

**CAMERA**

FORM NO. 8.

BOX NUMBER

CAMERAMAN'S CAPTION SHEET  
OLYMPIC KINEMATOGRAPH LABORATORIES, LTD.  
**BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS** DEPT.  
SCHOOL ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10

DATE MAILED

Feb 14,  
1946.

CAMERAMAN.....**L. GAVE-CHEN.**.....SOUNDMAN.....**G. LANKESTER.**  
STORY COVERED : **UNITED NATIONS. FINAL DAY'S MEETING.**.....LENGTH EXPOSED.....**1560'**  
PLACE OF EVENT : **Central Hall, London.**.....HOW SHIPPED.....  
STOCK USED.....**Super XL.**.....EMULSION NUMBER.....PROD. No.....**1/80th.**

**VERY IMPORTANT! Write Plainly—Spell Names Correctly—Use Typewriter if Possible**

SCENE  
NUMBER

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF SCENES

REEL ONE. SOUND.

The final days meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations lasted until the early hours of the morning with Mr Attlee rising to address the delegates at 11-31 pm.

Earlier in day M. Gromyko, of the USSR speaking on the Food Debate.

(This was covered specially at the request of the Soviet Film Agency who require a lavender ofk this speech)

200'

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Mr Beasley, Australia, speaking on Food Debate.

(This was covered at the request of the Australian Government as the Crown Film Unit had a breakdown whilst covering. Australians require a Lavender)

200'

-----  
Senator Tom Connally gets worked up in the debate on the World Federation of Labour.

190'

REEL TWO. SOUND.

Mr Attlee saying good bye to delegates.  
(Speech copy herewith)

550'

REEL THREE. SOUND.

The Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie making his winding up speech.

M. Spaak declares the Session closed and the delegates all disperse.

420'

WHICH OTHER SOUND NEWS REELS COVERED STORY.....  
" " SILENT " " " " " ".....**ROTA. Crown Film Unit also covered.**

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CAMERAMAN..... **E.H. Hawkins** ..... SOUND MAN.....  
 STORY COVERED: **Cut-ins for U.N.O. - final day** ..... **A/rota** ..... LENGTH EXPOSED **500 ft**  
 PLACE OF EVENT: **Westminster** ..... NOW SHIPPED.....  
 STOCK USED: **XX** ..... EMULSION NUMBER..... PROD. NO.....

**VERY IMPORTANT! Write Plainly—Spell Names Correctly—Use Typewriter if Possible**

SCENE  
NUMBER

## COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF SCENES

1. Various shots of people in the gallery - first in the distinguished visitors and then in the public gallery
2. Gromyko goes to rostrum to speak about the food situation
3. General views during speech
4. Senator Connally speaking about the World trade unions  
(3 general views)
5. Conclusion of Connally's speech
6. Various delegates listening to speech-making -- in the Soviet delegation are some Russian officers. Vishinsky listening, also Senator Townsend(U.S.) and close up of Bevin
7. Mr. Attlee arrives & takes his seat with the British delegation
8. Mr. Attlee comes to the rostrum
9. General views during his speech
10. Mr. Spaak rises to speak
11. General views during his speech
12. Pan from emblem to M.Lie as he rises to speak & general views during speech

WHICH OTHER SOUND NEWS REELS COVERED STORY.....

SILENT

MR. BEVIN'S SPEECH.

1. LV BEVIN. (APPLAUSE)

President In the opening speech to the General Assembly I referred to the grave shortage of food grain and suggested that this confronted us with a situation which would require United action of all of us.

LENS CHANGE. That is every nation represented in this Assembly

2. SV BEVIN

if we were to overcome it. I had a great many..... to mention that speech so I was not able to say very much about food having regard to the time at my disposal. In any case as my friend the Prime Minister of New Zealand said a few days ago from this rostrum news which had come him since the Assembly began since I made my speech has shown the position to be worse than we originally thought it.

LENS CHANGE. In November last year when the Food and Agricultural Organisation held its first meeting at IM

3. NEARER SV.

Quebec, papers were presented which showed that there was likely to be a serious world shortage of cereals. This was followed by a further examination in Washington and the latest figures rather show a worse position than was then anticipated. In fact I do not exaggerate the situation when I say that it is really alarming.

