

Of the large number of delegations which gave their general support, several submitted modified versions of the original United States plan. On behalf of the *United Kingdom*, Sir Hartley Shawcross put forward suggestions which tended to limit the functions of the Interim Committee to the following dual role: (i) it would have to make preparatory studies of certain questions for the General Assembly; and (ii) it would also follow up the development of any questions the General Assembly might refer to it. Any decision to take up in the Committee a question concerning the maintenance of peace and security would require a two-thirds majority. Furthermore, the United Kingdom could see no point in the Committee's discussing "the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace" as proposed by the United States, but, on the other hand, thought the Committee might be given certain budgetary functions such as giving an opinion on proposals involving expenditure, submitted to it by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. (A somewhat similar suggestion had already been made by the New Zealand representative in the Fifth—Administrative and Budgetary—Committee.) Finally, whereas the United States draft resolution on the subject provided that the Interim Committee should have the power "to conduct investigations and appoint commissions of inquiry within the scope of its duties and functions as it may deem useful and necessary," the British plan permitted the Committee to send commissions of inquiry to the territory of a State only with the latter's consent.

Further alterations were suggested by *Argentina* to the effect that the Interim Committee should have power to make recommendations to the Assembly in administrative and trusteeship matters, and by *Canada*, which proposed that the Committee should have full authority to consider and report on situations under Article 35 of the Charter, as well as those within the purview of Article 14. Canada also suggested that the Committee should have two other functions—namely, (a) to consider and report to the Assembly on the implementation of resolutions referred to it by the Assembly; and (b) to consider and report on any item on the provisional agenda of the Assembly. The Interim Committee, however, in accordance with the Canadian amendment, would not assume the very general responsibilities in relation to the study of general principles of co-operation suggested by the United States.

The *Bolivian* delegation suggested that the present session of the Assembly should be divided into two parts, of which the second would be convoked by the President and the Secretary-General at a suitable date. The First (Political and Security) Committee, with