

"That was not a resolution passed simply by a majority vote; it was passed unanimously by the Disarmament Commission, which, as we all know, has on it representatives of every member state of the UN.

"Only by mobilizing the world demand for action on disarmament--and all of us here know that there is such a world demand, the people of the world are demanding that action be taken--can we hope to develop the kind of pressure needed to induce the nuclear powers to do something about the dangerous development and spread of armed strength--in short, to negotiate seriously about disarmament.

"We can do more than merely call for resumed negotiations. We can adopt proposals designed to improve the machinery of negotiation. I have already suggested that a neutral chairman be appointed to assist the two sides. There is, as well, the commendable U.K. proposal for a technical study-group.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

"My further suggestion is that the Disarmament Commission should be asked to establish an advisory committee--perhaps a group of ten or twelve members representing the main geographical areas. I should regard it as a kind of watchdog committee, offering advice and encouragement to the negotiators. The advisory committee could report direct to them--but the Disarmament Commission of the UN would be kept informed and consulted. For its own purposes, this advisory group could receive reports and suggestions from the negotiating body, from the technical study-group or from other members of the Disarmament Commission.

"We are often properly reminded that the interests of every country in the world are at stake in disarmament. But, obviously, in making progress toward the goal of disarmament, different countries have different roles to play. The contribution which can be made by the great powers is naturally different from that which can be made by the middle and small powers of the world. There is a good deal to be said for recognizing this fact in the machinery which we set up for examining the question of disarmament.

"It would be a practical impossibility to have technical studies on disarmament measures which did not involve experts from the great powers. However, there is another important area of disarmament in which the middle and smaller powers have a special role and, I believe, a vital role. This is in the broad field of principles, proposals and new ideas. In our view, a representative group of UN members, as I have suggested, could make very helpful suggestions to the main negotiating group.

"Let me illustrate this by giving some examples of what such an advisory committee, such a watch-dog committee, could do.

"First, they could consider the various sets of principles which have been advanced

with a view to finding a common definition. It is perfectly obvious, from what we have heard today, that this First Committee could very easily get into a debate on general principles, and would then probably reach only disagreement at the end of that debate. I suggest that here is a field for this advisory committee-consideration of the various sets of principles which have been advanced.

"Secondly--and I am simply putting these suggestions before the representatives for their consideration, there are probably many others that will be made--they could look at specific proposals, like the important Irish proposal for the prevention of the dissemination of nuclear weapons. The non-nuclear powers, and indeed the people of the world at large, are vitally concerned in this proposal.

"Thirdly, they could consider how best to deal with weapons of mass destruction--nuclear, bacteriological and chemical--and their means of delivery.

"Fourthly, they could examine the problems of peace-keeping machinery in relation to the programme of disarmament.

"Fifthly, they could explore the relationship between this machinery and the disarmament control organization, and the relationship of both to the UN.

"And sixthly, they could discuss new ideas--and certainly it would not do any harm to have some new ideas handed to the negotiating committee--new ideas which would be based on their own views about the importance and urgency of various measures of disarmament.

"This non-technical advisory committee on disarmament would be available to the negotiators and, as I have said, could make reports to them. The advisory committee's studies and reports would not conflict with those of the proposed technical group, which would be concerned with administrative, scientific and military details.

#### LIMITATIONS OF TWO-SIDED APPROACH

"My main suggestion is that the great military powers have one role to play in disarmament and the middle and smaller powers another which is no less vital and important. The Ten-Nation Committee provides a workable forum for negotiation between the rival great-power group; any new negotiating body should preserve that two sides concept. However, this two-sided approach to disarmament has been made at the expense of the representation of middle and smaller powers and at the expense of close ties with the UN. As a middle power, Canada is a strong believer in the importance of maintaining the Charter responsibility of the UN in all areas of peace and security.

"It is the view of the Canadian Government that, in making preparations for re-starting and facilitating disarmament negotiations, we should strive to strengthen the influence of the middle and smaller powers--and ultimately the UN--on these negotiations. This is the

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