

It is true that that principle was formulated in the context of general and complete disarmament. However, I think that all delegations will agree that any measure preliminary to disarmament or any measure intended for the relaxation of tension and for preparing the way to disarmament should be in accordance with the same principle. That is to say, if any proposal produces a military advantage for any state or group of states, and a corresponding disadvantage for any other state or group of states, it will not be negotiable. Examples of one-sided Soviet Union proposals are those for removing allied troops from the territory of another ally; for creating denuclearized zones in European areas, so drawn as to leave the Soviet Union still capable of striking into those zones with intermediate-range ballistic missiles from its own territory; and so forth. I shall not take the time of the Commission to point out in detail the defects in those ideas. The objections have been stated many times, and the Canadian delegation will be glad to give references to the records of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to any delegation that is interested.

I shall now proceed to what I hope will be a more constructive discussion of proposals which could be to the advantage of every nation, and not only to the advantage of those which belong to one or the other of the present alliances.

The representative of the Soviet Union referred, in his statement of 26 April, to the proceedings of the non-aligned conference in Cairo in October last, particularly as related to disarmament. He did not cite the following passage:

"(The conference) underlines the great danger in the dissemination of nuclear weapons and urges all states, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, to conclude non-dissemination agreements and to agree on measures providing for the gradual liquidation of the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons". (A/5763, Page 22)

The representative of the Soviet Union seemed to be concerned only to prove that the sole danger to peace through the dissemination of nuclear weapons was that proposals for a NATO nuclear force might conceivably allow the Federal Republic of Germany to achieve independent control of strategic nuclear weapons. Of course, we all know that there are many other dangers in the dissemination of nuclear weapons.

The question of non-dissemination of nuclear weapons has, in many length at successive sessions of the General Assembly. In the Irish resolution (1665 (XVI)), the nations were called upon to achieve an agreement to prohibit the further spread of nuclear weapons: that is, to prevent further nations from becoming independent nuclear powers. Unfortunately, no progress in this has yet been registered. The addition of the People's Republic of China to the group of nuclear powers, which was signalled by the explosion of a nuclear device last October, has made the solution of this problem more urgent. It has been said many times that it is clearly in the interests of the existing nuclear powers themselves, and, of course, of all