4. SCU.

.....that this astounding fact that the whole continent of India this additional factor has come into the picture. The Monsoon has failed this is Nature's action. This is not a question of dispute between nations this is a question of the intervention of Nature itself. And all that presents an additional difficulty. Added to this we have reports from South Africa where again the crop has failed and indeed it makes it likely that the new estimates have shown a deficit to be even larger than the five million tons which I have already mentioned. There is a second question in the resolution which I would call your attention to and it refers to rice. Here there is a large deficit in the calculation of required imports and available exports which cannot be less than two million pounds.

Handwritten note: Good in 18/11

Handwritten marks: 1/1

5. SCU SAME LENS AS ABOVE CAMERA STOP.

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[And if you look at the present rice position we are given under that heading that a thousand million of the world's population who may in the next few months be faced with famine.] It is rarely a terrific figure which calls on the whole of the United Nation's Assembly irrespective of their difficulties between each other or any political consideration the resolute determination could overcome it. This therefore is the position and is a state of affairs left to take their course the result would be certain famine and starvation in many areas. It may be so that even with our available supplies and under proper distribution and organised effort. But if it is left to take its course, some areas might get it some areas may not and the whole of the world will be faced with this devastating consideration. But I do not agree that this is necessary because I believe that the governments of the world now faced with this problem and recognising their independence will collectively face the situation and adjust their policy and so avert such a catastrophe.

6. CU .

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[I say what are the steps that can be taken to avoid this mass of human beings suffering?] Suffering which is not of their seeking its the disturbance of the whole economic life of the world with the war and the Statesmen should rise to their responsibilities. I believe that they will take the necessary ~~measures~~ steps to overcome these disturbance due to war. [The first step is that we must see that every ton, I wouldn't say every ten, every pound, every ounce of food available is properly used and not wasted.] The second is for the governments to collaborate for the purpose of securing adequate and fair distribution of surplus and so may I say it isn't sufficient to make this a pious resolution I do make the most earnest appeal to this great Assembly that they make a part of the government policies to really tackle this problem because civilisation itself depends on in really solving this food problem and ~~the~~ addition we cannot really deal with reconstruction unless the next four months is really surmounted effectively.

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7. CU SAME LENS AS ABOVE CAMERA STOP.

For I am aware that all of us like variety and to eat our food in the form of meat, chicken eggs etc. is very nice, but when faced with famine the whole value of the food eaten by the human is very important.

8. CU SAME LENS AS ABOVE CAMERA STOP.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The period in front of us must be dealt with as a crisis period for another year. In other words on food we must have regard that the war is still on until we can beat the enemy of famine and so get our people back into a good nutritional standard.

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9. CU SAME LENS AS ABOVE CAMERA STOP.

This is a thing which we can all unite and if we do succeed in maintaining a decent nutritional standard thereby maintain the ..... of our people it would turn out to be a good investment for it will assist in the other great tasks which faces us all.who have been involved in the war that of rehabilitation and of reconstruction. President I ~~MM~~ regard this resolution as a call to the nation in the greatest common cause which ever faced us that imposed upon war Nature has intervened. She has deprived us of her rain she has restricted our crops it seems almost as if she has imposed a penalty upon us for our stupidity in fighting. Be that as it may it is a call upon us to use our ingenuity our resources our ability and our organisation in order that millions of humans may not die they may not only survive but they may contribute to the future happiness of mankind. (applause ).

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M. Gromyko's Speech.

1. APPLAUSE LV. GROMYKO.

Mr. President the draft resolution under discussion submitted to the General Assembly by the delegation of the United Kingdom, United States of America, France, China and the U.S.S.R. deals with the important question. LENS CHANGE. It is at first difficult to defend them without full information of the world's supplies and requirements of food.

2. SV How great is the danger of a famine? Yet the importance of this question can it be underestimated therefore adequate measures for conserving food supplies and for insuring maximum production of grain and the kind of ..... should be taken. Particular difficulties are confronting the countries which were occupied by the enemy, the countries in which the dislocation of agricultural production at each critical demension. LENS CHANGE. The whole efforts of these countries they will not be told who is the worst inflicted by the war. should be supplemented by the efforts of other ~~countries~~

3. NEARER SV. countries who have the same troubles. That is why the Soviet delegation expresses the hope that this ~~resolution~~ resolution will be adopted unanimously by the general assembly. (applause) GROMYKO WALKS OFF.

