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approach which faces all faces is the only one which offers any hope for progress towards a at stand 21 tand October 29, 1958 measure of agreement as to our sime, this fact should tind expression.

When we turn from words to deeds in I

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particular, we strongly endorse the suspension	test explosions for one year from October 31.
of nuclear tests as an initial measure. We do	the date from which energe negotiations begin.
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Delegation has no desire to loster an Illusion of unity where none exists. On the contrary,

we believe that a practical and realistic

The following is a statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, on Monday, October 20, 1958.

healthy balance of power which would result in

the world would guarantee peace for any country. Would it, for instance, safeguard the countries on the expanding perimeter of the

Communist empire? It has been with conven-

... The Canadian Delegation has listened with great interest to the statements made in this Committee on the subject of disarmament. It seems to us, Mr. Chairman, that there is universal awareness, expressed by all the speakers, of the appalling threat which the possibility of war presents in a nuclear age, and the need for disamament as a condition of human survival. Against this sombre background, it must seem to those who are, in all countries, following our discussions, that a great effort is demanded of the United Nations to reach some measure of agreement as to our to reach some measure of agreement as to our objectives. This Committee cannot, by its own direct action, bring about disarmament, but we can, I believe, powerfully influence the out-

I think, Mr. Chairman, that there has been, during the last few days, a growing tendency in the Committee to try to find some common ground on the means of attaining our objectives, particularly over testing of nuclear weapons There are, as we all know, a number of resolutions relating to this subject before the Committee, and indeed it is dealt with in the resolution which we ourselves, along with sixteen other governments, are co-sponsoring. For our part, we very much welcome this trend rion of tests, which we are all united in

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in the Committee towards a search for a unanimous approach to this problem, a trend which has found expression in various forms in a number of recent speeches from representatives of countries in many parts of the world. It is very understandable that sober opinion in this Committee should not wish to see our discussions end in an atmosphere of disunity. It is particularly important, it seems to us, in connection with the forthcoming meeting in Geneva of October 31, to consider the question of nuclear testing.

In this context, there has sometimes been too much emphasis on matters of semantics during recent discussions here. We have had a good deal of play on words in connection with this question of nuclear testing: such terms as "cessation", "discontinuance", "suspension", and "halt". Of course, these shades of meaning may represent different approaches to the problem. Yet I believe it is our duty to seek what is common in our aims and not to underline our differences. This, if I understood him correctly, was the object of the distinguished Foreign Minister of Sweden in his statement, and I was sorry that the Representative of the Soviet Union took occasion in his remarks of October 17 to give the impression that he was analysing away the possible grounds of compromise which Mr. Unden appeared to be indicating. Nevertheless, it seems to us that that common ground does exist, and it has become increasingly apparent during our discussions. Unless I am mistaken,

(over) ment without tackling the other.