

*7. Advisability of establishing a Permanent Committee of the Assembly.

*8. Admission of new members.

*9. Voting procedure in the Security Council.

*10. Methods of promoting international co-operation in the political field.

*11. Establishment of a United Nations Guard.

*12. Report of the Security Council.

†13. Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

†14. Implementation of Assembly resolutions on Franco Spain.

†15. Disposal of the former Italian colonies.

Those items marked * were referred to an *ad hoc* Political Committee (q.v.) and those marked † were deferred to the second part of the third regular session, which is to open in New York on 5 April, 1949.

Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission

The three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council were referred to the Assembly by a resolution of the Council of 22 June, 1948.

The representative of *Canada* (General McNaughton), who opened the debate, began by traversing the history of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission since its establishment by the General Assembly in January, 1946.

Two different proposals for the control of atomic energy had been presented to the Commission, one by the United States and one by the Soviet Union. The plan which was finally approved by a majority of the members of the Commission was based upon the proposals of the United States. It was a project for international collaboration on an unprecedented scale. The international atomic authority which it envisaged would own the raw materials of atomic energy from the time of their extraction from the ground and would control such extraction. The authority would own and manage all large-scale manufacturing plant, and would license and inspect other activities which did not require dangerous amounts of fissionable material. The control system would be established by stages; when it was in full operation the manufacture of bombs would cease, and existing stocks be disposed of.

The Soviet plan, on the other hand, envisaged the immediate outlawing of the atomic bomb, and the destruction of existing stocks. A draft convention had been submitted as a first step towards international control, but the delegation of the Soviet Union had refused to pledge its country to any further steps. The majority of the Commission had