

with respect to the non-use of force and the right of individual or collective self-defence; a resolution calling for the creation of additional nuclear-free zones and urging nuclear-weapon states to sign the protocols to the Latin American Nuclear Free Zone Treaty; a resolution requesting the UN and the ENDC to undertake further arms control and disarmament negotiations; a resolution urging the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. to begin discussions on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic arms, and a resolution recommending general acceptance of the IAEA system of safeguards. Canada abstained on a resolution calling on the IAEA to establish new machinery for administering safeguards on nuclear materials and recommending changes and simplifications of the safeguards system; the Canadian delegation explained that it considered the IAEA system and standards to be the best obtainable.

In the second conference committee, seven other resolutions were approved; only three of them were supported by Canada. The resolutions supported by Canada requested the Secretary-General of the UN to appoint a group of experts to report on contributions of nuclear technology to economic development; called on the IAEA to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information and increase its assistance in the field of nuclear energy; and endorsed the ENDC document linking the development of peaceful nuclear explosions with negotiations on a comprehensive test ban. Canada abstained on four resolutions which: called for creation of a "special nuclear fund" under the IAEA; requested the creation of special programmes in the UNDP, IBRD and IAEA to finance assistance for peaceful nuclear development; recommended the enlargement of the IAEA Board of Governors, and requested all nuclear and non-nuclear states to provide access for students and scientists to their scientific institutions and nuclear establishments engaged in research. In the Canadian view, these resolutions trespassed on the competence of other organizations or were impractical.

#### Twenty-Third General Assembly

Most of the debate on arms control at the twenty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly arose from the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, whose report was placed on the agenda. Nevertheless, the delay in bilateral talks between the United States and the U.S.S.R. concerning the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons caused considerable anxiety about the feasibility of controlling the arms race. Virtually every delegation, including Canada's, urged a prompt beginning on the talks and a resolution, stemming originally from the CNNWS, expressing their importance and urgency was adopted 97 to none with five abstentions.

During debate in the First Committee of the Assembly, it became apparent that one satisfactory resolution could not be devised to cover all the decisions of the CNNWS. After prolonged negotiations, in which the Canadian delegation played an active role, four resolutions incorporating the recommendations of the CNNWS were presented and Canada supported three of them. One of the resolutions concerned strategic arms talks, as mentioned above. Two other resolutions supported by Canada repeated the recommendation for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the establishment