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CONTENTS

Disarm in the Name of Humanity	1	Special Performance of "Shrew"	4
Canadian Labour Force	3	Fitness Awards	5
NWT Council at Cape Dorset	3	June Seaway Traffic	5
Spanish Envoy Installed	3	Ferry Uses Airline Seats	5
Iron Ore Production	4	Copper Production	5
Air Training Pact Renewed	4		

DISARM IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

The following is a partial text of the address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green, on July 24 to the 18-nation Disarmament Committee meeting in Geneva:

"...The agreement signed yesterday on the future of Laos has shown that initial suspicion and distrust need not be insuperable barriers — and I think that is the main trouble in the world today, too much suspicion and distrust. I repeat, suspicion and distrust need not be insuperable barriers, if all concerned are prepared to work patiently towards agreement. Certain difficult political issues were faced in the Conference on Laos and acceptable solutions were worked out involving compromises by all. I suggest that the same determination to negotiate until agreement is reached should guide our further work at this Disarmament Conference.

"We convened here last March, at the request of the United Nations General Assembly, with the specific task of working out an agreement on general and complete disarmament in accordance with a statement of principles which has been agreed on between the United States of America and the Soviet Union but also had been accepted unanimously by the General Assembly. I draw your attention to the last of these principles, which reads as follows: 'States participating in the negotiations should seek to achieve and implement the widest possible agreement at the earliest possible date. Efforts should continue without interruption — this is the principle agreed to unanimously — until agreement upon the total programme has been achieved, and efforts to ensure early agreement on and implementation of

measures of disarmament should be undertaken without prejudicing progress on agreement on the total programme and in such a way that these measures would facilitate and form part of that programme.'

"This was decided at the last session of the General Assembly. We are now only eight weeks away from the next session. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider seriously what this Conference should be doing in the coming weeks to fulfil the specific mandate which it has been given.

ADJOURNMENT OPPOSED

"I have been concerned about a growing tendency to accept with resignation a return to the General Assembly with virtually no progress to report and furthermore to adjourn this Conference while the General Assembly is in session. This must be resisted and with it the temptation to spend the intervening weeks in building up a case for blaming others for failure to achieve results here in Geneva.

"...Can we believe that any member of this Conference would be held free of responsibility by the United Nations if we recessed for the purpose of wrangling in New York? The agreed principle which I have already quoted shows clearly that the United Nations expects efforts to reach agreement here to be continued without interruption. This Disarmament Conference has the specific injunction to persevere, which was not the case with its predecessors. When the Conference was set up, every member of the United Nations, of course, was aware of the difficulties we should face but, for that very reason, the Conference was instructed to continue its efforts without interruption....

"I recognize, of course, that the forthcoming General Assembly will wish to discuss disarmament and the progress that we have made so far. However, it does seem to me self-evident that all the United Nations can do, given its previous decision, is to say to this conference: 'Continue your efforts to carry out the task which you have been set'. Obviously...Geneva must continue to be the negotiating forum.

"In this connection let me emphasize once more the important role of the eight uncommitted countries. They were chosen from all the parts of the world precisely to be representatives of the United Nations as a whole; here they have a vital and unique role to play in helping to bring about agreement. They have been constructive participants in all aspects of the negotiations and their presence is one of the main assets of this Conference. I hope and I am sure that they will not lose heart but will continue the work they have been doing.

AREAS OF POSSIBLE PROGRESS

"What we must consider is how the Conference can continue to work without interruption and avoid stalemate. I suggest that we concentrate in the next eight weeks on those areas in which progress can be registered so that we may have some concrete achievements to report to the General Assembly. This Conference must not simply mark time....

"At the top of the list of questions where agreement should be within reach is the cessation of nuclear tests. The announcement of the regrettable decision of the Soviet Government to resume tests points up the fact that this is the most pressing issue we have to resolve. The Canadian position has been and is that we are against all nuclear weapons tests.... All this testing is sheer madness - polluting the air human beings must breathe, endangering the lives of generations yet unborn, and possibly leading to the destruction of civilization....

VERIFICATION ISSUE

"The difficulty of finding a satisfactory verification system has been the main obstacle in the way of an effective test-ban agreement. A major contribution to overcoming this obstacle has been the compromise proposal tabled by the eight uncommitted members of this Conference.

