

the treaty and 23 had formally ratified it (not including the United States and the Soviet Union, which had not actually deposited their instruments of ratification). Ratification by a total of at least 43 states will be required in order to bring the treaty into force.

Geneva Disarmament Committee

In 1969 eight new members (Argentina, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Yugoslavia) were added to the Geneva Disarmament Committee in response to pressure at the UN General Assembly for wider participation in arms-control and disarmament negotiations. The name of the Committee was changed from the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD). The Committee devoted most of its two sessions in 1969 (from March 18 to May 23 and from July 3 to October 30) to the consideration of three major arms-control questions: a treaty to prevent the extension of the nuclear-arms race to the seabed and deep-ocean floor; chemical and biological warfare; and proposals concerning the prohibition of all nuclear-weapons tests, including those underground. In all of these deliberations Canada played a prominent part.

Seabed Arms Control Treaty

Separate draft seabed and arms-control treaties were submitted by the Co-chairmen of the Geneva Committee (the United States and the Soviet Union). The Soviet Union's draft provided for the complete demilitarization of the seabed beyond a 12-mile zone contiguous with coastal states. The United States draft specified the prohibition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction on the seabed beyond a three-mile coastal zone. Canada suggested, as a compromise which was also designed to safeguard the interests of states such as itself with extensive coast lines:

- (a) prohibition of the emplacement outside a 12-mile coastal zone of all nuclear weapons, all weapons of mass destruction and a specific list of other offensive weapons, installations and activities;
- (b) an additional 200-mile defensive security zone in which the full scope of the prohibitions would be applied but in which unprohibited military activities could be undertaken only by the coastal state or with its explicit consent;
- (c) verification procedures that would assure all countries through adequate inspection provisions that the treaty was not being violated.

The prohibitions which were eventually agreed upon by the United States and the Soviet Union and embodied in the Co-chairmen's joint draft treaty were less comprehensive than Canada had suggested. Nevertheless, modifications were incorporated in the draft to accommodate some of the views expressed in the Committee by Canada and other members. Canadian efforts then focused on the need for more adequate verification procedures, which were necessary to make the treaty an effective and respected international instrument and to protect the rights of coastal states on their