

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND LEAD SPONSOR (* = Co-sponsored by Canada)	RESOLUTION	VOTE (Yes/No/Abstain)
Opposed by Canada — 5		
43/68 (Bulgaria)	Strengthening of security of non-nuclear-weapon states against use - or threat of use of nuclear weapons	117-17-16
43/76B (Mexico)	Freeze on nuclear weapons	135-12-3
43/76E (India)	Convention on prohibition of use of nuclear weapons	133-17-4
43/78B (GDR)	Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war	126-17-6
43/78E (Argentina)	Cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament	135-13-5
Canada Abstained — 17		
43/22 (Costa Rica)	Right of Peoples to Peace	118-0-29
43/63A (Mexico)	Cessation of all nuclear test explosions	136-4-13
43/63B (Mexico)	Cessation of all nuclear test explosions	127-3-21
43/71 (Tanzania)	Denuclearization of Africa (b) Nuclear capability of South Africa	138-4-12
43/75H (Ukraine)	Implementation of UNGA resolutions on disarmament	131-2-20
43/75J (Iraq)	Stockpiling of radiological weapons	116-2-29
43/75T (Tanzania)	Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa	141-0-13
43/76A (Cyprus)	Disarmament and International Security	129-1-21
43/76C (Mexico)	World Disarmament Campaign	144-0-10
43/77A (India)	Impact of scientific and technological developments	129-7-14
43/78C (Czechoslovakia)	International cooperation for disarmament	136-1-13
43/78F (Argentina)	Prevention of nuclear war	136-3-14
43/78M (Yugoslavia)	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	136-3-14
43/80 (Jordan)	Israeli nuclear armament	99-2-51
43/87 (GDR)	Need for results-oriented political dialogue	127-1-24
43/88 (Poland)	Tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	128-0-24
43/89 (Yugoslavia)	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of Security	128-1-22

Canadian Public Supports Canada's Role in NATO

A recent public opinion poll released by the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security has produced some interesting results. Highlights of the survey include:

— Canadians, like their compatriots in Britain and West Germany who were asked some of the identical questions, no longer see the Soviet Union as the greatest threat to world peace: most point to the arms race, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and non-European regional conflicts.

— 80% of those surveyed reject the idea of reducing Canada's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; only one-third of those surveyed, however, believe in a central tenet of NATO strategy, that the Alliance should use

nuclear weapons first if it begins to lose a conventional war in Europe.

— Asked what the best reason for increasing defence forces would be almost three-quarters of those surveyed gave doing a better job guarding our own territory and sovereignty as the best justification. A quarter of those surveyed offered increased influence in NATO or helping defend Western countries as best reasons.

— 40% of those surveyed think Canada should spend more on defence; a third of those who want to spend more agree that taxes should be raised to pay for it.

— 55% of those surveyed approve or strongly approve of the government's proposed plan to purchase nuclear-powered submarines.

The national public opinion survey was commissioned and funded by the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security (CIIPS) and designed by Don Munton and Institute staff. Comprising 51 questions in all, the survey was carried out June through July 1988 by the Longwoods Research Group with a national sample selected randomly to be representative of Canadian households and chosen from a panel of 30,000 households maintained by Market Facts Ltd. A total of 1,005 people responded to the questionnaire which was conducted by mail in both English and French. The response rate was 63%. (The margin of error with samples of this size is approximately +/- 3%, 95 times out of 100. Of the 1,005 respondents to the 1988 survey, 563 were also respondents to the 1987 survey.) ■