

Fourthly, they could examine the problems of peace-keeping machinery in relation to the programme of disarmament.

Fifthly, they could explore the relationship between this machinery and the disarmament control organization, and the relationship of both to the UN.

And sixthly, they could discuss new ideas--and certainly it would not do any harm to have some new ideas handed to the negotiating committee--new ideas which would be based on their own views about the importance and urgency of various measures of disarmament.

This non-technical advisory committee on disarmament would be available to the negotiators and, as I have said, could make reports to them. The advisory committee's studies and reports would not conflict with those of the proposed technical group, which would be concerned with administrative, scientific and military details.

#### Disadvantages of Great-Power Negotiation

My main suggestion is that the great military powers have one role to play in disarmament and the middle and smaller powers another which is no less vital and important. The Ten-Nation Committee provides a workable forum for negotiation between the rival great-power groups; and new negotiating body should preserve that "two-sides" conception. However, this two-sided approach to disarmament has been made at the expense of the representation of middle and smaller powers and at the expense of close ties with the UN. As a middle power, Canada is a strong believer in the importance of maintaining the Charter responsibility of the UN in all areas of peace and security.

It is the view of the Canadian Government that, in making preparations for restarting and facilitating disarmament negotiations, we should strive to strengthen the influence of the middle and smaller powers--and ultimately the UN--on these negotiations. This is the sense of the various suggestions I have put forward in my statement this afternoon. I commend them to the members of the Committee for consideration, and I should be delighted to have other suggestions coming from other middle and smaller powers. The challenge facing us today is very clear. The challenge is to bring about a resumption of negotiations, and we must spare no effort to achieve that result.

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