

to set out these pledges in the form of an acceptable international treaty.

c) **Radiological weapons.** These are defined as devices designed to use radioactive material for destructive purposes, other than in nuclear explosives. They are not known to exist, but the USA and USSR worked together in drafting a treaty not to develop or produce such weapons. It was presented to the CD in 1979. The initial reaction was sceptical, with a touch of resentment at the superpowers for what amounted to a *fait accompli*. While the CD has not endorsed it at the time of writing, this may be one agreement that can be recommended to UNSSOD II.

d) **Comprehensive Program for Disarmament.** At its session in 1979, the General Assembly called on the CD to negotiate a CPD for presentation to UNSSOD II. This looked like an almost impossible assignment, but a great deal of drafting has been done. There are those who would like to see a very specific CPD, including dates by which certain steps should be taken. On the other hand, CD operates by consensus and it will be difficult to achieve this for anything as precise.

2. Additional Topics

The agenda for disarmament is much longer than these four topics. The full list will not have been considered in detail by the CD, but many are likely to be mentioned in the Committee's report to UNSSOD II. Draft agreements would obviously benefit from having the CD's endorsement. Among the subjects that are certain to be mentioned are:

a) **The SALT process.** Strategic arms limitation has been in a state of suspense while the Reagan administration worked out its policy. While parts of SALT I have officially expired and SALT II has never been ratified, the USA and USSR are both acting as if both agreements were in effect. It is obvious that progress towards further SALT agreements would have a positive effect on other disarmament negotiations.