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STEPS TO DISARMAMENT

The following excerpts are from a speech by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in Toronto on November 3 1965:

One of the major objectives of the Canadian Government is to achieve progress in the field of disarmament. It is essential to check the arms race, to lessen the risk of war, and to reduce international tension in order to make further progress towards general and complete disarmament. The central problem in this area is to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

As I stated in the United Nations General Assembly on September 24, the Canadian Government fully supports the judgment of the Secretary-General, U Thant, that this is the most urgent question of the present time. Canada has taken an active part in developing proposals for an international agreement to this end and supports the Western draft treaty on non-dissemination. We also welcome the fact that the Soviet Union has submitted a draft treaty to the General Assembly. We cannot subscribe to the Soviet proposals in their present form but we are always ready to negotiate.

FOUR-POINT PROPOSAL

The Canadian Government advocates action based on four points:

(1) We think that there must be a non-dissemination agreement, based on a formula already widely accepted, that would oblige nuclear countries not to transfer the control of nuclear weapons to countries not now possessing them and not to assist in their manufacture. Countries at present without nuclear

weapons would undertake not to manufacture, accept control of nuclear weapons, or extend to others assistance in their manufacture.

(2) We want to have *international safeguards* properly applied to the peaceful nuclear activities of all nations. To prevent the diversion of nuclear material and equipment to military activities, Canada believes that all countries should co-operate in facilitating the application of the safeguards developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(3) We consider it essential to have a means of *verifying* that obligations assumed are, in fact, being carried out, such as a complaint procedure coupled to the system of safeguards. Western proposals advanced in Geneva on August 17 contained provisions for withdrawal from the treaty, following three months' notice. The member state concerned would, however, have to make a declaration about the reasons for this action, which would enable the Security Council to consider whether this constitutes a threat to international security.

(4) Proper regard must be given to the principle of *universality* of adherence. Although the participation of all countries would be necessary if a treaty were to be totally effective, it would be realistic to require adherence by at least a substantial number of countries with technical knowledge and industrial capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons, before the treaty could enter into force.

NUCLEAR-TEST BAN

Discussions are proceeding with respect to other aspects of disarmament. Canadians, with the people