

of the United Nations, but in ex-enemy territories also. They would be prepared to discuss the question of information concerning troops in home territories when the Committee came to consider reduction of armaments, which was a different question.

Both the United States and the United Kingdom, however, insisted that information concerning troops in home territories should be called for at the same time as that concerning troops in foreign territories. Great Britain went further than the United States and demanded that a Commission should be set up by the Security Council for verification of the information received. At one time the United Kingdom moved that the two relevant items on the Committee's agenda—namely, the item concerning troops in foreign territories and the item concerning regulation of armaments—should be taken together in the Committee. Later that suggestion was withdrawn.

There was also disagreement as to the purpose for which the desired information was needed. The Soviet Union related it to the objectives of Article 43 of the Charter, which lays it down that members of the United Nations are to place armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council. The United Kingdom placed the main emphasis on those Articles of the Charter which look to a general regulation and reduction of armaments. Moreover, from time to time, the suggestion appeared that the motive for introducing the proposal was more directly political than these references to the text of the Charter might imply.

Thus more than once the United Kingdom delegate reminded the Committee that the ground on which the Soviet Union had moved the same proposal in the Security Council was not Article 43 of the Charter, but Article 39, which deals with matters likely to endanger world peace. Mr Molotov's assertion that the presence of British troops in Greece, for instance, caused uneasiness and brought pressure to bear on the internal situation reinforced the impression that something more than Article 43 was at stake.

Final voting took place on a series of amendments presented by the United Kingdom delegation which incorporated the original Soviet proposals, but added points to which the United Kingdom and, to some extent, the United States attached special importance. These amendments were adopted, with certain changes, of which the most important was one introduced by the United States which had the effect of removing the reference to a Committee of Verification.

The New Zealand representative voted for all the United Kingdom amendments, including the rejected proposal concerning verification.

In the course of the voting Mr Molotov moved two important amendments to the United Kingdom amendment. The first asked for information to be supplied concerning armaments as well as armed forces; the second proposed that the information should be submitted to the Security Council not on the fixed date mentioned, but when the Secretary-General should "consider the general reduction of armaments."