

by Argentina, Canada, and the Ukrainian S.S.R. (the latter after a long contest with India), the composition of the Security Council will be—*Permanent Members*: China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. *Non-permanent Members*: Belgium, Colombia, Syria (until 31 December, 1948); Argentina, Canada, and the Ukrainian S.S.R. (until 31 December, 1949).

Though not at present a member of the Security Council, New Zealand receives the Council's chief documents, including the verbatim records of its meetings. The questions raised in the Council are of the greatest importance for world peace and security and affect all members of the United Nations; the Department, therefore, follows its deliberations with close attention. During the period under review some of the major questions of which the Security Council was seized—though long discussions often produced little positive result—were:

Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter; the organization of the United Nations Armed Forces; the general regulation and reduction of armaments; and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.

The Greek question: Greek complaints of frontier violations by Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

British complaints concerning the laying of mines in Corfu channel.

The Indonesian question: Indian and Australian requests that the Council should take immediate action to restore international peace and security.

The Palestine question, including the action to be taken to fulfil the General Assembly's resolution of 29 November, 1947.

The Egyptian question: complaint by Egypt concerning the maintenance of British troops in Egyptian territory, and also concerning British policy in the Sudan.

The India-Pakistan question, arising from India's letter drawing the attention of the Council to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Czechoslovakian situation: request by Chile that the Council investigate whether the events which led to the establishment of a Communist Government in Czechoslovakia constituted a threat to international peace and security.

Appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste, a duty allotted to the Security Council by the peace treaty with Italy.

Question of voting in the Security Council, raised as a result of the General Assembly's resolutions of 13 December, 1946, and 21 November, 1947.

Admission of new members to the Organization.