

of stocks of such weapons and conversion of the fissionable material obtained to peaceful uses; and arrangements for inspection and control required for agreements on conventional armaments. The resolution also requested that the representatives "associate themselves with technical experts who shall be selected by agreement to advise and assist them" with regard to appropriate methods of inspection.

The 24-power draft resolution⁽¹⁶⁾, which was based on the 4-power proposals of August 29, emphasized the urgency of achieving a disarmament agreement, and welcomed the lessening of differences resulting from negotiations in the Sub-Committee. It called for a first-stage disarmament agreement which would provide for the following six measures: the immediate suspension of nuclear weapons tests under appropriate control; the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes; transfers of stocks of fissionable materials from weapons to non-weapons purposes; reduction of armed forces and armaments; progressive establishment of ground and aerial inspection to guard against the possibilities of surprise attack; and the study of inspection systems to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space will be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes.

The Yugoslav resolution⁽¹⁷⁾ tabled on October 24 referred in its preamble to the "narrowing of differences" on a number of disarmament questions which was made possible by the work of the Sub-Committee, and emphasized the dangers to mankind resulting from nuclear weapons and the final aim of achieving a disarmament agreement which would include their prohibition and elimination. The resolution went on to state that "there is a consensus of opinion that initial partial agreements constitute in present circumstances the most effective method for achieving progress in the field of disarmament". It then put forward the following specific proposals: reduction of armed forces, armaments and military expenditures; an undertaking not to transfer nuclear weapons or fissionable materials for military use to other countries; cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, together with gradual transfers of existing stocks from military to non-weapons uses; measures to ensure that intercontinental ballistic missiles and other "devices for outer space motion" will be used for peaceful and scientific purposes only; and adequate and effective measures of control and inspection.

The disarmament debate in the First Committee of the General Assembly began on October 10 with a general discussion of the problems before the Committee, during which statements by 47 representatives were heard. In his statement, the Canadian representative, Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, again emphasized the necessity of making at least a start towards disarmament. Referring to the Prime Minister's speech before the General Assembly, in which the anxiety of the Canadian Government over the development of increasingly dangerous weapons was made clear, Mr. Smith expressed Canadian determination "to prove, before it is too late, that statecraft has not lagged too far behind science". He continued as follows:

All of us in this room and all our governments must continue to search for sure means to secure the peace of the world. Yet as we survey the antagonisms which rend the

¹⁶ UN Document A/C.1/L. 179

¹⁷ UN Document A/C.1/L. 180