

is of particular significance to us all". "It provides reassurance to the world," he went on "that fallout will not continue to endanger the health of this and future generations. It also shows that the major powers have taken a step towards ending the unrestricted development of even more destructive types of weapons. We welcome, therefore, the determination of the nuclear powers, as expressed in the preamble to the limited test ban, to seek agreement on stopping underground tests."

The general opposition of member states to further nuclear-weapons tests was given expression in a resolution sponsored by 30 delegations, which called on all states to become parties to the nuclear test-ban treaty and on the ENDC to continue its negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time. The resolution was adopted on October 31 by 97 votes in favour (Canada), one against and three abstentions.

The next 14 meetings of the Committee were devoted to a consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament. The debate on the item came to an end with the unanimous approval by the Committee on November 15 of a 47-power resolution calling on the ENDC (a) to resume its negotiations "with energy and determination" and (b) to give urgent attention to various collateral measures that seemed to promise early agreement.

In a statement on disarmament made earlier in the Committee (October 18), the Secretary of State for External Affairs had suggested in this last connection that the ENDC might wish to give priority to the reduction of the risks of surprise attack by considering such aspects of the question as the establishment of ground-observation posts, measures to control the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons, physical measures of disarmament and negotiations to bring about a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

Expanding on Mr. Martin's remarks, the Canadian representative in the First Committee, General E. L. M. Burns, in his intervention of October 29, said that, to some extent, the answer to the question of what progress the 18-nation body was making had been answered by the partial test ban, the direct communications link, between Washington and Moscow, and the banning of nuclear weapons in outer space. Its main concern, however, remained general and complete disarmament. While it was undoubtedly true that there was no agreement concerning the reduction of nuclear weapons, let alone their final elimination, this did not mean that the Geneva discussions had been futile and a waste of time. The areas of difference between East and West had been narrowing in the main fields of disarmament. Two documents submitted by Canada on this point showed how far-reaching had been the changes in the position of both sides. Thus the gap between the two sides had been reduced in the field of conventional armament, armed force levels, the elimination and destruction of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles. General Burns added that the recent Assembly announcement by the Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R. concerning the reduction of delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons should contribute further to provide precise information on that