tenance of peace in a disarmed world, as would exclude the possibility of the international police force being used for any purpose inconsistent with the Charter, including such use in the interests of one State or group of States against another State or group of States;

(vi) The exclusive use of outer space and all developmental efforts in regard to it for peaceful purposes;

(e) A treaty on general and complete disarmament embodying the terms and provisions set out in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above shall include the time-limits and schedules for the implementation of each successive step and phase of general and complete disarmament; the completion of each stage shall be followed by the implementation of the next stage;

2. Urges that negotiations should be resumed for the purpose of the earliest conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and taking into account the provisions of this resolution;

3. Considers that, without prejudice to the directives on general and complete disarmament set out in this resolution as well as to paragraph 2 above, the possibility of putting into effect either agreed or unilateral measures which would create more favourable conditions for general and complete disarmament and would help the fulfilment of these directives is not precluded;

4. Urges that, pending the establishment of agreed machinery for their prevention, all countries shall refrain from all forms of surprise attacks and preparations for the same;

5. Reminds all countries of resolution 1495 (XV) of 17 October 1960 and requests them to refrain from actions likely to aggravate international tensions;

6. Appeals to all countries to give their full cooperation for the fulfilment of the purposes of this resolution.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.260/REV.1

Poland: draft resolution

Universal dissemination of information on the consequences of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Considering that a nuclear war would threaten mankind with unprecedented destruction and misery,

Recognizing that the main task of the United Nations is to prevent armed conflicts in the world, whether started deliberately or not, and that in conformity with this task it is incumbent upon the United Nations to find effective ways and means, undertake initiatives and exert efforts aimed at banning nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the use of which would turn the world into ruins,

Convinced that world public opinion, if acquainted with the conclusions of authoritative representatives of science, as well as the attitude of peoples, if awakened to the consequences of war, could constitute an important factor in bringing about an agreement on general and complete disarmament,

In order to understand as fully as possible the consequences which a modern war waged with nuclear weapons might bring to nations and mankind, to civilization and world economy and in order to make known these consequences to all peoples, in particular of those States which possess nuclear weapons,

1. Establishes a committee consisting of . . . ;

2. Requests the Governments of these countries to designate one representative each and to provide him with a team of consultants specialized in the theory and practice of physics, chemistry, medicine and technical sciences;

3. Requests the committee, on the basis of the personal knowledge of its members and the material available, as well as on the basis of data provided by Governments on their own initiative, to prepare a report on the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, in particular with regard to human life and health and to the material and cultural heritage of mankind;

4. Requests the committee to prepare the report not later than by 1 June 1961 and to transmit it for use to the Governments of all Member States of the United Nations, as well as to the organ which will carry on disarmament negotiations;

5. Requests the Governments of all Member States to publish in their languages and widely distribute the report prepared by the committee and to disseminate it by all possible means;

6. Decides to inscribe the report of the committee on the agenda of the sixteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly for consideration.

DOCUMENT A/4680

Report of the First Committee (part 1)

1. On 27 June 1960, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested the inclusion in the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the item entitled "Disarmament and the situation with regard to the fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the question of disarmament" (A/4385). On 19 July 1960, India requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests" (A/4414). On 15 August 1960, Ireland requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons" (A/4434). On 22 September 1960, the
General Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of the additional item "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/4500) in the agenda.

2. At its 898th plenary meeting, on 10 October 1960, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation of the General Committee (A/4520) to include the aforementioned items in the agenda. At its 900th plenary meeting, on 11 October 1960, the General Assembly approved, by a vote of 62 to 12, with 24 abstentions, the General Committee's recommendation that the item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be considered in the First Committee and rejected, by 54 votes to 13, with 31 abstentions, a draft resolution submitted by the Soviet Union (A/L.311) proposing the allocation of the item to the plenary Assembly. The General Assembly also decided to allocate the other items relating to disarmament to the First Committee.

