

In other words, while we go ahead with negotiations on disarmament let us be moving at the same time for the setting up of peace-keeping machinery.

"Finally, the new proposals represent a genuine attempt to take account of earlier Soviet positions. They have been carefully balanced to make quite certain that their adoption would not result in a military advantage for any one state or group of states. Moreover, they are not presented on a take-it-or-leave-it basis but as a contribution to constructive negotiations.

"It would not be profitable for me to go further at this time into questions of detail. My purpose in raising them today has been to emphasize once again that the foundation on which constructive negotiations can be built already exists. We have agreement on basic principles; we are easily within reach of an understanding on the question of composition; and we have detailed proposals from both sides which have a number of significant elements in common. We must seize the opportunity we now have to get down quickly to the actual consideration of a full programme of disarmament.

"Each one of us here is under a moral obligation to our own and to future generations to find a speedy and a lasting solution to this vital question of disarmament. It involves not only reducing arms and eventually getting rid of them, but it also involves putting a stop to the development of new and more deadly weapons. There are two angles to it: the disarmament and at the same time, stopping the arms race.

"I do not believe we should be discouraged. The United Nations is no place for a pessimist. Coming from Ottawa, it is very easy for me to come down here in a matter of an hour or an hour and a half; sometimes it takes longer to get from Idelwild Airport to the United Nations building than it does to get from Ottawa to the airport. It is therefore possible to come down frequently.

"I believe that the meetings of this Committee and the meetings of the General Assembly and the meetings of the other committees at the sixteenth session have already accomplished a great deal. Do you remember, Mr. Chairman, what terrific tension there was when we came here -- was it on September 19 -- and everyone was afraid that a nuclear war might break out overnight or over the week-end. Tension could not have been much greater than it was at that time. The very fact that the United Nations General Assembly met started the reduction of that tension.

"As the debates have gone on in the weeks which have followed, I believe there has been a steadily decreasing amount of tension, and we should not be discouraged. I think we are really getting something done which is very much worth while.

"Here, today, we are discussing what is really the key problem facing the United Nations: disarmament and stopping the nuclear weapons race. If we can succeed in that then we can get on to the dozens of other things there are to do to help people build

up their countries, to improve the lot of humanity -- all these things that are worth while and that are not destructive but are constructive. This, of course, is what we all really want. No one here wants to be wasting a lot of time talking about weapons and disarmament and all that sort of business. We have to do it because of existing conditions.

"Here, now, we have a chance on this disarmament question to get something really worth while under way and I hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will agree on a forum. After all, there is not much difference between thirteen and nineteen or twenty -- it is really a numbers game. Let them agree on that and let the rest of us offer our full co-operation. Some of us would be on the negotiating body, others would not, but they could perhaps work on a committee which was studying some particular subject, in any event it is important that whatever countries are going to do the negotiating will have the great interest and the abiding good will of all the other countries, because we all have so much at stake. As I have said here before it may be a question of whether civilization continues or whether the whole world blows up. Here is the key problem in trying to see that mankind follows the only sensible alternative of these two alternatives.

"If we take this attitude, I am confident that the results may surprise even the most optimistic delegates here today."

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### CANADIAN ELECTED TO ILC

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on November 28 that Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser to the Department, had been elected to membership of the International Law Commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. At an election in which 42 candidates were competing for the 25 seats of the Commission, Mr. Cadieux received 89 votes out of 103 ballots cast by the General Assembly. He had been nominated to the position by Canada, Australia and Britain. This is the first time that a Canadian has served on the International Law Commission.

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### ILO EXPERT TO CENTRAL AFRICA

Mr. Nazaire Champagne, of the Regional Agricultural Co-operative, St-Casimir, Quebec, left Canada on November 6 to take up a one-year appointment, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in the Central African Republic, by arrangement between the Central African Republic and the International Labour Office.

Mr. Champagne has the particular responsibility of assisting the Co-operative Service of the Republic in establishing and promoting a programme of co-operative education and training.