

ment. Referring specifically to it, Mr. Pearson¹ asked the Soviet Representative to clarify the type of international control which he had in mind, but no direct answer to this challenge was forthcoming from the Soviet Delegation, and it became increasingly clear during the remainder of the debate that the Soviet Union was not prepared to engage in fruitful discussion of the atomic energy impasse.

When their hopes of serious negotiations had proved unavailing, the non-Cominform delegations turned their attention to the formulation of counter resolutions in which they reiterated their conception of the principles on which the pursuit of international peace should be founded. These principles were outlined in a resolution entitled "peace through deeds" which, in its final form, was sponsored by eight member states: Bolivia, France, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. In many of its clauses this resolution resembled the declaration on the "essentials of peace"² which had been adopted at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly. Its most important elements were: a condemnation of the practice of intervention by one state in the internal affairs of another for the purpose of changing a legally established government by the threat or the use of force; and a declaration that aggression in any form, whether committed openly or by the fomenting of civil strife in the interest of a foreign power, is "the gravest of all crimes against peace and security". The resolution also declared that the achievement of lasting peace was dependent on the establishment of certain indispensable conditions: the acceptance of effective international control of atomic energy on the basis of the majority plan already approved by the General Assembly; the control and elimination of all other mass-destruction weapons; and the regulation of all armaments and armed forces under a United Nations system of control and inspection, with a view to their gradual reduction.

When this declaration was voted upon it received 47 votes (including that of Canada), was opposed by 5 member states (the Soviet bloc), with one nation, Yugoslavia, abstaining. A Chilean resolution, the essence of which was a statement condemning war propaganda, was adopted by 43 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

A further noteworthy feature of the debate on this item was a proposal submitted by India recommending the creation of a United Nations Peace Fund for the development of under-developed areas, and further recommending that each member of the United Nations, before March 1951, send to the Secretary-General a submission setting forth the principles and the scale on which it would be prepared progressively to reduce its armaments, and to contribute to the Peace Fund. This proposal stimulated considerable interest in the Committee and led to questions as to the relationship between the suggested Peace Fund and the Technical Assistance Programmes already functioning under the auspices of the United Nations. The Indian Delegation, however, did not press this proposal to a vote and agreed to withdraw it and to become co-sponsor of the "peace through deeds" resolution in view of the willingness of the re-

¹See Appendix 11, p. 173, for excerpts from Canadian statement.

²See *Canada and the United Nations, 1949*, pp. 33-37.