

Secondly, we believe we must endeavour to strengthen the United Nations so that its influence will be accepted in the peaceful settlement of international differences. Whatever our aspirations for the future of the United Nations, in its present state of development we believe it is a mistake to conceive of it as anything in the nature of a world government. It is not a suprastate. It is rather an agency for reconciliation and negotiation, a forum where opponents can maintain communication and eventually reach solutions. It is not a substitute for diplomacy, but it is a place where in some situations diplomacy can be more effectively conducted. If it did not exist, mankind would find it necessary to invent a comparable substitute.

Furthermore, we with you believe that the role of the middle and smaller powers in the United Nations is important. The assumption of greater responsibility is perhaps good for the souls of the middle powers. It has been all too easy for us to belabour the great powers and find in their sins the causes of all our troubles. Nevertheless, our lack of capability for global aggression and our limited involvement in world affairs do give us an opportunity to play a peacemaking role which is denied to the great powers. This represents both a challenge and a responsibility which we feel we cannot ignore.

In the third place, we believe that all peoples should be able to share in some measure the benefits of technological progress. Canada has joined with other like-minded nations, including those of Latin America, in supporting the efforts made under the auspices of the United Nations and other international bodies to mobilize resources for this purpose. In these efforts we have been much aware of the relevance of your President's recent observation when he said: "History teaches us that there is no consciousness of civic liberties and of the fight for their preservation, when subsistence itself is threatened by the rigours of pauperism".

Finally, we believe that if our society is to survive it must be animated by a revived moral dynamic. We need a new mobilization of the basic concepts of brotherhood and the recognition of the dignity of the human person. Civilizations have fallen in the past not to superior forces, but to inner contradictions and spiritual decadence. An age of crisis is an age of challenge. Challenge can engender despair, but it can also instill in a person, in a nation, in a civilization a sense of expectation, of hope, even of exaltation at the possibilities of new achievements of the human spirit.

It is where civilization faces great challenges that men of vision play a vital role. It is such a vision which must have inspired His Excellency President Kubitschek when he launched "Operation Pan America" earlier this year which proposes, if I well understood his intentions, to undertake a "vigorous analysis" of the pressing problems of this hemisphere in order to permit the American nations to play a "dynamic part" in solving