

programme of collateral measures presented to the General Assembly on 7 December, 1964. Unfortunately, there have been no serious discussions or negotiations on these proposals. The Canadian delegation believes that agreement on these three measures--or in fact on any one of them--could go far to halt the arms race, reduce tension, and create favourable conditions for further steps towards the goal of general and complete disarmament. The Canadian delegation believes that this impasse could be overcome by great power agreement to effect some--preferably all--of the collateral measures we have mentioned.

There is another measure which if it would be agreed to by the nuclear powers would provide an offset to the obligations not to acquire nuclear weapons which the non-nuclear nations are asked to assume. This measure is to prohibit underground nuclear weapon testing, thus completing the process of total abolition of nuclear testing. This would signify an end to the further elaboration of nuclear weapons--whose destructiveness would seem already to have reached the limits of the human imagination.

I should like to quote what Mr. Nilsson, the Foreign Minister of Sweden said on this point in the General Assembly, on the 6th of October last (A/PV 1350, page 52). "Sweden also holds that it is a fair and urgent demand that measures designed to freeze present nuclear capabilities be coupled with measures designed to hinder additional countries from procuring some of that same military strength. The comprehensive test ban would in fact have that double-sided effect, and that is the reason why we want to give it first priority." Mr. Nilsson went on to mention the Swedish proposal for the establishing of a world-wide surveillance system, to ensure that a prohibition on all forms of nuclear testing was being observed. It would mean establishing a network of technologically advanced seismological stations. Canada believes that this proposal may help the nuclear powers move towards closing of the gap which still prevents their agreement on a ban on underground testing. Our country is most willing to participate in discussions on the formation of the Swedish-inspired "detection club".

Having reviewed briefly, and perhaps with certain gaps in the picture, the present status of disarmament negotiations which have been in progress in the ENDC and the United Nations during the last four years, we should now like to say a few words about the proposal for a World Disarmament conference, one of the items on the agenda of this committee to which many of the members attach a very high importance. The Canadian delegation,