

ness to accept the Court's compulsory jurisdiction so as to give sinew and muscle to the decisions that are made.

"I have spoken for Canada. We are, as I have said, a middle power, large enough to bear responsibility but not so large as to have traditions of national power or aspirations which arouse fears and suspicion. As a nation of North America, we have our deep roots in two European cultures -- the British and the French -- and also in the cultures of all the other races of men that have come to us.

"By the accident of geography and history we find ourselves squarely between the two greatest powers on earth. We have no fortresses facing either. We want to live at peace with our Northern neighbours, as we have lived so long at peace with our Southern neighbours.

"In a world passing through two great human experiences -- the thrust of technology and the thrust of political and social change -- new perspectives have been given for a better life. Must we admit that we cannot control these revolutions of science and society?

FOOD BANK

"We have no ambitions internationally. We cover no country. We want to change no country's views. We have made available in what and from a sister-developed country. Aid in the amount of \$25 million. I have just come and commend the suggestion made by the President of the United States last week. The Assembly should seriously consider setting a workable plan along the lines of the 'Food for Peace' programme. We envision a 'food bank' to provide food to member states through the United Nations. Such a scheme would require the establishment of a central machinery which would take into account established patterns of trade and industry and coordinate individual supplies. It is essential to improve the relative utilization of wheat.

INTERNATIONAL COURT

"Finally, for some reason, we have never been able to secure agreement on the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice -- that is the jurisdiction of the United Nations -- in the settling of international disputes. The compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court is the opinion of the Court. I represent the opinion of the Court. All members of the United Nations are automatically parties to the statute. Canada accepts the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court except in respect of a domestic nature, but does not itself desire what is a domestic nature and hence it is the Court to decide. I hope that the nations in this organization will declare their read-

Shall we rather harness them for the common good, do it now and prevent them from upsetting the all-too-fragile foundations on which peace rests today? That is our task. We hear voices that speak of victories for propaganda. We are not here in this Assembly to win wars of propaganda. We are here to win victories for peace. If I understand correctly the thinking of the average man and woman today throughout the world, they have had enough of propaganda, of confusion and fears and doubts. They are asking us for the truth. We are not mustered here under the direction and domination of any nation. We are mustered not for any race or creed or ideology. We are here for the hosts of humanity everywhere in the world. Peoples and nations are waiting upon us. Man's hopes call upon us to say what we can do. My hope is that we shall not leave this place without having done something for mankind, so that we shall be able to say to the peoples of the world that death's pale flag shall not again be raised in war, that fear shall be lifted from the hearts and souls of men. For this could be our last chance to achieve those objectives."

ROSTER FOR EXPERTS

"We place before you a complementary proposal to establish a roster of Canadian experts in various fields -- ready at short notice to be sent under United Nations auspices to newly independent states requiring their help to set up or reorganize their administrative machinery. National contacts stand or in disaster areas, national action of a stand-by nature is obviously desirable to supplement the United Nations ODEX proposal. We suggest that experts in an expert bank, if you will, might be recruited for medical, public health, agriculture, public welfare, distribution of supplies, communication, transportation, and other services. To set up an expert bank would make for administrative stability in view of having to rely on a cash resource. It is for this purpose after the need for the roster which Canada has passed in the past, and which I now repeat in the field