

The reports of the Commission, now two in number, both recognize that a convention prohibiting the manufacturing and use of atomic weapons should be included as a part, indeed as a necessary part, of a general international agreement establishing effective control of atomic energy. But so long as we face up to the essential fact that atomic energy can be used equally for industrial as well as military purposes, and that for this reason controls must be established over the distribution of materials, the operation of plants and facilities and over all the processes involved from the mining of the materials to the release of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, we cannot accept the over-simplification of the problem which once again is presented to us within the text of paragraph 4 of the Soviet resolution. The Canadian delegation, therefore, does not feel that any useful purpose would be served by reaffirming a garbled and inaccurate interpretation of this Assembly resolution.

As regards the reference in paragraph 4 to the implementation of the Assembly resolution of December 14 on the reduction of armaments, we would like to point out that the Canadian delegation was among those which, at the Second Session of the General Assembly, drew attention to the urgent necessity of securing an international agreement for the regulation and reduction of armaments. It was our contention then, and it still is, that the regulation and reduction of national armaments can only become a reality if collective security under the United Nations is built up. The problem of security and disarmament in our view is a single problem, which cannot be dealt with in parts, or separately in water-tight compartments. For instance, how are nations to judge as to the extent of the national armaments or forces which they should maintain until the military agreements are entered into under Article 43, whereby Members undertake to make armed forces, assistance and facilities available to the Security Council. We have waited, and so far in vain, for agreement in the Military Staff Committee to enable the essential preliminary planning to be done. We insist that the plans of the Military Staff Committee for the purpose of implementing Article 43 are an essential prerequisite to the regulation and reduction of national armaments. No useful purpose, in our view, can be served by trying to apportion blame for lack of progress in the Commission for Conventional Armaments, but it is evident to us that so long as fundamental differences of view persist on questions of important principle, and above all on the relation between the establishment of conditions of international security and disarmament, little progress can be expected. The Canadian delegation, however, as member of the Security Council will do its best to expedite the implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly to which reference is made in paragraph 4 of the Soviet resolution.

It will be clear, I hope, from what I have said, that we will not be able to support the Soviet resolution. I imagine other delegations will be in the same position. I venture to express the hope, however, that *all* delegations will wish to condemn war-mongering in all its forms, including civil war-mongering. I feel certain, also, that *all* delegations would wish to support a declaration in a positive sense in favour of propaganda for peace; peace-mongering, if you like.

In the hope that we may all unite on these two aims, the Canadian delegation is submitting a short straightforward, non-controversial resolution as follows: