

of international peace and security in a disarmed world should not violate the provisions of the UN Charter and infringe the sovereign rights of states.

7. How could the West counter such Soviet tactics? If the Assembly begins to discuss and compare the fundamental concepts of the Soviet and USA plans, a purely procedural resolution enjoining the ENDC to resume its work and renew its efforts might prove an insufficient answer. The West might have to be ready to submit a counter-resolution on substance which would reflect its own interpretation of the principles which underlie the USA outline of a treaty on a general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world.

8. It is most doubtful that either a purely Soviet or a purely USA resolution on substance would stand a chance of being accepted, since the vast majority of the uncommitted countries would probably not wish in the end to pronounce themselves unequivocally in favour of either the Soviet or the USA positions, in the knowledge that such a judgment would not advance but retard progress in the ENDC. At this point the procedural resolution which the Western countries, and in particular the UK and Canada, have in mind, would have its best chance of success. Nevertheless, it might be that the submission of resolutions reflecting essentially the Soviet and the USA approaches might constitute a first step in the process of working out mutually acceptable compromises which might lead to future progress in the ENDC.

9. As regards neutrally-sponsored resolutions on specific aspects of general and complete disarmament, their merits should be assessed in the light of whether or not their adoption would be likely to promote or hamper the work of the ENDC in negotiating a treaty on general and complete disarmament. It might be that, on these grounds, they should be discouraged and opposed altogether, unless they should prove to be acceptable to both the USSR and the USA.

10. The members of the ENDC, and particularly the uncommitted, will have a special responsibility to discharge in the Assembly. It is known that the eight non-aligned members of the ENDC are planning for continuing consultation during the Assembly. This is a fact which the Canadian delegation will obviously wish to keep in mind in its attempts to influence the eight and, through them, the other non-aligned members of the Assembly. It might also be desirable during the Assembly to hold *ad hoc* meetings of the members of the ENDC to exchange views on the implications of developments in New York on the future course of negotiations in Geneva.

11. The line to be taken by the Canadian delegation should presumably emphasize the importance of the preliminary but necessary work of clarification and elucidation of the Soviet and USA plans on which the ENDC has been engaged until now. The points of similarity between the two draft treaties before the Conference have already been covered in the two statements of the Minister of March 19 and July 24 at Geneva and this line could be again repeated.<sup>26</sup> It would be naïve, however, not to recognize the fundamental differences in the approaches of the USSR and the USA. To the extent feasible, we might offer suggestions and comments which might help in bringing the two sides closer together.

12. We will presumably continue to press for a nuclear test cessation treaty, if one is not already concluded; and action by the Committee of the Whole on the subject of

(a) non-dissemination of nuclear weapons;

<sup>26</sup> Voir « Une occasion exceptionnelle de désarmer, » *Affaires Extérieures*, vol. 14, n° 4 (avril 1962), pp. 114 à 122; « C'est le temps de désarmer, » *Affaires Extérieures*, vol. 14, n° 8 (août 1962), pp. 226 à 231. See "An Unprecedented Opportunity to Disarm," *External Affairs*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April 1962), pp. 110-118; "The Time and the Place for Disarmament," *External Affairs*, Vol. 14, No. 8 (August 1962), pp. 222-228.