

Furthermore, we have long ago reached agreement on the general principles which should be applied to disarmament and it is time we were taking further steps towards carrying them out. Instead there is too great a tendency to try to score debating points, as if we were more concerned with propaganda than with the substance of the great issues of war and peace.

★ In reviewing disarmament negotiations, other matters at issue between the major powers or regional crises, we return to the fundamental question - how can the United Nations play the role intended for it under the Charter which all member governments accepted? There can be no real improvement in world affairs that is not manifested in some significant way in the capacity of the United Nations to maintain peace and to stimulate economic development.

★ There are those who see in recurring crises, which are too complex to be settled quickly, proof that collective security, as envisaged in the United Nations Charter, is illusory. I see in such crises evidence to support the opposite conclusion -- that, if the full weight of United Nations action as envisaged or implied by the Charter (conciliation, impartial study, co-operation in economic and social projects, all the resources of the quiet diplomacy of an international agency) had been applied at an earlier period, the crisis might never have occurred.

★ It is for this reason that we in Canada consider loyalty to the purposes of the United Nations to be one of the chief elements in our foreign policy. We do not say this only at a time of crisis or only with respect to the more dramatic political problems with which the organization deals. We are able to assist in the economic development of newly-independent countries through bilateral and multilateral aid programmes. We have thrown our full weight behind efforts to develop multilateral trade in directions beneficial to all nations. Last year we convened a conference of nations best able to assist in United Nations peace keeping to help co-ordinate the technical planning of those nations for such tasks. We have ourselves taken part in every major United Nations peace-keeping project since 1948.

★ These Canadian policies are based on the conviction that, if United Nations membership means anything, it means that middle and smaller powers have rights and obligations with respect to the search for security. If the leading powers are unable to find solutions to some problems, other nations must take whatever action is open to them in furtherance of the aims of the Charter. The participation of many middle and smaller powers in peace-keeping operations has given those nations the right to contribute to the formulation of policy on matters of major concern. The increasing involvement of all members of the organization in the rights and obligations of membership has opened up new and valuable opportunities for dealing with the most pressing of world problems.

★ The United Nation is, of course, faced with major problems at the moment. In view of the nature of the current situation in the dispute between India and Kashmir, I cannot comment extensively on this subject.