

nuclear-weapon powers undertook to respect the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and requesting a report on this situation, was passed by a vote of 104 (Canada) to none, with 12 abstentions.

- (6) A resolution calling on the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue reporting on the implementation of the results of the 1968 Conference of Non-Nuclear Weapon States (CNNWS) was approved by 106 (Canada) to none, with nine abstentions.

### **Disarmament Decade**

In response to a 1969 General Assembly resolution that proclaimed the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested the CCD to draw up a comprehensive program leading to a cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the content of such a program was discussed at some length in the CCD. The Canadian delegation, which considered the proclamation of the Disarmament Decade to be primarily an incentive to progress during the 1970s on specific measures of arms control and disarmament, urged that the program for the seventies reflect a constructive approach and not a rigid timetable of theoretical disarmament measures or a return to polemical debate on the co-chairmen's draft disarmament treaties of 1962. On August 27, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia presented a draft comprehensive program incorporating elements of all the suggestions that had been made; in Canada's view, this program was a realistic effort to find an acceptable compromise formula. Nevertheless, disagreement concerning the proposed program was prolonged into the General Assembly and into the vote on the pertinent resolution referring to the tripartite draft and other proposals, which was adopted on December 7 by a vote of 106 (Canada) to none, with ten abstentions (including the Soviet Union and its allies except Romania).

### **Canadian Policy**

Canadian policy in promoting arms-control and disarmament negotiations on a realistic and practical basis was outlined in the document *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, which said:

During the 1970s hopes for progress toward disarmament and for stopping the arms race are most likely to be realized through arms control and limitation agreements. Nevertheless, general and complete disarmament remains an ultimate objective of Canadian policy as well as one of the United Nations.

In the 1970s, Canada should assign a high priority to working to stop the arms race in nuclear and other weapons as a means of contributing to Canadian security and to a less dangerous world environment. In particular, Canada should not rest content to see the major nuclear powers determine exclusively the pace of progress or lack of it in the field of arms control. Rather, Canada should pursue these arms control objectives persistently and imaginatively....

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