

and foreign yokes. These views, uttered by the master of the major colonial power in the world today, followed the admission of fourteen new member nations to the United Nations -- all of them former colonies.

Since the last war seventeen colonial areas and territories, comprising more than forty million people, have been brought to complete freedom by France. In the same period some fourteen colonies and territories, comprising half a billion people, have achieved complete freedom within the Commonwealth. Taken together, some six hundred million people in more than thirty countries, most of them now represented in this Assembly, have attained their freedom with the approval, encouragement and guidance of the United Kingdom and France alone and I could go on to name others.

Few can speak with the authority of Canada on colonialism, for Canada was once a colony of both these nations. We were the first country which evolved, over nearly one hundred years, by constitutional processes, from colonial status to independence without severing the family connection.

The Commonwealth now embraces ten nations, including the United Kingdom, all of them voluntary and free members of this Organization from all the continents, comprising one-fifth of the world's population, and representing virtually every race, colour and creed. The process is a continuing one. Indeed, within the next few days Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, will attain its independence and remain in the Commonwealth family.

This Assembly has in its membership graduates of empires, mandates and trusteeships of Britain and the Commonwealth and of other nations. Might I ask how many human beings have been liberated by the U.S.S.R. since the First War? Do we forget how one of the post-war colonies of the Soviet Union sought to liberate itself four years ago, and with what results?

These facts of history invite comparison with the record of Soviet domination over peoples and territories, sometimes gained in the name of liberation, but always accompanied by the loss of personal and political freedom.

The General Assembly is still concerned with the aftermath of the Hungarian uprising of 1956. How are we to reconcile that tragedy with Mr. Khrushchov's confident assertion of a few days ago in this Assembly: