

favour (Soviet bloc) and forty-six against (including Canada), with twenty-four abstentions.

Shortly before the vote on proposals to expand the Disarmament Commission, the representative of Albania submitted a further amendment calling for the inclusion of another seven states in the list of additions⁽³⁵⁾. Speaking in support of the Albanian amendment, the Soviet representatives again insisted that the 6-power draft resolution was "completely unacceptable" and that the Soviet Union could not support it unless the Albanian amendment was also adopted. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland also declared that they could not support the 6-power draft resolution or participate in the work of the expanded Commission unless the states proposed in the Albanian amendment were also added to the Commission.

In the ensuing vote, the Albanian amendment was defeated by a vote of nineteen in favour and thirty-eight against (including Canada), with nineteen abstentions. The six-power draft resolution was then put to a vote and adopted by sixty in favour (including Canada) and nine against (Soviet bloc), with eleven abstentions⁽³⁶⁾.

At the conclusion of the deliberations of the General Assembly the situation thus reflected an impasse with regard to both the nature of disarmament measures and the procedures of negotiation. On the substance of the question, a very large proportion of the membership of the United Nations had endorsed the basis of the proposals submitted on August 29 by Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. An even larger number had supported the procedural scheme advanced by Canada, India, Japan, Sweden and Yugoslavia for revising the membership of the Disarmament Commission. However, the Soviet Union has taken the position that it will neither accept the four-power proposals as a basis for negotiation nor participate in the work of the Commission as it is now constituted.

Annex I

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

462(XI) Regulation, Limitation and Balanced Reduction of all Armed Forces and all Armaments; conclusion of an International Convention (Treaty) on the Reduction of Armaments and the Prohibition of Atomic, Hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954,

Recognizing that the achievement of an agreement on the problem of disarmament would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made on certain aspects of the disarmament problem by the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee since the tenth session of the General Assembly,

⁽³⁵⁾ UN Document A/L.236. The additional states were to be Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Indonesia, Roumania and Sudan.

⁽³⁶⁾ Final text as adopted, (United Nations Document A/RES/1150(XII)) at Annex VII.