3. At its 1084th meeting, on 18 October 1960, the First Committee decided that the four questions relating to disarmament should be considered as the first item on its agenda. The item was considered during the period 19 October to 19 December 1960 at the 1085th to 1108th, 1110th, 1112th, 1119th, 1120th, 1134th and 1135th meetings.

4. Among the documents before the General Assembly, other than draft resolutions, were:

   (a) Letter dated 26 August 1960 from the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission to the Secretary-General (A/4463), transmitting the Commission's documents (DC/149-181) and records (DC/PV.66-70) and the resolution of 18 August 1960 (DC/182/Corr.1);

   (b) Declaration of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on disarmament (A/4503), and Basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament: proposal submitted on 23 September 1960 by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR (A/4505);

   (c) Letter dated 23 November 1960 from the Chairman of the delegation of the USSR to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/C.1/828) transmitting Mr. N. S. Khrushchev's replies to questions submitted by Pravda concerning disarmament.

5. On 26 September 1960, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/4509) designed to broaden the membership of the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament. [For the text, see p. 17 above.]

6. On 13 October 1960, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.249) under agenda item 67. [For the text, see p. 17 above.]

7. On 14 October 1960, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.250) under agenda items 67 and 86. [For the text, see p. 18 above.]

8. On 14 October 1960 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.251) whereby the General Assembly would recommend the appointment of technical experts to examine the scientific, technical and administrative aspects of control. [For the text, see p. 19 above.]

9. On 23 October 1960, Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of conditions conducive to reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament". A revised text, issued to correct a technical error, was distributed on 24 October (A/C.1/L.252/Rev.1). [For the text, see p. 19 above.]

10. On 31 October 1960, Ireland submitted a draft resolution on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. A revised text was submitted on 1 November 1960 (A/C.1/L.253/Rev.1). Subsequently, Japan (A/C.1/L.253/Rev.1/Add.1), Ghana and Mexico (A/C.1/L.253/Rev.1/Add.2) and Morocco (A/C.1/L.253/Rev.1/Add.3) joined the sponsors. By the revised draft resolution the General Assembly would (1) call upon all Governments to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons; (2) call upon Powers producing such weapons, as a temporary and voluntary measure pending the negotiation of such a permanent agreement, to refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and from transmitting to it the information necessary for their manufacture; and (3) call upon Powers not possessing such weapons, on a similar temporary and voluntary basis, to refrain from manufacturing these weapons and from otherwise attempting to acquire them.

11. On 1 November 1960, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.254) on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war purposes. Libya, Guinea and Ceylon later joined the sponsors (A/C.1/L.254/Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3) [For the text, see p. 20 above.]

12. On 10 November 1960, a draft resolution was submitted under agenda items 67 and 86, by Canada, Norway and Sweden (A/C.1/L.255), later joined by Chile, the Federation of Malaya and Pakistan (A/C.1/L.255/Add.1). [For the text, see p. 20 above.] Amendments were submitted on 14 November 1960 by Iceland (A/C.1/L.257). [For the text, see p. 22 above.] A revised version (A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1) was submitted on 8 December 1960 by Canada, Chile, the Federation of Malaya, Norway and Sweden, subsequently joined by Austria (A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1/Add.1), Ireland (A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1/Add.2), Iceland, Iran and Peru (A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1/Add.3), Argentina, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Haiti and New Zealand (A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1/Add.4), Greece and Uruguay (A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1/Add.5). [For the text, see p. 21 above.]

13. On 14 November 1960, Austria, India and Sweden submitted a draft resolution on the suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (A/C.1/L.256) whereby the General Assembly would: (1) urge the States concerned to seek a solution for the few remaining questions, so that the conclusion of the agreement will be achieved at an early date; (2) urge the States concerned in these negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear weapons; and (3) request the parties concerned to report the results of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly.

