

We are mindful, too, that when suggestions for a non-dissemination agreement were first aired in the United Nations they derived much of their inspiration and support from the group of non-aligned states.

Since that time, the problems of non-proliferation have been under increasingly intensive scrutiny at successive sessions of the General Assembly and in other international gatherings.

Canada's support^{for}/the principles of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons has never wavered. The overwhelming majorities by which resolutions on non-proliferation have been passed testify that virtually all members of the Assembly share our view.

It remains to translate that agreement in principle into generally acceptable terms for a binding international treaty. The draft before us is intended to serve that end. It seeks to achieve two fundamental purposes.

The first -- and perhaps by far the most important -- is to reduce the sense of insecurity which aggravates international tensions, accelerates the spiralling arms race and increases the risk of nuclear war. I draw your attention to the study published last October by the Secretary-General:

"The mounting concern about the spread and development of nuclear weapons is a clear manifestation of the fear which now besets the world. Additional nuclear powers accentuating regional tensions could only add to the complexity of the problem of assuring peace.

Furthermore it is impossible to deny that the danger of nuclear war breaking out through accident or