

security through international organization. In contributing to the development of effective international machinery, we have served our own interests, as well as those of the world community of which we are a part.

Canada's pursuit of this policy goes on at many levels, and in many ways. At the immediate practical level, it is manifested by the presence of Canadian personnel in peace-keeping forces and truce-supervisory groups around the world: in the Middle East, in Cyprus, in Kashmir, in Indochina. In the wider context, it can be seen in Canada's unremitting efforts to encourage progress towards arms control and ultimately, we hope, towards effective disarmament, and in the creation of more effective procedures for international peace-keeping operations.

Complete success has often proved extremely elusive. We have learned that quiet, patient work, often in difficult circumstances, is required, and will continue to be needed for many years to come.

Nowhere is the effort more urgent than in the continent of Asia. Canada, no less than the United States, recognizes that what is happening in Asia today is of great importance for the shaping of an orderly and peaceful world.

There can be no question that a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Vietnam is almost universally desired – and not least by the United States. There must be no let-up in the search for an agreement as to how this can be brought about, and on what conditions a new and lasting settlement can be based.

CANADA IN VIETNAM

Canada has a direct involvement in Vietnam, although it is of an entirely different nature from that of the United States, and came about for entirely different reasons. Under the agreement on Vietnam, which was signed at Geneva in July of 1954, Canada undertook a quasi-judicial role as a member of an International Commission consisting of Poland and India along with ourselves, to supervise the implementation of the cease-fire arrangements agreed to at that time.

Unfortunately, the Geneva arrangements failed to bring to Vietnam the peace and stability which their authors envisaged. Gradually, over the intervening years, the situation has evolved into a new military crisis and the world community is again confronted by a serious threat to peace which is tearing that unhappy country apart.

As far as Canada is concerned, our policy toward the conflict can be summarized broadly as follows:

- (1) A solution by military means alone to the kind of problems underlying the present crisis is not possible.
- (2) An equitable and lasting settlement can only be achieved by peaceful means – that is, through a mutual accommodation of interests through negotiations.
- (3) It is imperative that such negotiations be entered into as soon as possible, and to this end responsible members of the international com-

munity must do everything within their power to see whether they can help create conditions in which such negotiations can become a reality.

- (4) As the only international body with established links with both sides, the International Commission collectively, or its members individually, may be able to play a constructive role in facilitating the beginning of a continuing political dialogue between the parties, and, it is to be hoped, of negotiations.

In the final analysis, of course, the settlement of any conflict or any dispute depends on the terms which the parties to it are able to agree on between themselves. But before they can agree peaceably, they must begin to discuss peaceably. If, through its membership in the International Commission and through its close relations with the United States, Canada is able to make some contribution to the process of translating military exchanges into arguments across a negotiating table, I think we shall have adequately served – and, indeed, furthered – some of the deepest interests and ideals our two countries share....

CHINESE REPRESENTATION

We recognize that the absence of mainland China from the United Nations is due, at least in part, to the attitude of the Chinese themselves, who have seemed to relish their self-imposed isolation. But we do not believe that the international community could afford, in the long run, to encourage that isolation. Without in any way losing sight of the very real difficulties which lie in the way of bringing Peking's representatives into the United Nations, we believe that it is wrong to continue the essentially negative policy which has marked United Nations discussions of this fundamental problem for many years.

It was for this reason that I proposed to the General Assembly last November what I should call an interim solution to the Chinese representation issue. I told the Assembly that I thought we must take into account the realities of the political situation in the Far East, and that, until such time as the Taiwan Government and the Peking Government could come to some settlement of their jurisdictional claims, both governments should be represented at the United Nations. I also suggested that we might further face up to the realities by offering Peking the permanent seat on the Security Council....

PROBLEMS REMAINING IN EUROPE

Although it is in Asia that the most immediate threats to world peace are to be found at the present time, we must not lose sight of the continuing need to find a more lasting basis for peace in Europe. Both the United States and Canada, which owe their origins and so much of their civilization to Europe, must be intimately concerned with the evolution of the situation there.

Canada, even more than the United States, has maintained its ties with Europe, particularly through our two founding countries, Britain and France. Canada was involved from the beginning in the two