

nuclear states to examine their security problems, the prevention of nuclear proliferation and ways of controlling the use of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes. Canada, with many others, expressed reservations about the proposal on the grounds that such a conference might unnecessarily complicate the current negotiations on a non-proliferation treaty and that no provision was made for associating the nuclear-weapon powers with the proposed conference. However, an amendment postponing the conference from July 1967 to July 1968 and providing for the participation of the nuclear states enabled Canada to support the amended resolution, which was passed in plenary by a vote of 49 in favour and one opposed (India), with 59 abstentions (U.S.A., Italy and the Soviet bloc).

The first resolution under the item on general and complete disarmament, sponsored by the eight non-aligned members of the ENDC, reaffirmed the desirability of pursuing general and complete disarmament and urged the ENDC to take steps toward greater progress. It was readily passed in plenary by a vote of 98 in favour (Canada), with two abstentions (France and Cuba) and none opposed.

In response to a suggestion by the Secretary-General that the UN "explore and weigh the implications of all aspects of nuclear weapons", a joint Canada-Norway-Poland resolution, embracing not only the effects of using nuclear weapons but also the security and economic implications of their possession, passed without formal vote in plenary. The report resulting from the studies is to be ready before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

Eastern European countries introduced two other draft resolutions. One of these, sponsored by Poland and the Ukraine, called upon all states to refrain from sending aircraft carrying nuclear weapons beyond national frontiers. Attracting little support, this resolution was withdrawn. The Hungarian delegation tabled a draft resolution which demanded strict compliance with the Geneva Protocol of 1925, condemned any action aimed at the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and declared the use of such weapons to be an international crime. A number of African states endeavoured to create more support for the draft by means of substantive amendments. However, it was not until the Western members of the ENDC submitted amendments noting the role of the Committee in the elimination of chemical and bacteriological weapons, calling for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on gas and bacteriological warfare and inviting members to adhere to the Protocol that the amended resolution was passed by 91 in favour (Canada), with four abstentions and none opposed in plenary.