

world that fallout will not continue to endanger the health of this and future generations - that in itself is a gain of enormous human significance. It also shows that the major powers have taken a step towards ending the unrestricted development of even more destructive types of weapons. The object of disarmament is to reduce and then eliminate all major weapons, but it is important, first, to arrest completely the refinement of weapons which testing makes possible. This is why we regard the partial test-ban as a "break-through", heralding - we hope - further steps towards restricting competition in new types of armaments.

We welcome, therefore, the determination of the nuclear powers, as expressed in the preamble to the limited test-ban, to continue to seek agreement on stopping underground tests. Previous speakers in this Committee have quite rightly emphasized the importance of continued negotiations towards this end. The competition in and the development of new types of nuclear weapons cannot finally be ended until agreement on this matter is achieved.

We welcome the fact that other countries, great and small - now numbering over one hundred - and many with the potential to develop nuclear weapons, have signed the treaty, thereby signifying that they do not intend to develop nuclear weapons. The fact that several technically and economically-advanced countries have taken this step is of special significance in limiting quantitatively the proliferation of these weapons. In this connection, it should be noted that the Federal Republic of Germany, in signing the partial test-ban, has provided further evidence of its intention to adhere to its policy of refraining from manufacturing nuclear weapons. On September 25, in Plenary Session, the distinguished Foreign Minister of Denmark refuted the unjustified allegations which continue to be made against the Federal Republic of Germany. We subscribe to his remarks.

I am glad to place on record our assurance that Canada has no intention of departing from its established policy of refraining from conducting such weapons tests in any environment. We hope that others in a similar situation will also maintain their present policies. Canada is one of the countries that have the technical and industrial capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons. Many years ago we renounced any intention to do so, and we have never deviated from that policy. In the United Nations and in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference, Canada has been in the forefront of countries seeking an agreement to end all nuclear tests, and we were, for this reason, one of the first to sign the test-ban agreement of August 5.

We welcome the resolution prohibiting the orbiting of weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Canada has for some time been urging agreement in this field. In the Eighteen-Nation Conference, on March 27, 1962, two weeks after its inception, Canada proposed a declaration on this subject. The resolution banning weapons in outer space is welcomed by the world for several reasons: first, like the limited test-ban treaty, it will help to put a brake on the development and refinement of new weapons; second, the resolution is not confined to the prohibition of orbiting nuclear weapons but includes other types of mass destruction weapons as well; finally, it demonstrates the fact that in the new horizons of man's activity opened by science, the major powers are hereby giving further proof of their intention to confine their activities to peaceful ends.