"It is, of course, encouraging that the nuclear powers have all indicated their acceptance of this neutral proposal as a basis for further negotiations. But in my view...the nuclear powers have not exploited sufficiently the possibility for progress which the eight-nation memorandum affords and have been engaged in a largely fruitless debate over how it is to be interpreted. The time is overdue to enter upon real negotiation based on this memorandum.

"There are three basic elements in the compromise suggested by the eight powers:

First, a detection system based on existing national networks, with new posts if necessary;

Second, the establishment of an international scientific commission to process the data yielded by these stations; and

Third, the obligation for states parties to the agreement to provide adequate assurances that a suspicious event on their territory is not, in fact, a nuclear explosion.

"As far as we can see, the combination of an improved system of national detection stations, plus an international establishment to collect and analyse the data received from them, provides a satisfactory technical basis for an agreement acceptable to both sides. The crucial question which remains is how to deal with doubtful events that may be detected on the territory of one of the parties to the treaty. The representative of the United States made an important suggestion at the beginning of last week when he proposed that the latest scientific data provided by recent research be thoroughly reviewed in this Committee and that, in the detailed examination of this information, qualified experts from all delegations should participate.

"I believe that a discussion of this sort should be held and held just as soon as possible; it could lay the foundation for an agreement acceptable to all concerned. The conclusion of a treaty to halt tests for all time not only would be of immeasurable importance as a first step in halting the arms race, but would also create the right atmosphere for constructive progress in other areas of disarmament....

COLLATERAL MEASURES

"I am happy that the Conference has now embarked on an active discussion in the Committee of the Whole of measures for the prohibition of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons and the prevention of accidental war.

"In approaching the problem of preventing the wider spread of nuclear weapons, we can draw encouragement from the fact that, through their support for the Irish resolution, which, as you all know, was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly last year, all governments represented at this table are already on record as favouring the adoption of effective measures in this field....

RISK OF WAR BY ACCIDENT

"The other item which is under discussion in the Committee of the Whole (namely, measures to prevent the risk of accidental war) also deals with an urgent problem on which we could reasonably plan to report some agreed measures to the coming General Assembly. The risk of accidental war cannot fail to grow more serious as weapons of ever greater power and complexity are developed. The United States has made several specific proposals designed to deal with this problem and the U.S.S.R., when this Conference resumed, submitted suggestions which in many respects are very similar. We welcome the recognition by the U.S.S.R. that it would be desirable to adopt measures in this field. Like other members who have spoken on this subject, I hope that it will be possible to work out agreed arrangements of this type which could take effect as initial measures without awaiting the completion of our negotiations on the whole programme of general disarmament....

(Continued on P. 6)

CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Employment rose by 197,000 in May and June, an unusually large increase for the month, according to the monthly joint press release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that contains advance figures from the June issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "The Labour Force". Unemployment on the other hand, fell by 35,000 to 301,000 in June, a smaller decline than usual for this time of year. Employment in June was 229,000 higher and unemployment 69,000 lower than a year earlier.

Changes in employment and unemployment in May and June were strongly affected by a very large influx of young people into the labour market. An estimated 95,000 teenagers - substantially more than in recent years - were added to the labour force as school terms were ending. About 70,000 found work, but 25,000 were not immediately absorbed into employment, thereby slowing down the decline in total unemployment.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment gains in May and June were general. Manufacturing showed the most marked improvement, the employment increase being much greater than seasonal. In all other industry groups, rising employment levels followed the usual seasonal patterns.

A rising trend in manufacturing has been an important feature in the employment upturn of the past year. In the second quarter of 1962 employment was, on average, 195,000 or 3.2 per cent, higher than a year earlier, with manufacturing accounting for 80,000 of the net advance. There was an increase of 68,000 in service; somewhat smaller gains occurred in construction and trade. Agricultural employment was 29,000 lower than the year before.

Employment gains in May and June were more than seasonal in Ontario and British Columbia. In other regions, the advances were about normal for this time of year. In all regions, non-farm employment was substantially higher than a year earlier. Gains ranged from 3.5 per cent in Ontario to about 6.5 per cent in the Pacific region.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment decreased by 35,000 to 301,000 in May and June. The decline was less than seasonal, mainly because of a large inflow of students into the labour market. The number unemployed in the 14-19 age group, which usually changes little at this time of year, increased by 25,000 during the month. Among those 20 years of age and over unemployment dropped by 60,000, somewhat less than usual for this time of year.

