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Agenda item 24

REGULATION, LIMITATION AND BALANCED REDUCTION OF ALL ARMED FORCES
AND ALL ARMAMENTS; CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
(TREATY) ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND THE PROHIBITION OF
ATOMIC, HYDROGEN AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION:

- (a) REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
- (b) EXPANSION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE DISARMAMENT
COMMISSION AND OF ITS SUB-COMMITTEE
- (c) COLLECTIVE ACTION TO INFORM AND ENLIGHTEN THE PEOPLES
OF THE WORLD AS TO THE DANGERS OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE,
AND PARTICULARLY AS TO THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF
MODERN WEAPONS
- (d) DISCONTINUANCE UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF TESTS OF
ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN WEAPONS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Dr. Franz MATSCH (Austria)

1. By resolution 1011 (XI) of 14 February 1957, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date and recommended that the Sub-Committee be asked to prepare a progress report for consideration by the Commission not later than 1 August 1957. The Sub-Committee submitted its fourth report (DC/112) on 1 August and its fifth report (DC/113) on 11 September 1957.

2. On 30 September, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission transmitted (A/3685) to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the Assembly, these reports of the Sub-Committee together with the records and the relevant documents of the meetings of the Commission.

3. On 12 August, Belgium requested that the item "Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of nuclear weapons" be included in the

agenda of the twelfth session of the Assembly (A/3630). According to a draft resolution submitted with the request, as revised on 17 September (A/3630/Corr.1), the Assembly would request the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information to be disseminated and request the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the means available for conducting an international publicity campaign. The General Committee, in recommending (A/3670) the inclusion of the item, proposed that the word "nuclear" be replaced by the word "modern" in the title.

4. On 9 September, India requested the inclusion in the agenda of the item "Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee" (A/3657).

5. At its 682nd plenary meeting on 20 September, the Assembly decided to include, as sub-items (a), (b) and (c), under the heading: "24. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international Convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction", the report of the Disarmament Commission and the items proposed by India and Belgium. The question was referred to the First Committee.

6. On 30 September, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested the inclusion in the agenda of the item "Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons" (A/3674/Rev.1, English only). A draft resolution was attached by which the Assembly would call on those Governments which carried out tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons to conclude an agreement forthwith on the discontinuance of tests of such weapons on the basis of the following provisions: (1) tests to be discontinued for a period of two or three years as from 1 January 1958; (2) an international commission, reporting to the Security Council and the Assembly, to 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 that commission, control posts to be established, on a basis of reciprocity, in the territory of the USSR, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and its possessions and in the Pacific Ocean area, including Australia. The Assembly would also call on other States to accede to the agreement on the discontinuance of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

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7. At its 696th plenary meeting on 1 October, the Assembly decided to include the USSR item as sub-item (d) of item 24.
8. On 25 September, the USSR submitted a memorandum on partial measures in the field of disarmament (A/C.1/793).
9. On the same day, the USSR introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.175 and Rev.1). By this draft resolution, the General Assembly would call upon the States possessing nuclear weapons to assume, as a first step, a temporary obligation not to use those weapons, it being understood that if at the end of five years no comprehensive international agreement on the disarmament problem had been reached, the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons would again be considered by the United Nations.
10. Also on 23 September, Japan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.174) by which the Assembly:

(1) Would request the Disarmament Commission: (a) to reconvene its Sub-Committee not later than 1 January 1958; (b) to recommend the Sub-Committee to continue its endeavour to reach agreement without delay on the unsettled points of the disarmament problem, particularly on the initial measures of disarmament, including the inspection system intended to ensure the prohibition of manufacture of nuclear weapons and the devotion of fissionable materials only to peaceful purposes and to prevent surprise attack; (c) to recommend the Sub-Committee to submit a progress report within four months after the resumption of its meetings; (d) to submit its report on the results of the discussions of the Sub-Committee to the next regular session of the Assembly;

(2) Would call upon the States concerned: (a) 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 Assembly; (b) to enter into negotiations immediately after the suspension of tests on the installation of the supervision system to verify the suspension of tests.

