

CANADIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

PRESS RELEASE No. 52

October 25, 1967

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Press Office
866 United Nations Plaza
Suite 250
New York, N. Y. 10017
PLaza 1-5600

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TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
IN LATIN AMERICA

Text of Statement to be given in the First Committee
by the Canadian Representative, Mr. Hugh Faulkner,
M.P., on the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear
Weapons in Latin America (Item 91), October 25, 1967.

In his address to the United Nations General Assembly on September 27 the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, expressed the following views on the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, concluded last February in Mexico City: "I am sure we should all wish to congratulate the states of Latin America and the Caribbean for reaching agreement to establish the first nuclear free zone in an inhabited part of the world. This Treaty will lend impetus to non-proliferation negotiations, which have now been intensified in Geneva and will shortly be before this Assembly." Since time did not permit Mr. Martin to elaborate further on the views of the Canadian Government, I propose to do so in this Committee.

From the outset Canada has closely followed the efforts of the Latin American nations to create a nuclear free zone in the southern part of the Western Hemisphere. We supported Resolution 1911 of the Eighteenth General Assembly and were represented by an observer at the last three meetings of the preparatory commission for the denuclearization of Latin America. It was thus with a genuine sense of approval that we greeted final agreement early this year after painstaking and often difficult negotiations.

While Canada lies outside the zone, we are by no means uninterested in or unaffected by the Treaty. We are after all a Western Hemispheric nation ourselves and enjoy friendly relations with all nations of Latin America and the Caribbean. We welcome any measure which will contribute

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1964
FROM
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

Dear Dr. Goldstein:
I have received your letter of January 10, 1964, regarding the purchase of a copy of the book "The Chemistry of the Carbonium Ion" by R. D. C. Bradley, published by Interscience, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1963. The price of the book is \$12.50. I am sorry that I cannot offer you a discount on this purchase. I have enclosed a check for the full amount of \$12.50. Please return the book to me when you receive it. I am sure you will find it very interesting and useful.

Very truly yours,
J. H. Goldstein

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN
1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

to the stability, security and peace of the area and particularly one which recognizes and precludes the folly of a nuclear arms race.

Let me deal briefly with some of the more important aspects of the Treaty. We think it advantageous that the Treaty should be designed to embrace all sovereign states in the area, although we note that by virtue of Article 25 and an associated resolution relating to territorial disputes, one state in the region and another potential one are at the moment barred from acceding to the Treaty.

The most interesting and indeed ingenious feature, in our view, are clauses under Article 28, which will permit the Treaty to enter into force for those states choosing to waive conditions of prior ratification by all sovereign states in the area, by extra-regional states with dependencies in the area, and by all nuclear powers. We hope that all sovereign states in the area will see fit to accede to the Treaty in the near future. Pending such a development, we hope that the necessary number of states will waive conditions in order to bring the Treaty into force.

We note that nuclear weapon powers and extra-regional states with dependencies in the area are called upon to associate themselves with special protocols to the Treaty. Four of five nuclear powers have made constructive statements of position on the Treaty, as has the Netherlands in respect of its dependencies in the Hemisphere. We hope these statements will add momentum to the current efforts to bring the Treaty effectively into force.

We consider as particularly important those provisions in Articles 12 to 16 which deal with control and verification of the Treaty. They constitute a practical model for other arms control agreements, be they regional or global. They fully and carefully define the scope of the control system and the terms of reference of the treaty organization and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in applying it, so as to ensure that the treaty provisions are being observed by the parties. Of equal significance is the provision for the application of IAEA safeguards to the nuclear activities of the parties by multilateral or bilateral agreement with the agency. This provision promises to lead to further consolidation and extension of the international safeguards system, an objective which Canada earnestly shares.

It is, we believe, unfortunate that there are differences over the interpretation of Articles 5 and 18 as they relate to explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes.

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We interpret the Treaty to preclude parties from conducting such explosions themselves, although of course not from deriving full benefits of peaceful nuclear explosive technology. As Mr. Martin said on September 27 in respect of the draft non-proliferation treaty:

"There is no distinguishing between military and civil nuclear explosive technology, between the destructive power of the nuclear bomb and a nuclear excavating charge. A....provision for peaceful nuclear explosions would represent a fatal loophole by means of which non-nuclear states could acquire military nuclear technology. That is not to say that we should not expect nuclear powers, perhaps in this Assembly, to give an explicit undertaking to extend nuclear explosive services on reasonable terms upon request once they become technically feasible."

We think it should be possible to work out satisfactory arrangements in the context of non-proliferation negotiations in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee of the United Nations.

In this same connection, I should like to emphasize that we interpret Article 17 of the Latin American treaty as guaranteeing parties unrestricted right to develop and apply nuclear energy for all legitimate civil purposes. As a country with an advanced peaceful nuclear capability, Canada is particularly conscious of the role nuclear energy is destined to play in the economic and social progress of the world.

Canada wishes to commend the states which brought the Latin American treaty into being. We think it is a unique achievement and an example of what can be accomplished in the sphere of nuclear arms control when the will to make progress exists. Let us hope we can all benefit from this example and go on to contain the spread of nuclear weapons through an international agreement of universal scope--through a non-proliferation treaty--which we shall subsequently be considering in this Committee.

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