

*the announcement by the latter of a plan to conduct an underground nuclear test, Mr. Green said:*

There have been no representations made to the British Government, but Canada's position on the question of nuclear testing is clearly understood by all of the governments concerned. The United Kingdom conducted a similar test last March 1 as part of a joint programme with the United States. They have now announced their intention to explode another device, but the British Minister of Defence, Mr. Thorneycroft, has stated that this is in no sense the start of a new series.

At this time all the nuclear powers are engaged in testing programmes, either in the atmosphere or underground. As I have said, Canada's opposition to the continuation of these tests has been clearly stated in this House and at the United Nations. It is for this reason our Delegation played a leading part in working for the adoption of a United Nations resolution which would assist in providing a basis for an end to testing.

None of the major powers, the nuclear powers, voted against that resolution. They agreed to the early reconvening of the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee for the purpose of resuming negotiations on the cessation of nuclear testing in particular, and the Committee is asked to report back to the General Assembly by December 10. I believe the 18-Nation Committee will be meeting in Geneva within the next ten days, and I do not by any means rule out the possibility that during this next intensive round of negotiations in Geneva an agreement will be reached which will put a stop to all testing.

*On November 15, Mr. Green addressed the House as follows:*

. . . I should like to inform the House that the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament will resume negotiations in Geneva on November 26. General Burns will be returning to Geneva shortly, after consultations here, and will lead the Canadian delegation.

Two questions should receive priority when the 18-Nation Committee resumes. First and foremost is the urgent need to reach agreement on the cessation of nuclear-weapons tests in accordance with the resolution which was recently adopted at the General Assembly. That resolution calls for a report to the Assembly by December 10. As a result, delegations will need to make an all-out effort.

Second, we believe that early consideration should be given to collateral measures which would reduce international tension and assist the realization of general disarmament. It is particularly important to take full advantage of the lessons of the Cuban experience to ensure that concrete measures are undertaken to reduce the risk of war and diminish the causes of existing tension. This question of collateral measures has been a Canadian initiative from the beginning.

It will also be necessary to proceed as quickly as possible toward agreement on far-reaching measures of general disarmament to be embodied in a comprehensive programme. As in the earlier rounds of negotiations in Geneva, the Cana-