

But there is another reason, a reason about which there can be no doubt, and this is that nuclear testing is for the purpose of arming the nuclear Powers with more and bigger nuclear weapons. As we have been told so many times, the nuclear Powers already have more than enough such weapons to kill half of humanity.

The nuclear Powers assert that they have been or may be obliged to resume testing because their national security requires it. This, in the view of the Canadian delegation, is in the long term a grave error. A series of tests conducted by one side -- and this is the essence of and the most dangerous part of the arms race. Can masses of nuclear weapons confer any security when it is certain that if the Powers owning them put them to use, they will go down together in mutual destruction -- destruction which will extend far beyond their own borders? The existence of these weapons is a threat to the nations which possess them, to the nations which do not possess them and to humanity at large.

These are the reasons why, in our view, nuclear testing be stopped. What should be done to stop it? My delegation believes that the General Assembly should in the first instance call upon the nuclear Powers which are carrying out or are capable of carrying out tests to refrain from further testing. In spite of what has happened we still believe that such a request should be made. The draft resolution presented by Ghana, India, Nepal, United Arab Republic and others appears to us to be suitable to express the urgent wish of all nations in this respect. As I said, Canada is prepared to vote for it, but we draw attention to the last phrase in operative paragraph 2 which reads:

"Earnestly urges the Powers concerned to refrain from further test explosions pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements in regard to tests or general and complete disarmament;"

This and the succeeding paragraph, though expressed rather vaguely, seem to be intended to meet the positions which have been stated by the major nuclear Powers in regard to the so-called moratorium, that is, in regard to their making a declaration - a simple verbal promise -- that they will refrain from nuclear testing. What are these positions?

The representatives of the United States have made it clear that they are resolutely opposed to a further uncontrolled moratorium, having been deceived by the Soviet Union's violation of the agreement not to test which was in force during the Geneva negotiations. As a consequence of the Soviet Union's action the United States may find that it has been placed at a relative disadvantage in the development of nuclear weapons. The United States is therefore unwilling again to trust such an uninspected, unsupervised agreement.

We must say that we have much sympathy with the viewpoint expressed by the United States delegation, and I quote the proverb, "Once bitten, twice shy". We feel that we owe it to the representative of the United States to say that Canada appreciates fully that the United States respected the wishes of the United Nations General Assembly as expressed in resolutions 1577 and 1578 of last year, and many preceding resolutions and did not initiate any nuclear weapons tests until after the Soviet Union had tested large bombs in the atmosphere and had made it clear that it would