The increase in the number of students seeking work was reflected in a rise in short-term unemployment. The number unemployed for less than a month rose from 74,000 to 121,000 in May and June. The number unemployed for more than one month continued to fall during the month, and was down by one-third from a year earlier.

The unemployment total in June was 4.5 per cent of the labour force, as against 5.6 per cent a year earlier. Across the country, unemployment rates varied from 2.2 per cent in the Prairie region to 7.4 per cent in the Atlantic region. Unemployment declined most sharply over the year in British Columbia and Quebec.

NWT COUNCIL AT CAPE DORSET

Cape Dorset, a thriving Eskimo community on Dorset Island off the mainland of Foxe Peninsula, will be the meeting place of the summer session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, which opens on July 30.

Cape Dorset artists are widely known for their soapstone carvings and graphic art. The West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative is the biggest employer in a settlement made up principally of some 330 Eskimos.

The Council is expected to consider five new ordinances and 12 amendments to existing legislation. Commissioner Gordon Robertson will preside over the session.

CHOICE OF MACKENZIE CAPITAL

In addition to legislation, the Council will discuss the choice of capital for the proposed Mackenzie Territory. Briefs from Yellowknife, Inuvik and Fort Smith, and a report on the suitability of Fort Simpson, will be considered. About eight names, all Eskimo, will be studied for the massive Eastern Arctic region that lies east of the 105th meridian from about the centre of Saskatchewan's northern boundary to the Arctic Ocean.

A proposal to set up a Public Utility Board will be referred to the Council. Such a Board would be concerned primarily with power franchises and highway and trucking regulations. Around 4,000 motor vehicles are now in operation on territorial roads.

Cape Dorset lies some 1260 miles northwest of Montreal, and is known to the Eskimos as *King-aik* ("High Land"). It was named Cape Dorset in 1631 by Luke Foxe, one of the early explorers of Hudson Strait. The Hudson's Bay Company established the first settlement in 1913.

In addition to the Co-operative buildings and the Eskimo homes, Cape Dorset has a school, art centre, Hudson's Bay store, bakery, nursing station and the office of the Northern Affairs Area Administrator. The school, a one-room prefabricated building, has a regular enrolment of 57 pupils. Last year, a large boathouse was completed and a new community freezer for game (seal, walrus, wild fowl and fish) will be built during this year.

For about three months of the year Cape Dorset is cut off by freeze-up and break-up. The busy time comes in a brief period in the summer months when the harbour is clear of ice and ships and float-equipped planes bring in mail and supplies.

SPANISH ENVOY INSTALLED

On July 19, His Excellency Felix Iturriaga y Codes, Marqués del Romeral, presented to the Governor-General his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain to Canada. He was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Mr. José Maria Trias de Bes, Minister Counsellor; Colonel José Sanchiz, Marqués de Pescara, Military, Naval and Air Attaché; Mr. Manuel de La-Chica, Commercial Counsellor.

Marqués del Romeral entered the Spanish Foreign Service in 1922 and has served in Morocco, The Netherlands, India and Argentina. Since 1954 he has been the Director of the Consular Department of the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION

Because of increasing competition, a weakening in world markets and a low level of shipments, the Canadian iron-ore industry put greater effort in 1961 into product research and the installation of new ore-beneficiation facilities. For most of the year in the United States, Canada's principal market, stockpiles were relatively large and the ore-consumption rate was low, but conditions improved enough in the fourth quarter to bring a late upswing in shipments. Venezuela, a producer since 1950 and Canada's main competitor in exports to the United States, suffered its first shipment decline. Canada experienced such declines in 1958, 1960 and 1961.

The bargaining position of Canada, like that of several other traditional suppliers, has tended to weaken because of the present and near-future availability of iron ore in some of the countries of Asia, South America and Africa, particularly in Liberia. In 1961, moreover, most of the leading steel-producing countries operated at a reduced rate and shipments to Britain and Western Europe, accordingly, showed a decrease. The softening of the Western European market can nevertheless be regarded as a short-term pause in the strong growth that developed during the 1950's and is expected to continue well into the 1960's.

