

of the First Committee. Four resolutions were adopted. Canada joined with sixteen other countries in sponsoring a resolution dealing with a number of aspects of the disarmament problems. Two other resolutions expressed hopes of success for the prospective negotiations on nuclear tests and surprise attack, and were supported by Canada. The fourth resolution, deciding that for 1959 the Disarmament Commission should be composed of all the members of the United Nations, was adopted unanimously. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to study how outer space may be best utilized for peaceful purposes, but the Soviet Union disagreed with the composition of the Committee, and warned that it would not participate. A more encouraging achievement was the Assembly's unanimous decision to continue the useful work of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

The question of Hungary, Algeria and Cyprus were also considered by the thirteenth session. The Assembly again took no decision regarding the credentials of the Hungarian Representatives. It adopted a resolution denouncing the execution of Nagy and the Soviet policy of repression, and appointing Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand to represent the United Nations for the purpose of reporting on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions on Hungary. On Algeria, a resolution presented by the Political Committee failed to receive in the Assembly the requisite two-thirds majority. As for Cyprus, the Assembly expressed confidence that the parties would continue their efforts in order to reach a peaceful solution in accordance with the Charter.

Probably the most significant accomplishments of the thirteenth session were in the economic and social fields. The debates demonstrated, in encouraging fashion, the desire of the greater part of the membership to achieve the extensive international collaboration and co-ordination of policies which present day circumstances require. Members which have lagged behind in the development of their economic and social potentialities continued to make clear their urgent desire to catch up, or at least to make rapid progress. For their part the more industrially developed members gave evidence of an increasing willingness to assist in this. A decision in which Canada took a particular interest was that approving arrangements for the Special Fund for economic development. The Fund, which was to begin operations in January 1959, will enable the United Nations to extend its activities to the border line between capital and technical assistance, and to participate in projects in fields such as resources surveys and housing. The Canadian Delegation contributed significantly to the discussions and pledged, subject to the approval of Parliament, a contribution of \$2 million for the first year of operation of the Special Fund, in addition to Canada's contribution of \$2 million to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Also of significance was the Assembly's decision to make provision for an international administrative service whose members will work for the national governments of countries needing trained administrators, until these countries are able to create an adequate civil service from among their own peoples.

The progressive development of dependent peoples towards self-government or independence continued to receive great attention and sympathy at the thirteenth session. The session was remarkable in that the administering authorities of five United Nations trust territories announced that these territories have now reached the stage in their political development where the granting of independence or self-government is foreseeable in the