

## CANADA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD OF TODAY

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Council, and particularly the permanent members, should pay their rightful share of the cost, preferably on the basis of collective assessment. But, if this is not possible, then contributions must be forthcoming voluntarily from each member to the best of its ability in common acknowledgement of the obligation we all share to help keep the peace. The alternative is that the burden of peace keeping will fall upon a few member states. I have no doubt that this alternative will be categorically rejected by most countries and that the United Nations peace-keeping operations will not falter through lack of the necessary resources....

### STEPS TO UN SOLVENCY

Our first and most immediate challenge is to restore the organization to solvency. A number of countries, including my own, have already demonstrated their faith that the membership as a whole will respond to this need, and contributions approaching \$20 million have been forthcoming. I am sure that, in the course of the next few weeks, the balance of the membership will respond in full measure to the appeal of the Secretary-General....

As we all know, a small number of countries have earmarked military units for United Nations service but, without central planning and without additional offers, the effectiveness of such measures is necessarily limited. Canada continues to believe that the earmarking of units with appropriate central co-ordination is a technique of value to our organization in its task of keeping the peace.

But peace keeping by itself is not enough. Peace building is even more important. The Charter outlines a whole range of procedures for use in achieving the pacific settlement of disputes. The British Government has inscribed an item on this subject and I wish to record the readiness of my Government to collaborate in studies to develop this important aspect of the activities of this organization.

But machinery for peaceful settlement will be of no avail unless governments are determined to make use of it when disputes arise. The time has come to ensure that peace keeping is intimately linked with peaceful settlement. The former, essential as it is, should not be permitted to obscure or divert the purposes of the latter. The precedent of providing for mediation at the same time as for the dispatch of a force, on the model of the first Security Council resolution on Cyprus, is a good one. But it is important that the related measures aimed at achieving a political settlement be vigorously pursued....

### DISARMAMENT

The Secretary-General, in his report of September 20, has described the spread of nuclear weapons as the most urgent question of the present time. He has urged that it should remain at the very top of the disarmament agenda. My Government fully supports this judgement. Although it has the capacity, it has not engaged in the building of nuclear weapons.

Last August, the United States presented to the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee a draft treaty designed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Canada had a share in the preparation of this document. We hoped that the submission of this treaty, which had been called for by many non-aligned nations, would open the way to progress, but we were disappointed. The Soviet Union refused to discuss the draft treaty and has sought to place the onus for its refusal on members of the North Atlantic Alliance. This position of the U.S.S.R. does not seem to me to be a reasonable one. While the European members of the North Atlantic Alliance are under threat of potential nuclear attack themselves, it cannot be argued that they should have no right to participate in decisions on how such an attack is to be deterred....

### CANADA'S SPECIAL INTEREST

It is of cardinal importance to press vigorously for the extension of the partial nuclear test-ban treaty to cover nuclear tests underground. From the outset Canada has consistently supported moves to ban the testing of all nuclear weapons, subject to arrangements for effective verification. We shall continue to support sensible proposals leading to the attainment of this important policy objective. Important advances have been made in recent years in the detection of underground events by seismic methods. Some progress has also been made in distinguishing between the seismic waves caused by earthquakes and other events, and those caused by nuclear explosions underground. This field - the detection and identification of seismic waves transmitted through the earth's crust - is one in which Canada has a special interest....

At the recent session of the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, Sweden and other countries made important suggestions for international co-operation looking to further progress in the field of verification. In Canada's view these proposals deserve serious consideration and study. The Canadian Government is willing to join with other nations in international efforts linked in an appropriate way with the United Nations to help to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

On June 15 of this year the United Nations Disarmament Commission adopted a resolution requesting this Assembly to give urgent consideration to the holding of a world disarmament conference. My Government accepts in principle the idea of a world disarmament conference. We believe that such a conference will require careful and thorough preparation....

The Secretary-General has suggested, in a recent speech, that progress on disarmament, whether general or nuclear, would hardly be possible as long as one of the major military powers, which has recently developed some military nuclear capacity in its own right, did not participate. He went on to indicate that when the world disarmament conference is held it should take place under conditions which would make it possible for all countries, if they so wished, to participate in its deliberations. This is the view also of my Government. If a world disarmament