the peaceful character of space exploration and the rule that celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation, the treaty obliges states to avoid harmful contamination and damage to the earth's environment resulting from space activities.

In 1967, the General Assembly established a special committee to examine "the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the seabed and ocean-floor and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and the use of their resources in the interest of mankind". This subject, with its far-reaching legal, political, economic and military implications, will be a matter of intense study and debate for some time to come. Canada was one of the 35 countries on the original committee and we are currently an active member of the new enlarged Preparatory Committee for the 1973 Law of the Sea Conference, about which I shall have more to say shortly.

A subject directly allied to peaceful uses of space and the seabed is nuclear-arms control. Both the 1963 Partial Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the seabed arms-control treaty of 1971, are significant landmarks. Endeavours to proscribe all chemical and bacteriological weapons of war and all underground nuclear tests are currently under way and Canada is playing a major role in these discussions at the Geneva meetings of the United Nations Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

The United Nations has also been organizing efforts on a number of fronts in preparation for the Conference on Human Environment, which will be held in Stockholm in 1972, with Maurice Strong as Secretary-General. There have already been two Preparatory Committee meetings, in September of last year and this February. Canadian delegations participated actively in both sessions in keeping with the vigorous role Canada has played nationally and internationally in the adoption of anti-pollution measures. In particular, we are attempting to gain general agreement that the proposed declaration on the human environment include substantive principles of international environmental law and not mere expressions of desirable objectives.

One of the difficulties faced in the development of effective international law in this field is the attitude of the developing nations. The developing nations are very aware that environmental pollution is a by-product of industrialization, itself an essential pre-condition of economic growth. These nations see in the thrust toward international pollution control an attempt to preserve their countries as "game preserves", to use a colourful expression. Developments in international law must be in step with developments in technology that will enable the less affluent nations to enjoy the benefits of industrialization without incurring the dangers of unacceptable levels of pollution.

This must come about in a way that will enable these countries to compete in international markets. There is no fair or acceptable way to require developing nations to build higher costs into their economies than are faced by the technologically-advanced nations. At the same time, any attempt to make an exception for the developing nations by providing lower standards of pollution control for them would be self-defeating. It would