

training exercises conducted abroad by the Canadian Armed Forces, as well as various other matters not handled by the NATO or North American Sections.

Arms Control and Disarmament Division

The high priority Canada assigns to the task of working to stop the arms race in nuclear and other weapons as a means of contributing to Canadian security and to a less dangerous world environment remained undiminished throughout 1971. Canadian representatives to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Geneva, the United Nations General Assembly and NATO continued to press for forward movement on arms-control issues and to look for ways of facilitating progress. These efforts were co-ordinated by the Arms Control and Disarmament Division.

Although 1971 was not a year of major achievements in arms control and disarmament, there were several significant and positive developments. These included:

- (a) the continuing bilateral negotiations between the two major nuclear powers on ways to curtail the strategic arms race;
- (b) the successful completion by the CCD of the text of a treaty prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons and providing for their destruction, and its endorsement by the twenty-sixth General Assembly;
- (c) the NATO initiative to explore whether the Soviet Union was willing to enter into serious discussions on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe;
- (d) the continuing efforts by Canada in the CCD to achieve a ban on underground nuclear-weapons tests or, pending such a ban, the adoption by the testing powers of interim restraints to reduce the size and number of tests; and
- (e) the opening for signature of the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, which was negotiated in 1970.

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

The United States has followed the practice of consulting its allies in the North Atlantic Council concerning the substance of its bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union on measures to curb the strategic arms race. These NATO consultations have afforded Canada an excellent opportunity to make its views known and to contribute constructively to the negotiations, which relate to the security not only of the two participants but also of the international community as a whole.

In the course of 1971, the SALT negotiators concluded and announced the completion of two minor, subsidiary agreements. The first provides for procedures of consultation and co-operation designed to try to guard against and deal with potentially dangerous incidents or situations related to nuclear