

is unsatisfactory if under its cover the Soviet union continues to engage in propaganda attacks on individual members. There would appear to be a détente in so far as Canada is concerned and the United Kingdom, the United States, France and so on, but evidently the situation is a little different in the case of West Germany and Greece, for example. They are being subjected to propaganda and pressures of various kinds, and the Council did decide that a détente should be indivisible; in other words, it should apply to all the nations.

Canada supported the idea that the West should go to the summit prepared to discuss in general terms with the Soviet Union problems of trade. We also expressed in the NATO Council an interest in having a general discussion at the summit on the problem of limiting the traffic in arms through international reporting arrangements which would apply to both the importing and the exporting countries. In other words, a country which is exporting arms would list the exports with some international agency, and so would the receiving country. This work could perhaps be done by the international disarmament organization which has been proposed by the West, should there be agreement to set up such an organization.

In addition, at the conference there were several very interesting individual statements relating to developments in particular areas, but these are not of a nature which I could properly disclose to the House.

Just before we left Istanbul and later in London we had word of the incident involving the shooting down of a United States plane. The Canadian Government regards this as a very serious incident, and we think it points up very clearly the vital need for a disarmament agreement. If incidents of this kind are to keep occurring, one of these days such an incident might trigger a nuclear war. We think it shows very clearly the need for both sides, the West and the East, to reach an agreement on disarmament.

Mind you, we believe in disarmament under control. An incident like this would not happen if there were a proper inspection system. I remind the Hon. Members that from time to time the present Government has taken the stand that Canada would open her skies to inspection if the Soviet would do the same thing in an equivalent area on the other side of the Arctic. I have, for example - I will not repeat the statements that have been made on this subject by the Prime Minister - a letter the Prime Minister wrote Premier Khrushchov on May 9, 1958, which reads as follows:

"If you are really anxious about developments in the Arctic and if you wish to eliminate the possibility of surprise attack across the polar regions, I find it hard to understand why you should cast aside a proposal designed to increase mutual security in that area."