

bacteriological weapons,⁶ underline the immense importance and urgency universally felt in regard to reaching agreement to halt the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and to achieve their effective elimination from the arsenals of weapons,

Recognizing that prospects of international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, would be enhanced if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons were to end and if they were eliminated from all military arsenals,

Conscious of the need to maintain inviolate the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,⁷ and to ensure its universal applicability,

Noting with satisfaction that in the forty-fifth anniversary year of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, several countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol, pursuant to the appeals of the General Assembly, and additional countries have announced their intention to do so,

Emphasizing the urgency of the need for achieving the earliest elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

I

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966⁸ and calls anew for strict observance by all States of 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;

2. *Invites* all States which have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol.

II

1. *Takes note* of the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of such Weapons submitted to the General Assembly by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (document A/8136)⁹ and of the draft Convention for the

⁶ World Health Organization, *Health Aspects of Chemical and Biological Weapons: Report of a WHO Group of Consultants* (Geneva, 1970).

⁷ *Documents on Disarmament, 1969*, pp. 764-765.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1966, pp. 798-799.

⁹ *Ante*, pp. 533-537.

ine the immense importance and to reaching agreement to halt the stockpiling of all chemical and weapons and to achieve their effective weapons, international peace and security, the goal of general and complete international control, would be production and stockpiling of biological weapons were to end and military arsenals,

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52 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966⁸ nce by all States of the principles for the Prohibition of the Use in or Other Gases, and of Bacterio- d at Geneva on 17 June 1925; ve not yet done so to accede to or

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vention on the Prohibition of the stockpiling of Chemical and Bac- s and on the Destruction of such al Assembly by the delegations of et Socialist Republic, Czechoslo- d, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet ion of Soviet Socialist Republics the draft Convention for the

spects of Chemical and Biological Weapons: neva, 1970). . 764-765.

Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/8059, CCD/255/Rev.2),¹⁰ as well as other proposals, including the Joint Memorandum on the Question of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Methods of Warfare submitted at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/8059, CCD/310);¹¹

2. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on a complete prohibition and elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons;

3. *Considers* that such an agreement should provide for joint and full prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the exclusion of these means of warfare from arsenals of States through their destruction or diversion for peaceful uses;

4. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on progress on all aspects of the problems of the prohibition and elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

5. *Appeals* to all States, pending agreement on a complete ban of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to take all the necessary steps to facilitate and achieve at the earliest possible time such a prohibition and elimination of these weapons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

Statement by the French Representative (Mattei) to the First Committee of the General Assembly, November 9, 1970¹

Twenty-five years ago the signing of the United Nations Charter brought the promise of an era of universal peace to a world ravaged by conflict of unprecedented violence and scope. However, only a few days later, as our Secretary-General reminds us in the Introduction to his annual report, the explosion of the first atomic bomb caused new anguish to arise in the hearts of men. And it is under that two-fold sign that the General Assembly, in its

¹⁰ *Ante*, pp. 428-432.

¹¹ *Ante*, pp. 453-455.

¹ A/C.1/PV.1754, pp. 13-22.