

the ENDC on the Non-Proliferation Treaty was passed in plenary by a vote of 112 (Canada) in favour to one opposed (Albania), with four abstentions (Cuba, France, Gabon and Guinea), while Resolution 2346B on the Conference of Non-Nuclear States passed by a vote of 110 (Canada) in favour to none opposed, with eight abstentions (Afghanistan, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Guinea and India).

### **General and Complete Disarmament**

Discussion of the question of general and complete disarmament followed much the same pattern as at the twenty-first session. Most representatives agreed that in disarmament negotiations general and complete disarmament remained the ultimate objective but that partial measures, such as a non-proliferation treaty, presented more immediate opportunities for agreement. During the debate on the report of the ENDC on general and complete disarmament, Canada, with 21 other countries, co-sponsored a draft procedural resolution that requested the ENDC to resume consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament at the earliest possible date and to report progress to the twenty-third General Assembly. Attracting two additional co-sponsors, Resolution 2342B was passed in plenary by a vote of 113 (Canada) to none, with three abstentions (Cuba, France, Gabon).

Canada took an active part in drafting a resolution aimed at giving the Secretary-General's Report on Nuclear Weapons and its findings the widest possible distribution. In addition to Canada, 30 other states co-sponsored the draft, which recommended serious consideration of the Report's conclusions by all member states and the ENDC and called for its wide distribution as a United Nations publication through national and intergovernmental organizations. Canadian support was determined by what it considered the pressing need to halt the nuclear arms race and to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon states. The draft was approved in the General Assembly as Resolution 2342A by a vote of 113 (Canada) in favour to none opposed, with one abstention (Cuba).

There was also some discussion of two resolutions dealing with chemical and biological warfare. First, Malta tabled a resolution which called on the ENDC to consider urgently the problems relating to the definition and use of chemical and biological weapons with a view to revising the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the effects of such weapons and the economic and health implications of their possible use. Subsequently, Hungary tabled another draft resolution, which demanded strict compliance with the Geneva Protocol of 1925, declared the use of chemical and biological weapons to be a crime against humanity and appealed to all states to accede to the Protocol. Since the Committee was sharply divided and attempts to combine the two resolutions proved fruitless, by general consent neither resolution was put to a vote.