

rejection by states of war or the threat of war as an instrument of policy and the repudiation by them of the use of nuclear weapons would facilitate further improvement of the international situation. It then called on members of the United Nations to assume a solemn obligation to refrain in their international relations from the use or threat of force and the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons. Finally, it called upon non-members of the United Nations to join in the declaration.

In the course of the debate, Australia submitted amendments to the four-power draft. These were accepted. Australia also joined with the four sponsors in submitting an amendment which provided for adding to the third principle a provision that, at the appropriate stage, limitations would be imposed on the testing of nuclear weapons.

Also circulated was a Yugoslav draft resolution which urged the members of the Sub-Committee to continue their endeavours to reach agreement on general disarmament and to seek an early agreement on and implementation of such initial disarmament measures as are now feasible and such forms and degrees of control as are required for these measures, more particularly with regard to (a) a reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces (b) the cessation of experimental explosions of nuclear weapons, as well as other practicable measures in the field of nuclear armaments and (c) a reduction of military expenditures.

The Commission also heard a submission on behalf of India by Mr. Krishna Menon concerning an Indian proposal for suspension of nuclear weapon tests and an armaments truce.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Commission did not vote upon any of the substantive proposals submitted but adopted by 10 votes to 1 with 1 abstention a resolution advanced by Peru which had the effect of requesting the Sub-Committee to study all the proposals submitted and to report back.

The Canadian Position

In presenting the Canadian position, Mr. Martin stated in part that the general approval of the Canadian Delegation to the present problem of disarmament could be stated in the following propositions:

(1) Because the complete elimination of nuclear weapons cannot at present be effectively controlled, it cannot be part of any programme of disarmament capable of implementation in the immediately foreseeable future. This blunt scientific fact does not, however, modify Canadian policy to seek, as an ultimate objective, the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, an objective which we continue to support as part of a comprehensive general disarmament scheme provided that adequate control is both technically feasible and acceptable to all states concerned. We will co-operate with all our energies in the search for any practical measures in a determined effort to devise the means whereby such control could be made effective in the future.

(2) Because the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons cannot be made effective at the present time, the efforts to arrive at negotiation of an agreement in the field of controllable disarmament, including its nuclear aspect, should not be abandoned. There remains before us a broad area in the field of conventional armaments which is susceptible of effective limitation and control, and impor-