

Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, countries without whose participation in the matter of disarmament we could not logically or reasonably expect progress to be made. Now, after the Foreign Ministers have met, the view of my Government is that the Sub-Committee should not hesitate to resume its meeting. We all know that the Sub-Committee owes its creation to a decision of the General Assembly. And so, we will await hopefully the meetings of the Foreign Ministers and then, I trust, without much delay proceed to our work in the Sub-Committee. It seems to me that it would be unwise, from any point of view, for the Sub-Committee or for the Disarmament Commission or for the General Assembly to be engaged in a discussion of a matter which the Foreign Ministers among others will be discussing when they convene in Geneva. I have said that we should return to the work of the Sub-Committee as quickly and as expeditiously as possible. We should not forget the long and tedious negotiations that were required at the Ninth Session of the United Nations to bring about a unanimous resolution and the long deliberations of the Sub-Committee, and we should not therefore lightly dismiss its work in the past and its future operations.

In spite of these considerations this meeting has been called at the request of the Representative of the Soviet Union. We have listened with great interest to the statement which he has made. I don't think it is unnatural that he stressed the proposals advanced by his own delegation but we must remember that our report lists a great many other proposals, as you will see, in addition to those advanced on May 10 in London by the Soviet Delegation and on July 21 at Geneva by Premier Bulganin. Further explanations and negotiations are needed before we can reasonably expect other members of the Disarmament Commission or of the United Nations as a whole to be ready to accept or reject any particular one of these proposals. Now, the report of the Sub-Committee is, I think, in the nature of an interim report, for we refer to the possibility of further meetings of the Sub-Committee and the submission of a supplementary report. It was certainly the hope of my Delegation that some progress might have been made at the Geneva Meeting of the Four Foreign Ministers which would have provided basis for further Sub-Committee meetings and a supplementary report. And I do not give up the hope, speaking for Canada, that we may look forward to progressive and constructive steps in this matter when the Foreign Ministers meet.

Now, with regard to our report, in spite of the vast bulk of the verbatim records (of which we were reminded this morning by Mr. Munro), our report is essentially a modest one. It registers some progress -- the Soviet proposal of May 10 incorporated a number of important proposals formerly advanced by Western Delegations -- but admittedly there is still a substantial gap separating us from a general agreement on a Disarmament Programme.

Nevertheless, we feel that the report, or more accurately the situation which we have now reached in our negotiations, has its encouraging aspects. A great deal of resourcefulness and ingenuity has been demonstrated in the preparation of the various plans and suggestions submitted to the Sub-Committee. I have in mind parts of the Soviet May 10 proposal, the proposal on the financial supervision of disarmament advanced by Premier Faure of France, the