

all France is not going to be in this, that if she is going to continue with nuclear tests, why should they try to negotiate an agreement? So that at the present this could be awkward in completing an agreement.

Mr. MACQUARRIE: Mr. Chairman, this is a general question but I think it is fundamental. Thinking of the many years of effort that have been made towards disarmament in various bodies, and with plans that were extremely good of themselves, and thinking of the failure of these plans, I am wondering if the minister feels that at this stage of history there are factors which make our hopes more realistic, that something will in fact eventuate, and what he considers the factor is in the world situation which would tend to a more realistic hope that this tremendously important goal could be achieved?

Mr. GREEN: There are several factors. I think one of them is the overwhelmingly destructive power of present-day weapons, and this fact poses for mankind a problem which people never had to face before. Another is the way in which world opinion can be focussed so quickly, as well as the great spread of informed world opinion. Leaders all over the world today know very quickly what is going on in every other part of the world. Through the medium of the United Nations it is possible to spotlight situations very quickly. You will have noticed that, Mr. Macquarrie. You know just how quickly it can be done. You have been on the 4th committee dealing with these African problems. The knowledge about these problems and most other problems is very widespread. I think world opinion is a very influential factor in making it possible for some agreement to be worked out eventually. The very thought of a nuclear war being started today is anathema in the minds of responsible leaders in every nation.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Stinson?

Mr. STINSON: Could the minister indicate the kind of thing that the government thinks it might be able to do between now and the time that the 16th General Assembly convenes, by way of advancing the cause of disarmament?

Mr. GREEN: We have been very active through our different embassies, particularly in the capitals which are involved directly. For example, last fall our ambassadors all over the world were kept busy preaching disarmament. Also, as you know, we have been very active at the United Nations. Canada is regarded, certainly, as one of the main advocates of effective disarmament. We are continuing these representations all the time, and we are in a good position to do it as one of the negotiators in the Ten-Nation Committee. We are very closely consulted, and you can be sure that we will not leave a stone unturned in an effort to get very worthwhile results.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Regier?

Mr. REGIER: Is there any hope for international agreement on disarmament until the problem of China is resolved?

Mr. GREEN: I think it is unwise to take the position that the question of disarmament cannot be settled or that no progress can be made until the question of China is resolved. The ten nations which were involved in the disarmament negotiations last year are the key nations, particularly, of course, the United States and the Soviet Union. In the western plan it was provided that at the second stage all militarily important nations would be called in, which includes Red China. So, it is not the thought that they could not participate in disarmament negotiations at all until they became a part of the United Nations. These negotiations took place outside the United Nations. The Russians made their recommendations as to what five eastern countries should negotiate, and they did not include Red China. They picked out Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Roumania. The West did not exclude Red China; it was the