

in time for consideration by the Assembly at its 1982 special session.<sup>(33)</sup>

In other resolutions concerning disarmament bodies, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,<sup>(27)</sup> which held two brief sessions in 1981 without being able to agree on when such a conference might be held;<sup>(6)</sup> and it recommended completion of the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament during the 1982 special session.

On nuclear disarmament, the Assembly adopted several resolutions. By one, noting that the Committee on Disarmament had not reached agreement on a basis for negotiations on nuclear disarmament, the Assembly called on the Committee to continue consultations concerning the establishment of an ad hoc working group on the question.<sup>(32)</sup> By another, the Assembly urged the United States and the USSR to pursue negotiations towards achievement of substantial reductions and significant qualitative limitations of strategic arms, and invited them to keep it informed of the results.<sup>(55)</sup>

The Assembly adopted three resolutions concerning non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war. By one, it urged all nuclear-weapon States and others to submit their views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war, for consideration at the 1982 special session.<sup>(14)</sup> By another, it declared again that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, and that the use or threat of use of such weapons should be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament.<sup>(36)</sup> In a Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe, the Assembly proclaimed that States and statesmen first to use nuclear weapons would be committing the gravest crime against humanity, and that doctrines allowing for such use were incompatible with moral standards and United Nations ideals.<sup>(61)</sup>

The Assembly adopted seven resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and related matters. Concerning Africa, it reiterated its call on all States to respect that continent as a nuclear-weapon-free zone and called on States, corporations and others to terminate military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, including the provision of electronic equipment and related technology;<sup>(21)</sup> and it reaffirmed that South Africa's nuclear plans and capability endangered peace and security.<sup>(20)</sup> With regard to Latin America, the Assembly, noting that the United States had ratified Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, reiterated its invitation to France to do likewise.<sup>(17)</sup>

In three resolutions related to a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, the Assembly requested that its 1980 resolution urging steps to implement the proposal for such a zone<sup>(11)</sup> be transmitted to the 1982 special session;<sup>(22)</sup> it stated that the Israeli attack in June 1981 on Iraqi nuclear installations (p. 275) adversely affected prospects for establishing the zone and declared it imperative that Israel place its nuclear facilities under safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency;<sup>(23)</sup> and, after receiving a report by a Group of Experts on Israeli nuclear armament,<sup>(2)</sup> it requested the Security Council to prohibit all nuclear cooperation with Israel and to institute enforcement action to prevent that country from endangering peace and security by its nuclear-weapon capability.<sup>(59)</sup> The Assembly also reaffirmed its endorsement in principle of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.<sup>(24)</sup>

Further, with the object of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, the Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to make every effort to accomplish preparatory work for a Conference on the Indian Ocean, including consideration of convening the Conference by the first half of 1983.<sup>(26)</sup> The Committee held four series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters in 1981<sup>(5)</sup> but was unable to harmonize views on convening the Conference.

With regard to other nuclear disarmament issues, the Assembly adopted seven resolutions, calling for the Committee on Disarmament: to elaborate an agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on territories where there were none at present;<sup>(51)</sup> to continue negotiations on security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States with a view to elaborating a convention;<sup>(42)</sup> to explore further efforts to reach a common formula on such guarantees which could be included in a legally binding international instrument;<sup>(43)</sup> to start negotiations on a convention prohibiting neutron weapons;<sup>(38)</sup> to initiate negotiations on a treaty to prohibit nuclear-weapon tests as a matter of the highest priority<sup>(19)</sup>— a request that was coupled in another resolution with a call for a halt to all nuclear-test explosions by the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States;<sup>(18)</sup> and to pursue at an appropriate stage the question of a verified prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices.<sup>(53)</sup>

In the field of non-nuclear weapons, the Assembly adopted two resolutions on chemical weapons prohibition: by one it urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a chemical weapons convention and to re-