In Japan, steel producers have been using imported iron ore at an exceedingly rapid rate and Canadian ore from the British Columbia coast has found a ready market, the volume of shipments being limited only by the companies' ability to produce.

HOME MARKET

Domestic consumption of Canadian iron ore increased in 1961 as iron and steel production reached record levels. Prior to 1939, when Canada produced only insignificant quantities of ore, most of Canada's iron-ore requirements were met by imports from the United States Lake Superior district and Newfoundland. Since that time, Newfoundland has joined Confederation and several new mines have been brought into production in Quebec, Labrador, Ontario and British Columbia. As Canadian ores have become available, the domestic steel industry has used them in increasing quantities. Since the Canadian steel industry has part ownership of or commercial ties with the United States iron-mining industry, changes in the sources of supply have not been as rapid as one might expect.

AIR TRAINING PACT RENEWED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, and the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Douglas S. Harkness, recently announced that, through an exchange of notes, the Governments of Canada and Norway had entered into an agreement for the further training of a number of Norwegian pilots in Canada under the Canadian Mutual Aid Programme. The notes were exchanged in Oslo by Mr. J.L.E. Couillard, Canadian Ambassador to Norway, and Mr. H. Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister.

On April 6, 1960, notes were exchanged by the two Governments to provide for the continuation of the Aircrew Training Agreement with Norway, which was initiated as part of Canada's NATO Air Training Programme. The Agreement provided that the Canadian Government would extend for a further four-year period the training to "Wings" standard for 30 student pilots and three student navigators from Norway each year beginning July 1, 1960.

At the request of the Norwegian Government, the Canadian Government has now agreed to provide further training in fighter-type aircraft for up to 30 Norwegian pilots each year. The new Agreement will remain in force until July 1, 1964. Training will be conducted by the RCAF at Chatham, New Brunswick.

As an extension of existing arrangements in the field of aircrew training, this is the latest in the series of co-operative ventures made possible through the close bonds of friendship existing between Canada and Norway within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE OF "SHREW"

A special matinee performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" in aid of the Tyrone Guthrie Award Fund was presented in the Stratford Festival Theatre on July 20. The Shakespearean comedy directed by Michael Langham, which critics called "a glittering triumph" and "the finest production ever", was performed twice that day, the second show being a regular evening performance.

The Tyrone Guthrie Award Fund, established in 1953 as a tribute to the Festival's first artistic director, has provided scholarships to 24 individuals amounting to more than \$35,000 for promising Canadian artists to study abroad.

Previous scholarship winners include William Hutt, who plays Prospero in "The Tempest" this season; George McCowan, who directed that same play; Bruno Gerussi who plays Macduff and Ariel this year; and Mark Negin, designer of the Festival's current Gilbert and Sullivan production, "The Gondoliers."

The Guthrie Award Fund also provides additional training facilities in voice, movement, fencing, etc. for members of the Festival company. Substantial grants are also made to the Stratford Festival library for the purchase of theatre books.

A committee of six is responsible for allotting the money received from the benefit performance. The two permanent members of this committee are Michael Langham, the Festival's Artistic Director, and Tom Patterson, Founder and Planning Consultant. Others are Jack Hutt, production stage manager, and three senior members of the acting company: William Needles, who serves as chairman, Max Helpmann and Mervyn Blake.

Ticket sales for "The Taming of the Shrew", which opened on June 19 and has been playing to near-capacity houses ever since, are extremely high. The Box Office, however, reports that many excellent seats are still available for this special Friday matinee performance.

FITNESS AWARDS

Six fellowships and thirty postgraduate scholarships totalling \$67,590 have been awarded under the Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport. These awards are based on criteria recommended by the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Three senior research fellowships, valued at up to \$4,500 each, have been awarded to persons holding masters' degrees in physical education or one of the biological sciences who have been accepted as doctorate candidates and who will emphasize scientific research in fitness in their studies.

Three special fellowships, valued at up to \$4,500 each, have been awarded to persons now occupying key administrative positions in the physical-education or recreation fields.

Thirty postgraduate scholarships, valued at up to \$2,000 each, have been awarded to persons already holding bachelors' degrees in either physical education or recreation, to enable them to proceed to masters' or doctors' degrees.

