

by the submission of five resolutions generally aimed at stopping nuclear tests and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Canada played a leading role in securing the adoption of a resolution appealing to the Soviet Union not to explode a 50-megaton nuclear device, as threatened by Premier Khrushchov. In addition to this resolution (1632) which was adopted on October 27 with an overwhelming majority, Canada also made a direct protest to the Soviet Union in connection with the planned explosion. The Soviet Union disregarded both the United Nations resolution and the direct appeals made by many governments, including the Canadian Government, and conducted the most powerful nuclear explosion ever recorded.

In keeping with Canada's firm opposition to nuclear weapons tests, the Canadian Delegation also supported two resolutions designed to deal with the resumption of testing. The first, submitted by India and sponsored by several other countries, urged the nuclear powers to refrain from further testing until a binding agreement to end the tests had been reached. The resolution (1648) was adopted on November 6 by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), 20 opposed and 9 abstentions. The second resolution on this subject, co-sponsored by the United States and Britain, urged a renewal of the nuclear test ban talks at Geneva to work toward an international treaty to end tests with effective control provisions. The resolution (1649) was adopted on November 8 by a vote of 71 in favour, including Canada, 11 against, with 15 abstentions.

Two other resolutions, sponsored mainly by African nations, went somewhat beyond the scope of actual testing. The first resolution called on all states to refrain from carrying out nuclear tests in Africa and to refrain from using African territory for "testing, storing or transporting" nuclear weapons, and to respect the African continent as a denuclearized zone. This resolution (1652) was adopted by the General Assembly on November 24 by a vote of 55 in favour, none against, with 44 abstentions. Canada, although supporting that part of the resolution relating to nuclear tests in Africa, could not agree with measures proposed and abstained on the resolution as a whole. The second resolution sought to declare that the use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances was contrary to the United Nations Charter and a violation of international law. The resolution (1653) was adopted on November 28 by a vote of 55 in favour, 20 against, including Canada, with 26 abstentions. In opposing this resolution the Canadian Delegation pointed out that a declaration prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons would not be an effective way of dealing with the nuclear threat, which could only satisfactorily be met through binding and controlled agreements for nuclear disarmament. Canadian doubts about the wisdom of adopting this resolution were reinforced by two significant developments that took place after the resolution's adoption in Committee, namely, the decision to resume negotiations on a nuclear-test ban agreement and the