DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.254 AND ADD.1-3  

Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia: draft resolution

[Agenda items 67, 69 and 73]  

DECLARATION

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as in the consideration of principles governing disarmament,

Gravely concerned that while negotiations on disarmament have not, so far, achieved satisfactory results, the armaments race, particularly in the nuclear and thermo-nuclear fields, has reached a dangerous stage requiring all possible precautionary measures to protect humanity and its civilization from the hazard of nuclear and thermo-nuclear catastrophe,

Recalling that the use of weapons of mass destruction, causing unnecessary human suffering, was in the past prohibited, as being contrary to the laws of humanity and to the principles of international law, by international declarations and binding agreements, such as the Declaration of St. Petersberg of 1858, the Declaration of the Brussels Conference of 1874, the Conventions of The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which the majority of nations are still parties,

Considering that the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would bring about indiscriminate suffering and destruction to mankind and its civilization to an even greater extent than the use of those weapons declared by the aforementioned international declarations and agreements to be contrary to the laws of humanity and a crime under international law,

Believing that the use of weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, is a direct negation of the high ideals and objectives which the United Nations has been established to achieve through the protection of succeeding generations from the scourge of war and through the preservation and promotion of their cultures,

1. Declares:
   (a) That the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is contrary to the spirit, letter and aims of the United Nations and, as such, a direct violation of the United Nations Charter;
   (b) That the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would exceed even the scope of war and cause indiscriminate suffering and destruction to mankind and its civilization, and, as such, is contrary to the rules of international law and to the laws of humanity;
   (c) That the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is a war directed not against an enemy or enemies alone, but also against mankind in general, since the peoples of the world not involved in such war will be subjected to all the evils generated by the use of such weapons;
   (d) That any State using nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is to be considered to violate the Charter of the United Nations, to act contrary to the laws of humanity and to commit a crime against mankind and its civilization;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war purposes and to report on the results of such consultation to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/C.1/L.255 AND ADD.1  

Canada, Chile, Federation of Malaya, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden: draft resolution

[Agenda items 67 and 86]  

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) adopted unanimously on 20 November 1959, which states that the question of general and complete disarmament is the most important one facing the world today,

Recalling also its resolution 1495 (XV) adopted unanimously on 18 October 1960, which urges that immediate and constructive steps be adopted in regard to the urgent problems concerning the peace of the world and the advancement of its peoples,

Noting the resolution adopted unanimously by the Disarmament Commission on 18 August 1960

Believing that the use of weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, is a direct negation of the high ideals and objectives which the United Nations has been established to achieve through the protection of succeeding generations from the scourge of war and through the preservation and promotion of their cultures;

1. Reaffirms the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;