

facilitate the achievement of an international agreement to ensure that outer space will be used for peaceful purposes only, solemnly declare that henceforth: (a) the orbiting or stationing in outer space of devices for delivering weapons of mass destruction shall be prohibited; (b) they will give advance notification of launchings of space vehicles and missiles to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and, upon its establishment, to the International Disarmament Organization.'

'Representatives will probably have noted that a statement was made yesterday by the delegate of the Soviet Union in New York giving particulars of their launchings. Earlier, similar information was given by the United States delegate.

TWO SPECIFIC AIMS

'I am aware that the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is now meeting in New York. It is a source of encouragement to us all that the Soviet Union and the United States have made a good start on co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space both bilaterally and through the United Nations Committee. But, as the title of the Committee itself indicates, its activities are specifically restricted to co-operation in peaceful uses of outer space. It is not my purpose here to set down in full the requirements for co-operation in outer space. Rather, we wish to achieve two specific ends: first, that outer space shall not be used for the stationing or orbiting of mass-destruction weapons; and, second, that the fear of the illegitimate use of space vehicles and missiles shall be greatly reduced through the advance notification to an international authority of any proposed launching. These two measures provide for early action which would improve the climate of international confidence necessary to ensure full co-operation in outer space. The acceptance of the proposed draft declaration would be a major advance towards a rule of peace and law in outer space.

'Mr. Chairman, my delegation has put forward the specific language of a proposed draft declaration only as a suggestion. In order to permit a prompt and full discussion of this question, I would propose that the committee on collateral measures should meet at the earliest opportunity - I hope not later than tomorrow morning - and that the subject of outer space should be the first item of business.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATEMENTS

'The co-operative attitude which has been shown in this conference has been very encouraging, and I refer in particular here to the constructive statements made this morning by the two co-chairmen. I think that their statements were businesslike and extremely helpful, and this, I believe, is a very encouraging sign. I am confident that it would further the work of this conference if the committee of the whole on collateral measures were to meet, say tomorrow morning. We have, as is known, placed great emphasis on this committee of the whole because we believe it is vital that agreement should be reached quickly at this conference on at least some measures which are not directly involved in the main negotia-

tions for a treaty on general and complete disarmament. These collateral measures, I believe, are the ones on which there is very little disagreement and on which we could quickly come together. In so doing, we would establish the reputation of this conference around the world as a conference which is going to obtain results. This would bring hope to the people of every nation, in place of the present distress and discouragement. I think it would be a very important factor in bringing about the eventual success of the conference on the main issue of general and complete disarmament. I therefore appeal to my fellow representatives, particularly to the co-chairmen, to accept this suggestion that the committee of the whole should meet tomorrow and that it should take up as the first business the question of outer space....'

NATIONAL GALLERY ACQUISITIONS

New purchases for the national collection of art from funds allocated for the fiscal year of 1961-62 were announced recently by Charles F. Comfort, director of the National Gallery.

A rare marble Madonna relief is the only important major European work acquired. Attributed to the sculptor known as the Master of the Marble Madonnas, who flourished in the latter half of the fifteenth century, the relief, which represents the Virgin and Child, belongs to the period of Donatello and is part of the tradition leading up to Michelangelo. The gold and blue on the figures are the original colours used by the sculptor. This Madonna is described as characteristic of the Master's finest work. Two coats of arms appearing at the bottom, right and left, have not yet been positively identified. Professor Ulrich Middledorf of the Kunsthistorisches Institut, Florence, believes the right blazon to be that of some Dominican convent. The one on the left would be that of the family who commissioned the work.

CANADIAN WORKS

Two early Canadian works that will make this aspect of the Gallery's collections more representative have been purchased. They are a self-portrait by Louis Dulongpré (1754-1843), done in pastel, and a miniature portrait by William von Moll Berczy (1748-1813). The Dulongpré portrait is the only painting of this artist known to the National Gallery. Dulongpré is said to have painted 3,000 portraits. The Berczy work, entitled "Portrait of Chaboillez", was painted in Montreal about 1808.

Two early Canadian wood-carvings have also been purchased, "Roundel" by Baillaigé and "Trophy of Music" by Paquet. The former is a carved wooden plaque from a church pulpit. It dates from about 1800. The latter is a fine example of the carved ornamentations which were put on panels of church walls in Quebec. It dates from about 1830.

Other Canadian works purchased include an early work by Alfred Pellan, "Jeune Comedien" (c. 1935); a figure study (1914) by David Milne, when he was painting in the style of the Fauves;