BEASLEY'S SPEECH. AUSTRALIA.

1. SV BEASLEY.

..... a regular flow of ships and for this we must look to other governments, the straining flour mills are being asked to work three shifts daily and we have cut our allocation of wheat for stock by another 17%. Every cut in stock food in order to export more wheat does ~~not~~ however threaten the export of eggs, dairy produce and meat, We are making our decisions as to the best course of action after full consultation with the cereals committee of the combined food board where the LENS CHANGE. world grain situation is under constant review. Mr. President I can assure the Assembly that in the present crisis we are prepared to take risks

2. NEARER SV. with our stocks and ship to the maximum possible. I shall not fail to inform my government of what has been said here today and yesterday both the government and the Australian people will con-

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tribute to whatever they can to overcome the present shortage and to check the threat of famine. Finally Mr. President it would be convenient at this point to make an announcement concerning Australian contributions to Unrra from the UNRRA resolution which we supported was before Committee 2 of the Assembly, the Australian representative was unable to give any assurance about a second Australian contribution until it became clearer that supplies of the actual goods that UNRRA wanted would be available. Our Cabinet has reviewed the position since then and I can now inform the Assembly that we are advising UNRRA that subject to the usual agreement on the form of supplies Australia will make a second contribution of 12½ million pounds. (applause) BEASLEY HANDS PAPER TO INTERPRETER AND WALKS OFF.

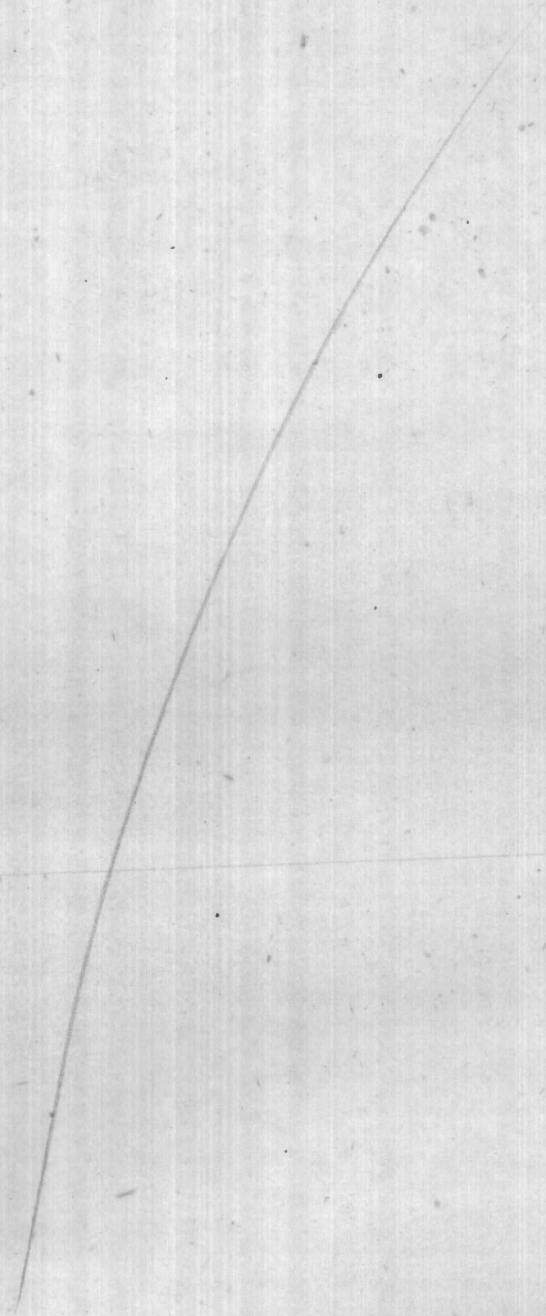
SENATOR CONNOLLY. SPEAKS.

