

and cooperation are always in delicate balance. The Canadian objective is to synthesize, to bring together. In short, the Canadian objective is to seek consensus. Consensus is not sought at the U.N. for its own sake, but because only through consensus is it possible for the international community to express a common desire to achieve a common goal.

I want to focus on three areas where the United Nations succeeded this fall: in all three areas, Canada played a leading role.

1. Outer Space: The Canadian role in outer space matters is longstanding. In the 60's, the Hon. Howard Green, as Secretary of State for External Affairs in the Diefenbaker Government, was a chief architect in negotiating the Partial Test Ban Treaty which prohibited weapons testing in outer space. More recently, there have been Canadian technological achievements such as the Canadarm on the space shuttle and the ANIK series of communications satellites. The Department of External Affairs has undertaken to apply this expertise to the arms control aspects of outer space and in 1984 commissioned Spar Aerospace to study the feasibility of space to space surveillance as a means of verification.

Canada's objective at the United Nations is to encourage talks aimed at limiting outer space as an area for military competition and prevent the weaponization of space. We believe that the common, collective voice of the international community would assist in this endeavour and that such talks should take place at the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the multilateral negotiating forum in Geneva, where Canada is one of the 40 participating nations.