

is that, use every possible means — which is, n of nu fact, within our power — to delay the down. cess of nuclear proliferation through andable. Bilateral legal instruments of control. associat must stress in this regard the numerous tly, with repeated statements made by the is also Canadian Government, our efforts within y strict group of nuclear-production countries, with our proposals concerning the setting- ever, cu of an international system for regulat- to explain the use of nuclear explosives for peace- have all purposes. The fourth and final condition easy to that Canada agrees to confront reality: wide explain a little better to its people the echnology magnitude of the problem, lest the and with civilian technology es will al it assess

This is the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of the nuclear age and the x years half-way point in the "Decade of Dis-capacity armament", but we must admit that we operations have made conspicuously little progress assumption achieving even a minimal advance on wh towards arms limitation, let alone dis- armament. . . .

Although the great powers have will not yet curbed their nuclear arsenals, ean that most of the other nations of the world there have resolutely foresworn the acquisi- e nation sition of nuclear weapons. They recog- status of panize that, for them, any idea that the they feel possession of nuclear weapons would eured the convey real power and influence, or This is a contribute to the attainment of their non-signational goals, is illusory.

We live in an age that accepts the e language sovereign power of nations as a primary second, political principle. It is, therefore, re- y remains markable — indeed inspiring — that more than 90 non-nuclear-weapon states , that they have had the courage to join together bt be soon adhering to the Treaty on the Non- an under Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as an n the fact of mutual reassurance that they will ard to see not develop or acquire nuclear weapons. or using I submit that, in so doing, they have d it holds not derogated from their sovereignty; policy on rather, they have strengthened it by o be play refusing to allow outmoded concepts to ns. The stand in the way of common sense. This ain an has been the most significant contribu- not seem tion to the goal of disarmament in the e moment. past 30 years. . . .

The scope for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy poses another crucial and fissio question, a question of particular im- or peaceful portance to all states in a position to ility ends make nuclear materials and techno- nrol over wlogy available to others. The promise framework of foreseen 30 years ago that nuclear ener- condition is

gap grow between the picture we are presenting of our actions and words and what we are really doing and saying.

It is only when these conditions are met that Canadian industry will be able to follow more closely the intricacies of the Government's thinking on nuclear co-operation. It goes without saying that clear and precise directives are urgently needed in this area, because the master card Canada holds today could be trumped by other countries that are close behind us and may not be burdened with as many scruples about continuing their policy of nuclear co-operation for civilian purposes.

gy could be an important tool for the economic and social benefit of mankind is well on the way to fulfilment. But do we have the wisdom to recognize and take action to ensure that the diffusion of nuclear technology, equipment and materials throughout the world for peaceful purposes can be achieved without compounding the danger of nuclear-weapons proliferation and of nuclear war?

Canada's response to this question was given recently by Prime Minister Trudeau. He saw it in terms of obligations. As an economically-advanced country, Canada wishes to do all it can to help the less-developed countries of the world gain a handhold on the technological age. But, at the same time, the Canadian Government has an obligation to ensure that nuclear materials, equipment or technology from Canadian sources are not diverted to the manufacture of nuclear-explosive devices. That is why Canada strongly supports the application of effective safeguards through the International Atomic Energy Agency. Canada firmly believes that efforts by both exporters and importers of nuclear materials, equipment and technology to achieve more effective safeguards on international nuclear co-operation and commerce will greatly facilitate the worldwide development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. . . .

Extract from a statement in the First Committee of the General Assembly, November 4, 1975, by W. H. Barton, Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.