

of the Soviet proposals. The Commission's third report was presented May 7 and then referred to member governments. It recommended that the majority and minority reports, plus other documents and statements and previous reports, should go to the Security Council and then be passed to the General Assembly which opens in Paris September 21.

Briefly, the Soviet position is that production of atomic bombs should be outlawed and existing bombs destroyed before the Soviet will agree even to discuss the details of a system of control. This would in effect mean unilateral disarmament on the part of the United States and would give no assurance that any other country would not produce bombs in the future. The opinion of all the countries which have served on the Commission (these include Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, The Netherlands and Poland, as well as present members which are the same as the Security Council members) except Poland, the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. is that a system of strict international control should first be put into effect and, when that is working efficiently, atomic weapons should be destroyed. In this way prohibitions against the use or manufacture of atomic bombs would be accompanied by the applications of effective safeguards.

In supporting the resolution that the Atomic Energy Commission suspend operations temporarily - not disband - the Canadian representative, Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, emphasized that failure by the Commission to achieve unanimity should not be taken as acceptance of defeat. The majority of the members were certain that their report provided a technical framework of a system of control which could

work satisfactorily "and which in the end will be accepted and implemented by all nations." Since technological and scientific considerations were now fully worked out, he felt the time had come for full consideration of the international politics of the problem in a wider forum - the General Assembly. He added that the majority report was "a bold challenge to the forces of reaction, of ignorance, and of timidity, to face up to the new conceptions of international organization which recognize the inescapable fact consequent on our entry into the atomic age."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission (on all of which Canada is represented) held their third sessions during May. Col. C.H.L. Sharman, Canadian representative on the Narcotics Commission and retiring Chairman, was unanimously elected a member of the supervisory body of four members, (two appointed by the World Health Organization, one by the Permanent Central Opium Board and one by the Commission). This body examines the estimates of governments for their narcotic requirements.

Reporting on the Commission's work during the last year, Col. Sharman said that the draft of a new narcotics convention (which would bring within its jurisdiction many new synthetic drugs developed during and since the war) had been discussed in the Economic and Social Council and the final draft would be ready for the next session of the General Assembly. During the session reports were heard from members on the steps their governments were taking to control and eliminate trade in narcotic drugs. After the re-

port of the Mexican delegate, the Canadian representative said that much Mexican heroin was finding its way into Canada and Toronto had become a centre for its distribution. He assured Mexico that Canada would co-operate fully in any attempts made to stop the traffic.

Canada's main contribution to the third session of the Population Commission was in the Sub-committee on Migration, which was made up of representatives of Canada, China and the Ukraine. Its report recommended the carrying out of a program of work in the special problems relating to migration under the following headings: the improvement of migration statistics, the effect of migration on the size and structure of the population in the countries of origin and destination, the influence of migration on the size and character of the labour force in both countries, the influence of economic and social factors on migration and the impact of migratory trends on legislation (including controls on migration, restrictions on various kinds of immigration, civil and social rights of immigrants).

The main achievements of the third session of the Statistical Commission, under the chairmanship of Herbert Marshall, Canadian representative, were the adoption of an international standard industrial classification of all economic activities, the starting of a program of international statistical education and training and the establishment of a work program for the immediate and more distant future in the international field. Its report, as well as those of the Narcotics and Population Commissions, will be discussed at the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council which opens in Geneva July 19.