

mantle all military bases in their dependent territories. The resolution also described the continuation of colonial rule as a threat to international peace and security, a provision which made it subject, in the view of several delegations, to a two-thirds majority for approval under Article 18(2) of the Charter. Despite their protests, however, this procedure was ignored and the resolution was approved, with 27 delegations (including Canada) abstaining.

Other Items

Amongst other items, the twentieth session held elections for the three Councils and the International Court of Justice,¹ admitted The Gambia, the Maldives Islands and Singapore to membership in the United Nations, and invited the Organization for African Unity to send an observer to sessions of the Assembly. It noted the interim reports of the Committee for International Co-operation Year,² and invited the committee on arrangements for a conference on Charter review to make recommendations to the twenty-second session. The Assembly also took note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency³ and, after expressing satisfaction with the accomplishments of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1964, decided that the Assembly should consider, at its twenty-second session, the holding of further conferences.

First and Special Political Committees

Disarmament⁴

Of the various disarmament questions before the First Committee at the twentieth session, the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons received the greatest attention. This subject had been examined at length by the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) at its meetings in Geneva from July to September, where the debate turned, to a large extent, on a United States draft treaty which reflected some of the ideas proposed by Canada in previous consultations between the four Western members of the ENDC. Both at the ENDC and during the debates in the First Committee, Western spokesmen stressed the urgency of concluding a treaty before the five-member "nuclear club" was further enlarged. The Soviet Union indicated that it was prepared to enter into negotiations on a non-proliferation agree-

¹See Chapter V.

²See Page 49.

³See Page 93.

⁴See also Pages 5 and 47 for discussions in the Disarmament Commission.