tical, (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons (A/8136) submitted on 23 October 1970 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; 10;
(c) The memorandum circulated in Geneva on 25 August 1970 by a group of twelve States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/8059, CCD/310) 11 and the important and helpful contributions made by all delegations to the Conference;
(d) The useful working papers and expert views put forward in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on effective measures to deal with the problems of chemical and biological weapons, taking account of the proposals referred to above;
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 problems of chemical and biological weapons;
7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to present a report on progress achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

Tripartite Draft Resolution Introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons, November 9, 1970

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969; 3
Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/8059); 4
Noting that the report prepared by the United Nations Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII) with the assistance of consultant experts, on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effect of their possible use, 5 and the report of the World Health Organization's group of consultants on health aspects of chemical and biological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons (A/8136) submitted on 23 October 1970 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; 10;
(c) The memorandum circulated in Geneva on 25 August 1970 by a group of twelve States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/8059, CCD/310) 11 and the important and helpful contributions made by all delegations to the Conference;
(d) The useful working papers and expert views put forward in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on effective measures to deal with the problems of chemical and biological weapons, taking account of the proposals referred to above;
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 problems of chemical and biological weapons;
7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to present a report on progress achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

Tripartite Draft Resolution Introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons, November 9, 1970

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969; 3
Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/8059); 4
Noting that the report prepared by the United Nations Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII) with the assistance of consultant experts, on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effect of their possible use, 5 and the report of the World Health Organization's group of consultants on health aspects of chemical and biological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons (A/8136) submitted on 23 October 1970 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; 10;
(c) The memorandum circulated in Geneva on 25 August 1970 by a group of twelve States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/8059, CCD/310) 11 and the important and helpful contributions made by all delegations to the Conference;
(d) The useful working papers and expert views put forward in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on effective measures to deal with the problems of chemical and biological weapons, taking account of the proposals referred to above;
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 problems of chemical and biological weapons;
7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to present a report on progress achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

Tripartite Draft Resolution Introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons, November 9, 1970

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969; 3
Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/8059); 4
Noting that the report prepared by the United Nations Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII) with the assistance of consultant experts, on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effect of their possible use, 5 and the report of the World Health Organization's group of consultants on health aspects of chemical and biological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons (A/8136) submitted on 23 October 1970 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, and Poland. It was not voted on.
7 Ibid., 1969, pp. 717-719.
8 Ante, pp. 500-516.
9 Documents on Disarmament, 1969, pp. 264-298.
bacteriological weapons, 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, 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 1966 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) and of the draft Convention for the
line the immense importance and to reaching agreement to halt the stockpiling of all chemical and biological weapons and to achieve their effective elimination. International peace and security, the goal of general and complete international control, would be endangered by the production and stockpiling of biological weapons to end military arsenals, even if they were not in violation of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological or Chemical Weapons, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, several years prior to the advent of the atomic bomb.

In the forty-fifth anniversary year of the adoption of these principles, the need for achieving the earliest prohibition of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, including those based on the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, is as urgent as ever. The United Nations, in its Resolution 262 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966, has called upon all States to proceed towards the prohibition of the use in war of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons of any kind.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, in its twenty-sixth session, requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference the draft Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons: Aspects of Chemical and Biological Weapons. Geneva, 1970.

Statement by the French Representative (Mattei) to the First Committee of the General Assembly, November 9, 1970

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 his 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 A/405, pp. 428-432.
11 A/453-455.