

House would approve of such a thing. This committee will have nothing to do with it. It will be the Committee on House Procedure, and their report would go before the House itself.

Mr. BALCER: Is this the same machine that was used at St. Damiers.

The CHAIRMAN: It is of the same type as that used when Mr. Fleming came to speak in my constituency.

We now have with us the Secretary of State for External Affairs and if you are agreed we shall call him to be our witness. Gentlemen, the minister who is with us this morning will make a few preliminary remarks. I do not think he intends to give a long brief because we have already had two lengthy discussions on external affairs in the House. After his remarks he will welcome questions from the members on any point. Now, Mr. Pearson.

Hon. L. B. PEARSON (Secretary of State for External Affairs): Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am glad to have my annual opportunity of appearing before the committee and to subject myself to the committee for questioning on any subject in this field which may be of interest to any of the members.

As the chairman has said, I do not propose to make any long statement because I have already tried to cover the ground pretty thoroughly in the House debate. I have not very much to add in a general way to what I said then, although there were of course subjects at that time which were omitted from my statement on which, I might speak if I am questioned. I am glad, Mr. Chairman, to appear today and I hope possibly you will let me off around 12:15 as I have an important engagement then.

Mr. KNOWLES: In respect to that speech of Mr. Dulles.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: And then I will be glad to re-appear at any time the committee desires me, and I am at your service as long as I am required. The general statement that I have made was devoted, as you know, largely to NATO questions, European questions, and some aspects of Far Eastern and Asian problems, with particular reference to recognition of the Communist regime in Peking.

I did not say very much in that general statement about the United Nations and the work before the United Nations. Possibly I might say just a word about that.

We have finished our assembly and the next one will open in September.

There was one important resolution passed by the assembly which deals with a matter which is very much in our minds, I know, at the present time, that is, international control of atomic energy.

After a great deal of discussion in New York, and negotiations behind the scenes, a resolution was passed which submitted this matter of disarmament generally to the disarmament commission and expressed the hope that this commission should be used as an agency for discussions on not only disarmament generally but also on I might call atomic armaments. It was decided that the members more particularly concerned, that is, those concerned with atomic matters in that committee might take up the question of atomic energy control. Developments in recent weeks have emphasized, and this is in all our minds, the urgency of reconsidering that subject.

The disarmament commission, as you know, consists of the members of the security council plus Canada. We have been on that commission from the beginning because we are important in the field of atomic energy. The three powers, permanent members of the security council who are on that commission, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France, are at the present time considering the early re-assembly of the disarmament commission.