

"The studies would be conducted by experts, especially by nationals of the powers directly concerned in the negotiations because of their technical knowledge and direct involvement in the problems. But, and I repeat that, but qualified experts from other countries--whose contribution would be based on technical competence rather than on political view-point--could also participate in the studies, and, we believe, could make an extremely valuable contribution.

"I agree with the Foreign Minister of Sweden, who said, the other day, in his remarks in the UN General Assembly, that there would be a need for more than one technical study-group. Whatever conclusions those experts might reach need not affect the political bargaining between the two sides in the negotiations, but the negotiating nations would benefit from having a qualified presentation and assessment of the technical problems involved.

"The negotiations concerning the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests serve as a model in this respect. In the Canadian view, these negotiations have shown more promise of serious intent than any others relating to disarmament.

"By agreement between the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and U.K.--and here I point out that what happened is not in line with what the representative of the U.S.S.R. was advocating this morning--those negotiations began with a preliminary scientific study concerning the feasibility of controlling violations of any international agreement to discontinue tests. This joint technical study, which took place in the summer of 1958, before the political negotiations had even begun, involved a group of experts from 8 countries--not only from the 3, but from 8 countries--who eventually produced a set of agreed conclusions, which greatly facilitated the work of the subsequent three-power conference.

"From time to time, moreover, the 3 powers have had occasion to refer other problems to their technical experts, acting jointly, for scientific study. What I am suggesting is that the same sort of process could and should be applied to the technical problems involved in various disarmament measures.

"As regards nuclear tests, I should like to place on record at this point the satisfaction of the Canadian Delegation that the three-power conference has continued in being and that the work on a draft treaty has progressed as far as it has. The Canadian Government has taken a clear position against further nuclear testing.

**NO TEST RENEWAL**

"For this reason, we are gratified that the three nuclear powers unilaterally discontinued their tests during the negotiations. As we all know, no such tests are going on at the present time, and there has been none for nearly two years. We hope that this discontin-

uance will be enshrined in the treaty now being negotiated and that many other powers will accede to it once it has been concluded.

"This much-needed example of international co-operation in an area in which all nations have a vital interest would constitute a valuable precedent for the establishment of verification procedures in the field of nuclear disarmament. We assume that the concern of the UN General Assembly about nuclear testing--and that will come up, of course, in the consideration of the Indian item on the agenda--will be expressed in such a way as to sustain the sense of urgency in reaching agreement on the remaining problems in the 3-power negotiations.

"It will be obvious from what I have said so far that the Canadian Delegation is determined to concentrate its efforts at this session on ideas and suggestions designed to restart the machinery of negotiation at the earliest possible opportunity and to facilitate progress in negotiations. We believe that the non-nuclear powers have a direct responsibility for urging that the search for agreement be pursued with the utmost vigour. We believe that the non-nuclear powers represented around this table must put the pressure on the nuclear powers to see that the search for agreement is not dropped but is continued with the utmost urgency, because the fate of the whole of humanity is at stake in this question. We are not here simply debating a theoretical point; we are debating the future of civilization--possibly whether there will be any future civilization or not --and I repeat that the non-nuclear powers have a direct responsibility for urging that the search for an agreement be pursued with the utmost vigour, that the procedural questions and the red tape and all the smoke-screens be done away with, and that action be got on with in regard to these negotiations.

**ROLE OF ASSEMBLY**

"I have no doubt that this Assembly can have and must have an important effect on the current impasse on disarmament questions. It is imperative that the Assembly should follow up vigorously the Disarmament Commission's call in August for the earliest continuation of negotiations. My Government drew great satisfaction from the unanimous adoption of that resolution by the Disarmament Commission. I should like to quote to the representatives present here the important paragraph of that resolution:

"The Disarmament Commission,  
"Considers it necessary and recommends that, in view of the urgency of the problem, continued efforts be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control" (DC/182).