

am entirely sympathetic with the general objective stated by Mr. Khrushchev's proposal - namely, a world without arms. We would all like to see general and complete disarmament. However, we are looking forward to more detailed proposals designed to this end, particularly with respect to control.

The central question of disarmament turns on the ability of states to find a basis of mutual confidence and this is realistically reflected in Mr. Lloyd's proposals. That confidence must be such as to enable states to strike a balance between the obvious advantages of liquidating the burden of armaments, and the political and military risks of reducing defence against aggression. This balance can be reached, I believe, only through supervised disarmament. There is therefore an inseparable relationship between disarming and control and this must be reflected in any practical plan. The two must be negotiated in parallel and must be put into effect together. Without control, the mutual confidence required to disarm would be lacking, particularly in a time of great political and ideological conflict. Without disarmament, control of course would be irrelevant.

I was gratified therefore to hear Mr. Khrushchev say that his Government was - and I quote - "in favour of strict international control over the implementation of the disarmament agreement when it is reached." He added, however, - and again I quote - "we are in favour of genuine disarmament under control but we are against control without disarmament." He went even further and suggested that the Western powers had tried to obstruct genuine disarmament by advancing demands for control more far-reaching than were necessary to ensure implementation, and more far-reaching than they themselves were prepared to meet. I cannot accept this suggestion. The record does not bear out the charge.

Mr. President, Canada's unique geographical position as a neighbour of both the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. gives Canadians a special interest in disarmament. We believe that this goal should be pursued with determination and with patience, using whatever forum is most appropriate, whether in the United Nations or outside. Last year, for example, we participated in technical studies concerning the discontinuance of nuclear tests, and in discussions on the problem of surprise attack.

In the latter discussions we consistently asserted, as my Prime Minister did last week, our readiness to open Canadian territory to inspection, particularly in the Arctic area, under an equitable and reciprocal system. We continue to hold the opinion that such a system would do much for the restoration of international confidence.