monitoring network and demonstrating its potential for verifying a CTBT, most authorities agree that a CTBT will ultimately depend upon a genuine desire by all parties to make it work. No matter how effective a seismic verification network may one day be, a country may still be able to test small nuclear devices if it is determined to disguise these tests. The purpose of a seismic verification network would be to discourage such testing by making it very expensive for countries that wanted to violate the treaty to test secretly. Also, the violating country would risk being caught regardless of how it tried to avoid detection. In the end, however, the conclusion of a CTBT will depend essentially on political considerations rather than on purely scientific ones.

## Third Seabed Treaty Review Conference Held

The Third Review Conference of the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, more commonly known as the Seabed Treaty, took place in Geneva September 19-29, 1989. The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. P. MacKinnon, Counsellor and Consul, Permanent Mission of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference on Disarmament.

The Seabed Treaty prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor beyond a

12-mile coastal limit. It was negotiated between 1968 and 1970 and entered into force May 18, 1972. Of the five nuclear weapon states, neither France nor China has signed the Treaty. Canada is a party to the Treaty.

Previous review conferences were held in Geneva June 20 — July 1, 1977 and September 12-23, 1983. Following article-by-article consideration of the Treaty, the Third Review Conference adopted a final document which concluded that the Treaty continues to demonstrate its effectiveness. It was decided that a fourth review conference would, in principle, be convened no earlier than 1996.

## Grants and Contributions from the Disarmament Fund, Fiscal Year 1989-90 To September 30, 1989

## CONTRIBUTIONS

NTRIB	UTIONS  "Malbat I am prepared to do for peace"	\$500
1.	Canadian Federation of University Women — student essay contest: "What I am prepared to do for peace"	\$1,900
2.	Canadian Federation of University Women's Statement Dr. Jules Dufour — preparation of a university course on arms control and disarmament	\$6,050
	V : - ( IA/2 orientation tour of the UN Disarmament Commission	\$4,000
	Verth for (-lohal Awareness Collective	\$19,760
	- Control and Disarmament — Dallistic Wissile Deteries study	\$3,000
		\$7,000
	- 1 D Violence - research off flore violette civil detection	\$2,500
8.		\$4,000
9.	Inuit Circumpolar Conference — participation in Fifth Inuit Circumpolar Conference —	\$18,000
10.		\$20,000
11.	- Control and Dicarmamont - Conference of Canadam South	\$2,000
12.		
13.	Political Studies Students' Conference, University of Manifold — End of the Conference, University of Manifold —	\$4,500
	West Security in the 1990s" conference	
		\$93,210
	TOTAL OF CONTRIBUTIONS	
MARITC		

## **GRANTS**

1.	Dr. Michael Mepham — Language and Ideology: a study of the nature of the peace movement's	\$7,000
	distinction in the arms control and disarmament debate	\$9,488
2.	Canadian Student Pugwash — chemical weapons workshop at annual contention	\$320
4	Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies — publication of proceedings of schalar	\$7,500
	90s: Deterrence, Defence and Disarmament"	\$15,000

Canadian Peace Alliance — preparation of Canadian Peace Catalogue and Database
 Project Ploughshares — preparation of manual on common security issues

TOTAL OF GRANTS
TOTAL OF GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

\$56,308 \$149,518

\$17,000