

comfortably agree. That is not likely to happen in the case of a moratorium so we believe the encouragement that Canada must give is to the United States to continue along the path that was signalled by the President...indicating a willingness to now ratify treaties that some months ago the United States was not prepared to ratify. We think that step-by-step movement toward an end to testing is more likely to be practically effective....⁴

At the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly, four resolutions regarding a comprehensive test ban were passed. Resolution 41/47, sponsored by Australia and other Western nations, was passed by a vote of 137-1-15, with France voting against.⁵ The resolution calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to begin work on a nuclear test ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session. Canada voted in favour of the resolution.

Resolution 41/59(N) called for advance notification of the date, time and location of all nuclear tests.⁶ The resolution was passed by a vote of 130-1-22 with France again voting against. Canada voted in favour of the resolution.

Resolution 41/46 (A), sponsored by Mexico called upon the CD to begin negotiations for a CTB.⁷ The resolution passed with a vote of 135-3-14 with Canada abstaining.

Resolution 41/46 (B), also sponsored by Mexico, called upon states party to the PTBT to meet to amend the PTBT to make it comprehensive.⁸ The resolution passed by a vote of 127-3-21. Canada abstained.

⁴ Comons Debates, 6 Oct. 1986, p. 108.

⁵ UNGA Resolution 41/47, 3 Dec. 1986.

⁶ UNGA Resolution 41/59 (N), 3 Dec. 1986.

⁷ UNGA Resolution 41/46 (A), 3 Dec. 1986.

⁸ UNGA Resolution 41/46 (B), 3 Dec. 1986.