The revised plan of each side clearly reflected an effort to mot the views of the othor and brought the two aides appreciably closer to agreement on many points. Tho progrese made in thet Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee should not be thrown away. Today is no time for rocriminotion and I do not intend to stir up trouble, but I still do not understand why the Eastern fire on that Committoe decided to walk out of that Committeo Just as new Western proposels were about to be introduced. I hava alvays thought that was a most unwise action.

In the course of the general debato, a number of suggestions have been made for improving work of the Disarmamont Committee. Canada, for example, has put forward the idea of providing a neutral chairman, and bolieven that other nations should be invited to assist with technical studies. Tho First Committeo is the proper place to discuss all such suggestions.

ETory nation ropresentod in this dosembly stands to gain by die armament and this is particulerly truo of the non-nuclear powers. The very fact that the non-nuclear powers. cannot defend themselves against the nuclear powers makes disarmament a matter of life and death for thom. The situation of the nonmuclear powers todey is intolerable. They have a opecial contribution to make in the discussion of this problem. I suggest that contribution can now best be made in the deliberations of the first Comitteo addresses itself to the immediate task of finding a way for the resumption of disarmament negotiatione.

There are 80 many constructive, worthwile things to do in the world tolay, so much development is required in evory nation in the world. 80 many peace-time problems to solve.

There 1s plenty to keop all nations busy, both large and small: whout spending so much energy and wasting such vast resources on preparations for a nuclear war.

The key to unlock the door to this happier age is alsarmament, and for disarmement negotiating is essential: I guggest that todas there 1s no other road to relaxation of world tencion.

