

everybody thought it was a 100-megaton bomb. Then, fortunately, we discovered it was only 50 megatons, so our resolution still made sense the way it was worded against the 100-megaton bomb. In the final analysis, that resolution carried with the support of all the nations except the Communist countries.

"By this time opinion had been aroused about this testing, and in December of 1961 the United States and Russia reached agreement that there would be an 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, and they named the Committee....

"Agreement was reached by all the members of the United Nations to set up this 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, including the same five countries from the West and the same five from the East, plus eight unaligned countries, as we had been urging. Those countries were India, Burma, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Brazil and Mexico. They met at Geneva in March of last year. Mind you, only 17 countries met, because for some reason or other France declined to participate. The Western countries are now only four, namely Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Canada.

GENEVA MEETING

"At the meeting in Geneva we took the lead in urging that the United States and the Soviet Union be joint chairmen of that Committee. This had worked very well in the conference on Laos, and we thought it would help to have them as co-chairmen of the Disarmament Committee. This was agreed to. I feel it is a good idea because, in reality, if these two countries do not reach agreement there is not going to be any agreement, and it is wise to have the responsibility directly on them. It has some disadvantages. I think that, having nuclear weapons, they do not have the same sense of urgency about getting some agreement worked out that the rest of us do. I know the Disarmament Committee was to meet on January 15 of this year, but these two nations got together and decided it should not meet until February 12. However, in the meantime they are carrying on what could be very useful. By the way, we did not agree to the delay. We thought it was a mistake to postpone the meeting.

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"In the Disarmament Committee negotiations, the eight unaligned countries have played an excellent part. I never hesitate to pay tribute to them for their objectivity and for their sincerity, for the way in which they are trying to help bring about agreement. There is a sub-committee on nuclear-test ban problems. We tried to have that sub-committee comprised of the three nuclear powers plus some of the others, but they would not agree. There are only three nations on that sub-committee....

"We went back to the General Assembly last fall, and one thing that everyone was agreed on in New York was that the Disarmament Committee should carry on its work negotiating a treaty. There was no difference of opinion about that.

NUCLEAR TESTS

"There was trouble about nuclear-test banning. The Soviet side wanted one resolution; the Americans wanted another resolution. In fact there was a lot of difficulty in working out a resolution dealing with the question of a nuclear-test ban. Canada moved in on that, and in my judgment this was our main accomplishment in the last session. We were able to bring about agreement on a resolution on the question of negotiating for a nuclear-test ban. We based our offensive on the letters which had been exchanged between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchov at the time of the Cuban crisis....

KEEPING THE PEACE

"So much for Canada's activities in the field of disarmament. Then there is a related activity, and that is the field of peace keeping. Mind you... if we are able to bring about a measure of disarmament there will be more and more peace-keeping work to be done. The two go together, and in my judgment peace keeping in the world under UN auspices is going to become steadily more important. Canada is ideally situated for this role and, with India, Canada is today the most experienced nation in the world in the peace-keeping field...."

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