JUNE SEAWAY TRAFFIC

Preliminary traffic statistics released recently by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation indicate that cargo tonnage through the Seaway continues to climb during the present navigation season when measured on a monthly basis. The total of all cargoes on which tolls were charged reached an all-time high during the month of June 1962.

Total traffic through the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section, both upbound and downbound, exceeded 3,700,000 tons, 2.7 per cent lower than that recorded for the previous month but 21.4 per cent higher than in June 1961. Upbound cargoes exceeded those of last June by 82.2 per cent for a total of 1,769,094 tons compared with 970,697 tons in 1961, while downbound vessels carried 7.1 per cent less, decreasing from 2,080,972 tons to 1,933,987 tons this year. On the basis of the navigation season to June 30, upbound traffic exceeded 3,660,000 tons, 61.0 per cent more than for the same period in 1961, although, during the 1962 season to-date, 9.7 per cent less shipping moved downbound through the Canal.

WELLAND FIGURES

Vessel cargoes through the Welland Canal show a slightly different trend, with the result that both upbound and downbound traffic increased over 1961. Upbound cargoes for June totalled, 1,813,654 tons, an increase of 102.7 per cent over the 894,674 tons in 1961, while downbound traffic shows a 3.3 per cent increase to 3,239,479 tons compared to 3,134,743 tons last year. For the April-through-June period, the 1962 upbound traffic increased by 72.5 per cent to 3,955,494 tons, compared to 2,292,477 tons a year ago, while downbound commodities increased by 1.1 per cent from 7,866,740 tons in 1961 to 7,957,009 tons in 1962.

On the whole, the total toll traffic through the Seaway, including both the Montreal-Lake Ontario

and the Welland Sections, increased by 23.6 per cent over June 1961, while, for the navigation season to date, cargoes were 14.8 per cent above the shipments recorded for the April-to-June period last year.

The increase in upbound traffic is owing generally to extra shipments of iron ore from the Lower St. Lawrence ports to Hamilton and Lake Erie and to an extra number of ocean vessels carrying both bulk and general cargoes into the Great Lakes.

FERRY USES AIRLINE SEATS

Surplus passenger seats from Trans-Canada Air Lines' Vickers "Viscount" aircraft are now carrying ferry passengers across the St. Lawrence River. Twenty-five double rows of the "Viscount" seats have been installed in the 330-foot "Père Nouvel", which connects Pointe au Père and Baie Comeau on the upper St. Lawrence. The "Père Nouvel", owned by Compagnie de Navigation Nord-Sud Ltée., carries 400 passengers, 160 cars and a crew of 50.

COPPER PRODUCTION

Canada's copper production in 1961 reached a record-breaking total of 444,635 tons valued at \$258,582,247. Although this output was 5,373 tons higher than that of 1960, its value was \$6,264,390 less, owing to a decrease in prices. The production of refined copper declined to 406,438 tons from the 417,029 produced in 1960, but its domestic consumption rose to 141,808 tons from the 117,636 consumed in 1960. The tonnage and value of virtually all classes of exports declined.

Barring widespread labor disturbances at the producing mines, all indications are that 1962 will be another year of record-breaking production.

Exploration for copper and the development of new copper properties increased during 1961. Five new mines came into production, and 13 properties were in the process of development. Exploration and production on the Pacific coast have been stimulated by Japan's ready market for ores and concentrates. Japanese firms are not only willing to enter into long-term contracts for the purchase of raw materials but have advanced funds to help some mines to prepare for production. Although Japan's industrial expansion slackened late in 1960, its copper smelters and refiners have planned to increase their capacity from that year's 250,000-ton level to 400,000 tons a year by 1970. Since the country's own mining industry produces only about 100,000 tons of copper a year in ores and concentrates, the remainder of the smelter feed will have to be made up of scrap, ores and concentrates from abroad. Canada's west coast is favorably situated to supply these requirements in increasing amounts, and at least two mines on the east coast are also planning to ship concentrates to Japan.

