

We in this Committee know that in dealing with the crucial issue of Korea at this session, this question is directed at us, and ours is the responsibility for answering it. To find an answer, we must discard slogans and shibboleths and deal with the realities of the fighting, the suffering and the misery which give substance to the symbol of Korea. We must recall the sacrifices made by the youth of our lands, many of whom have laid down their lives for the sake of peace. They have been called upon to resist aggression, and they have succeeded in their assigned task.

Now the duty rests firmly upon each and every one of us around this table to play our full part in bringing about that peace in Korea to which millions of human beings on both sides in this conflict devote their hopes and their prayers. What they seek, and what we can achieve by first stopping the fighting in Korea, is not a mere static peace, not an uneasy pause between violent bouts of limited and localized aggression, but a lasting peace in which the nations and the peoples of the world can march together toward the horizons of the future.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Historic Documents

The Department of External Affairs announced on November 4 that the United States Government had been informed that the Canadian Government now considers the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Development Agreement of 1941 as having been superseded by the plan envisaged in the joint application of the two governments to the International Joint Commission and the order of approval* thereof made by the Commission on October 29, 1952, and that Canada, therefore, does not intend to take any action to have the Agreement of 1941 ratified.

The text of a Note delivered by the Canadian Ambassador in Washington to the Secretary of State of the United States was as follows:

NOTE OF NOVEMBER 4, 1952, FROM THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES

I have the honour to refer to the project for the development of power in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, which has now been approved by the International Joint Commission in its order dated October 29, 1952, in accordance with the applications submitted to the Commission by the Governments of Canada and the United States on June 30, 1952.

You will recall that, when the St. Lawrence development plan envisaged in these applications was first proposed to the President of the United States by the Prime Minister of Canada on September 28, 1951, the President agreed to support this plan if an early commencement of the plan envisaged in The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Development Agreement of 1941 was not possible. On April 14 last, when the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Transport discussed the St. Lawrence development with the President of the United States, it was agreed that the Governments of Canada and the United States would submit applications to the International Joint Commission for a St. Lawrence power project as a necessary preliminary step toward the implementation of the plan proposed to the President in September 1951. The applications were submitted on the understanding that both Governments would be ready, however, to revert to the 1941 Agreement and withdraw the applications if the Congress approved the 1941 Agreement during

*Copies of the Order of Approval may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.