

talks because it agrees, of course, that the present voluntary cessation of nuclear testing should be reinforced by a treaty prohibiting such tests. Without such a treaty backed by a system of verification which will ensure that its terms are being observed, nations will continue to live in the fear of a resumption of clandestine testing. But in the meantime, Canada has made it perfectly clear that she believes there should be no more tests, whether by the Russians, the British, the Americans, or the French, or any other people.

If there is need to assess accurately and, if possible, eliminate the risks which have already arisen on the earth and in the atmosphere through the testing of nuclear weapons, there is an equally pressing need to prevent the use of such weapons in outer space, for it is, of course, in this relatively new medium that weapons of the greatest destructive power would be utilized in any future war. Here again Canada is making its contribution through service on a United Nations body, the 24-nation Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. We are in the fortunate position of bringing to the work of that Committee the special scientific experience acquired through the work of the National Research Council.

There are two ways of approaching the problem of outer space. One is to develop its peaceful uses through international co-operation, including the establishment of a rule of law designed to secure universal acceptance of the proposition that no part of space or of any celestial body may be appropriated by or subjected to the jurisdiction of any state. The other approach is a natural corollary of the first -- the prohibition of the warlike uses of outer space.

The second approach will clearly fall at some stage within the competence of the ten-nation Disarmament Committee - of which I shall be speaking further in a moment - and there will then need to be some co-ordination of the Ten Power Committee's activities and those of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This United Nations Committee, I might mention, is to meet in New York early in March to arrange the details of a scientific conference to be held this summer. Canada will, of course, be one of the participants.

#### Ten-Nation Disarmament Body

I have been discussing the efforts being made to bring under international control the most modern weapons and their means of delivery. Any progress in this field is to be welcomed, not only because there is a special urgency to the problem of weapons of mass destruction but also because it will help to maintain the impetus towards general disarmament - the main responsibility for which will fall upon the ten-nation Disarmament Committee which is to begin its work in mid-March. For over a