1. NEAR SV. CONNOLLY.

.....the United States ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> not a member of the old League of Nations I ~~wish~~ wish we had have been but it wasn't but we are now a member of this organisation. Do you want to discriminate against us and put us in one little corner and say this is the United States corner (laughter) We recognise all the rest of you United States over here must sit in the back seat ~~occupying~~ occupying an obscure position. I don't think you want to do that I think you want <sup>us</sup> /to come in and work with you well if you do give us a chance to work with you let us ~~share~~ share your problem we helped you in the war we sent our armies and our navies and our ammunitions and our tanks our aeroplanes and our food today when I listen to the wheat appeal and the..... apeal my heart responded and my country will respond we'll help in that of course we shall help in that, but we do not want because we help to be penalised and socially ostracised well Mr. President we've helped with UNRRA haven't we, we've helped with UNRRA and we want to continue to help we voted for another billion three hundred million dollars just before I left Washington for UNRR A to feed the hungry the stricken and the weak of other lands it was not voted under compulsion it was not voted by force or by pressure it was voted because the American people want to extend across the seas across the seas help and succour for the distressed of this land

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and other lands. Now Mr. President the case of that we're part  
of the UNO.





1. SV STETTINIUS.

I shall speak very briefly ~~MMMM~~ as I know the hour is getting late. And you have other speakers in support of this proposal. The United States is deeply concerned ~~MMMM~~ about the food prices which faces such a large part of the world. During and after the war my country succeeded in producing and shipping greater quantities of food than ever before to nations in need. These efforts and those of our great other food producing countries have not been enough to prevent the present crisis. [The war has left behind the inevitable aftermath of suffering and hunger and starvation. And crops have failed just when they were needed the most. We must do more and we shall do more. (applause)]

The President of the United States has already ordered important steps to enable the United States to send more grain and other foods for the next few months especially to those countries threatened with starvation. A vigorous nationwide campaign to conserve food and to eliminate in particular the waste of bread has been launched.

2. ~~MEMBER~~ SCU.

The combined effort of every nation able to help will be required for a long time to come. As for the United States you may be certain that my government and the American people will join wholeheartedly in whatever measures are necessary and possible to win the war against starvation throughout the world.

3. SCU SAME LENS AS ABOVE CAMERA STOP.

this assembly and the Security Council it is not easy to preserve peace and freedom among hungry men wherever they may live whether they be in Greece or in Indonesia or in Iran or in any other part of the world, starvation breeds unrest and its effect lingers on long after its causes have been removed. [Almost everywhere today there are people suffering millions of families each one of which is facing its own individual disaster it is to serve the welfare of people that every delegate in this hall has been elected or appointed to office ~~it is to serve this cause that we are here~~]

page. two.

It is by this task that the United Nations and we ourselves ~~will~~ with-  
stand or fall. Mr. President I appeal not only for unanimous adoption  
of this resolution but for the wholehearted application of the purpose  
which it represents. To all the great problems which now and hereafter  
we work out together as friends who speak frankly to one another but who  
are united by the higher obligations by the United ~~Nations~~ Nations  
Charter in the cause of man himself. (applause).

Atlee Speech.

1,5,10 d. Car - Chini

Mr. President,

[ We have now come to the end of this long  
Meeting  
and momentous first Session of the United  
Nations and delegates are now dispersing,  
not to meet again until September } Some of  
those here have been engaged on this work for  
a long time. There was first the San Francisco  
Conference and then the meeting of the  
Executive Committee, the Preparatory Commission  
and the General Assembly. Great progress  
has been made and perhaps it is well now that  
there should be an interval of some duration  
before we meet again. But I would like before  
we disperse to say a word or two on what has

been...

been achieved. In my view the success of these meetings has been very remarkable. Only those who put their expectations far too high will have experienced any disappointment.

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The United Nations has now been placed on a firm basis. The Security <sup>Council</sup> Committee, the Economic and Social <sup>Council</sup> Committee and the Court have all been constituted and declarations have been made, which should lead to the establishment of the Trusteeship Council in a comparatively short time. I think this shows that the work of the Preparatory Commission was well done. The acceptance of the results of contested elections is one of the tests of the...

the <sup>tic</sup> democracy system. There have been close contests, but there has been a display of goodwill and give and take, and a recognition of the overriding interest of the United Nations itself. I may instance the generous action of New Zealand and Canada in the elections.

