

The necessity of having an international force at the disposal of the United Nations to prevent breaches of the international peace has been clearly demonstrated by recent events. It is worth noting that this action is being taken by a United Nations Force which is only lightly armed, and in an area where there are practically no heavy armaments--a condition which would obtain everywhere when general and complete disarmament is in effect.

I have been talking about points in the great problem of disarmament where agreement, or a close approach to agreement, has been reached in the positions expressed by the Soviet Union in its proposals of June 2 and by the United States in its proposals of June 27, 1960. There are, of course, other aspects of disarmament where no comparable progress has been made. At the same time, the examples of agreement I have mentioned have a special significance, simply because they are the first areas of agreement. General and complete disarmament under effective international control cannot be attained overnight. Progress will have to be made by stages. As in so many things, it is the first step that counts.

#### Elimination of Nuclear Carriers

Perhaps the most important aspect of disarmament where more progress is called for is the question of nuclear carriers. The Soviet disarmament programme presented to the General Assembly on September 18, 1959, proposed that nuclear carriers should be abolished in the last stage of disarmament. However, in the revised Soviet programme of June 2, 1960, it is proposed that all nuclear carriers should be abolished in the first stage. Speakers for the Soviet Union and Eastern European delegations during the discussions following the presentation of the revised Soviet plan, claimed that this alteration was made to accord with the wishes of the Western nations. In fact, the Soviet proposal in regard to the abolition of nuclear carriers went from one extreme of timing to the other, in the process over-shooting the target--which they claimed they were aiming at--of reaching accommodation with Western views on this vital area of disarmament.

Perhaps it would be possible for the Soviet Union to modify its position again, placing it between these two extremes. The Western position also, as expressed in the United States proposals of June 27, 1960, has been modified in the direction of specifying the complete eventual elimination of nuclear carriers, and advancing the timing of the several stages in which this is to be accomplished.

I have tried to give briefly and in general terms the position of the West and the East in regard to the elimination of nuclear carriers. I think progress was made during the