

be confident that there had been no undetected violation. During the debates in the ENDC and the First Committee, both the United States and British delegates reported on developments in seismology which reduced but did not eliminate the possibility of secret underground tests. In order to narrow the gap between the Soviet and Western positions, the Swedish delegate to ENDC put forward a proposal for a "nuclear detection club", composed initially of non-nuclear, technically qualified countries, which would explore the possibilities of improved methods of recording and exchanging seismic data. Mr. Martin, speaking to the General Assembly, explained that Canada, because of its geographical position, favourable rock formations, seismic-detection facilities and scientific experience, was in a position to make a positive contribution to experimental work and that the Swedish proposals were deserving of serious attention as an important suggestion toward international co-operation in the field of verification. Many other Western and non-aligned delegates voiced support for the "detection-club" conception. The comprehensive test-ban resolution urged the ENDC to continue its efforts to reach accord on a ban and asked it to take into account the new advances in the seismic-detection field.

After non-proliferation, the question of a world disarmament conference received the greatest attention in the First Committee. For some time the non-aligned countries have been expressing dissatisfaction at the lack of progress in the ENDC and have been concerned at the exclusion of Communist China from international disarmament discussions. At the spring session of the Disarmament Commission, a Yugoslav proposal for a world conference which would include all countries was adopted by a large majority. This proposal was introduced in the twentieth session, under the sponsorship of 43 non-aligned countries, where it attracted even greater support. The resulting resolution, which was approved almost unanimously, provided for the establishment of a preparatory committee, which would take appropriate steps for the convening of a world disarmament conference not later than 1967. Although endorsing the proposal, Canada expressed the view that the conference would require careful and thorough preparation and that discussions in such a conference should be governed by the disarmament principles adopted by the Assembly in 1962.

The regional approach to the control of nuclear weapons, including the conception of nuclear-free zones, has been gaining increasing acceptance in recent years, and at the twentieth session the First Committee considered for a second time a proposal for the denuclearization of Africa. A majority of delegations, including the Canadian, considered that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Africa was desirable in principle, but that the details of how it