

the unanimous support of the United Nations for these negotiations was confirmed.

Canada can be proud of these achievements, and others as well. At the October pledging conference of the World Disarmament Campaign Canada's contribution of \$100,000 constituted one third of the amount pledged by all countries; so great is our commitment to education on peace and disarmament issues. At this session of the First Committee, of a total of 64 resolutions that came to a vote, Canada cosponsored 13, voted in favour of 36, voted against 14 and abstained on 14. Each resolution was considered on its own merits, bearing in mind our desire to seek consensus. However, we should perhaps look at the areas and issues where consensus -- or near-consensus -- was not possible, or where controversy or the complexity of the issue raised deeply troubling questions.

1. Nuclear Freeze

No consensus was possible on the concept of a nuclear freeze, which expresses the desire of mankind to be free from the fear of nuclear war. The idea of capping the nuclear arms race and reducing the enormous number of nuclear weapons in current arsenals is, of course, attractive.

Three freeze resolutions were introduced. A Soviet proposal called on all nuclear States to freeze their nuclear arsenals. A Swedish-Mexican draft urged the Soviet Union and the United States to proclaim an immediate nuclear arms freeze as a first step towards comprehensive disarmament. An Indian draft called on all nuclear-weapon states to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons and stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete