

gether with other tests in the Soviet series, would produce a fallout yield at least two-thirds as high as that of all tests conducted by all the nuclear powers between 1945 and 1958 — an “appalling answer” to the expressions of alarm voiced by the Assembly. He informed the Committee that Canada had protested the day before to the Soviet Union but that the Soviet representative in Ottawa had refused to accept this protest on the grounds that the explosion of the 50-megaton bomb was “a matter of internal concern only to the Soviet Union”. Mr. Green strongly rejected this view and stated that fallout knew no national boundaries. He thought that, in view of the Soviet attitude, there was no alternative but to bring the moral force of the United Nations to bear on the Soviet Union. He hoped the Soviet leaders would heed the concern of the world. If the test took place, he said, it would be in defiance of the wishes of the people of the world and in contempt of United Nations resolutions.

Despite Soviet-bloc charges that the draft resolution was a manoeuvre by the “Western military blocs”, the Committee on October 25 adopted the draft resolution, as amended by the co-sponsors on the suggestion of India, by a vote of 75 in favour, 10 against (the Soviet bloc and Cuba), with 1 abstention. On October 27 the General Assembly approved the resolution by a vote of 87 in favour, 11 against, with 1 abstention.

Further evidence of the Assembly's deep concern over developments in nuclear testing was provided when the First Committee again interrupted the debate on its first two items to consider immediately a draft resolution, initiated by India and co-sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, which urged the powers concerned to refrain from further test explosions “pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements in regard to tests or general and complete disarmament”. During the course of the voting on this draft resolution, the Committee adopted several amendments, one deleting reference to “general and complete disarmament”. As amended, the draft resolution expressed deep concern and profound regret that test explosions had been resumed; urged the powers concerned to refrain from tests pending the conclusion of internationally binding agreements in regard to tests; expressed confidence that the states concerned would reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests under appropriate international control; and called upon the powers concerned to engage themselves urgently in efforts to conclude such agreements. The vote on the amended resolution was 72 in favour (including Canada), 21 against, with 8 abstentions. Later, in plenary, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), 20 against, with 8 abstentions.

The First Committee then considered a draft resolution sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States recognizing that a permanent cessation of testing would be guaranteed only by an effective and impartial system of verification in which all states had confidence. The resolution urged the states negotiating at the Geneva conference (the United Kingdom, the United States and the