

Union, the United States and China to 1-1.5 million men and those of France and the United Kingdom to 650,000. The first step toward these ceilings would be force levels of 2.5 million and 750,000 respectively, with a corresponding reduction in armaments; (2) a complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons within the same period, to begin with the abolition of nuclear test explosions; (3) a reduction of one-third during 1957 of the forces of the great powers stationed in Germany; (4) a considerable reduction of the forces of the great powers stationed in Europe in the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries; (5) the liquidation of foreign military bases within two years; (6) a corresponding reduction in military expenditures; and (7) the establishment of strict international control over the above obligations. In addition to repeating a previous proposal for a system of ground control posts to guard against surprise attack, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to consider the question of employing aerial photography within the area of Europe in which the principal armed forces of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries are stationed, to a depth of 800 kilometres east and west of the demarcation line.

On January 14, in the First Committee of the General Assembly, the United States representative, Mr. Lodge, outlined a new set of proposals comprising six major points: (1) an agreement under which at an early date and under effective international inspection, all future production of fissionable material would be used or stockpiled exclusively for non-weapons purposes under international supervision, this event to be followed by progressive transfers from past production to non-weapons uses; (2) on condition that (1) became effective, nuclear test explosions would be limited and ultimately eliminated; in the meantime tests would be made subject to advance notice and registration with limited international observation; (3) conventional armed forces would be reduced progressively and under adequate inspection to 2.5 million men for the United States and the Soviet Union, and 750,000 for France and the United Kingdom in the first stage; (4) international control of the development of intercontinental missiles and other objects entering outer space; (5) progressive establishment of an effective inspection system, including aerial reconnaissance and ground control posts, in order to provide protection against surprise attack; (6) an international agency for the reduction of armaments to be installed concurrently with the beginning of the programme.

The Canadian Delegation co-sponsored with Japan and Norway a draft resolution requesting that the Sub-Committee give particular and urgent attention to the possibility of establishing as a first step a system for the registration of nuclear test explosions with the United Nations, and that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation should co-operate with the states concerned in the operation of such a system "with a view to keeping the total actual and expected radiation in the world under constant observation". Substantial interest in and support for the Canadian-Norwegian-Japanese resolution was expressed.

At the conclusion of the debate it was agreed among the sponsors that the various draft resolutions should not be pressed to a vote, and a purely procedural resolution was unanimously adopted.⁽¹⁾ It requested that the Disarmament Commission reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date, that the Sub-Committee consider certain specified proposals as well as the views which had

⁽¹⁾ Text at Annex I.