

The last paragraph was rejected by four votes in favour to none against, with seven abstentions. On this vote, Syria joined the list of countries abstaining.

**UNITED STATES STATEMENT:** Following the Palestine votes in the Security Council, a spokesman for the United States delegation made the following statement:--

The Security Council indicated today that it was not willing formally to adopt the U.S. proposal that the requests in the General Assembly's resolution be accepted; the Council did declare its willingness to examine the means of implementing that resolution. Today's Security Council resolution prescribed a method of consultation among the permanent members of the Council with that end in view.

Today's resolution preserves, in effect, all the procedures for consultation and for inquiry into the situation in Palestine which were stated in paragraph 2 of the Original U.S. resolution. The language of the resolution as adopted is broad enough to comprehend points B and C of the second paragraph of the original resolution.

However, today's vote did remove from the original U.S. resolution its substantive proposals with the exception of the closing appeal for order.

## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

**SOVIET PROPOSALS DISCUSSED:** The working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission concluded March 9 the paragraph by paragraph discussion of the Soviet proposals of 11 June 1947, for the control of atomic energy. The working committee returned to the study of the Soviet proposals and of the questions submitted by the United Kingdom to the Soviet delegation on these proposals and of the Soviet replies to these questions on 16 January 1948. It has devoted in all 7 meetings to this matter.

At its next meeting, on Tuesday, 16 March, the working committee will begin a discussion of the Soviet proposals as a whole. So far Richard Miles of the United Kingdom and Vasily A. Tarassenko of the Ukraine have indicated that they wished to state the attitude of their delegations to the Soviet proposals in general. Andrei A. Gromyko of the USSR, the current chairman of the working committee, will wind up the General discussion by a statement on the Soviet proposals as a whole.

The meeting on March 9 was devoted to discussion of the Soviet proposal on scientific research in the atomic field in connection with paragraph 8 of the Soviet document.

Dr. John D. Babbitt of Canada, the first speaker, said (reports the U.N. Press Service) that it was absolutely essential that no unnecessary restrictions impede the flow of scientific thought. It was imperative, he declared, that any control system should insure complete freedom to science. The Canadian

**PUBLICITY FOR PEACE:** The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Osten Unden, has written to all Sweden's associations of publishers, editors and journalists and also to the Swedish Radio Corporation and to the press bureaux of the political parties, drawing attention to the General Assembly resolution of November 3, 1947 which--

Condemned all forms of propaganda likely to provoke any threat to peace and

Requested each member government to promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available, friendly relations among nations based upon the purpose and principles of the Charter (C.W.B. Oct. 31, 1947).

The resolution was submitted jointly by Canada, France and Australia to the General Assembly Political and Security Committee, and adopted by 56 to 0. The Assembly also adopted it unanimously.

Mr. Unden further says in his letter: "As the object of this resolution is that governments of states, members of the United Nations, should use all available means for publicity to establish friendly relations between the nations, I want in this way to draw your attention to the resolution accepted by the U.N. General Assembly".

representative considered the provisions on scientific research contained in the Soviet proposals as reasonable on the whole. Dr. Babbitt said that even if he did not agree that periodic inspection as provided for in the Soviet proposals was sufficient, he considered that under the Soviet scheme scientific research did not allow greater possibilities for evasion than under any other scheme.

Dr. Babbitt pointed out that the Soviet proposals did not provide for the International Control Agency to conduct research on atomic weapons. As already pointed out by the representative of France at the last meeting, he said, it might be necessary for the Agency to conduct such research so as to insure that no individual nation could produce atomic weapons of a type unknown to the Agency. With this reservation, declared the Canadian representative, he considered the Soviet proposals on scientific research as constituting a useful framework and he pointed out that, with very few exceptions, the ideas in the Soviet proposals in this field had been covered by the second report of the Atomic Energy Commission.

**DR. CHARRON APPOINTMENT:** Dr. K.C. Charron, for 10 years a specialist in industrial medicine in Tanganyika in East Africa, has just been appointed to the Industrial Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Paul Martin announced Thursday.