

conventional armaments, which are equally significant if the principle of balance is to be maintained.

In addition to providing for significant measures at the earliest possible time, these new proposals accept without reservation the commitment to continue until a total programme of general disarmament has been achieved. The need for such a commitment was emphasized in the statement of principles adopted by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers last spring; I quote therefrom - "Once started, the process of disarmament should be continued without interruption until it is completed.". This obligation was also expressly recognized by both sides in the joint statement of principles submitted on September 20.

The new proposals also give considerable attention to effective procedures for maintaining the peace. It is a most important step forward that the requirement for effective international peace-keeping machinery has been given full recognition in the statement of principles agreed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

To the Canadian Government it is obvious that there is a close connection between the progressive reduction of national armaments and the strengthening of international arrangements to keep the peace. We recognize that this question is one that will require much closer consideration in order to find a generally acceptable solution. Indeed, my Delegation considers that it would be desirable to have all aspects of this problem studied by a special body to be set up for this purpose within the United Nations.

Finally, the new proposals represent a genuine attempt to take account of earlier Soviet positions. They