

unanimous agreement on the one hand that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations and on the other that the Secretary-General should provide such facilities as may be required by the ten-nation Committee.

On the initiative of the Soviet Delegation a new item was added to the agenda to provide for discussions on general and complete disarmament. The debate, in which a majority of delegates took part, was marked by the introduction of the United Kingdom proposals advanced by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd on September 17 and the Soviet proposals outlined in Mr. Khrushchov's statement of September 18. It was clear from many interventions that the objective of comprehensive disarmament was supported, at least in principle, by most delegations. At the same time there was general recognition both of the difficulties in achieving this objective and of the interplay of such factors as international confidence, inspection and control, and the solution of political problems in any attempt to reach the goal of complete disarmament. In addition several speakers referred to the necessity for providing adequate collective security in a world without significant international armed forces.

In the First Committee on November 2, Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, stated that in agreeing to serve on the ten-nation Committee, Canada was motivated by the desire to facilitate successful negotiations and would direct every effort towards that end. Recording that "the broad objective of a world without arms is one which the Government and the people of Canada have long cherished", he went on to note that all of the many plans formulated during the preceding years of discussion devoted to disarmament had foundered, not on differences over objectives, but rather on problems relating to the stages of transition from the present situation to that of a disarmed world.

The resultant resolution on general and complete disarmament submitted with the unprecedented co-sponsorship of all 82 members, was approved on November 20. Observing that this question is the most important one facing the world today, the resolution provides for the transmission, both to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and to the ten-power Disarmament Committee, of the complete record of the discussions in the Assembly, including in particular the proposals presented by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. It concludes with an expression of hope "that measures leading to the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time".

The progress being achieved in the Geneva talks and the fact that, as a result of unilateral decisions by the three powers concerned, no nuclear test explosions occurred in 1959 were sources of considerable satisfaction to the General Assembly. Most members nonetheless continued to display active concern for an early definitive cessation of test explosions. Among these was Canada, on whose behalf the Secretary of State for External Affairs declared to the Assembly on September 24 that "The Canadian people are unanimous in their wish to see an end to nuclear testing". The widespread public anxiety in this regard is reflected in three resolutions, all adopted by large majorities and each with the concurring vote of Canada.

One resolution dealt specifically with the announced intention of France to conduct explosions in the Sahara. It expressed the Assembly's grave concern and requested France to refrain from carrying out its intention. A second resolution of a more general character recorded the hope that the authorities concerned would intensify their efforts to conclude as quickly as possible an agreement for the prohibition of nuclear test explosions under an appropriate international control system. The third resolution appealed "to the states