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MR. PEARSON ON WORLD AFFAIRS

that may turn out to be a very important and very useful development because, of course, this resolution, having been accepted by the United States Government, now becomes operative in respect of the unified command in Korea. And I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that whatever may happen to this resolution in Peking and Pyongyang, it has been a very worthwhile initiative to have taken, and a very valuable result has been achieved, since this initiative was taken by a great Asian country and supported enthusiastically by every other Asian, Arab and African state....

"While we may be discouraged about our lack of immediate progress in ending this campaign, with its great drain on resources and men of the United Nations, and particularly on those of the United States, and those from the Korean forces, which are bearing the brunt of the struggle and bearing it steadily and courageously, apart from that difficulty, we must not forget that we have gained also by intervention in Korea, because we have stopped aggression there, and the lesson of that action is not lost on those who would begin aggression elsewhere. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that it is not only the course of honour, it is the course of ultimate safety not to weaken in this United Nations' operation which we have taken in Korea, while always emphasizing, taking advantage of every opportunity to emphasize, that we are ready for an honourable political solution with the Chinese communist Government.

INDIAN RESOLUTION

"The Indian resolution--indeed my letter to the Foreign Minister of Communist China--emphasized that fact, that once an armistice can be achieved in Korea--and there is supposed to be only one obstacle to that achievement--then we should be ready to sit down with the Chinese at a political conference to deal with Korean political problems generally. It is not only implicit, it is actually written in the terms of this United Nations resolution.

"If the Chinese communist Government will abandon the aggression that has been going on in Korea and refrain from participating in aggression elsewhere they have nothing to fear from us on the other side, and much indeed to gain by that course."

Mr. Pearson mentioned other "danger spots" in Asia --"Indo-China, where the situation is not propitious; Malaya, where the banditry and the fighting still goes on, though the situation is improving," and, "Iran, where there are elements of discontent which might deteriorate into chaos, and we know who exploits chaos; and indeed in the whole of the Middle East, where there is division, disruption, social unrest and political awakening."

"He outlined the difficulties of trying to reconcile the domestic jurisdiction of

sovereign states, and the administrative responsibility of some of those states over dependent peoples in their progress toward independence, with the legitimate interest of the U.N. in human rights and racial discrimination and freedom for all peoples. The U.N. was not having an easy time in this Assembly in making this reconciliation.

"The United Nations Organization--and this Assembly certainly shows it--is in a very difficult stage of its development," he proceeded. "It is having troubles and new obstacles to overcome. It is having its discouragements and its defeats, but those of us who are inclined to criticize it too prematurely, too rashly or too strongly should realize, I think, that the United Nations is not either a court or a superstate. If I may put it this way, it is only a mirror which reflects the picture of what is going on in the world today, and if the picture is unpleasant, and indeed at times terrifying, that is not the fault of the mirror if the reflection is an honest one. It is the fault of those who belong to the United Nations and who, by their policies, do not make it possible for that organization to work as it was intended it should work by those who drew up the charter at San Francisco.

WORLD IN TWO CAMPS

"Above all, it is the fault of this division of the world into two camps, and that is reflected in the cold war. Practically every item that comes before any United Nations body now, including the General Assembly, is interpreted in terms of the cold war, even the most minute and technical item; that indeed is a tragic development and one which we could hardly have foreseen when the charter was drawn up. When you are confronted at New York now with a resolution, a proposal or a statement, the first reaction of most people is not 'what does it say' but 'who said it' or 'who wrote it'? That in itself gives a fairly discouraging picture of our chances of making constructive progress in these major political issues as long as this tragic division continues.

"These difficulties are increased, I think, by the uneasiness and low morale in the Secretariat of the United Nations which is the agent for conducting the day to day business of the organization. It is a fact that in some minds and because of certain developments the international character of the Secretariat, which we so rightly stressed at San Francisco, may be lost and that members of the Secretariat will merely become the nominees of their respective governments owing loyalty not primarily to the international organization, which should be the case, but to these governments.

"Yet with all these difficulties, difficulties outside the United Nations and difficulties inside the United Nations, I suggest