11. On 24 September, India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.176) which was revised several times. By this draft resolution as finally revised (A/C.1/L.176/Rev.4), the General Assembly would: (1) request the States concerned to agree forthwith to the nomination of a scientific-technical commission

consisting of experts representing differing views, together with other eminent scientific-technical participation to be agreed upon by these representatives; (2) request the scientific-technical commission to recommend to the Disarmament Commission an adequate system of inspection arrangements in all the necessary territories of the world in order to supervise and render suspension of tests effective and to maintain the controls which will inspire the necessary confidence; (3) appeal to the States concerned to agree without delay to suspend tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons and to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to do so; (4) request the Secretary-General, as and when he receives responses from the States concerned, to inform all other Member States; and (5) call upon all Member States to report to the scientific commission whenever evidence of nuclear and thermonuclear explosions in any part of the world comes to their notice and to give the commission all other possible co-operation.

12. On 25 September, India submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.177) by which the General Assembly would decide to expand the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee.

13. On 26 September, India submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.178) by which, as later revised (A/C.1/L.178/Rev.2), the Assembly would call for the appointment by the Disarmament Commission of equal numbers of representatives of States holding the two different views presented in the report of the Commission, and representatives of other States to be chosen by agreement between them; these representatives would make appropriate recommendations to the Disarmament Commission on such matters as: (a) the time from which the production of fissionable material should be available solely for peaceful purposes; (b) the renunciation of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons with a view to their eventual elimination; (c) the dismantling of the existing stocks of such weapons; and (d) arrangements for inspection and control required to implement agreements relating to conventional armaments.

14. The First Committee considered the item at its 866th to 893rd meetings, held between 10 October and 6 November 1957.

15. At the 868th meeting, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Italy, Laos, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Corr.1). Belgium was later added to the list of sponsors (A/C.1/L.179/Add.1). According to the draft resolution, the General Assembly would:

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(1) Urge that the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, would provide for the following:

(a) the immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the territories of the United States, the USSR, the United Kingdom, Pacific Ocean areas, and other points as required; (b) the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control; (c) the reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision, of stocks of fissionable materials from weapons to non-weapons uses; (d) the reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate safeguarded arrangements; (e) the progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack; (f) the joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space would be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes;

(2) Request the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as possible;

(3) Request the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

16. At the 880th meeting, Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.180), by which the General Assembly would request the Disarmament Commission to convene its Sub-Committee at an early date and urge the members of the Sub-Committee to seek an agreement with regard to: (a) a reduction of armed forces, armaments and military expenditures; (b) measures contributing to the cessation of the armaments race in the nuclear field, such as an undertaking not to transfer nuclear weapons or fissionable materials for military use to other countries, a cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, and arrangements for the gradual transfer of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes; (c) measures to ensure the use of inter-continental ballistic missiles and of all other devices for outer space motion for peaceful and scientific purposes only; (d) adequate and

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effective measures of control and inspection. It also requested the members of the Sub-Committee to seek, as a matter of priority, agreement on an immediate cessation of tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, with the necessary measures of control; and further requested the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission on the progress achieved, as soon as possible, and not later than 1 May 1956. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to inform Member States of the progress achieved and to consult with them on the advisability of convening a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

17. On 27 October, the head of the delegation of the USSR addressed a letter to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/797) containing a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would decide to establish a permanent disarmament commission consisting of all the States Members of the United Nations, with the task of examining all disarmament proposals submitted to the United Nations and of drafting preparatory recommendations for the sessions of the Assembly. It was further proposed that the permanent disarmament commission should be permanently in session and its meetings should be open; that it should elect a chairman and vice-chairmen, who would be responsible for directing the current work of the commission and for co-operating with States in organizing consultations, meetings and the like on disarmament problems. Finally, it was proposed that, in view of the establishment of the permanent disarmament commission, the existing Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee should be dissolved.

18. At the 886th meeting, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Uruguay submitted an amendment (A/C.1/L.181), co-sponsored later by Mexico (A/C.1/L.181/Add.1) and revised on 6 November (A/C.1/L.181/Rev.1), to the twenty-four Power draft resolution (see para. 15 above). The amendment would add a new operative paragraph by which the Assembly would recommend the States concerned, and particularly the members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, to consider the possibility of devoting, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world and particularly in the less developed countries.

