

the Charter, and it is clear that the parties to these agreements do not intend to abandon that system; equally clearly, however, these agreements indicate that the United Nations cannot, in present circumstances, be regarded as fully effective in the field of international peace and security.

Most of the major questions dealt with by the Security Council and a number of those dealt with by the Assembly pertain to particular areas, and are considered in so far as they affect New Zealand in the wider context of the geographical sections of this report. The following subjects fall into this category:—

Appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste
(Security Council).

Indonesia (Security Council).

Palestine (Security Council and General Assembly).

India-Pakistan Dispute (Security Council).

Czechoslovakia (Security Council).

Hyderabad (Security Council).

Berlin (Security Council).

Greece (General Assembly).

Korea (General Assembly).

There remain the more general political questions considered by the Security Council and the Assembly. A full report of the Assembly discussions on these matters will be found in the report of the New Zealand delegation to the first part of the third regular session.* In the summary account which follows, the progress of each question is traced through the various organs which have been seized of it during the year.

(a) Atomic Energy

In June, 1948, the Security Council resolved to refer to the General Assembly three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, giving details of a plan for the international control of atomic energy. This plan, which was based on proposals submitted by the United States, had received majority approval in the Commission. It provided that all raw material and manufacturing plant should be under international ownership, and that after the establishment of the control system the manufacture of bombs should cease and stocks be disposed of. The attitude of the Soviet Union, which insisted on the outlawing of the bomb as a first step, had caused a deadlock and forced the Atomic Energy Commission to suspend its work.

After protracted debate, the Assembly rejected a Soviet proposal for the simultaneous prohibition of the atomic bomb and establishment of a system of international control. The resolution that was

* External Affairs Publication No. 75.