

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

CANADIAN RESOLUTION: The Security Council, on June 22, by a 9-0 vote with two abstentions (Ukraine, USSR) adopted a Canadian draft resolution which said that the Security Council "having received and examined" the three reports submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission, directs the Secretary-General to transmit these reports to the General Assembly together with the record of the Council's deliberations on this subject, "as a matter of special concern".

Andrei A. Gromyko (USSR) opposed the ruling of Paris El - Khouri of Syria, President of the Security Council, that the Canadian motion was procedural but declared that he was not challenging the ruling, adds the U.N. Press Bureau report:

Prior to this the United States draft resolution calling upon the council to approve the three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission and to transmit them to the General Assembly, was not adopted by the Security Council because of the negative vote of a Permanent Member, the USSR. The vote was nine in favour and two against (Ukraine, USSR).

After the defeat of the United States proposal General Andrew G.L. McNaughton (Canada) declared that the Soviet veto had prevented the Security Council from taking a decision on the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. Obviously, this vitally important matter could not be left to rest there. The General Assembly and the U.N. Member States should have the opportunity to study this matter and judge the attitude taken by each member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

He then submitted the text of what he called "a simple procedural resolution":

"The Security Council,

"Having received and examined the first, the second, and the third reports of the UNAE,

"Directs the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly and to the Member Nations of the United Nations, the first, second, and third reports of the AEC, together with the record of the deliberations of the Security Council on this subject; as a matter of special concern".

MORAL SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS: In an address delivered to the World Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations, on June 16, in New York, General A.G.L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations, spoke in part as follows:--

"Today far too often we hear people talking glibly of the inevitability of war. Frequently these people are persons who have never themselves been called upon to participate actively in a war and who do not realize the full extent of its horror. Certainly, I do not believe that war is inevitable, but I do believe that it will break out unless nations

can be induced to decide their disputes by the exercise of reason and through discussion instead of by fighting.

"With all its defects and limitations, the United Nations does provide the means and methods by which this process can be carried forward. This does not mean that the United Nations, by itself, can prevent war. As I have already said, the delegates at Lake Success are merely instruments of the Governments of their fifty-eight countries. They have no separate identity of their own. The will to peace must come from the Governments concerned and, even beyond them, from the peoples for whom these Governments are responsible. However, providing that the will to peace does exist, it can be most fruitfully developed through open international conferences and discussions in the manner provided for by the constitution of the United Nations. This again, is a sufficient reason for our giving our full support to this hopeful organization. We must work for unity inspired by consent, rather than for unity derived from the coercion of force. That is, we must work for the direct application of the democratic process in the international field and this requires, above everything, an effectively organized Universal International Association of Nations.

"The primary task of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, but it performs as well many other useful functions in the economic and social spheres. The work of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Specialized Agencies which are associated with it, have so far proved to be among the most fruitful undertakings of the United Nations. In the complexity of a modern industrial world it is essential that close cooperation should exist between nations in financial, labour, health and scientific matters - to name only a few of the fields of endeavour. The work of the United Nations in these fields is, to my mind, an additional reason, and a very strong one, for public support...."

DEFENCE STATEMENT: In the House of Commons, on June 24, the Minister of National Defence stated Canada's defence aims and objectives as follows:-- "(1) to provide the force estimated to be necessary to defend Canada against any sudden direct attack that could be or is likely to be directed against it in the near future; (2) to provide the operational and administrative staffs, equipment, training personnel and reserve organization which would be capable of expansion as rapidly as necessary to meet any need; and (3) to work out with other free nations plans for joint defence based on self-help and mutual aid as part of a combined effort to preserve peace and to restrain aggression."