

Disarmament

The situation is now one of virtual deadlock as a result of the negative Soviet response to the four-power proposals. The widespread international concern which now exists over lack of progress towards disarmament will no doubt find full expression in the Assembly, and the Western Powers must be ready to defend their position.

The Delegation should act in concert with other Western Powers in presenting the Western position in the best possible light, mitigating pressures for action which might be prejudicial to Western security and rallying United Nations opinion in favour of the resumption of negotiations. In particular, since our principal allies are not prepared to accept the cessation or suspension of nuclear tests as an isolated proposition, we should join with them and other friendly delegations in making clear the drawbacks of such a step.

Hungary

Canada's objectives in this question should be to gain broad endorsement for the Special Committee's report which denounces Soviet intervention in forthright terms; to keep Soviet actions in Hungary prominently in the eyes of the world; and to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet and Hungarian governments which it is hoped may eventually result in relief from oppression for the people of Hungary.

Algeria

The inflexibility of the French attitude — that Algeria is essentially French and that independence for Algeria is out of the question — creates increasing difficulties for the friends of France. Opposing the French position on the substantive issue, however, could have serious consequences for NATO and our relations with France, as well as contributing to a reduction in French cooperation in the work of the United Nations. The Delegation should not, therefore, oppose the French position in the Assembly debate on the question, but they should do what they can behind the scenes to bring about a reasonable resolution that would avoid an open break on this issue between the African-Asian group and the West.

Cyprus

Last year the United Kingdom Delegation did not oppose inscription of this item, and the wisdom of this decision was shown by the fact that they achieved a good deal of support for their position in the debate. This year the problem has been complicated by the fact that the Greeks have included in the wording of the item references to "violations of human rights and atrocities", which prejudice the issue. The item in this form would almost inevitably be opposed by the United Kingdom, which might submit a counter-item. The Greeks may, however, be persuaded to have the item simply inscribed as "The Cyprus Question." The Delegation should not support inscription unless a change of this kind is made. On the substance of the matter it should support the United Kingdom position while seeking to assist any helpful moves toward a settlement.

Chinese Representation

The problem of Chinese representation has arisen at every session of the General Assembly since 1950 and this year the United States will probably again be able to carry its procedural motion to postpone consideration of the question for the duration of the session. Though there are signs that the United States attitude on this question may not remain in the future as rigid as in the past, United States public opinion on this remains strong and the acceptance of Communist Chinese credentials to the Chinese seat in the United Nations at this stage could have serious repercussions on the attitude of the United