

of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

- (2) Prohibition of atomic weapons intended for "aims of aggression".
- (3) The establishment within the framework of the Security Council of an international control body for the purpose of supervision and control over the implementation of the above measures.

The main issue centered around the point as to whether or not the Soviet Union would permit effective international inspection to be carried out in its territory to determine both quantitatively and qualitatively the armed forces at its disposal. Without an undertaking by all states concerned to open their territories to international inspection, it was clearly impossible to arrive at any plan of disarmament which might be directly related to the needs of international peace and security. The arbitrary arithmetical formula for reduction by one-third suggested by the Soviet Union would leave that country in a position of advantage in relation to those countries which had already considerably reduced their armaments and armed forces since the conclusion of World War II. In short, in calling for a one-third reduction in the forces of the five permanent members of the Security Council, no regard was paid as to whether or not these forces have a proper relationship to one another numerically speaking. During the debate a counter-resolution was submitted by the United Kingdom delegation reasserting the principle already taken by the majority of the Commission for Conventional Armaments, that disarmament could only take place in an atmosphere of international confidence and security. During the debate the Canadian representative supported the United Kingdom resolution emphasizing in particular that the problem of inspection, verification and control was the root of the disarmament problem, and urged that the Soviet representative should declare whether the Soviet Union was prepared to open its territory to international inspection. The Soviet resolution was defeated in the First Committee in Paris, which subsequently adopted a resolution based upon the United Kingdom proposal. This resolution as adopted by the General Assembly on November 19, 1948, contained the following points:

- (1) It recommended that the Security Council pursue its studies of the regulation in reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces through the agency of the Commission for Conventional Armaments in order to obtain concrete results as soon as possible.
- (2) It requested the Commission for Conventional Armaments to devote its first attention to formulating proposals for the receipt, checking and publication by an international organ of control within the framework of the Security Council of full information to be supplied by member states with regard to their effectives and their conventional armaments; and
- (3) It laid emphasis on the fact that the Security Council should report on the effect given to its recommendations not later than the next regular session, which is to be held in September this year.

The resolution also noted that the aim of the reduction of conventional armaments could only be attained in an atmosphere of real and lasting improvement in international relations, and that such a renewal of confidence would be greatly encouraged if there