

organization. In this process the moral influence of the United Nations and its wealth of resources for negotiation can and should be brought to bear on the side of peace.

It seems also clear that any steps which can be taken either inside or outside the Organization to solve outstanding political issues and to remove tension will to that extent open up new possibilities of co-operation and progress in the various other fields covered by the Charter. I visualize a sort of interaction between efforts inside and outside the organization which in the long run are likely to consolidate the prospects of peace and those of the Organization itself. As the outlook for peace improves the opportunities for achieving the purposes of the organization are bound to increase.

I do not believe that by itself the organization can achieve lasting peace and reconcile the differences between the Big Powers. The United Nations was not devised for such a task. But it can certainly facilitate the attainment of this objective. Looking forward to 1965, I feel therefore that while there may be no sudden dramatic advances in the field of collective security (it will be a long but I hope steady process) the role of the organization is likely to develop and become more important as an agency for discussion, for negotiation and for the settlement of outstanding problems.

As the tension between East and West decreases and new groupings emerge within the organization, more attention may have to be given to a whole range of other problems. In this regard the future of the organization may perhaps be different from that which the recent past suggests.

I have in mind, first, the relations with dependent territories and underdeveloped areas. There will be more room here for creative and useful development, with the "haves" and the "have nots", the so-called "colonial" and the liberated countries understanding better each other's point of view. There are indications that former colonies which have achieved independence are becoming aware of the fact that suspicion and criticism of colonial powers and even political freedom is not a cure for all the major problems. They are now approaching these issues with more restraint and maturity. Similarly the administering countries now frankly acknowledge their responsibilities to assist, in the road to freedom and a better life, those over whom they have had control. Increasing economic assistance, and good administration, having as its primary objective the betterment of the situation of these peoples, are gradually being accepted as standard and normal policies. On this basis, the United Nations can provide the framework for invaluable work in assisting the less favoured peoples towards political freedom and greater welfare.

In the economic field generally, related efforts will no doubt be made in support of political evolution. The expanded programme of technical assistance is the symbol of a new trend. Provision has also now been made for an International Finance Corporation and if the armaments race could be brought under control, the flow of financial and economic assistance to the less favoured areas should further increase.