

new Asian countries. And if we do not see stability and freedom there, we may find difficulty in maintaining them in other parts of the world.

It will also be necessary for us to try to understand sympathetically, even if we cannot always entirely agree with, the outlook of Asian leaders on present-day international problems. These leaders very properly naturally feel that they are in a better position to analyse Asian problems, and suggest solutions for them, than any western individual can be.

I am therefore hoping that when the time comes to work out a settlement in Korea we can draw heavily upon the wisdom of Asian leaders. The United Nations, both through the Assembly and through its Commission on Korea, have already given much time and earnest consideration to the problems of Korea. Nevertheless, in the light of events since June 25, it is too early to see clearly what might be the shape of a just and lasting settlement in Korea. It is not too early, however, to consider the principles on which such a settlement should be based. There are four principles, as I see it, which will have to be taken into account. The settlement must be such as to remove the possibility of a repetition of the recent attack; it must commend itself to the inhabitants of Korea; it must command support from Asian opinion, and it must recognize the progress which has already been made under the auspices of the United Nations in establishing an independent government in Korea.

It is also time for consideration to be given to the procedures through which a settlement in Korea may be found. At the forthcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which will be attended by representatives from all parties in this House, I think a small body should be appointed with the responsibility of proposing a settlement in Korea, which settlement would come into effect once the Korean forces have been defeated. On such a body it might be well to have Asian representatives in a majority, although none of the countries which have become involved in the fighting in Korea can, of course, divest themselves of the responsibility of participation at some proper stage in the settlement.

As you know, it is very frequently my duty to represent Canada at conferences and meetings abroad. When I return I often have the feeling that our problems as a nation arise chiefly because we are a happy country in an unhappy world. That is an oversimplification, of course, as the events even of the last few weeks have shown. But there is some truth in it. In such circumstances there is bound to be a temptation to settle back into complacency and unconcern when events beyond our borders seem so complex and so intractable; to hope that we can enjoy immunity from both obligations and misfortunes. Such a course would be fatal in the face of the present menace to our security and to our very existence; when meeting that menace we must make a defence effort far greater than we have ever attempted before in peacetime. This effort will interfere with our comfortable peacetime existence. It is not going to be something that will break the camel's back, because the Canadian camel's back is pretty wide; but it will be something that may require a readjustment of the load already on that back, and will also add to that load. That is inevitable in the tragic circumstances of today.