

Chapter VII of the Charter"

On a Canadian motion, the Security Council has dropped the Hyderabad issue from its agenda.

#### COUNT BERNADETTE'S PLAN FOR PALESTINE

Shortly before his assassination, Count Bernadotte prepared a plan for Palestine. The Bernadotte plan (which has been distributed to delegates to the Third Assembly) proposes that the State of Israel shall be accepted as an established fact but with boundaries considerably modified from the original partition plan adopted by the General Assembly on November 29, 1947. Under the U.N. plan, Western Galilee was to be Arab territory; under the Bernadotte plan, it would be Jewish. The Negeb desert in the south was to be Jewish territory under the U.N. plan; under the Bernadotte plan, it would be Arab. Count Bernadotte left disposition of Arab Palestine to the Arab states but recommended that in view of the historical connection and common interests of Trans-Jordan and Palestine, there would be "compelling reasons" for merging Arab Palestine with Trans-Jordan.

Other recommendations in the Bernadotte report:

That the rights of Arab minorities in Israel and of Jews in Arab states be effectively guaranteed both by the respective governments and by the United Nations.

That displaced persons be returned to their homes or, alternatively, be adequately provided for.

That the United Nations establish a Palestine Conciliation Commission entrusted with carrying out these and other recommendations and generally working for peace in Palestine.

That Jerusalem be placed

under United Nations control with effective guarantees of free and safe access to holy places for all persons.

That Haifa be a free port, with access and use free to all and that access to oil installations be included and that similarly Lydda be a free airport.

The United States and United Kingdom have endorsed the Bernadotte plan.

#### ACTION SOUGHT ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL

Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton (Canada) and Warren B. Austin (United States) in the First Committee on September 30 sought approval of the atomic energy proposals submitted in the majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. These reports recommend creation of an international agency which would acquire ownership of all uranium and thorium as soon as mined. The international agency would own and operate all plants and facilities using atomic materials in dangerous quantities. Nations on the other hand would be permitted, under safeguards, to carry on the mining of materials, disposing of them to the International Control Authority, and to carry on research and development activities, not involving dangerous quantities of material.

Majority recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission were contained in three reports which were opposed by the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. proposed prior prohibition of atomic weapons with subsequent establishment of an International Control Commission, having powers of periodic inspection. All facilities would however remain in national or private hands.

The Atomic Energy Commission and its various committees held approximately 240 meetings but was unable to

solve the impasse. In the Security Council, the U.S.S.R. vetoed discussion on the three reports. A resolution proposed by Canada was adopted however by 9 to 0 with 2 abstentions (U.S.S.R. and Ukraine) transmitting the three reports to the Assembly as a matter of special concern.

Opening the discussion in the First Committee, Gen. McNaughton said that since the two atom bombs were dropped on Japan three years ago, new forms of atomic weapons had been developed enabling the efficiency of the explosion to be substantially improved. It was obvious that for the first time in world history the means of utter destruction of civilization were present. "The United States, Gen. McNaughton added, is the only country now in possession of atomic bombs at least on any scale which would be sufficient to make atomic war."

Gen. McNaughton circulated a resolution calling for a working control plan.

Mr. Austin said the United States would not give up one small atomic secret until it was absolutely certain that effective international controls are actually operating.

Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) asked for time to study the resolution.

#### PLANS FOR U.N. GUARD

Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations issued proposals in Paris, September 30, for creation of a nucleus United Nations guard of 800 men. The nucleus guard, non-military in character, would comprise 300 men permanently mobilized with 500 men in reserve living in their own country. The guard would be armed with personal emergency defence weapons such as revolvers, rifles and light automatic arms but would carry no major offensive weapons.