

they have made before us and at Geneva, in spite of the attempts they have made here to cloud the issue. As for the United States and the United Kingdom, I know much more of their intentions. I am convinced of their determination to strive earnestly for a situation in which the cessation of tests will be achieved.

The stand of my own Government was put on record last April when the Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, stated in an address: "My hope is that the nations of the free world will announce in the immediate future their desire and willingness to discontinue nuclear tests, except for the application of known explosive techniques to peaceful purposes, provided that there is suitable international supervision."

In my country we do not make or possess nuclear weapons. Our considerable atomic energy industry is devoted to peaceful uses. It is tempting to make a virtue of this fact and commit thereby the all too common sin of those of us who are not great powers. Canada is linked for reasons of defence with those who do possess nuclear weapons, and we do not question their justification for doing so under present circumstances. All of us here would do more for the cause of genuine disarmament if we would recognize the terrible dilemma which faces the great powers today, and not treat their problems as if they were miasmas which could be exorcized by rhetoric.

Nothing I have said is intended to give the impression that we in Canada view the development of nuclear weapons with equanimity. I think we should all be grateful to the distinguished Foreign Minister of Ireland for bringing to our attention, here and now, the danger involved in the spread of nuclear weapons. I share his grave anxiety at the uncontrollable anarchy which could result from the wide dissemination of these dangerous instruments. The main danger, as we see it, lies in an extension of the capability of making nuclear weapons, and I join heartily in Mr. Aiken's appeal to all those not now engaged in making nuclear weapons to refrain from doing so. The indiscriminate spread of nuclear weapons by transfer is something which we should also like to discourage. Nevertheless, to forbid absolutely their transfer, before relevant disarmament measures are agreed upon, might not contribute to the good cause which Mr. Aiken has in mind.

As I stated in the General Assembly, we are deeply concerned over the stalemate that has been reached in United Nations machinery to deal with disarmament. The Disarmament Commission has been rendered inoperable by the demand for "parity". Parity, it seems to me, is one of the most reactionary principles yet propounded in the United Nations and would quickly destroy our institutions if it were