

by both sides that they will cease nuclear testing would be even less effective. Its whole argument is for the immediate adoption of the Soviet Union's plan for general and complete disarmament.

We wonder whether this means that the Soviet Union intends to go on testing nuclear weapons, as it has been doing for the past two months, at intervals whenever it suits its purpose, until all the details involved in a treaty for general and complete disarmament are agreed to and the treaty is signed. Such an intention would certainly not indicate a serious desire to negotiate in good faith on general disarmament. Continued testing would provoke an intensification of the arms race and would not limit it. My delegation is firmly of the view that the Soviet Union, to demonstrate the sincerity of its frequently professed desire for general and complete disarmament, must not only refrain from further testing of nuclear weapons but must show its willingness to enter into what the Indian draft resolution calls "internationally binding agreements" with respect to the permanent cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

As I have already pointed out, both the major nuclear Powers have in one way or another related the problem of the cessation of nuclear testing to their plans for general disarmament. Furthermore, paragraph 8 of their joint statement of agreed principles to guide future disarmament negotiations includes the following clause:

"... efforts to ensure early agreement on an implementation of measures of disarmament should be undertaken without prejudicing progress on agreement on the total programme ...". (A/4879, Page 5)

The Canadian delegation suggests that an agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing could be one of the first measures of disarmament to be negotiated and put into effect. Nuclear testing is an activity undertaken solely in the interests of creating new and more effective armaments and is hence a major factor in the arms race, which is designed to increase armaments. It has been argued that the cessation of nuclear testing is not in itself a measure of disarmament, but, if the purpose of nuclear testing is the development and perfection of nuclear armaments, then it follows that the cessation of nuclear testing is a measure of disarmament.

It seems evident from the stated attitudes of both the United States and the Soviet Union that a resolution which simply calls for the cessation of nuclear tests will not be enough and that it must be supplemented by another calling for the conclusion of a treaty which would provide a permanent guarantee against the resumption of tests. In this connexion, if we look at resolutions 1577 and 1578 adopted at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, we find that both these resolutions combined these ideas. Both resolutions called on the nuclear Powers negotiating at Geneva to reach an agreement on the cessation of testing of nuclear weapons and, pending the conclusion of an agreement, to continue their voluntary suspension of tests. Canada recognises the urgent need to reinforce the moral obligation of States to refrain from testing by a judicially binding agreement accompanied by effective international controls. For this reason my delegation will support the draft resolution in document A/C.1/L.280 submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States.