

Canada and other countries extended an offer of assistance to less well-equipped countries for the analysis of samples they might wish to send to our laboratories. Several have availed themselves of our facilities and I invite other countries to do so. In addition, the recent sharp increase in the levels of radioactive fall-out in the world makes it all the more essential to support the work of the Radiation Committee.

The radiation hazard alone is sufficient justification for demanding the cessation of nuclear weapons testing. But there is another reason and that is the spectre of the development, as a result of test explosions, of new and even more terrible weapons -- for example, Chairman Khrushchov's one hundred megaton bomb -- which might be called the Armageddon bomb.

I am sure it came as a profound shock to the whole world to learn that the critical negotiations which had gone on for so long in Geneva, and had borne so much of the hopes of mankind, had been abruptly brought to a halt by the Soviet resumption of tests -- tests which obviously had been planned for some time.

Such was the Soviet response to a series of Western proposals which offered further concessions and gave promise of the early conclusion of a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests.

These developments demand that this Assembly give the highest priority to considering the permanent cessation of nuclear weapons testing. The progress achieved during three years of arduous negotiations in Geneva must not be sacrificed. At this Session we must take positive steps to ensure that without delay the nuclear powers renew their efforts to agree on a safeguarded treaty which will obligate them to end nuclear weapons testing. Subsequently, all other