19. At the 888th meeting, India proposed (A/C.1/L.182) that the twenty-four Power draft resolution should be amended as follows:

(1) To add a new preambular paragraph recalling Assembly resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954;

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(2) To amend operative paragraph 1 to read as follows: "Urges that the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission give priority to reaching an agreement on the following:";

(3) To add the following as sub-paragraph (b) of operative paragraph 1 as amended: "On such immediate agreement for suspension of testing of nuclear weapons, the appointment of scientific-technical experts representing the different views together with other eminent scientific-technical participation to be agreed upon by them which will recommend the system of control and inspection arrangements referred to in (a) above";

(4) To add a new operative paragraph 2 and a sub-paragraph (a) thereof, reading:

"Further urges the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission immediately to agree in principle to the following measures and to make recommendations on their implementation;

"(a) On refraining from the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons with a view to eventual elimination of such weapons".

Sub-paragraphs (b) to (f) of the existing operative paragraph 1 would follow as sub-paragraphs of the new paragraph 2.

20. At the 889th meeting, Norway and Pakistan proposed to amend (A/C.1/L.184) the twenty-four Power draft resolution by adding two new operative paragraphs by which the General Assembly would:

(1) Request the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee to establish, as one of its first tasks, a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee might reach agreement in principle and to report to the Sub-Committee within a fixed period;

(2) Recommend that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each of the States members of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other Member States to be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee.

21. At the same meeting, Poland submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/L.185) to the Belgian draft resolution (A/3630/Corr.1, see para. 3 above):

- (1) To replace the second preambular paragraph by two paragraphs reading:

"Considering that in order to avert this danger an international agreement should be reached on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons,

"Considering the urgent need to discontinue as soon as possible further tests with nuclear weapons,".

- (2) To amend the third preambular paragraph to read:

"Considering, consequently, that public opinion must be made aware both of the effects of modern weapons of all kinds and of the necessity of reaching a disarmament agreement with effective measures of control provided for".

22. At the 892nd meeting, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.1/L.186) to the USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/797, see para. 17 above) to add a new operative paragraph by which the Assembly would transmit to the permanent commission all proposals and documents relating to the question of disarmament submitted at the twelfth session of the Assembly.

23. At the same meeting, the First Committee voted on the draft resolutions and amendments before it, with the following results:

(a) A motion by the USSR to give priority in voting to its draft resolution (A/C.1/797) was rejected by 40 votes to 10, with 27 abstentions.

(b) A motion by France, the United Kingdom and the United States to give priority in voting to the twenty-four Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Corr.1) was adopted by roll-call vote of 50 to 14, with 17 abstentions.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Japan, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

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Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Yemen.

(c) The amendments submitted by India (A/C.1/L.182, see para. 19 above), by Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay (A/C.1/L.181/Rev.1, see para. 18 above) and by Norway and Pakistan (A/C.1/L.184, see para. 20 above), to the twenty-four Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Corr.1) were voted upon as follows:

The first Indian amendment, which was accepted by the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The second Indian amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 12, with 25 abstentions.

The third Indian amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 11, with 26 abstentions.

The fourth Indian amendment was rejected by 41 votes to 17, with 21 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay (A/C.1/L.181/Rev.1) was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Norway and Pakistan (A/C.1/L.184) was adopted by 61 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions.

(d) The twenty-four Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.179 and Corr.1), as amended, was voted upon as follows:

Preamble:

The first paragraph was adopted by 69 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

The second paragraph was adopted by 61 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

The third paragraph was adopted by 62 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions.

These became the second, third and fourth paragraphs as a result of the adoption of the Indian amendment.

Operative part:

The first part of paragraph 1 and sub-paragraph 1 (a) were adopted by 56 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (b) was adopted by 58 votes to 9, with 12 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (c) was adopted by 59 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions.

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Sub-paragraph 1 (d) was adopted by 59 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (e) was adopted by 58 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.

