

used to disseminate this malicious propaganda. The United States Government, on behalf of the Unified Command, promptly and categorically denied the charges. During 1952 four efforts were made by the Western powers to initiate an impartial investigation, but these offers were either ignored, refused or vetoed by the governments and authorities which were promoting the germ warfare charges.

The seventh session of the General Assembly, which considered the question at the request of the United States Government, adopted by a vote of 51 in favour, 5 against, and 4 abstentions, a resolution, sponsored by all 16 countries with forces in Korea, appointing a commission consisting of Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, Sweden and Uruguay to investigate the charges. The Canadian Representative spoke briefly in support of the resolution urging that the investigation be undertaken by competent scientists who would be bound only by their professional consciences. During the debate, the Soviet Union moved to invite representatives of North Korea and the People's Republic of China to attend the discussion, but the proposal was defeated.

The North Korean authorities and the Government of the People's Republic of China have not, at the time of writing, signified their willingness to accept the proposed impartial investigation.

Disarmament

The Disarmament Commission, composed of representatives of members of the Security Council and Canada, which was established by the General Assembly on January 11, 1952, was instructed to submit proposals to be incorporated in a draft treaty on disarmament for submission to a world disarmament conference.¹

The Commission's report was submitted on October 3, 1952. Discussions having failed to end the deadlock previously existing in both the Atomic Energy and Functional Armaments Commissions, the report contained neither recommendations nor conclusions. The Soviet Representative had continued to disagree to all proposals introduced by Western countries and to insist that discussion proceed on the basis of the earlier Soviet disarmament proposals. He also failed to give any indication that the Soviet Union would accept effective measures of international inspection and control. The Western powers considered that without such measures any disarmament proposals were meaningless.

Notwithstanding this lack of progress, when the seventh session of the General Assembly discussed the Commission's report in March 1953 both the Western powers and the U.S.S.R. recognized the necessity of continuing its work. In Committee, the Soviet Delegation introduced a resolution which, while recommending the continuance of the Commission, accused France, the United Kingdom and the United States of repeatedly attempting to "substitute

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, pp. 11-16.