

our there has been over this, some have lost sight of the fact that the suspension of tests is not going to stop the stockpiling of nuclear weapons or the atomic armaments race. The only way to do this is to divert fissionable material from the manufacture of weapons to peaceful uses, and the Western proposals very sensibly linked an agreement to do this with a continuation of the suspension of the tests.

"While treating the suspension of nuclear tests as a matter for immediate action, the 11-point Western proposals made such suspension dependent on the establishment of nuclear watching posts in the territories agreed on of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and other countries. It must be admitted too that the need for inspection is not fully understood by many well-meaning people, largely because of a popular view that atomic or hydrogen explosions can be detected anywhere in the world. According to the scientific opinions that I have had, that is not so.

"As far as we are concerned in North America, the danger of surprise attack on or from North America would be through the Arctic regions. Canada and the United States have no aggressive designs against the U.S.S.R. or any other nation. We have nothing to fear from inspection of the Arctic regions, and I speak now for Canada when I say that. We unequivocally render and will continue to render available for inspection all our northern and Arctic areas.

"In addition to inspection, the other Western proposals also included in the first stage a limitation on the size of armed forces; a ban on the use of nuclear weapons except in the case of defence; and international supervision to ensure that the production of fissionable materials should be for peaceful uses only.

"We believe that these proposals are eminently fair and workable, but for some reason the U.S.S.R. has cavalierly and contemptuously refused to consider them seriously. Surely they must realize that in the climate of distrust and fear which exists paper declarations, however pious their purpose, are not acceptable and that a prerequisite to disarmament must be an adequate system of inspection and control. The promise to disarm and to control the use and production of nuclear weapons without effective inspection to ensure that the promise is kept makes a caricature of reality.

"We believe that disarmament unsupervised by inspection will be dangerous to those nations which have the habit of keeping their pledged word...

"Disarmament proposals without inspection are, in our opinion, meaningless. Inspection is the key, and I ask this simple question because I think the proposition is as simple

as this. I ask the representative of the U.S.S.R.: Why do you oppose effective inspection? If you have nothing to hide, why hide it? I think in general that that represents the thinking of free men everywhere.

"There were hopes expressed in the month of June last and earlier that the disarmament talks would be effective. They ended without agreement, but they did not entirely fail. The positions of both sides were brought closer. I think that that Sub-Committee must continue to operate. There have been suggestions that the Sub-Committee membership should be broadened. We would be in accord with any suggestions that its membership be broadened providing that that step would lead or even give hopes of leading to a quicker and better solution of this grave problem. And we go further than that. Canada is prepared to withdraw from the Sub-Committee. It has worked on it from the beginning. It will do anything at all, take any stand whatever short of its safety and its survival in order to bring about what must come if mankind is to continue to live -- and that is a measure, and a considerable measure, of disarmament.

"We consider that a salutary effect might be achieved by adding other powers; they may be capable of rendering assistance with the processes of seeking agreement that we have not been able to achieve. But let me say this: That geography alone should not be the basis for choosing additional members, for all members are not equally equipped to contribute towards the agreement for which we all devoutly hope. We recognize the anomalies of our own status as a permanent member of this Sub-Committee. We know that, because of the fact that we are unable to produce, we have not stood on equal terms with the other members, for we lack that responsibility and direct interest which should be of the essence of membership. I will say no more of that.

UNEF

"I do want to say something, however, in connection with one other matter that is of vital importance today -- the United Nations Emergency Force. UNEF has had a stabilizing and tranquillizing influence in the Middle East....

"The Canadian Government is naturally deeply gratified that UNEF has had so large a measure of success in its endeavours, and Canada is willing to continue its contribution as long as it is considered necessary by the United Nations.

"Canadians have a special pride in the fact that a Canadian, General Burns, has done his duty in so superb a manner as to have earned the approval and praise of the post objective of observers. He has done his work at personal sacrifice. My hope is that he will be able to continue to serve as commander even