

readings were recorded: Ottawa -- 90 units; Montreal -- 100; Fredericton, -- 140; Windsor -- 260; and Toronto -- 470 units.

Long before this new and hazardous increase in the radiation to which our people are exposed, my Government had made crystal clear in this Assembly and elsewhere that it was unalterably opposed to the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. Now more than ever we are confirmed in our opposition to test explosions, especially those which produce radioactive fall-out, whether they occur in the atmosphere, in outer space, or elsewhere.

The anxiety which is aroused in Canada by these test explosions is, I believe, shared by peoples everywhere. We take the strongest possible exception to having our present and succeeding generations exposed, through the actions of other states, to the danger of radioactive fall-out. We know that radiation presents a hazard to human health and the more we learn about the extent of its consequences the more disturbed we become.

In my view, this Assembly and world opinion must insist that there be no further testing of nuclear weapons. The time has come when it is not sufficient merely to express concern and to record blame. We must find means of compelling the countries responsible to cease the testing of nuclear weapons. Whatever success we may achieve in respect of the other grave issues will, I fear, be of little comfort to mankind if we fail to dispel forever the ominous and lowering clouds of radioactivity which hang over this and unborn generations.

In 1959 this Assembly unanimously endorsed far-reaching proposals, initiated by Canada, for strengthening the important contribution which the United Nations Radiation Committee can make to greater understanding of the extent and nature of the biological effects of radiation. At that time,