

and an amendment to this proposal by the Dominican Republic.

- 2. A Belgian proposal to study the possibility of transferring to the U.N. the functions conferred upon the League of Nations by the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of September 26, 1928.

A joint resolution by China and the United States for establishment of a sub-committee to study these proposals was adopted by the Interim Committee unanimously.

### REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

**UNITED KINGDOM PROPOSALS:** Meeting March 1 for the first time since 21 January, the working committee of the Commission for Conventional armaments received a revised draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom on the general principles for the formulation of practical proposals for a system of regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

This resolution was drafted in agreement with the Australian delegation which had submitted a similar resolution, now withdrawn.

Richard Miles of the United Kingdom introduced the revised draft resolution which reads as follows:

#### GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

"The working committee recommends that the following principles should govern the formulation of practical proposals for the establishment of a system for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces:

- 1. A system for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces should provide for the adherence of all states. Initially it must include at least all states having substantial military resources.
- 2. A system of regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces can only be put into effect in an atmosphere of international confidence. Measures for the regulation and reduction of armaments which would follow the establishment of the necessary degree of confidence might in turn be expected to increase confidence and so justify further measures of regulation and reduction.

#### SYSTEM OF AGREEMENTS

- 3. The establishment of an adequate system of agreements under article 43 of the Charter is an essential condition of full international confidence. Other examples of such conditions are:
  - (a) The establishment of the international control of atomic energy. It is a basic assumption of the work of the Commission for conventional armaments that the Atomic Energy Commission will, as part of a general plan for

the control of atomic energy, make specific proposals for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons;

- (b) The conclusion of peace settlements with Germany and Japan. Conditions of international peace and security will not be fully established until measures have been agreed upon which will prevent these states from undertaking aggressive action in the future.
- 4. A system for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, in order to make possible the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources pursuant to article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, must limit armaments and armed forces to those which are consistent with and indispensable to the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### MUST INCLUDE SAFEGUARDS

- 5. A system for the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces must include an adequate system of safeguards, which by including an agreed system of international supervision will ensure the observance of the provisions of the treaty or convention by all parties thereto. A system of safeguards cannot be adequate unless it possesses the following characteristics:
  - (a) It is technically feasible and practical;
  - (b) It is capable of detecting promptly the occurrence of violations;
  - (c) It causes the minimum interference with, and imposes the minimum burdens on, the economic and industrial life of individual nations.
- 6. Provision must be made for effective enforcement action in the event of violations.

Andrei A. Gromyko (USSR) subjected the new United Kingdom proposal to detailed criticism paragraph by paragraph.

The committee meets again Monday next.

**MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE:** During February, the Military Staff Committee discussed the report of the sub-committee on the over-all strength and composition of the armed forces to be made available to the U.N. Security Council. Discussion of that report is to be continued. Chairmanship of the Military Staff Committee passed from Lieut.-Gen. A. Ph. Vasiliev of the USSR delegation to Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod of the U.K. delegation, on March 1.

(The Military Staff Committee, which reports to the Security Council, is composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It advises and assists the Council on all

questions relating to the Council's military requirements for maintaining international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.)

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**PLANS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:** By 16 votes to none with one abstention, the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council, March 1, adopted, with amendments a resolution on employment from the U.N. Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana. The resolution, as amended, requests the Secretary General:

- 1. to arrange with members of the United Nations and, where appropriate, with non-members for the submission of information concerning action they are now taking to achieve or maintain full employment and economic stability and concerning any publicly available plans to prevent a future decline;
- 2. to arrange with appropriate specialized agencies for reports on plans which have been prepared and whether resources will be available to assist members of the agencies to prevent a decline and
- 3. to submit an analytical report to the Council incorporating information received from these sources.

**FOOD SHORTAGES:** By 14 votes to none, with three abstentions, the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council adopted, March 1, a resolution recommending member states to give serious consideration to the continuing world food shortage and take measures individually and in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and, where appropriate, with other international agencies and organizations of which they are members, to contribute to the solution of the problem.

The resolution also request the FAO, in consultation with other U.N. organs concerned, to study suitable measures to bring about increased food production by the elimination of supply shortages affecting production and to report to the seventh session of the Council.

**CO-ORDINATION DISCUSSED:** The Economic and Social Council's Committee on co-ordination of activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the Social and Economic fields has completed discussion of the United States resolution on co-ordination.

This resolution recommends that the Council approve:

- 1. The suggestion that the co-ordination committee have three meetings a year, including one which will consider the exports of the specialized agencies before the summer session of the Council;
- 2. The plan of the co-ordination committee to meet jointly with the advisory committee on administrative and budgetary

questions, if agreeable to that committee; and

- 3. the steps taken to achieve the integration of standing consultative committees.

The United States resolution also suggests that the Council request the Secretary-General's committee on co-ordination to consider the Council's resolution on the nature of the report to be submitted by the specialized agencies and to communicate its views on this matter to the Council. The Secretary-General's co-ordinating committee will also make recommendations to the Council on overlapping or duplication of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

S. Pollock (Canada) is Chairman of the committee.

**PROTECTION OF MINORITIES:** The U.N. Economic and Social Council, March 1 adopted a resolution on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. This resolution asks the Secretary-General to organize studies to determine main types of discrimination. It also suggests to UNESCO that it consider the desirability of initiating and recommending the general adoption of a programme for dissemination of scientific facts designed to remove what is commonly known as racial prejudice.

### SECURITY COUNCIL

**RESOLUTIONS ON INDONESIA:** After a five-hour meeting, the Security Council, February 28, adopted two resolutions on Indonesia.

The first was a Chinese proposal to request the Committee of Good Offices to pay particular attention to the political developments in Western Java and Madura and report thereon to the Council at frequent intervals. This resolution was adopted by 8 votes to none with three abstentions (Argentina, Ukraine, USSR).

The second was a resolution submitted by Canada on the report of the Committee of Good Offices. This was adopted 7 votes to none with four abstentions.

The vote:

For: United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, Argentina, Canada, China, France.

Against: None.

Abstentions: USSR, Colombia, Syria, Ukraine.

#### CANADIAN PROPOSAL

Text of the Canadian resolution:

The Security Council:

Having considered the report of the Committee of Good Offices, informing the Council of the steps taken by the Netherlands Government and the Republic of Indonesia to comply with the Council's resolution of August 1st, 1947;

Notes with satisfaction the signing of the Truce Agreement by both parties and the acceptance by both parties of certain principles as an agreed basis for the conclusion