

and complete disarmament under effective international control, but it would be accomplished by a stage-by-stage process, throughout which concessions would be balanced in such a way that neither side would obtain a temporary military superiority. For the first time in these negotiations, the Soviet delegation has admitted that there will have to be some sort of international machinery to maintain peace in a disarmed world. The proposals are also considerably more detailed and therefore less obscure than the proposals Mr. Khrushchov made to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1959. They also make some provision for the initiation of a process of study before measures of disarmament are actually taken. This is important because no responsible government will agree to any disarmament proposal, much less a complex of disarmament measures, until it has reached a clear understanding with the other governments concerned of the exact implications of agreement. Therefore, I believe that attention should now be given to the possibility of negotiating on parts, if not on the whole, of the two plans. In the course of the next few days in Geneva, General Burns will be making suggestions as to how this necessary process might be undertaken through joint studies."