

territorial sea and a six-mile contiguous exclusive fisheries zone, a proposal that mimicked the American plan without recognizing traditional fishing rights.

On 19 April 1958, the conference committee studying the territorial sea voted on the numerous proposals before it. After fourteen separate votes, only the second paragraph of the Canadian proposal calling for an exclusive fishing zone adjacent to the territorial sea extending out to a maximum distance of 12 miles from the coast secured a majority vote. Undaunted by the defeat of their resolution in Committee, the American delegation secured the reintroduction of their proposal into the plenary session of the conference. On 25 April 1958, both the American proposal and the portion of the Canadian proposal carried from the committee stage of the conference secured majority support. Both plans, however, failed to secure the necessary two-thirds support to be adopted as international law. In his post-mortem on the conference, Drew claimed that many delegations had been threatened by the Americans and the British with the withdrawal of economic aid if the Canadian position received two-thirds support in the plenary session. Drew reported, however, that the failure of the American resolution to be enshrined in law was a "real victory" in defence of Canadian fishing interests in the face of blatant "dollar imperialism" [Document 78]. He also concluded that the conference had been a "very outstanding achievement," with one of its most important outcomes being the "unqualified acceptance" of the need for a contiguous fishing zone. The conference had supported meeting again, and the thirteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) succeeded in scheduling a second conference to be held in Geneva in the spring of 1960 [Documents 81-86].

In addition to the law of the sea, two issues that had previously dominated the agenda of the United Nations are featured prominently in this volume. The perennial attempt to establish the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) finally yielded results [Documents 88 to 116]. In July 1957, at the twenty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, developing countries gained the support of the Netherlands and France in passing a resolution calling for the establishment of SUNFED. The United States realized that it could no longer postpone the inevitable, and it formulated a modified version of SUNFED that was closely linked with existing UN technical assistance machinery. At the twelfth session of the UNGA, the Canadian delegation exercised an "important moderating influence" [Document 105] in efforts to draft the resolution endorsed in plenary session on 14 December 1957 that established a Special Fund in principle. After a Preparatory Committee met in the spring of 1958 to set the official parameters of the Special Fund, it was formally established in October 1958.

While the creation of the Special Fund ended a decade of procedural wrangling between developed and developing nations, the question of disarmament remained unresolved [Documents 117-143]. The Sub-committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, meeting in London in the summer of 1957, failed to make any progress, despite the presentation of a comprehensive Western disarmament package [Document 117]. Charles Ritchie's account of the Sub-committee's deliberations [Document 123] cogently outlined the reasons for the unbridgeable chasm between East and West over the disarmament issue. At the twelfth session of the UNGA, efforts to secure propaganda victories followed their usual course, and the Soviet Union subsequently announced its intention to withdraw from participating further in UN-sponsored disarmament consultations [Document 134]. A poorly