

The second resolution was adopted by 56 votes (including Canada) to none against, with 22 abstentions ((including the Soviet and Arab blocs, Israel, France and the Netherlands). Two states—the Union of South Africa and Hungary—were absent.

Meanwhile, in Ottawa the House of Commons in Committee of Supply agreed on February 1 to a special supplementary estimate of \$1 million to provide a "loan to the United Nations Organization to help finance clearing of the Suez Canal". The Government had recommended this advance in response to the Secretary-General's request for loans to an Interim Fund to meet the immediate cash requirements of the clearing operation pending agreement on the general financing programme.

Disarmament

On January 25 the First Committee concluded its Disarmament debate and adopted unanimously a resolution sponsored by the five members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission—Canada, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States—and by seven other countries—Australia, Brazil, El Salvador, India, Japan, Norway and Yugoslavia. The resolution requests the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date and to give prompt attention to the various proposals which have been submitted, a number of which are specified, and to the various views expressed in the debate; it recommends that the Sub-Committee make a progress report by August 1, 1957; and it invites consideration of the advisability of a special session of the Assembly or a general disarmament conference when progress justifies such a meeting.

At the opening of the debate the representative of the United States outlined proposals which are to be presented to the Sub-Committee when it meets in March in London. The six points emphasized in this statement were to the following effect:

- (1) After an agreed date all future production of fissionable materials should be used or stockpiled for non-weapons purposes under international supervision.
- (2) When effective control of future production of fissionable materials exists, nuclear test explosions could be limited and ultimately eliminated. In the interim there might be advance registration and limited international observation of all tests.
- (3) Conventional arms and forces should be reduced, using as a basis of measurement for the first stage the figures of 2,500,000 for the United States and the Soviet Union and 750,000 for France and the United Kingdom, under an effective inspection system which concurrently would be established progressively.
- (4) To ensure that future developments in outer space are devoted only to peaceful purposes, the testing of such objects as intercontinental missiles and artificial satellites should be under international inspection and participation.
- (5) To provide against surprise attack there should be progressively installed inspection systems including mutual aerial reconnaissance and ground control posts.
- (6) An international agency for the regulation of armaments should be installed currently with the beginning of the programme.