

for the question of a reduction of armaments that of illegally obtaining intelligence reports on the armaments of individual states." This resolution was rejected by the Committee, which adopted instead by a vote of 50 to 5 (Soviet bloc), with 5 abstentions another resolution re-affirming the Commission's terms of reference and requesting it to continue its work. At the suggestion of Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Yemen, indirect reference to the destructive attitude of the U.S.S.R. in the Commission had been deleted.

At this time Premier Malenkov made his well-known statement that there were no issues between the Soviet Union and the United States which could not be "decided by peaceful means." The Soviet Delegation did not reintroduce its original proposal in plenary session but tabled two amendments to the 14-power resolution. The first of these, which dropped any specific commendation of the Disarmament Commission's work, was accepted by the Western powers. The second proposed that the terms of reference of the Commission contained in General Assembly Resolution 502 (VI) not be re-affirmed. The United Kingdom and the United States opposed this amendment as showing a lack of confidence in the Commission's work and it was rejected by a vote of 10 in favour, 33 against (including Canada) and 13 abstentions. The 14-power resolution as amended was adopted by 52 in favour (including Canada), 5 against (Soviet bloc) and 3 abstentions, (Argentina, Burma and Indonesia).

Premier Malenkov's "peace statement", the milder tone of the debate in plenary session, and the fact that the Soviet Delegation did not reintroduce its original resolution, have been regarded by some as major concessions. But there has been no real evidence of any change in the basic position of the U.S.S.R. on disarmament and, in particular, no sign of readiness to accept effective international control and inspection. Conclusions as to the intentions of the Soviet Union will therefore have to await the further sittings of the Disarmament Commission.

Collective Measures

The Collective Measures Committee, when it was set up on November 3, 1950 after the invasion of South Korea, was asked to study methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security. In this same "Uniting for Peace" resolution members of the United Nations were invited to survey their resources in order to determine the nature and scope of the assistance they might render in support of recommendations of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to report thereon to the Committee. It was also recommended that they maintain within their national forces elements available for service as United Nations units. On January 12, 1952 the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue its studies for another year and report again to the Security Council and the General Assembly (Resolution 503A (VI)). The Committee, the members of which continue to be Australia, Bel-