

countries were India, Burma, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Brazil and Mexico. They met at Geneva in March of last year. Mind you, only 17 countries met, because for some reason or other France declined to participate. The Western countries are now only four -- namely, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Canada.

At the meeting in Geneva, we took the lead in urging that the United States and the Soviet Union be joint chairmen of that Committee. This had worked very well in the conference on Laos, and we thought it would help to have them as co-chairmen of the Disarmament Committee. This was agreed to. I feel it is a good idea because, in reality, if these two countries do not reach agreement there is not going to be any agreement, and it is wise to have the responsibility directly on them. It has some disadvantages. I think that having nuclear weapons, they do not have the same sense of urgency about getting some agreement worked out that the rest of us do. I know the Disarmament Committee was to meet on January 15, of this year, but these two nations got together and decided it should not meet until February 12. However, in the meantime they are carrying on what could be very useful. By the way, we did not agree to the delay. We thought it was a mistake to postpone the meeting.

In the Disarmament Committee, negotiations, the eight unaligned countries have played an excellent part. I never hesitate to pay tribute to them for their objectivity and for their sincerity, for the way in which they are trying to help bring about agreement. There is a subcommittee on nuclear test ban problems. We tried to have that subcommittee composed of the three nuclear powers plus some of the others, but they would not agree. There are only three nations on that subcommittee.

### Collateral Measures

Then there is a Committee of the Whole on Collateral Measures. This was a Canadian idea. We thought there were some issues which did not come directly within the terms of the disarmament treaty which could be dealt with collaterally and dealt with quickly, that, if agreement could be reached on some of these collateral measures, it might help open the door for agreement of a more extensive kind. The first collateral measure considered was war propaganda, a declaration against any of the countries using war propaganda. Agreement was reached on that in the committee of the whole. The Russians agreed to that. They had much to say about changing the words, putting in "these" and "its" and so on, but agreement was finally reached.

Just the day before the agreement was to be approved in plenary session, word came from Moscow that there had to be four or five additional conditions attached to it, all of which were obviously cold-war conditions and which made agreement impossible.