

given to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament.

The General Assembly also accepted the First Committee's recommendation to postpone to the next session further discussion of a resolution advanced by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador proposing, in effect, that the area of Latin America be considered a deneutralized zone.

### *Condemnation of Propaganda in Favour of Preventive War*

The Committee agreed not to debate this question, but to recommend to the General Assembly that it be referred to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee.

### *Conference on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons*

On the basis of a report prepared by the Secretary-General on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, the General Assembly formally adopted Resolution 1801 (XVII), requesting the Secretary-General to consult further with member states and to submit a further report to the next session of the Assembly. Although there was no opposition to this decision, Canada joined 29 other countries in abstaining since it continued to hold the view that binding and controlled agreements on nuclear disarmament remained the most effective way of dealing with the nuclear threat.

### *Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*

In considering the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, of which Canada is a member, the General Assembly sought to consolidate the modest progress achieved by the Committee during 1962 and to prevent the exacerbation of controversial issues which might render further progress more difficult. When the United States and the Soviet Union had reached agreement, the First Committee was able to recommend adoption of Resolution 1801 (XVII), co-sponsored by Canada, which noted the progress made by the Outer Space Committee, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union in elaborating programmes designed to increase international scientific and technological co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. While it was noted with regret that neither the Outer Space Committee nor its Legal Sub-Committee had been able to reach agreement in regard to important legal questions, an appeal was made to all member states to co-operate in the further