

intimately in the defence of our continent within the broader framework provided by our joint membership in NATO....

UNIVERSAL EFFORT

It has always been clear to us...that we could never protect our own interests properly or help to obtain the type of international community we wanted if we limited our efforts substantially to the Atlantic, North American or Commonwealth areas or associations. The experience of the past pointed to the necessity of collective effort at a universal level in an increasingly inter-dependent world....

The United Nations had to take urgent action to deal with the dispute between India and Pakistan and, in doing so, has had, as you know, the declared support and practical assistance of Canada. In the Vietnam conflict, we appealed to the Assembly to use whatever influence it had to bring about a negotiated settlement which would guarantee that the people concerned would be able to proceed with the support and encouragement of the international community to choose for themselves the path they wish to follow.

Bringing open conflicts to an end is only one part of the United Nations role, of course. We have stressed the necessity of dealing with underlying causes and of strengthening the ability of the United Nations to act decisively at an earlier stage in conciliation and also as soon as local conditions make peace-keeping intervention essential.

DISARMAMENT

In the field of disarmament, we have not allowed the obvious difficulties impeding rapid accomplishment of general disarmament to deter us from trying to make progress with various collateral measures which could lessen tension and create confidence. Canada has worked with other Western and unaligned nations to introduce measures limiting the spread of nuclear weapons, stopping all test explosions and finding methods of verifying explosions.

On the basis of our own experience in all United Nations peace-keeping operations and of our recent initiative in stimulating study of the technical problems involved, we have stressed before the Assembly a number of principles concerning the costs of such operations and the respective responsibilities of the Security Council and the General Assembly....

ECONOMIC AID

Finally, our response to our global obligations must include action on a broad front in the field of economic development. The Canadian statement expressed concern at the widening gap between the *per capita* incomes of the developing and developed countries and called for resolute action by members, collectively and individually, to increase the flow of development assistance. We have ourselves doubled our bilateral aid programme last year and we expect to increase it again this year. In addition to programmes already under way in Colombo Plan countries and in other Commonwealth and French-speaking African states, we have now made more funds available for development in Latin America and we expect to join the Asian Development Bank....

HUMAN RIGHTS

But there are other cases, too, which move us because of our own experience, our own deepest convictions and the rich cultural fabric of our nations. In speaking to the General Assembly I emphasized these convictions to the delegates of other nations in these words:

"We cannot, however, concentrate only on material progress as if this were the only key to human welfare. The dignity and unique value of the human spirit are even more fundamental and can flourish only under conditions of equality and freedom.

"The determination we therefore express in the Charter 'to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights' is a vital part of the total crusade in which we were engaged. Canadians attach particular importance to the maintenance and extension of individual rights, to the protection of the institutions of family and faith, and to the removal of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, sex or religion.

"Our concern for human rights arises also from our diverse national origins. Many Canadians still retain a profound interest in the lives of their kinsmen in other lands. Where respect for human rights and freedom and self-determination is not fully assured or where it is deliberately denied, Canadians deplore these conditions — believing, as we do, that those rights and freedoms must be of universal application...."

HUNGARIAN REVOLT

On other occasions, in the period we are considering, under the stress of events which shocked the Canadian public, Canadian leaders have made their devotion to those principles clear....

I recall the words of the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, then Prime Minister, when he wrote to Marshal Bulganin in November 1956 about the tragic events in Hungary. "I can assure you," he wrote, "that I speak for the people of Canada in expressing our horror at the suffering of the Hungarian people as a result of their efforts to obtain the freedom to choose their own type of government....The Government and people of Canada have no desire to influence the form of government chosen by the peoples of Eastern Europe. Our only aim is that they should be free to do so and that the governments so chosen should steer their own independent courses...."

Since the times I am referring to, there have been some improvements. There have been greater contacts with the West and easier internal conditions. There has developed among the smaller Communist nations in Eastern Europe a greater freedom of action in defining national interests. The appeals of Western leaders have played a part in this process. And yet situations remain which are the most shocking examples of injustice and which throw a peculiar light on what Communist leaders may mean by coexistence....

RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST WORLD

I turn...to the third theme of my address — to the question of how, under present circumstances, we are to conduct our direct relations with Communist countries. The differences between us and them are