

"to consider, in the light of the general opinion in favour of the widest possible membership in the United Nations, the pending applications for membership of all those eighteen countries about which no problem of unification arises". By this formula all candidates except the divided states of Korea and Vietnam were included. The Assembly in plenary meeting approved the resolution by a vote of 52 in favour to 2 against (China and Cuba) with 5 abstentions (Belgium, France, Greece, Israel, and the United States).

The resolution was initially blocked in the Security Council through the vetoing by the Chinese representative of the admission of one of the candidates, Outer Mongolia. Agreement was, however, finally reached on the admission of all except two of the eighteen recommended applicants, Outer Mongolia and Japan; and the new members, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Roumania, and Spain, took their seats towards the close of the Assembly's tenth session.

### 3. Disarmament

The Sub-committee of the Disarmament Commission, consisting of representatives from Canada, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States, held meetings in London from February 25 to May 18, and in New York from August 29 to October 7. The Anglo-French plan of June 1954 for a disarmament programme, previously rejected by the Soviet representative on the Sub-committee, had later been accepted as a basis of discussion by the Soviet Government, and was re-affirmed in the Sub-committee by a draft resolution co-sponsored by Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Western powers also tabled various papers supplementing their proposals, including papers on the levels of armed forces of the five great powers (1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men each for China, the Soviet Union, and the United States, and 750,000 each for France and the United Kingdom), and on the time-table for the prohibition of nuclear weapons. On May 10 the Soviet representative tabled comprehensive proposals which embodied the specific proposals of the United Kingdom and France on these two aspects. These Soviet concessions, however, were made conditional upon the settlement of issues (e.g., withdrawal of armed forces from Germany) which did not come within the Sub-committee's terms of reference. Moreover, the Soviet paper did not provide a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the vital question of control, which was one of the conditions attached to the Anglo-French compromise on the time-table for the prohibition of nuclear weapons. The Sub-committee adjourned on May 19 to allow time for its members to consider the new Soviet proposals, and for discussion of some of the political questions raised in these proposals at the Geneva Conference of Heads of Government in July.

During this conference, President Eisenhower put forward his suggestion for aerial inspection of the territories of the United States and the Soviet Union and for the exchange of military blueprints between the two countries. At the same time the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, suggested a "pilot scheme" for inspection and limitation of armaments in agreed areas, while the French Prime Minister, Mr. Edgar Faure, submitted a plan for budgetary control of military expenditures