DISARM IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

(Continued from P. 2)

"I would also recall that I suggested here last March that outer space be considered by the Committee of the Whole as a collateral measure. However, the co-chairmen have not yet agreed to place this item on the agenda for consideration by the Committee of the Whole. I hope that in the near future the question of banning weapons of mass destruction in outer space will receive the detailed examination it warrants.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS

"I turn now to the task of reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament; in my view, a special effort is needed in the following main areas of the two plans before the Conference:

- (1) conventional armaments and armed forces;
- (2) chemical and biological weapons;
- (3) fissile materials and nuclear weapons;
- (4) nuclear-weapons carriers.

"Although serious differences have emerged with regard to some of these questions, on others there are elements common to the proposals of the United States and those of the Soviet Union, which I believe can be built up into significant agreement. I deal first with those items where the chances of early agreement are the greatest.

"The proposals of the two major powers on conventional disarmament lead to the same goal - the elimination of all arms and of all forces except those needed for the maintenance of internal security and international peace. The differences separating them have now been reduced by the Soviet acceptance of the idea of percentage reductions in this field. We consider that percentage reduction is the most logical and equitable method of achieving the goal and we are glad that the U.S.S.R. has accepted the principle. We hope it will come to recognize the virtue of extending this principle to the elimination of other means of waging war.

"The United States and the U.S.S.R. now agree that conventional armaments will be reduced by a total of 65 per cent in the first two stages of disarmament. With regard to armed forces there is a continuing difference over levels which should apply at the end of Stage I. However, there is virtual agreement on a level of about one million men at the end of Stage II.

"Here is a large and important area where the two sides are now very close together. This is an extremely significant development, for it means that agreement on the whole question of conventional disarmament has come within the reach of the Conference. Surely...further negotiations can remove remaining points of difference....

"Taken together, the other three points I have mentioned comprise the whole field of mass destruction weapons - namely, chemical and biological weapons, nuclear weapons, and the means for their delivery. How to deal with these weapons is the most crucial issue in the whole disarmament problem. Where do the two major powers stand on this?

"First of all, both countries have in the past endorsed the idea of joint technical studies in the field of chemical and biological weapons. During the first

round of the negotiations, the United States Delegation offered to bring such studies forward from the first stage of disarmament to the present negotiating period prior to the signature of a treaty. We have not had a reaction to this suggestion from the Soviet Delegation, but from their proposals of September 23, 1960, we assume that they are not opposed to the idea of a study in this area. Furthermore, we have evidence of numerous statements that the Soviet Union is anxious to make an early start in dealing with weapons of mass destruction in general. The Conference should therefore agree now on an immediate study of this question....

METHOD AND DEGREE

"Second, there is the elimination of nuclear weapons and fissile material. Under the United States plan the production of fissile material for weapons would be stopped in the first stage, and transfers from the past production to non-weapons purposes would begin. This process would be carried forward during the second stage until nuclear weapons, and fissile material for use in their fabrication, would have been reduced to so-called 'minimum levels'. While containing no provisions on this in Stage I, the Soviet plan calls for all such weapons and their components to be destroyed in Stage II. What then is the difference between the two sides? One calls for complete reduction and the other for reduction to 'minimum levels' by the end of Stage II. Surely these statements show that the main problem is one of method and degree - how precisely to bring about these reductions, and when. In our opinion, agreement on these questions can be reached by a more intensive effort.

"Third, there is the question of eliminating nuclear-weapons carriers; the issues involved here are among the most central to the negotiations and there are considerable differences between the two great powers. Both plans call for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons vehicles. If the differences were only of staging and timing, there would indeed be ample room for negotiations and compromise as to what might constitute a mutually-acceptable, balanced and verifiable reduction. But while, under the United States outline, the powers move towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons carriers by a 30 percent reduction in the first stage and by a balanced elimination of the remainder in Stages II and III, the Soviet Union claims that complete abolition could be achieved in the first stage. The discussions in this Conference have shown that a 100 percent reduction in the first stage would be incompatible with the principle of balance to which Mr. Menon referred this morning and would raise grave verification problems. I am convinced that opportunity for genuine negotiations will exist only if neither side holds to totally uncompromising positions....

"In conclusion, my principal purpose in addressing this Conference is to lay this point squarely before you: This is the time and this is the place for action on disarmament; if we cannot make progress in this Committee, which is ideally constituted for the purpose, then what real possibility remains for coping with this most vital problem facing mankind?"