—Globe and Mail Photo

arrying posters demanding cancellation f the planned U.S. nuclear test blast n Amchitka Island in the Aleutians, ,000 people demonstrated in front of he U.S. consulate in Toronto. This was one of a number of demonstrations held in Canada urging the U.S. Administration to "Stop Amchitka." The test explosion was detonated on Amchitka November 6.

esides banning tests in the non-contro-ersial environments, prohibits those "in ny other environment, if such explosion auses radioactive debris to be present utside the territorial limits of the State nder whose jurisdiction or control such xplosion is conducted".

Since the mid-1960s, in the ENDC nd its successor body, the Conference of he Committee on Disarmament (CCD) a Geneva, and in the United Nations eneral Assembly, various suggestions ave been put forward to close the veri-cation gap and to facilitate an under-round test ban to complete the PTB. among the most important have been: (a) he Swedish delegation's proposal of 1965 or the creation of a "detection club" to romote international co-operation in the xchange of seismic data; (b) the U.A.R. uggestion for a "threshold treaty" ban-ing underground tests above a certain evel (in seismic magnitude), together ith a moratorium on testing below this evel; (c) a system for "verification by hallenge", i.e. non-obligatory, on-site nspection on the option and at the invita-ion of the "challenged" state to supple-nent seismological identification tech-niques, which was first put forward by the Swedish delegation in 1966 and embodied n their draft CTB tabled in 1969; and (d) the British suggestion of 1968 that he implementation of a CTB, once it was agreed upon, might proceed progressively through accepted annual quotas of under-ground test explosions with the scale de-scending to nil in a period of four or five years.

For its part, Canada has made a major effort over the last several years to try to break the deadlock on verification through the development of international co-operation in the identification by seis-mological means of underground tests — that is, distingushiing them from natural earthquakes. The resources of Canadian diplomacy and seismic research have for a considerable time been directed toward the ending of nuclear testing in all en-vironments. As far back as 1962, the then Department of Mines and Resources set up seismographic stations designed to im-prove techniques for the detection and identification of underground events, and Dr. Kenneth Whitham, chief of the seis-mology division of the present Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and his associates have, with rather modest re-sources, put Canada in the van of inter-national seismological verification re-search. The results of this research have been tabled in the CCD and are being made available in scholarly journals and official publications.

In addition, Canada has taken the initiative of urging the two major nuclear powers — the United States and the