

To suspend all nuclear test explosions, from the time an agreement is reached in principle on a supervision and inspection system necessary to verify the suspension of tests until the discussions on the report of the Disarmament Commission at the next regular session of the General Assembly have been concluded.

- (ii) A draft resolution put forward by India ⁽¹⁰⁾, which stated the Indian view on the danger of nuclear tests and the increasing number of such tests, and requests the states concerned . . . to agree forthwith to the nomination of a scientific-technical commission consisting of scientific-technical experts representing the differing views together with other eminent scientific-technical participation to be agreed upon by the aforementioned representatives. . . . requests the aforementioned commission to recommend to the Disarmament Commission an adequate system of inspection arrangements. . . . appeals to the states concerned to agree without delay to suspend tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. . . .

- (iii) A draft resolution tabled by the Soviet Union ⁽¹¹⁾, which took the position that "the discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons *would be an important practical first step* ⁽¹²⁾ towards the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. . . ." The resolution called upon the governments which conduct nuclear tests to conclude an agreement which would provide for their immediate suspension, and upon other states to accede to the agreement, "on the basis of the following provisions":

1. Tests shall be discontinued for a period of two or three years as from 1 January 1958;
2. An international commission, which shall report to the Security Council and the General Assembly, shall be set up to supervise the fulfilment by States of their obligation to discontinue tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons;
3. Under the direction of the aforesaid international commission control posts shall be established, on a basis of reciprocity in territory of the U.S.S.R., the United States of America, the United Kingdom and its possessions, and in the Pacific Ocean area, including Australia.

On September 25 the Soviet Union also tabled a draft resolution⁽¹³⁾ setting forth its views on the related problem of the use of nuclear weapons. The Soviet resolution called upon the nuclear powers to assume a temporary obligation not to use such weapons, and proposed "that if at the end of five years no comprehensive international agreement on the disarmament problem has been reached, the question of an obligation by states to renounce the use of nuclear weapons will again be considered by the United Nations".

In connection with more general questions of disarmament, draft resolutions relating to a number of measures were tabled by India, a group of 24 sponsoring powers⁽¹⁴⁾, and Yugoslavia. The Indian draft resolution⁽¹⁵⁾ requested that the powers concerned "agree forthwith" to the appointment by the Disarmament Commission of "representatives of States holding differing views and representatives of other States to be chosen by agreement between the aforementioned representatives". The representatives so appointed would then consider and make recommendations to the Disarmament Commission on the following matters: the date from which future production of fissionable materials would be for peaceful uses only; the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons "with a view to eventual elimination of such weapons"; the dismantling

⁽¹⁰⁾ UN Document A/C.1/L.176/Rev. 4

⁽¹¹⁾ UN Document A/3674/Rev. 1.

⁽¹²⁾ Italics contained in Soviet draft resolution.

⁽¹³⁾ UN Document A/C.1/L.175/Rev. 1

⁽¹⁴⁾ Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Italy, Laos, Liberia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America.

⁽¹⁵⁾ UN Document A/C.1/L.178/Rev. 2