

detection and identification of seismic occurrences and events by an international seismic commission.

In the voting in Committee, all proposals were adopted. The USA-UK sub-amendment was adopted by a vote of 65 in favour (Canada) to 11 against (Communists) with 28 abstentions. The Canadian amendment referred to in the previous paragraph (and incorporating the Ghanaian sub-amendment) was adopted by a vote of 62 in favour (Canada) to 11 against (Communist countries) with 31 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 81 in favour (Canada) none against with 25 abstentions. The United States and the United Kingdom dropped from their resolution shortly before voting a proposal for a partial ban in the three environments where fallout occurs. As revised, the USA-UK resolution was adopted by 50 in favour (including Canada and India), 12 against (Soviet bloc) with 42 abstentions. The 37-power resolution was adopted in plenary session by a vote of 75 in favour, none against with 21 abstentions. The USA-UK resolution was then adopted by 51 in favour, 10 against and 40 abstentions. The countries abstaining on the non-aligned resolution were on the one hand the Communists and on the other hand the United Kingdom and the United States and some other NATO countries. A large proportion of the countries abstaining on the USA-UK resolution were the Africans and their attitude was influenced by their view that this resolution was less positive than the 37-nation resolution calling for cessation of all nuclear tests.

#### *Debate*

At the outset of the discussions there was no firm indication about what type of resolution the eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee wished to see adopted. The Brazilian Delegation was particularly active and submitted to the other non-aligned members of the Geneva Committee a draft resolution of a moderate nature which endorsed the eight-nation memorandum as a basis for negotiations and urged the nuclear powers to conduct negotiations in a spirit of compromise and mutual consent with a view to reaching agreement by January 1, 1963. However, as discussions among the non-aligned members proceeded, it became more and more clear that this resolution would not go far enough to satisfy a large number of non-aligned countries which wished to recommend in a more emphatic way the termination of tests by January 1, 1963. The representative of Mexico, Padilla Nervo, was instrumental in making the resolution more emphatic in this respect. At the Eighteen-Nation Committee, in May 1962, Mr. Nervo had suggested that January 1, 1963 be set as a target date for conclusion of a treaty prohibiting all tests. In plenary session of the General Assembly, he read into the record, but did not formally propose, a draft resolution providing for ending all tests by January 1, 1963. This proposal differed from his suggestion in Geneva because it involved a cut-off date for all testing rather than setting a target date for ending all tests by treaty. The United Arab Republic and Burma were also in favour of strengthening the Brazilian draft proposal. So far as we were able to determine, the Indian Delegation were not particularly active at this stage of the negotiations.

Towards the second week of the debate, a joint draft resolution (A/C.1/L.310) was submitted by thirty non-aligned members including the eight non-aligned participants in the Geneva Conference. Subsequently seven other co-sponsors were added. This resolution provided for condemnation of all nuclear weapons tests; asked that such tests cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963; endorsed the eight nation memorandum as a basis for negotiations; called on the parties concerned, taking this memorandum as a basis, to negotiate and reach agreement urgently; and requested the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to report to the General Assembly not later than 10 December. Immediately after this resolution was tabled, on October 19, the United Kingdom and the United States tabled their draft resolution (A/C.1/L.311) which urged the Disarmament Committee to conclude a treaty with effective and prompt international verification prohibiting all nuclear weapons tests