

first stage to 2,500,000 for the United States and the Soviet Union, and 750,000 for France and the United Kingdom; (4) the testing of objects such as intercontinental missiles and artificial satellites should be under international supervision, in order to ensure that future developments in outer space are devoted only to peaceful purposes; (5) a system including aerial reconnaissance and ground control posts should be progressively installed, in order to provide against surprise attack; and (6) an international agency for the regulation of armaments should be installed concurrently with the beginning of the programme.

In addition to stressing his Government's proposals of November 17, the Soviet Representative introduced three draft resolutions calling, respectively, for the immediate cessation of nuclear tests, a special session of the General Assembly to consider disarmament, and an enlargement of the Disarmament Commission to include India, Poland, Egypt, and a Latin American country as well as an enlargement of the sub-committee to include India and Poland.

Speaking in the General Assembly debate on December 5, the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Roch Pinard, had already outlined Canada's position with regard to nuclear tests. He stated that while the Canadian Government considered that it was neither realistic, in view of defensive requirements in a troubled world, nor necessary, on the basis of present scientific evidence, to demand an immediate cessation of nuclear tests, yet it was to be hoped that the nuclear powers would be able as a first step to agree as a "self-denying ordinance" to set up some annual or other periodic limitation on the volume of radiation to be generated by nuclear tests, and to set up a system for registering such tests with the United Nations. Such preliminary measures, he said, might be examined and reviewed from time to time in the light of the data collected by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and in due course they might be supplanted by a disarmament agreement which would deal more definitively with the whole problem of nuclear weapons.

In accordance with this policy of seeking limited and realistic objectives in the sphere of disarmament, the Canadian Delegation co-sponsored with Japan and Norway a draft resolution requesting that the sub-committee give particular and urgent attention to the question of establishing as a preliminary step a system for the registration of nuclear test explosions with the United Nations. It further requested that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation should co-operate with the states concerned in the operation of such a system, with a view to keeping the total actual and expected radiation in the world under constant observation.

Substantial support for the Canadian-Japanese-Norwegian draft resolution was expressed, but at the conclusion of the discussion, by agreement among their sponsors, other draft resolutions were not pressed, and a purely procedural resolution which had been evolved in private discussions was adopted unanimously. That resolution, which was sponsored by the five members of the sub-committee and by seven other countries—Australia, Brazil, El Salvador, India, Japan, Norway and Yugoslavia—requested that the Disarmament Commission reconvene its sub-committee at an early date,