Throughout all these proceedings, there has been a great public interest. Debates have been well attended, both in the Assembly in the main Committees and the Security Council, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Press have seen to it that the world has known what has been going on.

This is, to my mind, one of the most

important ...

important functions of the United Nations. World affairs have been discussed in public, the peoples have been enlightened, there has been freedom of comment and therefore the force of public opinion has been brought to bear upon the delegates.

Sir, we, in this country, have always considered public debate as the foundation of democracy and a sure guarantee of liberty and justice against oppression. We believe in the out and thrust of debate. It has been, I think, particularly noticeable that *in contrast to what* ~~instead of~~ as was I think the case in the later stages of the League of Nations, *when* <sup>a</sup> set speeches were delivered which...

which were merely the confirmation of agreements negotiated outside, there has been vigorous controversy of a kind that we are accustomed to in the House of Commons and in our Labour Conferences.

Many great problems have been dealt with and in many instances the first steps towards a solution have been taken.

The Commission on Atomic Energy has been set up, a great event in the history of the world, } Most depressing and urgent human problems, such as those of the ~~famine~~ <sup>world food</sup> situation in many countries, the position of refugees, <sup>relations with</sup> ~~the situation~~ in Spain and many other matters have been brought before the

Delegates... }

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✓

Delegates. Every member of the United Nations, great and small, has had an opportunity of stating its opinion on important questions, in which it is vitally interested. ~~The~~ <sup>R</sup>representatives of States have been able to explain their national point of view frankly, without injuring the feelings of others. All this has taken place in public. <sup>such</sup> But besides, there have been thousands of private conversations in which men and women of different nations have had the opportunity of becoming better acquainted, both with each other and with the problems that have to be faced in other parts of the world than their own.

I am sure...



I am sure that this has been instrumental in creating a feeling of comradeship in a great adventure among all of us. Those of us who are accustomed to meeting in large conferences know well how difficult it is to settle rules of procedure, even after many years of experience. In a great Assembly, such as this, meeting for the first time and operating a new constitution, it is not surprising that difficult, technical problems of procedure have arisen, but I am sure that all would agree that most of the rules have worked well. All experience teaches us that it is the spirit of an Assembly that is more important than technicalities, provided that there

is...

is, as there has been here, the will to make things ~~work,~~ difficulties are overcome, and ~~and~~ ~~Many~~ valuable precedents have been laid down which will influence for good our future debates.

I would like here to say how much this success has been due to our President, who has shown himself to possess all the qualities necessary for his great office. He has been firm and reasonable, and has known how to lighten our debates with humour and eloquence. It has been said that sometimes eloquence is a substitute for thought and action, but in the case of Monsieur Spaak it is the ~~adornment~~ <sup>adornment</sup>.

of...

of an especially clear and decisive intelligence. We have admired the quality with which he has explained to the General Assembly some of the complicated situations that inevitably arose on an agenda such as we have had before us. He has been assisted most admirably by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, and his staff. I think it is most remarkable that an improvised staff working together for so short a period under so high a pressure should have been able to ensure the smooth working for so great a machine. For it is a great machine. Already it is larger than was the League of Nations...

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Nations in its initial stages. We have been fortunate in being able to draw upon the experience of many Delegates and members of the Secretariat, who worked in the League of Nations, but nothing would have been of avail had not the Executive Secretary and his staff shown an exceptional energy and sense of the practical.

I would also like to congratulate ~~on the success of this Conference~~ the new Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie. He has taken on his shoulders a great responsibility. He has to be above all national loyalty. He has sworn to serve the world <sup>and international</sup> in national ends, he is bound

not...

not to yield to national pressure.

The Article of the Charter which imposes that obligation on him, imposes an obligation also on the Governments of <sup>the Member</sup> principal States not to exert such pressure, but to respect and help him in maintaining the international character of his whole administration in all its parts.

May I in conclusion express the hope that, when we meet again, we shall be equally successful and that we shall have seen quite clearly then how great has been the achievement of these meetings.