

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date;

2. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee give prompt attention to the various proposals that have been submitted to the United Nations including the proposal of Canada, Japan and Norway of 18 January 1957; the comprehensive proposals of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of 11 June 1954, 19 March 1956 and 3 May 1956; the proposals of the United States of America made under date of 14 January 1957; the proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made under date of 10 May 1955, 27 March 1956, 12 July 1956, 17 November 1956, 14 January 1957 and 24 January 1957; the proposals of the Government of India made under date of 25 July 1956; and the proposals of Yugoslavia of 10 July 1956; and give continued consideration to the plan of Mr. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, for exchanging military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection, and the plan of Mr. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for establishing control posts at strategic centres;

3. *Recommends further* that the Disarmament Commission request its Sub-Committee to prepare a progress report for consideration by the Commission not later than 1 August 1957;

4. *Transmits* to the Disarmament Commission the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which the problem of disarmament was discussed, with the request that the Commission and its Sub-Committee give careful and early consideration to the views expressed in those documents;

5. *Invites* the Disarmament Commission to consider the advisability of recommending that a special session of the General Assembly or a general disarmament conference be convened at the appropriate time.

*653rd plenary meeting
14 February 1957*

Annex II

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: MEMORANDUM

Proposals of the Soviet Government on the implementation of partial disarmament measures

The problem of disarmament is today vitally important. Its solution has significance of the first order for the preservation of peace. The continuation of the armaments race increases mistrust in relations between States, aggravates international tension, and intensifies the danger of the outbreak of a new war.

The most recent developments in science and technology have multiplied many times over the power of means of destruction and of the mass annihilation of human beings. The period succeeding the Second World War has been marked by rapid developments in military equipment and especially in atomic and hydrogen weapons, the explosive power of which is now equivalent to millions of tons of T.N.T. Rocket technology is being developed speedily, and modern weapons have been invented, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles with hydrogen warheads. The introduction of these types of military equipment into