

to the limit of our ability and capacity the hopes and aspirations of all peoples for a life of security, dignity and justice."

Canada Elected to ECOSOC

Elections to fill six seats on the Economic and Social Council were held on October 19 and 20. Canada was elected on the first ballot, together with the United States of America and Indonesia. On subsequent ballots, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Greece were elected to the remaining vacant seats.

Disarmament

The United Nations Disarmament Sub-committee which had reconvened in New York on August 29 last, concluded its discussions on October 7. The Sub-Committee, which meets, in private, is composed of representatives of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. The New York talks represented the second part of the round of discussions which began in London February 25.

In New York the delegations of the United States, United Kingdom, France and the U.S.S.R. reiterated the proposals which the Heads of their governments had put forward during their Geneva conference last July. The United States tabled detailed proposals of the Eisenhower plan for the exchange of military blueprints between the United States and the U.S.S.R. and for the aerial surveys of the territories of the countries; the United Kingdom restated its proposal for a system of joint inspection of the forces confronting one another in Europe in a specified area to be agreed upon; and the French delegation submitted an extended version of M. Faure's plan for the control of military budgets and the earmarking of savings resulting from disarmament for economic development programmes. The Soviet Union simply tabled the text of Premier Bulganin's Geneva programme, which is essentially a repetition of the Soviet proposals of May 10, 1955 insofar as they relate to disarmament.

In addition to the above, the United Kingdom and France each put forward proposals on the structure and powers of the international control organ which they considered should supervise any disarmament programme.

There were useful exchanges of views on the various papers tabled in the Sub-Committee and, in particular, on the Eisenhower proposals, which were welcomed by Canada and other Western delegations as a first step towards a more comprehensive disarmament programme of which they would form a part. No decision was, however, taken on any of the plans put forward. On October 7 the Sub-Committee submitted a non-committal report to the Disarmament Commission (which is composed of the members of the Security Council plus Canada) reviewing the work of the Sub-Committee and indicating that it may hold further meetings and submit a supplementary report. It was indicated that one of the reasons for the adjournment of the Sub-Committee at that time was that disarmament was to be discussed at the Foreign Ministers' Conference which opened in Geneva on October 27.

Although the Western delegations had been under the impression that the Soviet delegate had agreed to the Western time-table whereby the Disarmament Commission would be meeting only after the "Big Four" talks in

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