

One cannot anticipate the measures which the scientists would put forward. They may have to do with electronic or radar devices, or they may be along the lines of ground inspection as proposed by the U.S.S.R., which could operate rather simply as a bilateral exchange of inspectors, or a more strictly supervised international system might be involved under the control of the United Nations. We could, however, make progress in this regard.

The U.S.S.R. has on many occasions replied to the proposal for detection or knowledge of the possibility of surprise attack over the Arctic that this really does not matter very much. To us in Canada, however, it does matter, and the Prime Minister indicated last summer that for the operation of a scheme to prevent surprise attack all of the Canadian territory would be made available on a reciprocal basis if the Russians would give a similar undertaking.

The proposal has now been made by the United States and Canada that both countries would throw open their territories to inspection to ensure against surprise attacks if the Russians would do likewise, but the U.S.S.R. wants this system extended to the United States bases in Europe. The United States has said, we will throw open Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, but if we go as far as Europe will you also agree to allow inspections of that kind? It seems to me, however, that without decisions at this time as to the exact location of such inspections we would at least make a start by arranging a meeting of scientists to consider effective scientific measures which could be taken in the event that such a political agreement were made.

To come back to the Arctic area, it would be easier to establish a system of control and supervision in that region than it would be in the more populous areas of the North American Continent; but we must arrive at some agreement, however small and paltry it may seem, to take a step forward in order to establish some measure of mutual trust and confidence. We could go on from there to deal with the more difficult areas and more complex problems. We must, however, always be conscious of a dilemma. Every government must be concerned about the security and safety of its people. Any government which failed in that respect would be guilty of a grave sin.

On the other hand, if we are not going to think about the possibility of disarmament, if we are not going to endeavour to take some steps, what is the situation ahead of us and of the world? There is a certain inevitability, an inexorable result, that might flow from a continuation of the building up of armaments on this side and on that side. That is what I meant when I used the word "dilemma" in terms of national and international