

itself a grave danger to peace,

CONSCIOUS of the continuing desire of all nations, by lightening the burden of armaments, to release more of the world's human and economic resources for peace,

HAVING RECEIVED the third report of the Disarmament Commission of 20 August 1953, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 704 (VII) of 8 April 1953,

ENDORING the Commission's hope that recent international events will create a more propitious atmosphere for reconsideration of the disarmament question, whose capital importance in conjunction with other questions affecting the maintenance of peace is recognized by all,

1. RECOGNIZES the general wish and affirms its earnest desire to reach agreement as early as possible on a comprehensive and co-ordinated plan under international control for the regulation, limitation and reduction of all armed forces and armaments, for the elimination and prohibition of atomic, hydrogen, bacterial, chemical and all such other weapons of war and mass destruction, and for the attainment of these ends through effective measures;

2. RECOGNIZES that, whatever the weapons used, aggression is contrary to the conscience and honour of the peoples and incompatible with membership in the United Nations and is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world;

3. TAKES NOTE of the third report of the Disarmament Commission;

4. REQUESTS the Commission to continue its efforts to reach agreement on the problems with which it is concerned, taking into consideration proposals made at the eighth session of the General Assembly, and to report again to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than 1 September 1954;

5. CALLS on all member states and particularly the major powers to intensify their efforts to assist the Disarmament Commission in its tasks and to submit to the Commission any proposals which they have to make in the field of disarmament;

6. SUGGESTS that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a sub-committee consisting of representatives of the powers principally involved, which should seek in private an acceptable solution and report to the Disarmament Commission as soon as possible in order that the Commission may study and report on such a solution to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than 1 September 1954.

7. FURTHER SUGGESTS to the Disarmament Commission in order to facilitate the progress of its work to arrange for the sub-committee when established, to hold its private meetings as appropriate in the different countries most concerned with the problem."