

Had there been an early success in the fighting, as seemed likely before the intervention of the Chinese Communists, collective security and the United Nations itself would have gained an easy popularity. The prolonged fighting and the tragic casualty lists had a correspondingly depressing effect on a war-weary world. The lesson is clear. Collective security can work to halt aggression but, like any effort to stop wrong-doing, its costs may be high.

The response of the sixteen member nations who sent troops to Korea to fight together under the United Nations banner demonstrated for the first time that collective military action could be mounted by an alliance whose members sought only to preserve the peace. Surely this is a lesson that will by now have been well learned by those Communist countries which seek to impose their will by force of arms.

Because it became clear that the abuse of the veto power in the Security Council imperilled the ability of the United Nations to implement the collective security provisions of the Charter, certain countries felt impelled to make more limited collective defence arrangements of their own. Thus was born the idea of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO is quite consistent with the terms of Article 52 of the U.N. Charter and its formulation should not be interpreted in any way as an abandonment of the United Nations. We need not choose between NATO and the U.N. for, in our search for peace, we need the protection of both.

#### Other Areas of Achievement

Collective security is but one chapter in the United Nations story. If time permitted, I would say something of the rapid progress made by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies over the past eight years in the vast fields of economic and social betterment.

The whole idea of world co-operation and all the time and money it has cost could be amply justified in what has been done, under United Nations auspices, to improve the lot of peoples in the under-developed areas of the world. Canada and like-minded nations have shown their determination to help their neighbours by the establishment within the United Nations of the World Health Organization -- to mention only one of its many specialized agencies -- and by our participation in humanitarian projects like the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme and the Commonwealth Colombo Plan.

And here I might say that our representative at the United Nations has indicated that, providing the total contributions are sufficient to warrant a worthwhile programme, the Canadian Government is prepared to ask Parliament for a substantial increase in the 1954 Canadian contribution to the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

Another important area of United Nations activity stems from the rising tide of nationalism, notably in Asia and the overseas dependencies of European states. Modern history has witnessed the emergence of a whole new list of independent states -- Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Israel, Indonesia and Libya. In the case of certain of these, the United Nations has played its part in creating conditions that have enabled them to proceed along the road towards self-government.