

the subsequent plenary debate permitted Canada to cast a favourable vote on the amended resolution on Algeria.)

### **Disarmament Debate**

The chief Canadian interest in the debates in the First Committee was, however, in disarmament. Under the four disarmament items on the agenda, no fewer than 13 resolutions were ultimately inscribed. Because of the prevailing atmosphere in the Assembly, the Committee's disarmament debate, which occupied more than a month, was largely inconclusive. There was general reluctance to come to grips with any of the resolutions that appeared to fall within the context of negotiations for general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the goal that had been unanimously accepted by the Assembly in the more favourable circumstances of the previous year. Despite a prolonged and determined effort, the Canadian Delegation was unable to persuade the Assembly of the importance of adopting a Canadian proposal designed to follow up an initiative taken in August in the Disarmament Commission and designed to create machinery through which the middle and smaller powers particularly could have participated in active steps to bring about the earliest possible resumption of negotiations. The Canadian proposal, along with nine others considered as coming within the context of general disarmament negotiations, was deferred to the resumed session. The Assembly did, however, adopt three resolutions dealing with nuclear tests and the spread of nuclear weapons. Two of these had reference to the present negotiations for a treaty to enforce the permanent discontinuance of nuclear tests, and to the voluntary moratoriums on testing observed by the three leading nuclear powers while these negotiations have been in progress; the third called upon states to adopt temporary measures to limit the wider spread of nuclear weapons pending a permanent agreement on the subject.

Canada voted in favour of all three resolutions, which were adopted by large majorities. In supporting the resolution on the spread of nuclear weapons, the Canadian representative stressed the importance of a permanent agreement on disarmament that would take account of the whole problem of nuclear weapons. He stated that, while Canada also wished to encourage temporary measures in this field pending permanent agreement, the Canadian Government would have to reconsider its position on these provisions if there were no progress in disarmament discussions in the immediate future.

The Assembly's special political committee was able to adopt a unanimous resolution designed to assist the Austrian and Italian Governments to reach agreement in their dispute over the status of the German-speaking element in the Italian province of Bolzano (Bozen). However, the Committee was obliged to defer action on the report of the Director-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) until a later date.

The Committee was also unsuccessful in reaching agreed conclusions in its debate on the question of the membership of the Security Council and the