



Fourteenth session
Agenda item 67

PREVENTION OF THE WIDER DISSEMINATION
OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Dr. Mohieddine FEKINI (Libya)

1. On 15 June 1959 Ireland requested (A/4125) the inclusion of the item entitled "Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons" in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.
2. On 16 September 1959 the General Committee recommended (A/4214) its inclusion as sub-item (b) under the heading "Question of disarmament".
3. The General Assembly, at its 803rd plenary meeting on 22 September 1959, considered the General Committee's report (A/4214) and decided to include as separate items in the agenda each of the questions listed by the General Committee under the heading "Question of disarmament", leaving to the First Committee the decision as to the manner and order in which they should be discussed.
4. The First Committee, on 8 October 1959, adopted without objection the Chairman's suggestion that "Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons" should be the third item in its agenda. Accordingly, the item was considered at the First Committee's 1054th to 1056th meetings from 13 to 16 November 1959.
5. On 28 October 1959 Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.235), and on 16 November 1959 its final revised version (A/C.1/L.235/Rev.3), whereby the General Assembly: (1) would suggest that the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee in the course of its deliberations should consider appropriate means of averting the danger of the wide dissemination of nuclear weapons, including the feasibility

of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the Powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from handing over the control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and the Powers not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them; and (2) would invite the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee to include the results of its deliberations on these matters in its report to the Disarmament Commission.

6. At its 1056th meeting on 16 November 1959 the First Committee voted on the Irish draft resolution (A/C.1/L.235/Rev.3), and adopted it by a roll-call vote of 66 to none, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Recommendation of the First Committee

7. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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PREVENTION OF THE WIDER DISSEMINATION OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the danger now exists that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tension and the difficulty of maintaining world peace and thus rendering more difficult the attainment of general disarmament agreement,

Convinced therefore that consideration of this danger is appropriate within the framework of deliberations on disarmament,

Noting the resolution of the United Nations Disarmament Commission of 10 September 1959,^{1/}

Desiring to bring to the attention of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee its conviction that consideration should be given to this problem,

1. Suggests that the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee in the course of its deliberations should consider appropriate means whereby this danger may be averted, including the feasibility of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the Powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from handing over the control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and whereby the Powers not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them;

2. Invites the Committee to include the results of its deliberations on these matters in its report to the Disarmament Commission.
