

nuclear weapons, there will still be enough nuclear weapons on this earth, many of them in the hands of hostile enemies, to turn this earth into a nuclear grave. Unless and until something is done to prohibit and to ban the production of nuclear weapons, wherever they are being produced, then we have very little to go on and little to hope for.

I am not clear from the statement of the Leader of the Government how many nations actually have signed this proliferation treaty, but I do notice—and this, as the Leader said, is very disturbing—that such critical countries as West Germany, Italy, Israel—

Hon. Mr. Martin: No, I left Italy out. I think I did inform the Leader of the Opposition about this, but I was wrong.

Hon. Mr. O'Leary (Carleton): Such countries as Australia and others were mentioned—the leader did not say who the others were. When we consider non-proliferation treaties or bans on the production of nuclear weapons by those nations which have them, leaving out China, then surely you destroy a great deal of the hope we might have of a treaty among the other nations. Their being left out of all these treaties means that nothing effective is being done for the purpose of safety, towards the banning of nuclear weapons. As recent as during the past two or three weeks, France and China both produced nuclear explosions.

I know nothing about the provisions taken to ensure that this non-proliferation treaty should be carried out even though all those nations have not signed it. We know why they have not signed it. This matter was discussed in a very intelligent way last year at the meeting of the Canadian-United States Parliamentary Group. It was shown there, that a lot of those smaller nations objected, and objected rightly, certainly with reason, to the building up of a "nuclear club" in the world, to putting into the hands of a few nations all the power, all the prestige, all the opportunities that might exist to destroy the world, and leaving the others out.

Honourable senators, I also noticed by the leader's statement that he has not said what are these precautions against the spread of nuclear weapons. I do not know how many honourable senators have read the recent study of the Krupp family, but in that book, Mr. Manchester, in a very ably documented chapter, shows that in West Germany today the Krupp family are engaged in nuclear testing and within two or three years West Germany will be able to prepare and use nuclear

weapons. I have no doubt at all that this is much in the minds and hearts of the people of Russia.

This is the difficulty: I am afraid that statements such as this—none of us would oppose such a statement, and no one in this house or in any country, surely no civilized human being would want to oppose a treaty such as this—and a treaty such as this raises false hopes.

I notice one paragraph in the leader's speech, which filled me with alarm. He said that if it is found that any nation is abusing this treaty, misusing it or abusing it, the Security Council will take appropriate action. When you look back at Czechoslovakia, when you look back to Hungary, when you look back to what happened the other day between the Arab Arabia and Palestine, does any reasonable person in the world think that the Security Council is going to act effectively in a case like that? The guarantees of the Security Council, as we know and as we have seen them over recent years, are not worth a tinker's curse. They, too, have lulled people into a false sense of security.

Let us support this treaty, of course, as we would support a proposition that the sun should rise tomorrow but for heaven's sake let us not come along and say that we have signed here a treaty, that we have given an example to the rest of the world, that this is a great thing for Canada and for civilization, a great thing for those who long for peace. What I object to is that this kind of statement does lull people into a false sense of security. We support them, but let us support them for what they are, a very small step towards the abolition of our destruction by nuclear weapons.

Hon. Mr. Martin: Honourable senators, I would simply wish to say to Senator O'Leary (Carleton)—I know that under this arrangement it is not possible to debate this question—that his statement may provoke a very considerable discussion and that we could deal with the matters which he has raised. I noted all of his arguments.

I am sure he will not think that I am disrespectful of him when I say that it can be shown clearly that they do not have the validity which his strong eloquence for the moment suggests.

Honourable senators, this treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was tabled early in the session. I now table certain other documents representing the publications of the Government of Canada since the adjournment.