

his skill and integrity. I am sure I reflect the opinion of hon. gentlemen on both sides of this House when I say Canada shares in that confidence in the Secretary-General. We must now hope most earnestly that the unanimity that was found in New York will be fully reflected in a co-operative attitude on the part of all states concerned in order that the United Nations, which the Secretary-General so wonderfully symbolizes, will be successful in bringing about a new era of peace and stability in the Middle East.

The unanimous adoption of the Arab resolution has been eminently satisfactory, but we now need deeds. I am not discounting my hope and indeed my expectation when I say that now is the time for deeds on the part of the states concerned to achieve a practical realization of that resolution. As the Secretary-General leaves New York on Monday afternoon I hope he will carry with him the thoughts and prayers of everyone who voted for that resolution.

I have referred to certain documents, resolutions and a declaration of intention, and for the benefit of hon. members of the committee I now propose to table them.

#### Nuclear Tests

I have one further reference to the present international situation. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that there were two events yesterday in many ways of equal significance to the unanimous adoption by the emergency session of the General Assembly of the Arab resolution. Those two events were the announcements on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom to the effect that they would be willing on October 31 to begin negotiations with the U.S.S.R. for an agreement that would provide for the cessation of nuclear tests. That would be a tripartite agreement or two bilateral agreements. I have expressed the hope that those agreements could be sealed under the United Nations.

I would remind the members of the committee, Mr. Chairman, that for several months the Canadian Government has urged that such an agreement should be entered into, and that is why we urged the holding of a meeting of nuclear scientists at Geneva. We had hoped that in a cool atmosphere the scientists could find a satisfactory arrangement with respect to the detection of nuclear tests which would lead and indeed point the way to a political agreement in that regard. No doubt Canada, geographically speaking, must be used to station the equipment or instruments or whatever techniques have been suggested by the scientists at Geneva, but as the Prime Minister said yesterday Canada will be eager and willing to do her part in implementing such an agreement. That is not disarmament, Mr. Chairman, but it points the way to disarmament. It prevents further armament, if you allow me to put it that way.