

**SECURITY
COUNCIL****CONSEIL
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DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING PROHIBITION OF THE ATOMIC WEAPON AND REDUCTION BY ONE-THIRD OF THE ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AT THE FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTH MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 8 FEBRUARY 1949

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

HAVING STUDIED the General Assembly resolution of 19 November 1948 on the Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon and Reduction by one-third of the Armaments and Armed Forces of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, and the discussion of this question at the third session of the General Assembly;

NOTES, firstly, the increasing activity developing among the aggressive circles of certain Powers, and their policy of unleashing a new war, which is accompanied by an unjustified increase in armaments of all kinds, a gross inflation of military budgets and an ever-growing burden of taxation and other material hardships upon wide sections of the people in these States

NOTES also the constant and ever-increasing propaganda of a new war, which is being encouraged by ruling sections in certain countries, despite the fact that such propaganda was justly censured in a General Assembly resolution as early as 1947 and is a direct weapon in the hands of the warmongers of all kinds who seek to promote fear, uncertainty and war hysteria among the people and in international public circles;

NOTES furthermore the recent establishment of a number of groups of States, led by the aggressive sections of certain great Powers, who seek to impose their aggressive policy upon other countries, are increasing the manufacture of arms and, for this purpose, are setting up in all parts of the world naval and air bases for which no justification can possibly be provided by the defence requirements of these countries;

NOTES, secondly, that up to the present time nothing has been done to implement the General Assembly's decision of 24 January 1946 on The Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy and the decision of 14 December 1946 on the Principles governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments, thereby impairing the authority of the United Nations;

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NOTES also that both the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments have failed to fulfil the tasks laid upon them, mainly because the governments of certain great Powers have hitherto not striven for the adoption of decisions which would be acceptable to all peace-loving Powers and would not infringe the national sovereignty of any of those Powers;

NOTES, thirdly, that the General Assembly decision of 19 November 1948 on the Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon and the Reduction by one-third of the Armaments and Armed Forces of the Permanent Members of the Security Council recommends the Security Council to pursue the study of the regulation and reduction of conventional armaments, but disregards the decision adopted by the General Assembly in 1946 on the necessity for prohibiting the atomic weapon, and the decision on the implementation of measure for a speedy reduction of armaments and armed forces adopted by the General Assembly at that time;

NOTES moreover, that the General Assembly resolution of 19 November 1948 points out the need for formulating proposals for the receipt, checking and publication of information on the numbers of the armed forces and the volume of armaments of the Members of the United Nations, but passes over in silence the highly important question of furnishing information on atomic weapons to the Security Council; which is wholly inadmissible, particularly in view of the fact that the atomic weapon is an instrument, not of defence, but of aggression;

DECLARES in addition that any continuance of the study of the regulation and reduction of armaments, and preparation of proposals for the collection of information on armed forces, must be subordinated to the task of elaborating and implementing concrete measures for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons and other major types of weapons for mass destruction;

RECOGNIZING also that complete data on armed forces and armaments of all types, including atomic armaments, are essential for the preparation of measures designed to reduce and regulate armaments and armed forces; and

Acting in accordance with its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security and with the powers conferred on it by Article 26 of the Charter, and guided by the General Assembly's resolution of 19 November 1948 and those of 24 January and 14 December 1946.

RESOLVES

1. To instruct the Commission for Conventional Armaments, as a first step, to prepare a plan, to be submitted to the Security Council by 1 June 1949, for the reduction by one-third of the armaments and armed forces of the five Permanent Members of the Security Council no later than 1 March 1950;

/2. To instruct

2. To instruct the Atomic Energy Commission to submit to the Security Council by 1 June 1949 both the draft of a convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons and the draft of a convention for the control of atomic energy, with the understanding that both conventions shall be concluded and come into force simultaneously;

Both of these conventions shall be based on a due consideration for the lawful interests of all States Members of the United Nations and of the States upholding the high principles of the United Nations, but shall not be based on the interests of any group of States pursuing their own narrow concerns;

3. The Commission for Conventional Armaments and the Atomic Energy Commission shall be guided in their work by the principle that the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of control over atomic energy must be an integral part of the general plan for the reduction by one-third of the armaments of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, and must be considered a first important step in that field;

4. To consider as essential the establishment within the framework of the Security Council of an international control body to supervise and control the implementation of the measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of atomic weapons;

5. To consider it as essential that the Permanent Members of the Security Council submit full data on their armed forces and armaments of all types, including atomic weapons, no later than 31 March 1949.
