

of disarmament negotiations. I believe that it is imperative for this Assembly to reaffirm the appeal of the Disarmament Commission.

"It is not plans and principles which we need, we have four different disarmament plans and two sets of principles; there may be working methods that should be brought about, to be adjusted by agreement. Canada suggested the appointment of a neutral chairman, and is prepared to examine every constructive suggestion. We do not lack appropriate machinery, but we do lack mutual confidence and a general will on the part of the Soviet Government to negotiate.

MUTUAL DISTRUST

"That confidence can be increased by dispelling the kind of secrecy which clouds preparations for war and fills the hearts of men with fear of surprise attack. Canada is the nearest neighbour of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Our people fear, and the people of the U.S.A. fear, a surprise attack across the polar regions. No doubt the people of the U.S.S.R. fear an attack from our side. Canada is prepared to make available for international inspection and control any part of Canadian Arctic Territory in exchange for a comparable concession on the part of the U.S.S.R. They say that we prepare, in co-operation with the U.S.A. in our Arctic areas, to attack. I give them the opportunity now to have an answer to their fears. You open your areas, and we will open ours, and that source of fear will be removed.

"I find it difficult to understand, if it was reported correctly, why Mr. Khrushchov should have taken the view the day before yesterday that a resumption of disarmament talks should be conditional, among other things, upon the acceptance of demands by the U.S.S.R. for fundamental changes in the ten-power committee and in the office of the chief executive of the United Nations.

"What other kind of measures might be undertaken? I have frequently had occasion to urge publicly the end of nuclear weapons, the systematic control of missiles designed to deliver nuclear weapons of mass destruction, the designation and inspection of launching sights for missiles, the abolition of biological and chemical weapons, the outlawing of outer space for military purposes and, especially, a ban on the mounting of armaments on orbital satellites, an end to the production of fissionable materials for weapons and the conversion of existing stocks for peaceful purposes. Canada over and over again has advocated an end to nuclear testing.

OUTER SPACE

"I need hardly stress the significance of early agreement on measures like these carried out under appropriate verifications and inspection, for there can be no dissipation of fear unless there is control and inspection. Tremendous advances have been made in outer

space. It will be too late a year from now. I hope that at this time consideration will be given to jurisdiction in outer space being assured for scientific and peaceful purposes only, so that all nations, great and small, will have equal rights.

"I believe, and Canada takes the stand, that no celestial body shall be considered as capable of appropriation by any state; that space vehicles shall be identified by a system of registration of launchings, call signs and other characteristics; that frequencies for communications with and among space vehicles shall be allocated on a rational and agreed basis.

"These tremendous problems require the consideration of the United Nations Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space--and that body to commence its work at once.

ECONOMIC AID

"I should like to say a word, too, on the subject of aid and assistance. While the Chairman of the Council of Ministers dwelt at length on the evils of colonialism, he had very little to say about economic assistance to the less-developed countries of the world. I read no pledge to make increased contributions to the United Nations programmes of economic and technical assistance. That was one view expressed by President Eisenhower. Mr. Khrushchov asked simply for a declaration.

"There is an urgent need to increase the flow of international economic aid to the less-developed countries, and I think particularly of these newly independent states of Africa. I believe this. Through the United Nations the material resources for economic assistance must be greatly increased if the needs of Africa are to be met without impairing at the same time plans for assistance in other areas. We in Canada have taken one stand in this regard. We have given economic and technical assistance. We do not condone the imposition upon recipient nations of any particular social, economic or political order. We will maintain our contributions to aid programmes. We will make increases.

COMMONWEALTH AFRICAN AID

"Canada naturally has a family concern for those countries achieving independence within the Commonwealth of Nations. Last week, the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme was publicly launched. For this purpose Canada will, subject to Parliamentary sanction, make a contribution of \$10.5 million over three years towards the development of African countries within the Commonwealth, including some of the dependent territories. There will be technical assistance and aids to education under this plan and assistance in the field of capital investment. We regard bilateral assistance within the Commonwealth as complementary to the United Nations programme in Africa and we will take every means to ensure that bilateral aid is closely co-ordinated

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