

this Assembly, a former President of this organization -- was among those offered his assistance, and I have his authority to say now that, should that assistance be desired by the parties in the search for a negotiated settlement, it will be forthcoming.

The unanimity with which the Security Council adopted its resolutions of September 4 and September 6 reflected the determination of all members of the organization that fighting be stopped. The broad endorsement for these resolutions and the firm support extended to the Secretary-General as he carried out the mandate entrusted to him by the Council gave further evidence of the fervent wish that bloodshed cease.

The cease-fire which has been achieved is, of course, the first and paramount necessity. The world can now breathe more easily, but the cease-fire, as we have been told by others at this podium, is not enough. The United Nations and the Indian and Pakistani Governments now have a new opportunity, which they must not fail to grasp, to search for and achieve an honourable and equitable and lasting settlement.

The consequences of failure to find a lasting settlement have never been more clearly evident than during the past few weeks. The Secretary-General stated the dangers starkly when he said:

"Inherent in this situation are all of the phenomena -- the aroused emotions, misunderstandings, long pent-up resentments, suspicions, fears, frustrated aspirations and heightened national feelings -- which throughout history have led to needless and futile wars."

In its resolution of September 20 the Security Council reaffirmed its responsibility to bring about a settlement of the political problem underlying the dispute. The Council has, of course, made attempts before. Indeed, 16 years ago, the Canadian representative, General MacNaughton, on the Security Council, in his capacity as President of that organ, played a special role in the search for a solution to the Kashmir problem, which was then two years old. The imperatives of the situation demand new efforts which should be pursued not only by the Security Council but also by every member state in a position to make a contribution to a solution.

The settlement, if it is to be durable, must carry the assent and the acceptance, difficult though they may be to achieve, of both Pakistan and India. An arrangement which meets the aspirations of one side only will never provide a stable solution. Perhaps -- and I say perhaps -- and in an explanatory way, a most promising course might be for the United Nations to assist the two governments to return to negotiation at the point where they last had agreement, picking up from there the difficult task of bringing an end to this grave dispute.

So far as Canada is concerned, we have, since the establishment of the Observer Group in 1949, provided military officers to serve along the cease-fire line in Kashmir. During the past 48 hours since the cease-fire was agreed on in the Security Council, the Canadian Government has been considering certain additional requests which have been addressed to us by the Secretariat. I have already announced the dispatch of 10 additional Canadian observers to the