

The United States representative has emphasized that these proposals have been put forward in a spirit of flexibility and compromise. That is a point to which Canada attaches great importance. In other words, these proposals are not put forward on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

"There is also the draft treaty advanced by the representative of the Soviet Union, based on the Soviet plan of September 23, 1960.

"The United States proposals are presented in the form of a 'program,' and the Soviet proposals in the language of a 'draft treaty,' but this is largely a difference of presentation. The substantive provisions contained in the two documents parallel one another in several respects, and I suggest that we should take full advantage of this fact in trying to define and enlarge the area of agreement between the two sides.

"Starting from the Joint Statement of Principles, we should search out specific problems on which the two sides are close to agreement, and try to settle these as quickly as possible.... There are several examples which could be cited. The following list will help to illustrate the approach [that] my delegation has in mind.

"The first example: The [American] and Soviet proposals both provide for means of ensuring that rockets and satellites placed in orbit or launched into outer space will be used for peaceful purposes only. Both sides have an overriding interest in reaching an understanding [that] will ensure that scientific advances in this field serve only the cause of peace...."

"The second example: The [American] proposals contain suggestions for observation posts and other procedures designed to reduce the risk of surprise attack or accidental war.... Similar ideas were advanced in the Soviet plan of September 23, 1960. The fear that war could break out through accident or miscalculation is a continuing source of international tension, which increases as more and more dangerous weapons are developed. Both sides have a vital interest in removing these fears as soon as possible....

"The third example: The [American] plan calls for technical studies of means to deal with chemical and bacteriological weapons. The Soviet Union has also put forward a suggestion for joint studies in this area in its plan of September 23, 1960. In the opinion of my delegation, such technical studies should begin immediately....

"The fourth example: Provision is made in both plans—although at different stages—to cease production of fissile material for weapons purposes and to transfer existing stocks to peaceful uses.... In our opinion, further negotiations could bring about full agreement....

"The fifth example: Both plans contain proposals designed to prohibit the wider spread of nuclear weapons. A resolution submitted by Ireland, calling for international agreement in this field, was endorsed by all the members of the United Nations ... just a few months ago. What is required now is early action to bring this recommendation into force.

"The sixth example: The [American] program and the Soviet draft treaty both call for reductions of conventional arms in the first stage. The Soviet plan provides for reductions proportionate to manpower cuts. At our second meeting, the U.S. representative put forward new proposals calling for