14. On 14 November 1960, a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.258) was submitted under agenda item 69 by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Cyprus (A/C.1/L.258/Add.1) and the Federation of Malaya (A/C.1/L.258/Add.2) later joined the list of sponsors. On 25 November 1960, the twenty-six Powers submitted a revised version
(A/C.1/L.258/Rev.1) whereby the General Assembly would: (1) urge the States concerned to make every effort to reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons under appropriate international control; (2) urge the States concerned in the Geneva negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and request other States to refrain from undertaking such tests; (3) request the States concerned in the Geneva negotiations (a) to keep the Disarmament Commission periodically informed of the progress of their negotiations; and (b) to report the results of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly.

15. On 15 November 1960, a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.259) was submitted under agenda items 67 and 86 by Burma, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Nepal, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, joined by Cambodia (A/C.1/L.259/Add.1) and Ceylon (A/C.1/L.259/Add.2). [For the text, see p. 22 above.]

16. On 19 November 1960, Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Universal dissemination of information on the consequences of a nuclear war", of which a revised version, issued to correct a technical error, was distributed on 21 November 1960 (A/C.1/L.260/Rev.1). [For the text, see p. 23 above.]

17. On 1 December 1960, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Morocco submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.264) whereby the General Assembly would: (1) request all States: (a) to refrain from carrying out or continuing to carry out nuclear or ballistic weapons tests in Africa; (b) to eliminate, and refrain from establishing, bases of any kind or launching sites intended for use in testing, storing or transporting such weapons; and (2) invite all States to regard and respect the African continent as a nuclear-free zone. This draft resolution was as follows:

The preamble and operative paragraph 1 were adopted by a roll-call vote of 2, with 21 abstentions. Paragraph (b) of the motion was adopted by 50 votes to 17, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela.

18. At the 1100th meeting, on 2 November 1960, the Chairman, acting on a suggestion of the representative of Afghanistan, to which there was no objection, voiced the Committee's very great pleasure at the information on the consequences of a nuclear war, of which a revised version, issued to correct a technical error, was distributed on 21 November 1960 (A/C.1/L.260/Rev.1). [For the text, see p. 23 above.]

19. At the 1134th meeting, on 19 December 1960, the representative of Canada formally moved that the Committee should decide: (a) to vote immediately on the three-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.256) and the twenty-six-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.258/Rev.1) on the suspension of nuclear tests, and the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.253/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1-3) concerning the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons; (b) not to vote at that time on any of the nine draft resolutions of a more controversial character contained in documents A/4509, A/C.1/L.249, A/C.1/L.250, A/C.1/L.251, A/C.1/L.252/Rev.1, A/C.1/L.254 and Add.1-3, A/C.1/L.259 and Add.1-2, A/C.1/L.260/Rev.1 and A/C.1/L.264/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1; and (c) to vote on the procedural draft resolution, sponsored by nineteen Governments, in document A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1-5.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of India proposed an amendment to delete paragraph (c) of the Canadian motion and consequently to include document A/C.1/L.255/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1-5 in the enumeration of documents in paragraph (b).

21. At the 1135th meeting, on 19 December 1960, the Committee proceeded to the vote. It voted first on the Indian amendment to the Canadian motion. The amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 29 to 17, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:


Against: Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela.
Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

24. The three-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.256) was voted upon as follows, the representative of the United States having requested a separate vote on each operative paragraph.

The preamble was adopted without objection.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 76 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 70 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 76 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

25. The twenty-six-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.258/Rev.1) was voted upon as follows, the representative of the United States having requested a separate vote on each operative paragraph.

The preamble was adopted without objection.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 76 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 67 to none, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, China, France, Greece, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America.

Recommendation of the First Committee

26. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

PREVENTION OF THE WIDER DISSEMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

[Text adopted by the General Assembly without change. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]

Draft resolution II

SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS

A

[Text adopted by the General Assembly without change. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]

B

[Text adopted by the General Assembly without change. See “Action taken by the General Assembly” below.]