

*Deeply disturbed* at the continuing use of napalm and other incendiary weapons,

1. *Condemns* the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts in circumstances where it may affect human beings or may cause damage to the environment and/or natural resources;

2. *Urges* all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject, based on information received under paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

### **General Assembly Resolution 3256 (XXIX): Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons, December 9, 1974<sup>1</sup>**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,<sup>2</sup> 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,<sup>3</sup> 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,<sup>4</sup> 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,<sup>5</sup> 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972<sup>6</sup> and 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,<sup>7</sup>

*Convinced* that the process of *détente* in the world is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Stressing* the contribution that early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would make to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Recalling* that it has repeatedly condemned all actions that are contrary to the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A/RES/3256 (XXIX), Dec. 30, 1974. The resolution was adopted by consensus. In the First Committee, China announced that it would not participate in a vote. France would have abstained if there had been a vote (*ante*, p. 670.).

<sup>2</sup> *Documents on Disarmament, 1968*, pp. 793-795.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1969, pp. 717-719.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 1970, pp. 683-685.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 1971, pp. 890-892.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 1972, pp. 840-841.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 1973, pp. 847-848.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 1969, pp. 764-765.

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\* *Ibid.*, 1972,  
\*\* *Ante*, p. 42

continuing use of napalm and other incendiary

napalm and other incendiary weapons in areas where it may affect human beings, the environment and/or natural resources; to prevent the production, stockpiling, proliferation, pending the conclusion of agreements on their destruction;

to request the International Committee of the Red Cross and the other international organizations to provide the Secretary-General with all information on the production, stockpiling and use of other incendiary weapons in armed conflict;

to request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject, under paragraph 3 of the present resolution, for the next session of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

**Resolution 3256 (XXIX): Chemical and Biological Weapons, December 9, 1974**

154 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,<sup>2</sup> 1969,<sup>3</sup> 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,<sup>4</sup> 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1971,<sup>5</sup> 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1973,<sup>7</sup>

whereas the current situation in the world is conducive to the development of effective disarmament measures and of general and effective international control,

and whereas the achievement of an early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination would make a significant contribution to general and complete international control,

and whereas the use of chemical weapons is condemned in all instruments of international law, and whereas the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,<sup>8</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Resolution was adopted by consensus. In the vote on this resolution, 120 States would not participate in a vote. France would not vote. (A/Res/24/1, p. 670.)

<sup>3</sup> A/Res/24/1, pp. 670-671.

<sup>4</sup> A/Res/25/1, pp. 670-671.

<sup>5</sup> A/Res/26/1, pp. 670-671.

<sup>6</sup> A/Res/27/1, pp. 670-671.

<sup>7</sup> A/Res/28/1, pp. 670-671.

<sup>8</sup> A/Res/29/1, pp. 670-671.

*Reaffirming* the need for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

*Convinced* that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction<sup>9</sup> constitutes an important step towards agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

*Recalling*, in this connexion, the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction,

*Having considered* the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,<sup>10</sup>

*Noting* that draft conventions on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction as well as many other working documents, proposals and suggestions have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

*Desiring* to contribute to the successful conclusion of negotiations on effective measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

1. *Reaffirms* the objective of reaching agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

2. *Urges* all States to make every effort to facilitate agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, bearing in mind existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction;

4. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction with a view to its entry into force and effective implementation at an early date;

5. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, in the course of 1975 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its signing, and calls anew for the

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 1972, pp. 133-138.

<sup>10</sup> *Ante*, p. 426 ff.

strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

**General Assembly Resolution 3257 (XXIX): Urgent Need for Cessation of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests and Conclusion of a Treaty Designed to Achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban, December 9, 1974<sup>1</sup>**

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely disturbed* at the continuance of nuclear weapon testing since the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject,

*Recalling* the stated aim of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water<sup>2</sup> and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>3</sup> to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

*Taking note* of the special report of the Conference of the Committee

<sup>1</sup> A/RES/3257 (XXIX), Dec. 30, 1974. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 95 to 3, with 33 abstentions:

*For*—Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against*—Albania, China, France.

*Abstaining*—Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, FRG, GDR, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, U.K., U.S., Zaire.

Greece later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

<sup>2</sup> *Documents on Disarmament, 1963*, pp. 291-293.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1968, pp. 461-465.