

gave the same day during his call on United States President Ronald Reagan that Canada would make a contribution of its own to East-West relations through a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries and that it would contribute ideas which may help yield results in the search for peace and security.

This process has already begun. Next month in Ottawa, there will be intensive consultations with the Soviets on precisely this question, on issues of arms control and international security. We are not stopping there. Other consultations are being held in Ottawa with leading international negotiators on subjects ranging from a Nuclear Test Ban to prohibition of chemical weapons. In my capacity as Disarmament Ambassador for Canada, I have begun consultations at the United Nations with our allies -- and with others -- in a common quest for peace and security.

I would like to give an example. High on the Canadian list of priorities is a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Reaching agreement on such a ban has proved elusive in the past, and will no doubt be enormously difficult. Yet I am convinced that such a ban is a practical, viable objective which all Canadians support and which must be pursued with vigour. Discussions on establishing a suitable mechanism to pursue this objective have taken place this year in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. We have contributed -- and will contribute more. At the United Nations, Canada is deeply engaged in the process of constructing a resolution calling for a Test Ban, which we hope will command the broadest possible support in the General Assmebly.