(Mr. Kristvik, Norway)

sample analysis. Within 10 days after the completion of their on-site inspection, the international inspectors should present their findings in a report to the Technical Secretariat.

In presenting these proposed procedures, I should like to stress that the work undertaken at the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment during 1986 and 1987 shows that some aspects of verification of the alleged use of chemical weapons need to be further examined. We shall continue our research programme with that in mind, and shall also take into account that some of these procedures could be applied to other situations concerning fact-finding.

Norway's development of procedures for on-site inspection on the basis of field experiments, which provide realistic and reliable data and avoid the artificial conditions of a laboratory, will contribute to the effective implementation of the convention. The wealth of research results will, no doubt, facilitate the work of the Executive Council and the Technical Secretariat. In addition, the general aspects of the procedures should be incorporated in an annex to article IX of the Convention. Canada and Norway will therefore table a joint proposal for such an annex on 7 July.

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## (Mr. Friedersdorf, United States)

In its statement of 24 February in this Chamber dealing with nuclear deterrence, the United States delegation stressed the absence of general conflict in Europe since 1945; recalled the agreement of General Secretary Gorbachev with President Reagan that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought; addressed the role of nuclear deterrence in Soviet military thinking; and spoke of the final essentiality that the international community, over time, find other means to ensure international security. The United States, for its part, understands full well what a tragedy any use of nuclear weapons would be, as it understands what a tragedy the widespread use of conventional weapons, and now even chemical weapons, has been over the past 40 years, and continues to be even today.

At their 12 June meeting in Reykjavik, just 18 days ago, the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization issued a statement that included an important reaffirmation of the policy of deterrence. I quote that document:

"Serious imbalances in the conventional, chemical and nuclear field, and the persisting build-up of Soviet military power, continue to preoccupy us. We reaffirm that there is no alternative, as far as we can foresee, to the Alliance concept for the prevention of war — the strategy of deterrence, based on an appropriate mix of adequate and effective nuclear and conventional forces, each element being indispensable."