

other nations, that there should be no further additions to the so-called nuclear club. The nations which belong to the NATO alliance are ready to enter into negotiations for drawing up an effective international treaty or convention to stop the further spread of nuclear weapons. As the representative of the United States said in his statement on 26 April:

"The initiation of a broad programme to halt the spread of nuclear weapons is, we think, imperative...."

"What is needed now, and as soon as possible is, I repeat, a non-proliferation agreement that will record our determination to avoid nuclear anarchy".

(73rd meeting, Page 26)

The Canadian delegation believes that there are certain considerations which should be borne in mind when the time comes to draft a treaty or convention on non-dissemination. The first would be that nations which are at present not nuclear powers but have the capability of manufacturing nuclear weapons should not be expected to agree to abstain forever from becoming nuclear powers unless the existing nuclear powers, within a reasonable period of time, take some concrete steps towards divesting themselves of this most dangerous weapon. Therefore, there should be in any such treaty a reaffirmation of the intention of the nuclear powers to reduce and eventually eliminate the stocks of these weapons and the means for their delivery, a process to which they may be said to have committed themselves by accepting the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on general and complete disarmament.

In his statement on 4 May, the representative of India very rightly pointed out the relation between tangible progress towards nuclear disarmament on the part of the super-powers and our efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to states which do not now possess them. He said:

"Unless the nuclear powers and would-be nuclear powers undertake from now on not to produce any nuclear weapons or weapons-delivery vehicles and, in addition, agree to reduce their existing stockpile of nuclear weapons, there is no way of doing away with the proliferation that has already taken place or of preventing further proliferation".

(75th meeting, Page 17)

One method of taking into account this relation between nuclear disarmament and the problem of non-dissemination might be to adopt the suggestion that has been made that one of the terms of the treaty or convention should be a time-limit for the abstention of the non-nuclear powers. Alternatively, there could be procedures under which their undertakings could be reviewed in the light of the progress towards disarmament made by the nuclear powers.