

August 12, the Geneva Committee convened at the level of scientific experts to discuss the Canadian analysis, which won wide commendation.

A fuller scientific study incorporating all the responses of the countries concerned was circulated at the 1970 General Assembly, where a Canadian resolution attracted 39 co-sponsors and was adopted in the General Assembly by a vote of 102 to none, with 13 abstentions. (Perhaps significantly, the Soviet Union and its allies abstained instead of opposing the resolution). This resolution urges member nations to improve, where possible, their contribution to high-quality seismic data and to assist in the development of seismic facilities that would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban. The resolution also calls upon the Geneva Committee to focus attention on seismological verification capabilities in an effort to overcome the deadlocks on the inspection issue.

Other Issues

During the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, a number of other issues in the field of arms control and disarmament were considered:

- (1) A resolution calling for an immediate cessation of the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons was approved by 102 (Canada) to none, with 14 abstentions. The Canadian vote was explained as follows: "The Canadian delegation voted in favour of this resolution because Canada shares the hope here expressed that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) will succeed and that the arms race can be curtailed. We also recognize that public expectations and concerns inevitably arise with regard to SALT. We nevertheless believe it unwise to minimize the complex issues involved in this negotiation and unrealistic to expect rapid progress or immediate results from SALT, which involve the most fundamental security interests and hence the negotiation of adequate and effective verification arrangements."
- (2) A resolution requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, to prepare a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures was approved unanimously.
- (3) A resolution requesting the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its program of studies of the feasibility of an international service to provide nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control was passed by a vote of 109 (Canada) to none, with five abstentions.
- (4) A resolution requesting the International Atomic Energy Agency, where the implementation of safeguards under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was being considered, to pay attention to the safeguards required with respect to new techniques for uranium enrichment was approved by a vote of 107 (Canada) to none, with seven abstentions.
- (5) A resolution regretting the fact that not all the nuclear-weapon states concerned had yet signed Additional Protocol II under which the