



Bryce Flynn, *The Citizen*

Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe stands by as Mr. Vance signs the visitors' book at the Parliament Buildings during his busy one-day stay in Ottawa.

for a comprehensive fisheries agreement and arrangements for the sharing of hydrocarbons. These principles involve the establishment of a joint fisheries commission for the co-operative management of certain fish stocks and the creation of shared access zones for hydrocarbons in the boundary area.

On April 12, 1978, Canada and the U.S. concluded a reciprocal fisheries agreement covering both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts until the end of the year, subject to a ratification process. Both Governments undertook to give the agreement immediate provisional effect, pending its formal coming into force. On June 2, 1978, Canada suspended this provisional implementation, mainly on the grounds that the U.S., under its existing laws, appeared unable to give full effect to all of its terms and provisions, to the detriment of Canadian fisheries interests. Canada made it clear, however, that reciprocal fishing could be resumed at such

time as sufficient progress was achieved on the long-term fisheries elements of a comprehensive maritime treaty.

On September 15, 1978 after carefully reviewing the decision of the Anglo-French Continental Shelf Delimitation Arbitration Award of June 30, 1977 (the most recent statement of international law on the subject), Canada published a revised claim in the Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank area comprising an "equitable equidistance line".

The delimitation of the maritime boundaries in dispute will have significant consequences for the management and conservation of important fisheries resources and for the possible exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in some of the boundary areas. Discussions are also continuing on co-operation and collaboration on fisheries and on the establishment of one or more shared-access zones for hydrocarbons in conjunction with the delimitation negotiations.

### Canada urges real disarmament to keep control of the future

"Arms control measures are clearly vital. But we must move on and move soon to real disarmament if we are to keep control of the human future itself," declared G.A.H. Pearson, Canada's Adviser on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs, speaking in the First Committee debate on disarmament at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on November 21.

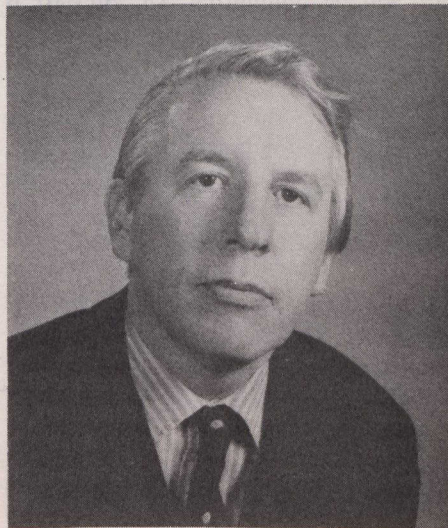
Mr. Pearson reiterated that Canada believed there could be no long-term solution to the problem of horizontal proliferation "unless the two major nuclear powers succeed in halting and reversing vertical proliferation, as they are pledged to do by Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty". He also emphasized Canada's hope that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks would soon lead to an agreement.

#### Comprehensive test ban

In keeping with Canada's long-standing concern, Mr. Pearson stated that a comprehensive test ban should be pursued urgently, as stipulated in the final document of the UNGA tenth Special Session on Disarmament. Since the negotiations now being pursued by the United States, Britain and the U.S.S.R. were apparently close to conclusion, "we are looking for-

ward to early consideration of the results in the Committee on Disarmament".

Mr. Pearson noted the renewed interest in the notion of the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, subject to the application of effective verification measures. This idea, and that of a comprehensive test ban treaty, were elements of the



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G.A.H. Pearson, Canada's Adviser on Disarmament and Arms Controls Affairs, is the son of the late Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, winner of a Nobel Peace Prize.

"strategy of suffocation" which Prime Minister Trudeau outlined to the Special Session in May of this year. The object of the proposal should be the elaboration by the Committee on Disarmament of an adequately verifiable multilateral treaty. This would have the advantage of focusing in the same instrument on both the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and would bind both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons states to the same full-scope safeguards accepted by the non-nuclear weapons states party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Two other aspects of the Prime Minister's "strategy" referred to by Mr. Pearson were the need for agreements to stop flight-testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles and to limit and then reduce military spending on all new strategic nuclear weapon systems.

Balanced reductions of military expenditures in a bilateral, regional or even world-wide context were also singled out as areas that could have considerable benefits. Necessary conditions for progress in these areas would be greater willingness to make information available and the need for adequate verification.

Mr. Pearson recalled that four-fifths of the \$400 billion spent on weapons each year was spent on "so-called conventional weapons". The Committee on Disarma-