

as too often in the United Nations, with a view to reconciling the irreconcilable, or merely in the hope that something might turn up. The United Kingdom delegation suggested that any final resolution should be based on the following four fundamentals :—

(1) The Assembly resolution must not disturb the Atomic Energy Commission while that commission continued to formulate its plans for atomic energy control ;

(2) Any plan for the control of atomic energy, including the prohibition of atomic bombs, must be put into operation simultaneously with other plans, not so difficult to work out, for the prohibition of other weapons adaptable to mass destruction. Otherwise, agreement on prohibition of the atomic bomb might be followed by disagreement on the prohibition of another possibly more dangerous weapon in the possession of some State ;

(3) Any disarmament plan must provide for an effective system of control. The publication of full information on all armaments should coincide with the inauguration of a control system ;

(4) The International control body must not be subject to any “ veto ” in its control of atomic or other weapons of mass destruction, which exist now or might be developed in the future.

The representative of the United States (Senator Connally) spoke on much the same lines.

A sub-committee was then appointed, comprising all members of the Security Council for 1946 and 1947, together with all members of the Atomic Energy Commission, and, in addition, Argentina and the Ukraine. The members therefore were : Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

Its work resulted in a notable success. A unanimous resolution was adopted, which was afterwards confirmed by the first committee and the General Assembly. It was as follows :—

“ 1. In pursuance of Article 11 of the Charter and with a view to strengthening international peace and security in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations,

“ THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

“ RECOGNIZES the necessity of an early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

“ 2. Accordingly,

“ THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

“ RECOMMENDS that the Security Council give prompt consideration to formulating the practical measures, according to their priority, which are essential to provide for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces and to assure that such regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces will be generally observed by all participants and not unilaterally by only some of the participants. The plans formulated by the Security Council shall