

countries should adhere to this treaty.

### Disarmament

More than ever at this Session of the Assembly the question of disarmament requires our urgent attention. The crisis over Berlin and the great anxiety created by the resumption of nuclear weapons tests have brought to every mind the death and destruction which would follow the outbreak of nuclear war. We must check the spiralling competition for supremacy in armaments.

That means pressing without delay for vigorous and effective measures of disarmament. The Charter of the United Nations places the responsibility on the shoulders of all delegations present in this hall. To fulfill this obligation we must concentrate on the steps which will lead most directly to concrete measures of disarmament.

Canada welcomes the agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union on principles to guide negotiations on disarmament. This agreement represents an important accomplishment, but it is only the first step. Substantive negotiations have not been resumed, even though more than a year has passed since the previous talks were broken off in Geneva.

The comprehensive programme for disarmament introduced by President Kennedy a week ago provides a sound basis for a serious negotiation. Canada co-operated actively in the preparation of this important new plan. The programme which it sets out accords precisely with the principles which have been agreed between the United States and the Soviet Union. I commend this new plan to all members of the Assembly.

The Soviet Union, as you all know, has also put forward a disarmament plan, the general philosophy of which is explained in the letter of the Soviet Foreign Minister to the President of the Assembly, document A/4887. Delegations may be asking themselves -- whose plan is the better - that of the Soviet Union or