

document of the first UN Special Session on Disarmament.

In the balance of the current financial year, that is up to March 31, 1983, a total of \$300 000 has been allocated in addition to the existing disarmament fund of \$150 000. In the next financial year there will be a further substantial increase.

Comprehensive test ban

Part of the international verification provisions of a comprehensive test ban (CTB) will be an International Seismic Data Exchange. Canada has been instrumental during the past six years in the development of the exchange carried out in the *ad hoc* group of seismological experts under the aegis of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. Some countries are already exchanging data on a provisional basis. In several months, Canada will be able to join these countries and become a full member of the exchange. Canada has called for the early implementation of the exchange in advance of a treaty.

Canada has also participated in the chemical weapons working group of the Committee on Disarmament since its inception three years ago. A Canadian technical expert has been made available to the Canadian delegation in Geneva for brief periods.

The Canadian government has indicated that it will be possible to provide an expert for longer periods as and when warranted, thereby more effectively applying internationally recognized Canadian expertise in defensive measures in the course of negotiations on a treaty banning chemical weapons.

Research and public information

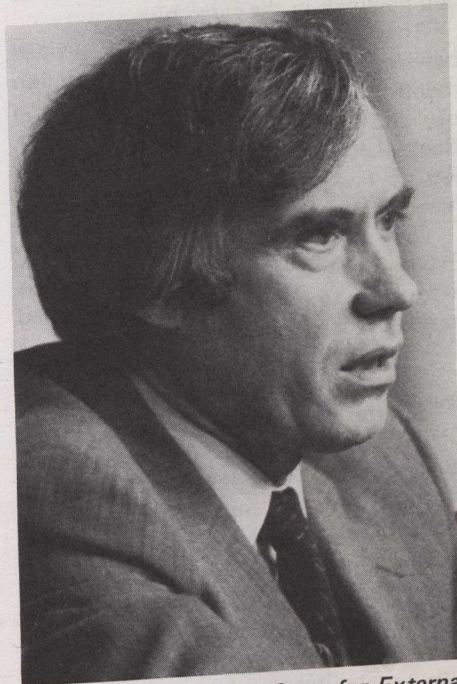
The increase in the Canadian disarmament fund will be used to assist research and teaching facilities in Canada through contributions and contracts. An initial step already underway is to provide depository libraries in Canada with the documents of the multilateral negotiating body in Geneva for the years 1974-1980 in order that they may have complete sets available to researchers. A second step will be to increase assistance to research projects, which until now has been a relatively small part of the program under the disarmament fund. As the fund continues to grow in the next financial year, the program will include assistance to enhance teaching on arms control and disarmament.

United Nations

Canada announces new disarmament initiatives

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan announced new Canadian initiatives in arms control and disarmament, at the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament held in New York City.

These initiatives, announced July 7, underline the continuity of Canadian arms control and disarmament policy and reinforce the government's commitment to the pursuit of verifiable agreements to limit and reduce forces. They are directly related to two specific Canadian priorities: to promote the realization of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty; and to assist in the preparation of a chemical weapons convention. They also include a substantial increase in the disarmament fund of the Department of External Affairs. This increase will permit a broadening of research and public information activities which have formed an important part of Canadian policy and which have been a response to the recommendations in the final



Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.



After his speech to the United Nations General Assembly during its second Special Session on Disarmament, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau (left) handed to United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar a copy of *Safe and Sound: Disarmament and Development in the Eighties* by Clyde Sanger (Deneau Publishers, Ottawa). It is a "popular version" of the three-year study on the relationship of disarmament and development undertaken by a UN Group of Governmental Experts from 27 countries under Inga Thorsson of Sweden. The Department of External Affairs invited Mr. Sanger, an Ottawa-based author, to write a version of the Thorsson report that could reach a wider readership. His version has already been translated and published in French (as *Sauver le Monde*, published by Les Quinze of Montreal) as well as in Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Arabic and German.