Sub-paragraph 1 (f) was adopted by 61 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 55 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 55 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions; this became operative paragraph 6 as a result of the adoption of the amendments submitted by Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay and by Norway and Pakistan.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 56 to 9, with 16 abstentions.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

At the 893rd meeting the Chairman announced that, owing to an error, the vote of El Salvador, which had been in the affirmative, had been registered as an abstention.

24. At the 893rd meeting, the First Committee continued to vote on the draft resolutions and amendments before it, as follows:

(a) The USSR draft resolution (A/3674/Rev.1, see para. 6 above) was not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor.

(b) The Indian draft resolutions (A/C.1/L.177 and L.178/Rev.2, see paras. 12 and 13 above) were not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor.

(c) The Indian draft resolution (A/C.1/L.176/Rev.4, see para. 11 above) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 38 to 22, with 20 abstentions.

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In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand.

(d) The Japanese draft resolution (A/C.1/L.174, see para. 10 above), less sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 1, which was not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 32 to 18, with 31 abstentions.

In favour: Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Laos, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaya (Federation of), Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen.

(e) The USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/L.175/Rev.1, see para. 9 above) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 45 to 11, with 25 abstentions.

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.

(f) The Yugoslav draft resolution (A/C.1/L.180, see para. 16 above) was not put to the vote at the request of the sponsor.

(g) The USSR draft resolution (A/C.1/797, see para. 17 above) as amended by the Ukrainian SSR (A/C.1/L.186, see para. 22 above) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 21 abstentions.

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

(h) The second Polish amendment (A/C.1/L.185, see para. 21 above) to the Belgian draft resolution (A/3630/Corr.1, see para. 3 above) was accepted by Belgium and was not put to the vote.

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(i) The first part of the first Polish amendment was rejected by 46 votes to 18, with 15 abstentions.

(j) The second part of the first Polish amendment was rejected by 42 votes to 18, with 19 abstentions.

(k) The Belgian draft resolution (A/3630/Corr.1), as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 70 to 9, with 2 abstentions.

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya (Federation of), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Syria, Yemen.

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25. The First Committee, therefore, recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

Draft resolution 1

Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954,

Emphasizing the urgency of decreasing the danger of war and improving the prospects of a durable peace through achieving international agreement on reduction, limitation and open inspection of armaments and armed forces,

Welcoming the narrowing of differences which has resulted from the extensive negotiations in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,

Believing that immediate, carefully measured steps can be taken for partial measures of disarmament and that such steps will facilitate further measures of disarmament,

1. Urges that the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, will provide for the following:

(a) The immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the territories of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, Pacific Ocean areas, and other points as required;

(b) The cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control;

(c) The reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision, of stocks of fissionable material from weapons to non-weapons uses;

(d) Reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate safeguarded arrangements;

(e) The progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack;

(f) Joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space will be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as feasible for this purpose;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee to establish as one of its first tasks a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee may reach agreement in principle and to report to it within a fixed period;

4. Recommends that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each of the States members of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other member States which shall be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee;

5. Invites the States concerned and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission to consider the possibility of devoting, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, as and when sufficient progress is made, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world and especially in the less developed countries;

6. Requests the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

Draft resolution 2

Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons

The General Assembly,

Considering that the armaments race, owing to advances of nuclear science and other modern forms of technology, creates means whereby unprecedented devastation might be inflicted upon the entire world, and that peoples of all countries should be made to realize this,

Considering that any agreement, whether partial or general, on the regulation of armaments necessarily implies adequate international control,

Considering, consequently, that public opinion must be made aware both of the effects of modern weapons of all kinds and of the necessity of reaching a disarmament agreement with effective measures of control provided for,

Considering that it is therefore desirable to seek ways and means of organizing an effective and continuing publicity campaign on a world-wide scale, under the auspices of the United Nations and disregarding all ideological or political considerations,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information to be disseminated and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Disarmament Commission on the means available for conducting such an international campaign;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Disarmament Commission whatever assistance it may request for this purpose;

3. Invites Member States to communicate to the Disarmament Commission or to the Secretary-General in good time any views they may see fit to submit as to the scope and contents of the proposed campaign.
