

to be discussed in the context of the wider agenda before the conference that has been under consideration in Geneva.

*Mr. Martin's general statement concluded as follows:*

Finally, I think we should now recognize that we have to go one step further than the efforts which were made at the United Nations and elsewhere to try to achieve non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Canada was one of the countries which subscribed to the limited but important resolution introduced by Ireland at the General Assembly in 1961. Canada is one of the countries that from the beginning has had a nuclear capacity. Canada, however, committed herself completely in 1946 to the use of this new-found energy for peaceful purposes only.

There are some 20 countries in the world which have, in varying degrees, a nuclear capacity but are not now manufacturing nuclear weapons. It might be that it would be useful to suggest, as a contribution to the non-proliferation of such weapons, that these countries, including Canada, should give further meaning to and strengthen the formula provided for in the Irish resolution. This is a matter that likewise is now being given consideration in some of the consultations we have had.

. . . All these important matters, and they are vital, affect us and every other country in the world now, as perhaps they have not affected us for a long time. They arise at a time when we are concerned about the future of the United Nations itself. We have had questions asked from time to time on orders of the day about the financial situation of the United Nations. Canadian foreign policy is predicated upon support for the United Nations and for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. We take into account in the formulation of our policy our relations with the United States and our membership in the Commonwealth. It must be obvious to everyone that, while there is not, at the moment, a critical world situation, in the sense of one overwhelming issue which threatens the peace of the world by itself, there are a number of problems which have arisen, and I referred to one of them — the situation in NATO — which have caused great concern on the part of those who look forward to the establishment of conditions which will provide some guarantee for a more steady and certain peace.

One of these is the financial situation of the United Nations. The General Assembly will open on December 1 next, at which time we will be confronted with the fact that a number of countries, including the Soviet Union, are indebted to the organization in amounts greater than the assessments on those countries for the two previous years. This means that, under Article 19 of the Charter, that country and other countries in a similar position could lose the right to vote.

The Soviet Union has said that it will not pay any money toward past peace-keeping operations. The United States, for one, takes the position that the Soviet Union must pay up the moneys that it owes or lose the right to vote, and has intimated that it proposes to call upon member states of the organization to take steps to give meaning to Article 19.