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;

(vii) 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 I)

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