

no recommendation for admission by reason of the candidate failing to obtain the requisite majority or of the negative vote of a permanent member upon a resolution so to recommend ? ”

Finally, the representative of *Iraq*—who considered that after admitting Israel the Assembly had no valid reason for refusing membership to any of the thirteen candidates—introduced a draft resolution requesting all members of the Security Council to apply Article 4 (1) of the Charter with greater flexibility and generosity, and the permanent members to refrain from vetoing applications. The reference to “greater flexibility and generosity” met with considerable opposition, and a request to the Council “to keep under consideration, in the light of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the pending applications of all States which so far have not gained admission to the United Nations” was eventually substituted for it. The amended resolution was adopted by a vote of 34 to 10 with 9 abstentions (N.Z.).

In the Assembly the nine Australian resolutions regarding the individual applications were adopted by votes ranging from 50 to 53 (N.Z.) in favour with 5 or 6 against and from 1 to 3 abstentions. The Argentinian draft resolution was adopted by 42 votes (N.Z.) to 9 with 6 abstentions and the Iraqi draft resolution by 42 votes (N.Z.) to 5 with 11 abstentions.

6. INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

This question, one of the most vital problems with which the United Nations is confronted, provoked long and bitter debates, but despite the impetus given to the efforts of delegates by President Truman’s announcement, on 23 September, 1949, that “we have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R.,” there was little to indicate that the problem is capable of effective solution in the near future.

On 16 September, 1949, the Security Council had agreed with the Atomic Energy Commission’s view that it would be well to refrain from further discussion until the sponsoring Powers (the six permanent members of the Commission) had reported that there did in fact exist a basis for agreement on the problem. The sponsoring Powers, however, although they held numerous meetings, found no basis for agreement, and the fourth General Assembly, when it took up the question of atomic energy, was therefore faced with the fact that nothing of substance had been done in the past year towards a solution.

In opening the general debate on the subject in the *ad hoc* Committee the Chairman appealed to members to make every effort towards a practical solution of the question, but neither in the Committee nor later in the Assembly was there any indication that the Soviet Union was prepared to move closer towards the views of the vast majority of the members of the United Nations. The *United States* representative