

moon and other celestial bodies; no placing of nuclear bombs in orbit or on celestial bodies; co-operation in order to avoid contamination of outer space and celestial bodies; extension of international law to outer space; acceptance of the principle of state responsibility for damage caused by space vehicles; and compulsory reporting of information about outer-space conditions which cause harm to the health and safety of astronauts.

The most difficult point in the negotiations related to Article 10, under which states undertake to consider, on a basis of equality, requests from other states for observation facilities (*i.e.* tracking stations). Canada and other Western countries pressed, in negotiations, for modifications in this article so that the right of any state to refuse such a request would be recognized as consistent with the terms and spirit of the treaty. During discussion of the treaty in the First Committee at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the U.S. representative clarified his Government's understanding of Article 10 in this sense and Canada, among others, associated itself with this clarification. The General Assembly then adopted unanimously a resolution commending the treaty for signature and ratification by "all states" and asking the three depository governments (the U.S., Britain and the U.S.S.R.) to take appropriate action towards this end. Canada signed the treaty January 27, 1967, in Washington, London and Moscow.

The Committee and, in turn, the General Assembly also endorsed the recommendations made by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (at its fourth session in Geneva in April) for the exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes and strengthening of educational and training programmes. After meetings of a working group of the whole in New York in January and September, the Committee and the General Assembly approved unanimously the holding of an international conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space to be held in Vienna in September of 1967.¹

Apartheid

In its annual discussion of racial discrimination in South Africa, the Assembly considered two reports submitted by the Special Committee on Apartheid and a Security Council report on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which was established at the twentieth session to help the victims of *apartheid*.

¹ In February 1967, the Committee, on the suggestion of the Soviet representative, recommended to the fifth special session of the General Assembly that the conference be postponed "for approximately one year" to allow more time for preparation. It was subsequently agreed that the conference would be held in Vienna from August 14 to 27, 1968.