C.1/608.

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

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

*308th plenary meeting,
17 November 1950.*

380 (V). Peace through deeds

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

⁷ See document A/1401.