

international agreement rather than by unilateral Canadian action. Several members of both delegations thought that, while initial contacts might be bilateral, it would be important to convene a conference of interested governments to work out regulations which would gain international acceptance.

The Canadian delegation emphasized that opinions on this subject were strongly held in Canada.

#### NATO and NORAD: Status and problems.

Discussion of NATO focused mainly on the importance of North American forces to the continuing defense of Europe. It was recognized on both sides that Western Europe required the support of United States nuclear forces and that significant U.S. conventional forces were needed in Europe to assure the Europeans of the efficacy of the United States guarantees.

The United States delegates stressed the importance within the Alliance of all partners to maintain the military capability of NATO. Canadian members pointed out that the recent decision to reduce Canadian forces in Europe reflected a decision to place greater emphasis in the future on Canada's contribution to the defense of the North American sector of the NATO area. Canada remained fully committed to the Alliance.

#### East-West Relations: Proposed European Security Conference

There was agreement that political conditions in West and East Europe were evolving. Delegates were encouraged by the initiatives being taken by the new German government. Some United States members considered it important that the initiative at this time in the field of European security arrangements should be left with the European members of the Alliance.

Both sides considered it essential that the United States and Canada should participate fully in any European Security Conference which might be held. They also thought such a conference would have to be an on-going meeting, as the numerous specific problems faced would require lengthy negotiations for their resolution.

#### Policies toward Communist China

The Canadian members reported on the progress of negotiations with the Communist Chinese government over recognition. They pointed out that the main point at issue was Chinese insistence on Canadian acceptance of China's claim to Formosa, a step which Canada was not prepared to take and which China had not required of other countries such as France when they had entered into diplomatic relations. The Canadian delegates explained that they expected the negotiations, which were being held at ambassadorial level, to proceed slowly, nor did they expect relations with Communist China, if established, to lead to any dramatic developments. They did consider, however, that it was essential that China should be incorporated in the international community, including membership in the United Nations.

The United States members reported on the recent easing of certain United States restrictions on relations with mainland China intended to permit increased contact. These moves had not evoked strong domestic reaction. They also looked to more serious discussion in the future talks between United States and mainland Chinese representatives.

#### Policies towards Latin American and the Caribbean.

The Canadian members noted that Canadian relations with Latin America were under review. United States delegates expressed an interest in knowing whether there was likely to be a change in Canada's position on membership in the Organization of Latin American States. The Canadian side explained that the question was whether Canada could expect to play a useful role in the OAS. There was still fear that membership might involve Canada in having on occasion to choose between support of the United States or of a group of Latin American states. It was probable in the circumstances that the Canadian government would move gradually to participate in OAS subordinate bodies, where Canada could play a full role.